

THE KANSAS FARMER

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Correspondence.

The Outrageous System of Protection.

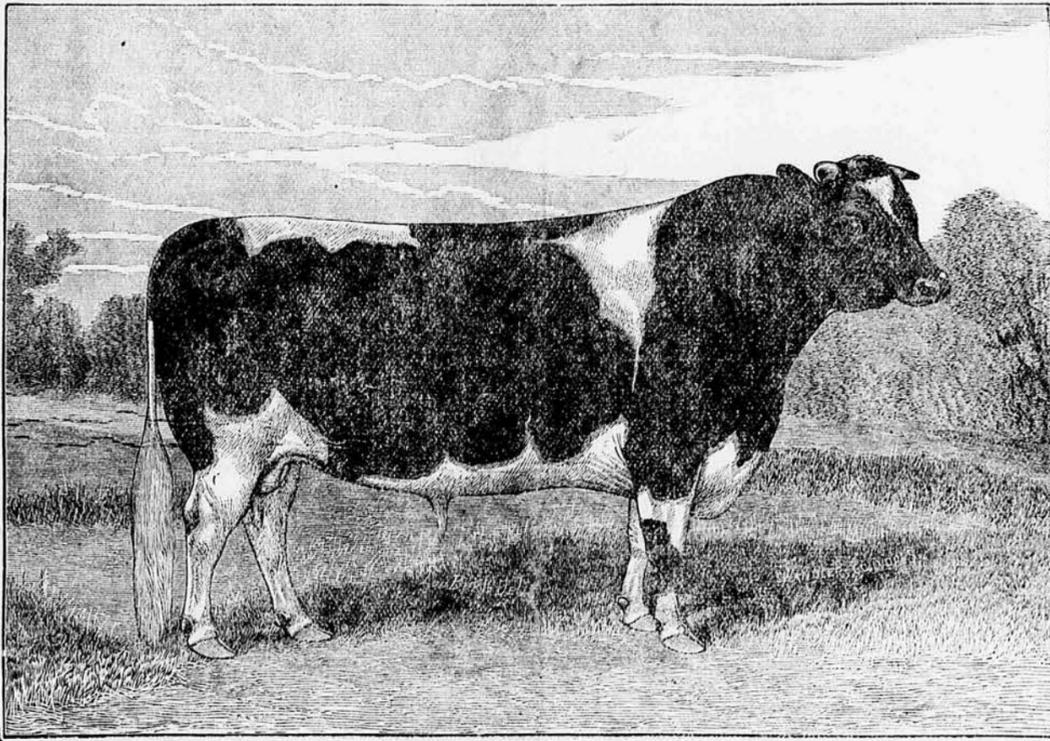
To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
I notice a communication in your excellent paper, from Mr. James H. Canfield, of Lawrence, Kansas, which has some statements so glaringly false and absurd as to demand refutation. Mr. Canfield says:

"The thin covering which the cry of 'protection' has thrown over the outrageous system that for more than twenty consecutive years has robbed nineteen-twentieths of our laborers at the demand of the employers of the one twentieth, is being rapidly torn away. . . . A system which has taken out of our pockets more than \$300,000,000 per annum ever since the war. . . . this system needs a rebuke that shall cause it to wither and die."

Mr. Canfield seems to think that strong assertions, regardless of their truth or falsity, will be taken by your readers as valid and convincing argument. The people of this country, fortunately, are in the habit of reading and thinking for themselves, and demand something besides general assertions to induce them to change a policy under which they and the country have prospered as no other people or country ever prospered since the world began. In the first place, I do not believe that any "thin covering" could be thrown over a system which, for twenty consecutive years, was actually "robbing" any portion of the people for the benefit of another portion, without being so effectually torn away that not a single shred of it would be left. The people of this country are too intelligent and too jealous of their rights to ignore or submit to any such systems of robbery for twenty minutes, to say nothing of "twenty years." Let Mr. Canfield make the attempt to systematically rob the most ignorant farmer he can find in Kansas, of a portion of the price of every bushel of wheat, corn, or potatoes, he may purchase, and he would find himself in trouble in a short time. The people in their collective capacity, as a nation, are no more disposed to submit to systematic robbery than in their individual capacity. Nor are they so ignorant as not to know when they are being robbed. Mr. Canfield says the system of protection "has taken out of our pockets more than \$600,000,000 per annum ever since the war." It has been about eighteen years since the close of the war, which would make the total amount "taken out of our pockets," no less than ten billions and eight hundred millions of dollars! This would be about five times the entire cost of the late war; about double the cost of all the railroads in the country; more than one billion dollars above the valuation of all the farms in the country at the present time; and more than double the value of all the manufacturing property in the country to day. Now, does Mr. Canfield suppose that any "thin covering" could so effectually conceal such a gigantic robbery as that, that it would need to be "torn away," at this late day?

Again: What has become of the nearly eleven billions of dollars that Mr. Canfield says has been taken out of our pockets, under this "thin covering" which the cry of protection has thrown over "so gigantic a robbery?" He says it has been taken from "nineteen-twentieths of our laborers at the demand of the one-twentieth." This is rather indefinite, because we do not know the number of those who employ the one-twentieth of our laborers. The number could not be so large but that the division of eleven billions of dollars between them, would make every one of them comfortably independent for life without the need of labor or care of any kind. How is it with the manufacturers of Kansas, (for they are a portion of the employers of this one-twentieth of our laborers?) That portion of manufacturers who have come under the observation of the writer, seem to find it just as necessary to work early and late to make every dollar count, and to exercise as much economy as their workmen, to cover expenses and make their accounts come out even, at the end of the year, with perhaps a slight per centage of gain on their capital invested. From all these considerations, it looks as though Mr. Canfield had resorted to the tricks of the most blatant demagogue—of making the most extravagant assertions without the least regard to truth or consistency.

I need not go into any argument in defense of the system of protection, because, really, Mr. Canfield has not advanced the sign of an argument against it. I have shown the perfect egotism of his assertions, which only need to be analyzed a little to expose their perfect falsity and worthlessness. And still they are on a par with the general run of free-trade argument. Now, what are the facts in reference to the system of protection? Simply that it has encouraged the investment of capital, enterprise and skill in the manufacturing industries—in the development of our natural resources, and in the utilization of raw materials that would otherwise be useless and worthless. It has employed millions of laborers, at remunerative wages, and turned them into consumers of agricultural products, who would otherwise have been producers of the same, and thus competitors. It has thus largely enhanced the value of every bushel of grain raised or pound of provisions produced, and quadrupled the value of every acre of productive land in the country. It has reduced the price of every article the farmer has to buy, by more than one-half. It has reduced the price of steel rails from \$150 to \$50 per ton, and the price of iron rails from \$90 to \$45 per ton, and thus made it possible and profitable to build railroads, into every grain producing region of the country, thus making it as profitable to raise wheat, corn and pork in the interior of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota as in New York, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. It has brought a cash market to the door of every farmer in Kansas, and turned his farm into a bonanza, more reliable than the gold and silver mines of California, Nevada or Colorado. It has annihilated four thousand miles of space between producers and consumers of agricultural and manufactured products respectively, and thus saved the expenses of eight thousand miles of transportation between them. Thus, if the people of Kansas sent their products to England for a market and received in return their supplies of cotton and woolen goods, iron and steel, etc., it will have required eight thousand miles transportation. I may safely challenge Mr. Canfield or any other free trader to truthfully



Imported Holstein Bull, JAAP, No. 452 H. H. B.—Age 3 Years; Weight, 1,750 Pounds.

The Holstein Bull, Jaap,

Represented by the cut on this page, is owned by Thomas B. Wales, Jr., Iowa City, Iowa, Secretary of the Holstein Breeders Association of America. He was purchased by Mr. Wales in Holland, after a diligent search for a bull of the best and largest milking families. He was bred in Beemster, North Holland. His sire was considered as fine an animal as was owned in all the Beemster, and his dam one of the largest and finest cows, weighing 1,705 pounds. She has since been brought to America, and has produced 78½ pounds of milk in one day, 10,650 pounds and 14 ounces in six months. Of butter she has produced 37 pounds and 6 ounces in two consecutive weeks. Mr. Wales has a herd as choice as money and long experience can buy or breed, numbering over eighty head of pure-blooded Holsteins.

The herd that Mr. Wales will exhibit at the Fairs, consisting of one bull and four cows, weigh, together, 8,335 pounds, and are in very ordinary condition.

Some Practical Suggestions.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
Very dry here for the past two months. Wheat about all threshed; crop light, and mostly of an inferior quality. Occasionally a piece will thresh out 20 to 25 bushels per acre, but average will not exceed 10 bushels, and usually estimated at about eight by threshers. We have thought broom corn, rice corn, sorghum and millet were sure crops, but they are the poorest I have seen here. Once in a while a fair piece is seen, but more is a total failure. Some corn fodder, but no corn or vegetables. Fruit has never been raised here, except with the cash, and seldom any vegetables that were worth raising, and never will be unless we can irrigate.

Stock of all kinds is doing well and is the foundation of all success and prosperity in this part of the state. No man can make a comfortable living here for a family raising crops without stock, and I doubt very much if they could live at all without stock, and from crops raised. We have been told and listened hopefully to the various theories and prophecies of meteorologists and others regarding a climatic change, but the hard and stubborn facts we have been contending with for the past five years, are much more convincing. In not one of these five years has enough been raised to encourage an enterprising people to continue general farming as a business. All the laws have been made to protect and encourage the farmers, but all the laws in Christendom will not make a farming country of this.

Why not use it for what it is adapted to? Why continue this fight against nature? Probably no better grazing country exists than this, and I believe the prosperity of this part of the state depends upon its being used for that purpose. I believe it is the most profitable industry that can be pursued here, but nearly all these western organized counties have the herd law in force (made by the farmers and new settlers) which stands as a barrier to the development of this source of prosperity. For the good of this country it ought to be repealed as soon as possible, but ample time before putting it in force should be given, so all could be prepared and injustice done to none. We also have another serious trouble, and that is taxes. Many of these newly organized counties are unable to pay annual expenses. There is but little taxable real estate except railroad lands, and they have to suffer.

Although the stock business is increasing, no large herds are or can be held here at present, and the country being so thinly settled, there is but a small amount of other taxable property. In some counties an effort is being made to disorganize. (Would it not be better (if possible) to unite two or more of these weak counties under one organization? We could then have all the advantages and benefits of the laws of our state, and have taxation reduced to a living rate, and when the year came around have the satisfaction of knowing there was no debts to pay in the future. Some few would leave or suffer for want of office fees, but these we could part with if necessary.

WESTERN KANSAS.
Hodgeman Co., Kas., Sept. 1, 1882.

BELLE PLAINE, SUMNER CO., KAS., Sept. 7, 1882.—We are all enjoying our share of blessings—good health, good crops, and fine weather. Only 1½ inches of rain fell in August, and not a very large amount of plowing is done for wheat. Our county fair proved a success, and hundreds of us are preparing to take in the State Fair next week. Corn yielding from 50 to 55 bushels per acre. No prices established yet. Wheat runs from 20 to 40 bushels, and will average more than 25, the county over. We have organized a horticultural society in this county.
H. C. ST. CLAIR.

SPRING HILL, JOHNSON CO., KAS., Sept. 2, 1882.—I am well pleased with the tone of your paper in bringing out the Republican nominees for Congress, and your appeal to Mayor and city dads of Topeka to close dens of infamy during the week of the Fair and Reunion. Your paper has the ring of good metal, and every farmer in the State should give it his support. I will do all I can for it here. I hope you will make every candidate for Congress show his hand, and the nominees for Governor, also. The people want to know where they stand; it is time.
IRBY RINEHART.

Fairs for the Next Two Weeks.
Reno Co. Agl. Society, Hutchinson, September 7-9
Cherokee Co., Columbus, Sept. 12-15
Labette Co. Agl. Assoc'n, Oswego, Sept. 13-15
Greenwood Co. Agl. Assoc'n, Eureka, Sept. 19-21
Lincoln Co. Agl. Assoc'n, LaCygne, Sept. 19-22
Coffey Co. Fair Assoc'n, Burlington, Sept. 19-22
Brown Co. Exposition Assoc'n, Hiawatha, Sept. 19-22
Lyon Co. Fair, Emporia, Sept. 20-24
Sedgewick Co. Agl. Society, Wichita, Sept. 20-24

refute any one of the above assertions. I will add that protection has added to the permanent wealth of the country, in manufacturing property, to say nothing of the value of its products, not less than five billions of dollars, and again challenge Mr. Canfield to truthfully deny it.
S. S. SCHOFF.
Sept. 4, 1882.

Among the Live People of Sumner.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
Just home from our county fair. A very county fair; fair dealing, fair awards, fair railroad fare, reasonable hotel fare, do 'bus fare, plenty fair ladies, and a little too much fair weather. The Kansas zephyr business was on exhibition on Saturday, and the transfer of real estate was brisk and equitable. The neutral Quaker color appeared as the "fash" color of all the wearing apparel of male and female, regardless of fashion or fabric. No wonder the Kansas people are notably frugal.

The hog was the leading animal exhibited, in number at least. S. V. Walton & Son, of Mayfield, had 11 pens of Poland Chinas; Geo. Wood, of Oxford, 3 pens of same. Several other farmers had specimen Poland Chinas and grade hogs. County Treasurer Kesay had a number of Berkshires—very fine. A gentleman who lives near Mr. Moore, the great hog man of Illinois, bought a fine boar of T. W. Walton to take to the same township that Mr. Walton got his stock from 25 years ago, to start a fine hog herd in Iowa, which he seven years ago transferred to Sumner county, Kansas. He paid about 50 cents a pound for the pig. He is also considering the propriety of buying a family of Ike Woods. The Hoosier is a wealthy farmer and stock man, and knows a first class hog when he sees it, and its value.

If it was not that it is a good thing for the farmers to see a herd of No. 1 short horns, and it is easier to bring them to the fair than for all the farmers to go to the Chicaspa Home of Hon. Henry Williams, it would be cheaper to send his H. W. Beecher, the head of his herd, a ball of blue ribbon to be divided into quarter yard lengths and tied to the tails of the entire herd, and keep the red ribbons to the on other cattle. Of course Col. Hannibal Cicero St. Clair had the blue ribbon milk cow. The county owes much to that cow—Rose Riverside. The Col.'s ability to do the enormous amount of work he does, depends much on that cow to furnish the proper diet.

The Merino and long woolled sheep were out in goodly numbers. As the business is so was the exhibit, double that of last year in number and quality. The fruits, arts, &c., "Uncle Dick" (Hon. R. W. Stevenson), will take to the State Fair, and you can see it and have the editorial say about it: "Several specimens of natural (seedlings not budded or named) peaches, very fine, were on exhibition. Those of Jos. Yeager, of Oxford, and John Wydich, of Belle Plaine, were very fine." The hall for fruits, flowers, arts, &c., was so crowded with sewing machines, organs, &c., and such a tum tum of practicing musicians that it might be pleasant to some, so I principally let them have my standing room.

The horse racing and show of horses would no doubt have been a bad failure, but for the fine administrative abilities and firmness of Jas. Holland, who not only held the horses by the bits, but the gamblers as well. "Jim Holland knows his duty and does it," was the farmers' protection for their horses. Maj. G. M. Buffington's magnificent Percheron was much admired, and blue-ribbed; so was his Black Morgan and two-year old mule.

Judge Simmons had a home-made hand garden plot that was admired, especially by the ladies. It was eminently proper that a prominent attorney, whose wife is as eminent a florist and horticulturist as Mrs. Judge Simmons is, should do something to lessen her labor in the garden.

The Sumner County Horticultural Society was organized on the evening of September 1st, at the

hall of the G. A. R., by quite a respectable number of gentlemen. [It was suggested that nearly every member of the S. C. H. S. could work their way into the G. A. R., if in session.] Constitution, &c., adopted. Some very interesting reminiscences and remarks by Col. St. Clair, Judge Walton, Capt. Bailey, Prof. J. H. Wolf, Esq., Seavey, Dyer, and others. Officers elected. Geo. T. Walton, President; Mr. Seavey, Vice President; L. A. Simmons, Secretary; Geo. W. Bailey, Treasurer; and the appointment of the leading horticulturists of the county as Chairmen of a number of the special committees. Monthly meetings will be held. We look for much good work in the future, from this combination of such men as Simmons, St. Clair, Wolf, Seavey, Yeager, Worden, Wymer, Geo. Hargis, Dyer, Forney, Bailey, and many others who are very competent and willing to work in the cause.

What was the matter with the late FARMER, No. 357? Was the editor away or sick? It was the best one in months.

Dry weather continues. No plowing can be done. Wheat turned out better than anybody expected. Sims can safely write for Sumner, 53.30 acres; average, 25 bushels; total, 1,332,500 bushels of wheat as the crop for 1882.

As you evidently have a bran new waste basket, I shall make no apology for my prolixity.
GEO. T. WALTON.
OXFORD, KAS., Sept. 5, 1882.

A Letter from Wilson Keys.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
I have been silent for some time, waiting, watching, and listening, till the ring of the last convention would subside, and you, Mr. Editor, would get through choking the candidates on the transportation question—a task imposed on you by your patrons. All must confess you choked them long and hard before you got a squeak out of them; and when it did come, it came with bad grace and was very feeble. The operation is something like forcing water up hill; when the force stops it will flow back into its natural channel. Your attempt to bring St. John out on this question will be something like the rest. If you choke him hard, backed up as you are, by several thousand farmers, he, too, may utter a feeble moan at the eleventh hour, which, with his past history, cannot give much assurance to farmers on this most important question. We have laws of great importance to the state, requiring them to keep their general offices in the state; and I believe the Santa Fe is the only railroad complying with the law; yet, in the two terms and aspirations for a third, we have failed to hear a word from this mighty man condemning, or even mentioning in his official capacity or otherwise, this willful violation of law. I say, what can we expect, even if you should be able to choke a feeble squeak from him? Force a man against his will, and he will be of the same opinion still, is my impression of the four Congressmen at-large that stood so much pressure before they would squeal. Now the party lash is being used vigorously on all sides to support the party nominations. How long will farmers and laboring men shut their eyes and vote the party blind? So long as you do it, you vote to keep yourselves in bondage. How many men have been put in nomination for Congress that are entitled to the support of the laboring voters of Kansas? They are scarce. In voting for the four Republicans at-large, we would virtually say we had no farmers in Kansas fit to represent us in Congress. In voting for them, we virtually vote to degrade our profession. How many of our progressive, independent farmers will do it? We should be able to count them on our fingers.

I should like to meet every farmer that contributes to your valuable paper, or reads it, at Topeka at the State Fair, and have a meeting some evening during the week, where we could have a general exchange of views on subjects of interest to us as farmers. I would suggest to you, Mr. Editor, if it be possible or practicable, to secure one of the halls of the capitol for that purpose, and appoint the evening, circulate notice in the dailies or by posters on the fair grounds.
WILSON KEYS.
Sterling, Rice Co., Kas., Sept. 4, 1882.

Use for Steam Engines.
To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
A number of years ago, Mr. Greeley, with about fifty others, went down below New Orleans to see a steam plow work. I cannot remember all the letter that was in the Tribune, but the facts were: that the engine and plow cost at that time \$10,000. At the time they were there, he (the owner) was using only two plows, each cutting 3½ inches wide and 26 inches deep; one man and two negro boys about 16 years old, were tending it; they used an anchor on one side of the field, moving it along the width of the furrows every time across. When they were in a hurry, they ran all moonlight nights. He was plowing for sugar cane, which he did not cultivate till it was a foot high, being in rows seven feet apart at which time he used his engine to cultivate it with a gang through and back in the same row as deep as he plowed. That was all the work he did till cutting time. He used his engine to grind his cane, and for a great deal of other work. So he kept it going most of the time through the year. His soil was a hard-pan, and theretofore, with a six mule team, he had been unable to plow more than five or six inches deep, obtaining but from 500 to 800 pounds of sugar to the acre; while with the steam plow, his average had been 1,500 to 2,000 pounds on the same land.

Now there is no doubt but deep plowing will pay as well in Kansas as anywhere, and why not use our threshing engines for that purpose? It seems to me that a ten-horse power engine could draw two twenty-inch plows, 15 inches deep, over 5 or 6 acres a day, without any trouble. Let them go from farm to farm, as they now do in threshing. Even at \$2.50 per acre, it would pay better than standing idle, as they now do most of the time.
E. W. BROWN.

MASON, GRAY CO., KAS., Sept. 3, 1882.—I send you a recipe for salting beef, which I think cannot be beaten: Five pounds of salt to one hundred pounds of meat, ½ ounce saltpetre, one pound of sugar—made into brine enough to cover the meat. Let the beef lay in the brine one week, and then take it out and scald and skim the brine till it is clear, and turn on meat when cold—I would also ask your correspondents if they know of any one who has the Dorkins for sale.
SAMUEL P. WOOD.

Short Letters.

ABLENE, DICKINSON CO., KAS., Sept. 4, 1882.—Wheat is yielding from 20 to 61 bushels per acre. J. S. Hollinger, of Liberty township, cut a field of 40 acres of Bulgarian wheat that averaged 61 bushels per acre. He also has a 49 acre field of clover from which he has cut 100 tons of hay, and is now cutting it the second time for the seed. Corn is a good crop; will yield from 40 to 80 bushels per acre. Rye and oats have also done well; potatoes good; peaches an immense crop. Farmers are all done plowing for fall seeding, but at this writing it is rather dry to insure a good stand; so we are waiting for a rain. Stock of all kinds has done well, and is healthy. We (self and three boys) run a milk dairy of 24 cows, sell the milk, but we raise the calves. At another time I will tell you how we raise them. We love the ring of the FARMER on the questions of the day. Go on with the good work.
J. SIMPSON.

The Stock Interest.

Some Facts About Jersey Cows.

A friend sends in the following clipping from a recent number of the Country Gentleman, and requests its publication. It is credited to Richard Goodman:

"A good cow will sell to-day for \$200 where a good native will bring \$50. Four hundred dollars, \$600 or \$1,000 are frequently paid for a Jersey, combining with some fancy points or very famous strain of blood a good butter yield; but leaving out fancy color and noted pedigree, a good registered Jersey cow will to-day bring at least four times the price of a good native. Why is it that a cow very much under the average size of a good breeding animal, and with very few of the milk or meat points which farmers are wont to admire, has come to outrank the native four or five to one, and to stand on an equality with any thoroughbred in the world? It is because the Jersey is the most profitable producer of the best butter that the following claims are to-day admitted by those who have fairly and thoroughly investigated the merits of this breed:

1. The Jersey is a thoroughbred, and possesses as fully as any the thoroughbred's capacity to respond to feed beyond the amount required for the daily repairs of the wastes of the body, and will make this extra return in butter as surely as the Short-horn will make it in beef or the Ayrshire in milk.

2. The Jersey, being thoroughbred, can be depended upon to transmit in breeding, in most cases, the good qualities of one parent, in many cases those of both parents, and very often the best qualities of remote as well as immediate ancestors.

3. The Jersey produces the best butter. The butter globules have a larger average size in Jersey milk than in that of any other breed, and in consequence of this larger globule the cream rises thicker, and hence is exposed a much shorter time to the air and injury from fermentation, odors, and dust, and requires in deep-setting the use of fewer tins and less ice and labor. The larger globule has a thinner envelope, and consequently churns quicker than the cream of other breeds, and is better adapted to all varieties of churns. The larger size of the globule gives a better texture or grain to Jersey butter than that of any other breed. The color of Jersey butter is better the year round, and on all kinds of food, than that of any other breed except the Guernsey; and though the Guernsey equals the Jersey in this respect, it falls far behind in the more important element—texture or grain. The butter of these two breeds has not only a higher color, but a more sprightly flavor than that of any other.

4. The Jersey makes more butter in proportion to her size and feed; having a small body she has just so much less to build up in youth, and to support and repair day by day.

5. The Jerseys 'come in' at 20 to 22 months, thus making a saving over most other breeds of a year of food, handling, and protection.

6. The Jersey, as a rule, 'goes dry' a shorter period than any other breed, two months being over the average period, and many produce butter and calves without drying off.

7. The Jersey gives more butter in her milk in proportion to the other elements, thus making, in particular, a great saving in the amount of water to be milked from the bag, to be carried to the milk room, and to be provided with room. This makes no small saving of time, labor, and material in the course of a year.

8. The Jersey will stand more corn and other winter grain feeding without getting fat; she will put the oil into her bag rather than into the carcass. This is a point of great importance in these modern days of all-the-year-round butter making.

9. The Jersey will make a cream cheese of the highest quality in texture, flavor, solubility, and body. And they make beef of perfectly good color, grain and flavor. They will make, of course, but a medium quantity of beef; but as the bulls, when well handled, remain gentle to a great age, and will always be in demand for use upon natives as well as grade and registered Jersey cows, come into profit early, and are long-lived, it is seldom that this breed will find its way to the shambles.

10. The Jersey has shown herself as well fitted to thrive in all climates and upon all kinds of food as any breed, and some she surpasses. She has hereditary thoroughbred tendencies which entitle her to the favor of scientific breeders; the quality and amount of her butter yield are placing her highest in the estimation of butter-makers, and the beauty of her 'points' and coloring will always make her unrivalled in English parks and American lawns.

Three-quarters of the highest-priced butter used in New York and New England to-day is made from Jersey cows; it brings from 40 to 80 cents per pound, and the demand is greater than the supply."

Butter Making.

While in Iowa a few days last month, the writer of this article took some pains to look into the butter business of that state. Ten years ago it was carried on in Iowa very much as it is now in this state. Now Iowa ranks among the first butter-producing states, both in the quality and quantity of that article. And yet we believe Kansas is superior to Iowa for the business of butter-making. The manager of an Iowa creamery, which turned out six hundred pounds of butter daily, avowed his purpose to start a creamery in Kansas within twelve months.

The milder winters and the greater cheapness of forage are the main advantages that

Kansas presents over Iowa. The greater heat of Kansas in summer is counted a disadvantage; but this can be obviated by adopting the Iowa plan in raising cream. The shallow tin pan or crock has been discarded, and deep setting in cold water is practiced. There are many kinds of cans used, but all depend upon the use of cold water for their efficiency.

A Cooley can and an old cider barrel set under the shade of a tree by the side of the well is not an expensive outfit; but with it choice butter can be made during this present hot weather, as the writer personally knows.

Every one who has a spring or well with the temperature of the water from 50° to 55° can make good butter during the hottest weather, by deep setting in water. The can may be submerged, as in the can of the Cooley, or surrounded by the cool water, as in the Foster can. The water need be changed only three times during twenty-four hours; but flowing water of course is preferable when it can be obtained. No one expects to get cream in summer without cooling the milk below the temperature of the atmosphere. This is usually done by hanging the milk in the well or cistern, an unsatisfactory make-shift. This trouble is all dispensed with by the use of cans expressly constructed for cooling milk. Until within a year, the Cooley creamer has been an expensive article. It could be obtained only in connection with an expensive vat in which to set it. The can is now sold separately.

J. H. Lyman, 263 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, is sole agent for this state. A can holding four gallons is sold for \$3. We give this information because we found it difficult to find a Cooley can.

We suggest that hardware dealers throughout the state add milk cans for deep setting to their stock. There can never be any advance in the butter business of Kansas until the practice of deep-setting of the milk in cool water during hot weather is adopted.—Prof. Ward, in Industrialist.

More Mutton-Sheep.

In the general interest among owners of sheep to produce extra good wool, many of them lose sight of the mutton feature entirely. On this subject we append some good suggestions from an eastern paper.

The breeding time for sheep is just ahead, and flock-masters should be planning for early lambs, to meet the wants of the market next season. We need more fine-wooled sheep, more long wools, but especially more mutton-sheep. The manufacturers can get wool to suit their purposes, if they have to import it; but good mutton for the million, if had at all, must be raised within easy reach of the local markets. There is a lamentable dearth of good mutton in the village and rural markets, as we know from a personal experience of thirty years and more. Lamb is quite plenty in the summer months, at the retail price of twenty to twenty-five cents, and mutton in the fall months at a little less price than good beef, but the rest of the year it is hardly to be had at any price, as if it were a thing out of season, like strawberries in December. We ought to have mutton the year round, so that delicate stomachs that eschew veal in spring and fresh pork in winter, can have a change from beef and poultry to mutton-chop at their convenience. There is improvement, but it is very slow, and there is great want of information as to the best breeds for mutton, and the best way to improve the flocks of common sheep. The pure Southdown is the mutton-sheep of all other breeds, unquestionably. Ther, after this, the various other families of Downs, as the Hampshire and other English shires, taking the names of the counties in which they are bred. A Southdown ram, running with a flock of Merinos or common sheep will bring grades giving an excellent quality of lamb and mutton, though not equal in flavor to the purely bred. If these grades are put with a Cotswold ram, we have a sheep much increased in size, with an excellent quality of mutton. This cross gives a carcass from one-quarter to a third larger than the grades, and sometimes one-half. The lambs mature early, and are great favorites with the butcher. We have found no better cross than this in our sheep-breeding. It is not necessary now to pay fancy prices for good breeding rams, either of the Southdown or Cotswolds. They are quite widely distributed, and can be had at prices within the reach of any thrifty farmer. Mutton-sheep are so easily raised, and the flesh is so wholesome an article of diet, that every owner of a good grazing farm ought to cultivate them for the supply of his table and the local market. The export of mutton carcasses to England has become a large business, and cannot fail to stimulate this industry. Get more Southdown blood into your flock.

Milk Fever in Cows.

A correspondent of the Minnesota Farmer gives the following excellent suggestions about milk fever in cows:

The great secret of preventing milk fever is to have the cow in a shrinking condition for a week or ten days before calving, and if a cow is taken out of pasture and put in the stable on hay and water, she will shrink enough to insure her going through without danger. If her bag fills up, I recommend milking every day just the same as if she was in. Cows never die with milk fever on hay, without other feed—grain or oil-meal, or something besides hay. I had cows coming in at all seasons of the year for forty years, and most of them first-class milkers, without any trouble since adopting the above plan. I feel so sure of the prevention by the above treatment, that I will guarantee any cow that I have the care of two weeks before calving, for ten per cent. of any amount of value the owner may put upon her. Now the plain treatment is—shut the cow up out of the sun, give her dry old (not fresh) made hay, and all the pure water she wants twice a day, and your cow won't die of milk fever.

Gossip About Stock.

It pays to keep stock always in good condition. Overfed stock of any kind, more particularly hogs, are most liable to disease.

In order to start stock into the winter in good condition, it should be well fed in the fall.

Our readers will be interested in Mr. Gentry's advertisement of Berkshire hogs in the FARMER.

A Boston paper says that horses ought to be fed twice a day only—rested, but not fed at noon.

The general round-up for the North Fork and Red River division of the Pan-Handle association begins the 15th inst.

Chicago does the largest meat-packing business in the United States. New York comes next, then Jersey City, and Cincinnati.

Jersey cows come from the Island of Jersey, a little spot of earth containing about 45 square miles. About 2,000 head of cattle are exported annually.

Competent authority estimates the Texas cattle supply for 1893 at 2 per cent. advance in yearlings, 40 per cent. short in 2-year-olds, and nearly equal shortage in 3-year-olds. In breeding cattle the increase is put at 5 per cent.

In feeding horses, the Dublin Farmer says that in order to secure best results, hay should be fed at first and the concentrated food afterwards; which leaves it to become fully digested, with no danger of being crowded away or out of the performance of its desired purpose.

The owner of a dairy of one cow says: The fourth year, just closed—well, that is, my wife and myself—have made 523 pounds of butter from the milk of our cow, to which should be added the milk and cream used in the family, giving at a moderate estimate, a grand total of 550 pounds of butter for the year.

A grand dairy show will be held in Dublin, Ireland, during October, and the Isle of Jersey will be represented, both in cattle and the products of the dairies. Several breeds of butter cows will compete with the little Irish animal, whose beauties are fully understood and extolled by the people of her native country.

A Nebraska man says hay is good for hogs. Cut the hay short, and mix with bran, shorts or middlings, and feed as other food. Hogs soon learn to like it, and if soaked in swill, or slop food is highly relished by them. In winter, use for hogs the same hay you feed to your horses, and you will find that it will save bran, shorts or other food; it puts on flesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them.

Epilepsy in pigs is generally due to irritation of the digestive organs, from improper food, worms, etc. For pigs under three months old, give a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur. It may be given two or three times daily during a week, in a little thin gruel, which the pigs do not object to consume voluntarily. Change of food and comfortable quarters are essential; also, plenty of sour milk, ample range of liberty, and pure water.

Grubs in the nasal cavities of sheep are invariably to be attributed to the working of the gadfly. They deposit their ova within the interior of the nostrils, causing the sheep much pain and annoyance. After a short time the ova bring forth parasites in the larval state, which, when capable of exercising an independent existence, undergo the same evolutions as the bot parasite—they burrow deep into the ground, and finally become metamorphosed into the gadfly.

The largest polled cattle are the black Scotch, called Angus, and sometimes, though improperly, Aberdeen. The next largest are called Galloway, of the same shape, color and general characteristics; although not so fine and highly improved as the Angus. Both breeds are hardy and thrifty, and make the best of beef, properly fattened. The cows generally being only moderate milkers, this stock is more profitable to rear for the shambles than for the dairy. The next in size are the Red Polled Norfolk and Suffolk cattle of England. The cows of this breed are generally large milkers, and when well fattened make a prime quality of beef.

There is no doubt but that one-half at least of all the material of a fertilizing character that exists in the United States, is from year to year allowed to go to waste, or at least is unappropriated in consequence of a proper care in the saving.

"It is a great art to do the right thing at the right time." The person subject to derangement of the kidneys or liver has a positive duty to perform in purchasing a package of Kidney-Wort. It invigorates these organs and by its cathartic and diuretic effect, cleanses the whole system of all bad humors.

Early varieties of potatoes do not ordinarily produce as well as those that mature considerably later, as they have a shorter time in which to grow. They generally have a thinner skin, and are consequently more likely to be injured in handling.

SCRIPTO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1870. I am the Pastor of the Baptist church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them. Rev. E. R. Warren.

The most profitable apples and pears are those that do not ripen till the approach of cold weather. They can be shipped long distances and will keep a long time. They can be disposed of in the spring when there is no small fruit to come in competition with them. They are better for drying or for making cider than the early fruit.

Ithurial's Spear.

One touch of it transformed the food at the ear of Eve into his true Satanic shape, and sent him away. The food of disease is silently issuing his venom, not at the ear, but at the kidneys and liver of a man who, "feeling out of sorts," does not know just what is the matter with him. By and by, when the mischief is done, and Bright's Disease or some other terrible malady has set in, he discovers his ailment only too tardily of its cure. Now Hunt's Remedy is as Ithurial's spear. Its touch reveals the disease in its true shape, and then dismisses it from the system. Even in the worst cases of kidney complaints, it is not too late to call Hunt's Remedy in. It has snatched many from the very jaws of death.

At Shawano, Wis., are two the catalpa trees grown from the seed. Last year they made a growth of seven feet in height and one and one-half inches in diameter. They withstood the severity of last winter unprotected, and have made a growth of over four feet this summer. An average leaf measures seventeen inches in length and ten inches in width.

Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dandelion root, from time immemorial has been regarded as a valuable domestic remedy for kidney diseases. This root is one of Leib's Dandelion Tonic, but in this valuable and popular remedy it is so combined with other alteratives and tonics as to produce results in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys, impossible of attainment by the use of the domestic remedy. For diseases of these organs the Dandelion Tonic is without a rival.

A French gardener steeps the mats he employs to protect frames and conservatories between October and May for twenty-four hours in a solution of sulphate of copper, in a large hoghead. Having allowed the matting to drain and become half dry he plunges them for a few seconds in a solution of quick lime. Matting thus prepared will last, instead of one, seven seasons. The cord employed in the matting must not be oiled.

Nervous debility, the curse of the American people, immediately yields to the action of Brown's Iron Bitters.

\$40,000 in Premiums! \$10,000 to Live Stock Alone!

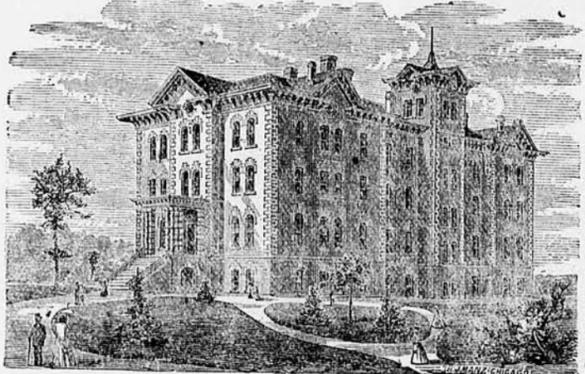
KANSAS STATE FAIR, TOPEKA, SEPT. 11 TO 16, 1892.

Stock Loaded and Unloaded from the Cars Inside the Grounds.

Address for Premium Lists

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary,

Topeka, Kansas.



WASHBURN COLLEGE.

FALL TERM begins September 13th, 1892. Four Courses of Study—Business, Scientific, Academic and Collegiate. Exact scholarship and correct deportment required. Personal supervision exercised. Reports of scholarship and deportment sent to parents at the close of each month. Open to both sexes. Separate grounds and buildings for young women, under care of Matron and Preceptress. Expenses very low.

For further information, address

PETER McVICAR, Pres't., Topeka, Kansas.

The New GRAPES Prentiss,

Pocklington, Duchess, Lady Washington, Vermon, Moore's Early, Brighton, Jefferson, etc. Prices reduced. Also other Small Fruits and all other varieties of Grapes. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue from T. S. Henshaw, Prentiss, N.Y.

Advertisement for TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS WATER PROOF COATS. Includes circular logo with 'TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS WATER PROOF COATS' and text: 'ARE YOU ALWAYS DRY? TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS ARE THE VERY BEST WATER PROOF COATS. TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS WILL NOT STICK OR PEEL. TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS ARE NOW USED BY EVERY HORSEMAN & FARMER WHO EVER GAVE THEM A TRIAL. None genuine without this trade mark. A. J. TOWER, Sole Mfr., Boston, Mass. For sale everywhere. At Wholesale by all first-class Jobbers.'

WELL AUGERS ROCK DRILLS

1426 NORTH 10th STREET.

For boring in earth, and drilling rock for water, prospecting for minerals etc. Hand, Horse and Steam Power. Artisan Well Tools of all kinds.

Challenge Well Auger Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR

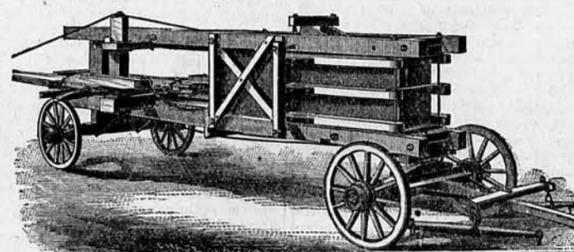
It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wire Netting Railroad, Farm, Sheep, and Lawn FENCE,—Cheap as the barbed fence. If not on sale in your town, write for illustrations and prices to Manufacturers,

E. HOLENSHADE, WIRE WORKERS, 136 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE QUINCY.

FREY & LADD'S PORTABLE HAY PRESS.



The Quincy is the Cheapest, Lightest, Simplest, and most Powerful Press now made. The sweep on this press does not kick or jerk the horses as other presses do. The Quincy Hay Press has all the latest and best improvements out. The doors on this press will come open of themselves as soon as the door latches are kicked off. This Press has also a top left door. The rate in this Press will come out easily as soon as the latches are released. We guarantee this Press to do as good work as any Press in the field of this kind of machine. We guarantee to have a common car with ten tons or more of hay. For further particulars address FREY & LADD, 28 North 6th Street, Quincy, Ill.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Honley Jones, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. President—W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Vice President at Large—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.

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FINANCE COMMITTEE. J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Our Contribution Box.

[These items are selected from other papers.] The Toulouse geese lay a good many eggs in spring, but rarely hatch them.

The ox and sheep have no incisors in the upper jaw, neither have they any canine teeth or tusks.

Only animals with sound constitution and good physical development, born of sound parents, should be used for stock purposes. Some of the most intractable, enduring, and fatal diseases are hereditary and transmissible from parent to offspring.

Weeds of all kinds are robbers, occupying the ground and feeding on plant food and manure which was never intended for them, thus reducing the crops and adding greatly to the expense of cultivation.

Nebraska has 100,000 acres of cultivated timber land, all planted within the last ten years, and mostly since the timber claim act was passed.

In Great Britain more land is sown with rye for a green crop than with rye for a grain crop. It is sown in autumn at the rate of two or three bushels an acre, the smaller quantity when intended to stand as a seed crop, and the larger quantity when intended for early green fodder in spring.

The burdock is a biennial, and seeds freely, the seeds retaining their vitality for several years. If not allowed to perfect its seeds it may be readily exterminated by cutting off with a hoe just below the surface of the ground, and covering the stub with salt.

One of the principal causes of heaves in horses is the feeding of dusty or dirty hay. Ordinary clean hay can always be fed with safety if properly cut up, moistened and mixed with ground grain; but to feed the dusty or dirty sort is very injurious.

P. of Forbes, State Entomologist and Curator of the Normal Museum, Illinois, has been experimenting for some weeks upon the chinch bug, and has discovered what he believes is a certain eradicator of the destructive pest.

The Fruit Recorder says: "We have tried it repeatedly and never knew it to fail in case of saving diseased fruit trees—the cutting off of the diseased parts and slitting the bark downward on one side of the limb and body from the affected part. In fact if the diseased part is cut off and the limb and body slit it will stop the destruction of the tree, or at least it has always proved so in our practice."

Vermin on fowls and about hen roosts will leave headquarters by injecting from a syringe a weak steep in water of pennyroyal herb tea. Drive this weak steep thoroughly over the roosts and the poultry, and it will cleanse them from lice.

A Great City of Cliff Dwellers.

During the past season a remarkable discovery of an ancient cliff city, 60 miles long, was made by Mr. James Stevenson, the leader of the Archaeological Exploring Expedition to New Mexico and Arizona, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Stephenson tells the Tribune that for sixty miles along the face of a winding cliff, except where the elements had cut them away, the canon walls had been carved out like swallows' nests, and the cave dwellings extended two, three, four, and sometimes five rows, one above another.

Cataract of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, discharges, cured by Buchu-palms. \$1 at druggists, Kansas Depot, McPike & Fox, Atchison, Kansas.



THE NEW WHITE GRAPE—Prentiss.

Rockington, Moore's Early, Worden, Early Victor, Vergennes, Daches, Jefferson, Lady, all other sorts, new and old. Also, fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Send for Price List to Wilson & McFadden, Atlantic, Iowa.

Chester Strawberry Plants, 75c doz., \$4 per 100. Valuable information in free catalogue. Address F. T. SAGE & SON, Wethersfield, Conn.

MAN SHEEP FOR SALE.

33,000 good grade Merino Ewes and Lambs. Will shear from four to seven pounds. Ewes \$2.25 to \$3.00. Lambs \$1.25 to \$2.00.

1,000 Southdown Ewes and Lambs, Are from Iowa, price \$3.00.

6,000 good grade Merino Feeding Wethers. Address or see THOS. LAHEY, Dodge City, Kas.

H. W. PEARSON, Emporia, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM for sale in Woodson county, Kas. 600 acres all fenced, 200 acres in cultivation, large dwelling house of 12 rooms, barns, sheep sheds, out-buildings and tennis house, good wells, an abundance of running water, plenty of timber, good range adjoining that will not be fenced for years, 200 head of stock cattle, 700 young sheep mostly ewes, 50 head of horses, will sell horses by the span cheap. Stock, cash; farm, part cash, balance on long time. Address, A. HAMILTON, Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kas.

CHEMICAL BUTTER PRESERVER.

Safe, healthful, cheap. Keeps butter for months from turning rancid, preserving its flavor. Good butter always sells for a good price. Farm rights to use \$2. Town and county rights for sale. Sample sent on receipt of 40 cents in stamps. Address, J. A. LOMBS, Arkansas City, Kas.

Read. Read. Read. Special Offer. KANSAS FARMER.

Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates: 1 copy one year.....\$1 00

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Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured.

When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the above offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the KANSAS FARMER may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improved edition appears.

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year.

When the beginning of 1883 the KANSAS FARMER will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the KANSAS FARMER send in subscriptions without delay.

Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then. Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise." Address, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Sheep.

For Sale, 450 head HIGH-GRADE MERINO SHEEP and LAMBS; also 8 RAMS. For further particulars call at ranch, 3 1/2 miles north of Eldorado, Kas.

Geo. H. EBERLE.

FOR SALE.

Seven hundred (700) two, three and four years old Wethers. Also, five hundred (500) Lambs.

For particulars, inquire of RICHARDSON & BATES, Carnesville, Ellsworth Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

The "Shepherds Home" Flock and Farm.

Owing to the death of Geo. Brown, the originator and owner of this flock, I offer for sale the entire stocks which constitute the best and healthiest lot of American Merino sheep in the west. They have been bred with reference to constitution, form, quantity of secured wool, length of staple and quality and density of fleece.

This flock of 600 clipped 12lbs and 6 oz each last season. The farm contains 160 acres, well improved, good houses and orchard, with plenty of water and range. For particulars and terms address, DR. GEO. H. BROWN, Chanute, Kansas.

Sent FREE!

TREATISE ON EVAPORATING FRUIT. Profitable and General Statistics. American Mfg Co., Waynesboro, Pa.

Advertisement for SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Sick Headache. Malaria. Constipation. Biliousness. Dyspepsia. Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons' Liver Regulator is administered.

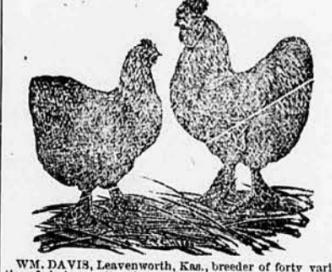
Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

One or two tablespoonful will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness. Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons' Liver Regulator is administered.

Prepared by J. H. ZELMAN & CO. Solely Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS.



W.M. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of forty varieties of choice poultry; have taken over two hundred premiums at four fairs this season. New blood introduced every year from the best yards in the country and from imported stock. Send for catalogue.

R. T. McCULLY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Missouri.

Breeders and Importers of THOROUGHBRED American Merino Sheep.

Choice young stock for sale.

THE CHAMPION Hay Rake.

The CHAMPION Hay Rake is guaranteed to gather the hay from the swath, winnow or shock. It is simple in construction. Strong and durable. The hay is taken direct from the swath to the stack without the use of forks or manual labor. It does the work very rapidly and cheaply, and saves MONEY. Send for Circular and Price-list to S. B. GILLILAND, Monroe City, Mo. Hardy & White, Hutchinson, Kas.

Or Gorham & Fullett, Topeka, Kas.

Merino Park Stock Farm.

Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.

W.M. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas. FRANK L. GIBBS, Manager Winchester.

Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeders. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.

W.M. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to register. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

"MONTROSE HERDS"

W.M. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to register. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND CHINA HOGS.

I have over 200 choice pigs for this seasons trade; bred from five different boars; can ship pairs or trios not asking stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Records. My herd is larger and has won more prizes in the last three years than any herd in Kansas. Short-horn are Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Mar & Joe's hines and Hartlett's, headed by the great Prize Bull, 6280 Cordellias Duke 38048. Young bulls for sale. Write for illustrated Circular. CHAS. E. ALLEN, Manhattan, Kas.

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Improved Extension Just Patented. AGENTS WANTED. \$1400.00 made by one Agent in fifty-six days. Full particulars and lots of Agents reports, showing quick sales and large profits, free. No freight or boring charges to Agents. Address at once and secure choice territory free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Riverside Stock Farm.



MILLER BROS., Proprietors. Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brag 1579, Sandhurst 1991; Roderick Du 1921, and the young boar black-foot by Aaron 1241; Dan 1811. All 220 and are coming in fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

Miller's Choice '1318.

CHANG.



Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 203 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

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

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, and SETTER DOGS, bred and for sale by ALEX. COLLIER, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price list.

A. W. ROLLINS, W. C. WALKER.

Attention Swine Breeders

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be procured. Our herd having won 85 high class premiums at fairs throughout the United States. The show herd of 1880 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 257 lbs. and two averaging 67 lbs. In breeding condition. The herd of 1881 won \$241 premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sable boar Sovereign Duke 3819 won \$175 at three of the leading fairs in the west, including first in class, class sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes, as best boar of any age or breed at the great St. Louis Fair. No expense or care has been spared in taking our herd through the past winter, and we have for sale a very choice lot of young sows and spring pigs. Send for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROLLINS & WALKER, Manhattan, Kas.

Short-Horn Cattle AND Berkshire Swine

COTTONWOOD FARM, Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MAILES, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Young stock always for sale. My Short-Horn number 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls.

My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 633; Hopewell 3337, and Imported Mahomet 1879; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 838; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422, and Queen Victoria 7558. Correspondence solicited.

"Great Rock Island Route"

Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the commercial CENTRES from which radiate

EVERY LINE OF ROAD

that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific slope. The

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway

is the only line from Chicago owing track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. No transfers by CARRIAGE! No missing CONNECTIONS! No huddling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

CARS of unrivaled magnificence, PRIMA PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our own world-famous DINING CARS, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, with ample time for healthful enjoyment through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other lines, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a tithe of the comfort.

An liberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a tithe of the comfort. Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Prest and Gen. Manager, Chicago, Gen. Trk. and Pass' Agent, Chicago.

Save Your Cabbages.

Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector. This Powder has a well established reputation as being both Effective and Non-Poisonous, and the most convenient, cheap and best specific yet discovered for the

Protection of Plants and Vines against Destructive Insects.

1 box 25c; 2 1/2 box 50c. Sent to any address prepaid on receipt of 40c for 1 or 50c for 2 1/2.

PALMER PLANT AND VINE PROTECTOR CO., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

Sold by dealers generally. Send for circular.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BOSTON, MASS.

BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.

The handling of growers clips a specialty

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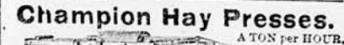
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnished free to those who ship to us. Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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Sheep For Sale.

My flock, consisting of good grade ewes and wethers only one year old. These sheep are a bargain Also dipping apparatus, portable corral, grain troughs, etc. E. F. KNIGHT, Hodzeman, Kas.

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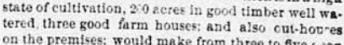
Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good references. Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

600 Acres A No. 1. Kaw river bottom lands, situated on the U. P. R. R., 52 miles west of Kansas City, and 12 miles east of Topeka, 400 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, 200 acres in good timber well watered, three good farm houses; and also cut-houses on the premises; would make from three to five good farms. I will sell all together or divide it up, so as to suit purchasers. Price reasonable, at terms easy. For further particulars apply to me, at New Market, Mo., or to Mr. Geo. R. Hines, my agent, whose Post-office is Perryville, Kas. W. A. SINGLETON.

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM OF GATHERING CREAM.

For Creamery Use. Manufactured by DAVIS & FAIRLAMB, Dealers in Creamery Supplies, 170 Lake Street, Chicago.



BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

I shall offer at Public Sale at my farm near Avon, Ill., on the 28th day of August, 1882,

My entire herd of DEVON CATTLE, consisting of about 50 head; four head of GALLOWAYS, one pair of POLLED ANGUS cattle, and twenty head of Polled cattle of mixed blood. Ten head of NORMAN HORSES, including one five year-old Norman Stallion and some fine Brood Mares. 40 head of Poland China sows and pigs. My herd of Devons has no superior in America. The balance of the stock is first-class. Sale without reserve. Terms Cash—but 12 months time can be had at 8 per cent interest if well secured. Catalogues will be ready Aug. 11. L. F. ROSS, Avon, Ill.

The Best Education.

It may not be possible or even desirable that every farmer boy should receive a finished literary education, but he should have a practical business education. This age demands that the farmer shall be a good business man, among the institutions of learning devoted to practical education, none ranks higher than the Jacksonville (Ill.) Business College and English Training School.

A LIVE SCHOOL FOR THE MASSES IS THE Jacksonville Business College

—AND— ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. TERM OPENS SEPT. 5th. A thorough English Course, a sound Business Course, new college building, large attendance, practical teachers. Location cheaper, safer, better, than the large city. Send for the "Quarterly" and "Hand Book" to M. H. BARRINGER, Sec'y Jacksonville, Ill.

HOLLAND BULBS

ROSES AND PLANTS MILLIONS OF THEM

Our Fall Catalogue is the finest and most complete ever issued. Full instructions for culture by an experienced horticulturist. Sent FREE.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
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CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER.

Kansas will one day be the home of prosperous millions. We have every element of wealth.

Chopped rye mixed with cut straw or hay and wet with water, makes a first-class feed for horses.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture puts the wheat crop of that state this year at 45,143,546 bushels.

The season for fevers is approaching. All weeds and trash should be removed from about dwellings, and no pools of stagnant water ought to be tolerated near.

The advantage of a creamery over a private dairy is, that the butter is all uniform in quality, because large quantities are made at the same time and in the same way.

Rye sown this month and next will make the earliest and best green feed for stock. After grass comes the rye may be turned under and any summer crop raised on the same ground.

Those of our readers that intend setting out trees this fall, ought to remember that catalpa (Speciosa) is one of the best trees for Kansas. We know large trees that were set out ten years ago.

Speaking of sunflowers, some one says that a half pint of the seeds given to a horse with his other feed, each morning and night, will keep him in better health and more spirited than he will be without it, while his hair will be brighter.

In malarious localities the growing of considerable sunflowers does much to prevent or modify the evil effects of malaria, as they are rank, rapid growers, possessing very large thick leaves, which rapidly absorb most of the unwholesome vapors of the air.

Stafford county farmers have done well this year with broom corn. They say it can be raised profitably and sold at \$100 a ton, while the present price is \$225. Men who, a few years ago, worked by the day, are now hiring help to take care of their broom corn.

Trees planted last spring need attention now. Keep the earth about them clean, and if they need watering, do it in the evening. First draw the top earth away from the tree, leaving a hollow place in which to pour the water. After it is all absorbed, draw the earth back again.

A writer in Wallace's Monthly is of opinion that pink-eye in horses is a lung disease allied to, if not identical with, pleuro pneumonia, and he prescribes a strong tincture of quinine made from alcohol water and quinine powders. Give the horses heavy doses three or four times during the day and evening, and keep in a warm place with light food.

Arkansas Valley Fair

Was held at Wichita last week. This association is a branch off of the Sedgewick County Fair Association, which fell largely into the hands of jockeys and the like; so this society drew off and resolved to hold only a farmers' fair. Accordingly, with some co-operation from other counties, they made a beginning last year, and this season held one of the most pleasant fairs that I ever attended. The fair was purely in the interest of farmers and free from jockeying, drinking, or gambling devices of every kind. Plenty of amusement was afforded by potato, barrel and slow mule races.

Little river bounds two sides of the grounds, which are covered by a very nice grove, "Young Bismarck," so termed. The old society held their fair at the same time, but was not very largely attended, on account of being in bad odor with the farmers, as special attention was given to races. However, the exhibit made by Fox and Askew of Merino sheep, swine by Randolph & Randolph, of Emporia, and a very large exhibit of Hereford cattle by W. E. Campbell of Caldwell, deserve special mention. Mr. Campbell is one of the largest breeders of cattle in the Southwest, and Herefords are a great favorite with him. The poultry exhibit at the Farmers' Fair was one of the best I have seen. HEATH.

CANE MILL FOR SALE.

A heavy 2 horse Victor Mill, weighing 1200 lbs.—been used to make about 1500 gallons. In good order. Price \$75. Call on KENNEDY & STONE, Topeka Kas. or address, W. S. MASSEY, Grantville, Kas.

PAVILION SHEEP RANCH, Pavilion, Wabausee Co., Kas. E. T. Frowe, Prop'r, Breeder and Dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

Farming in Western Kansas.

The experience of many persons who have tried to make homes in some portions of western Kansas has not been encouraging, but it has demonstrated the truth that agriculture in the ordinary and common methods will not succeed there. It has demonstrated another fact, too, that failure in farming there is not because the soil is sterile, but because of the dryness of the atmosphere during a considerable part of the year, and particularly at the time that the later maturing plants most need moisture.

These discoveries have set people to thinking. The question presented was: What can we do here that will succeed, and how, if at all, can we secure a substitute for rain? Experience shows that cattle and sheep grow well there, and many persons have turned their attention to stock exclusively. But it is not in accord with American ideas of farming to have large tracts of land owned by individual persons, and western raising implies that state of things. The farmer class wants to utilize a fair share of these lands, so that they may raise feed for their stock on their farms, and also something to use in the house and on the table, as well as for the markets which are so inviting to the west of them. The sparse settlement of an exclusively stock country is anti-American. There is little in common among ranch stockmen except personal good nature. The interest they have in schools and towns is in those that are at a distance. There is nothing in that kind of life to build up close and prosperous communities of men, women and children with all the comforts and conveniences of advanced civilization. These ranchmen are a happy, jolly, liberal set, but they must send their children away to school. Ranches and dense population do not exist in the same localities. Unless some means can be devised to make the fertile lands of western Kansas productive, it must be given up wholly to the ranchmen.

Fortunately experience of men in other places and in other times is of great value to us in this matter. The article of Mr. Ellison, in last week's FARMER shows the direction of thought and action among our western neighbors. All they need is water, and that they are getting by letting the Arkansas river run out in irrigating ditches. A canal is dug out from the river into the region to be irrigated, then small ditches are run out from this to the particular farms or lots to be watered, and it is not over the grounds in small furrows made with the plow and hoe. These local ditches tap the canal on the sides, and the water used is measured by the quantity passing through certain sized apertures in a second, minute or hour. Furrows between rows of corn, cabbage, onions, potatoes, etc., direct the water; and among plants growing irregularly—that is, not in rows, as wheat sown broadcast, or turnips, it is led about in little tracks made by pointed hoes. When plants are in rows and checkered, a large area of land can be flooded in a short time. In California very heavy crops are raised every year by means of irrigation, and the experience of the Californians is proving to be very serviceable to our people in western Kansas. Mr. Ellison's article shows the beneficent results already attained by irrigation in the region around Garden City, Sequoyah county.

We have before us, as we write, a letter written at Lakin, Kas., and published in an eastern paper. The writer says:

Twelve years ago Mr. Greeley predicted the coming of the day when the Kansas prairies would be dotted with the sails of windmills, and when the sterile lands along the upper Arkansas would be pierced with irrigating ditches would yield abundant crops. At Garden City I saw the truth of his predictions realized in a way that proves that the irrigating ditch will soon be as common here as the windmill already is further east. It is only two years since the first ditch was dug by men convinced of the soil and reluctant to abandon their farms on account of the lack of sufficient rainfall. The work was found comparatively easy. Above the town the Arkansas River is about half a mile wide, where small islands aid the work of damming up the constant flow of water. In the early spring of 1880 the Garden City Irrigating Company dug a ditch eight feet wide, two deep and four miles long. About 100 acres were irrigated and sweet potatoes and onions are found to flourish like the typical bay tree, while other vegetables yielded abundantly. Then the Kansas Irrigation Company was chartered and built a ditch now twenty-two miles long, running from a point three miles west of Sherlock, where the water is taken directly from the river, to one six miles north of Garden City. Other companies have followed with their ditches, the largest being the Great Eastern, in which Senator Plumb is interested, which has dug a ditch thirty feet wide and three feet deep, running from a point six miles west of Lakin around the northern border of Sequoyah county, and which will be sixty miles in length. From the main ditch along the upper side of the tract to be irrigated secondary ditches are run across the fields and connected by back furrows. The fields are usually overflooded two or three times after the crops are planted, each overflow leaving a deposit of rich alluvium. The Garden City Company and some of the others are owned by the farmers themselves. The main ditch of this company, twenty-four miles long, can irrigate 50,000 acres, and the original cost was \$15,000. The yearly cost of irrigation for each farmer is \$1 an acre. No difficulty has been found in leading the water even to the plains beyond the valley. The fall of the river is eight feet to the mile, and of the ditches three feet, giving a gain of five feet in elevation for each mile. Altogether between 150,000 and 200,000 acres of singularly rich ground are now subject to irrigation.

That this irrigation is successful is now demonstrated beyond all doubt. The writer just quoted, like Mr. Ellison, gives figures as encouraging as they are surprising. He visited the farm of Mr. Worrill and learned that the average of last season's crop raised under irrigation was Irish potatoes, 400 bushels an acre; sweet potatoes, 600 bushels; onions, 600 bushels; cabbages, 4,000 head; melons, 8,000; turnips, 1,000 bushels; oats, 75 bushels, and spring wheat, 20 to 25 bushels an acre. He says he drove through a field of oats recently harvested and

yielding 90 bushels to the acre, while near by was a melon patch crowded with fruit, and a little beyond were fields of heavy grass and corn.

This year's onions were already "large as one's fist, the bulbs clustered on the top of the ground in threes and fours, while the squire smacked his lips as he estimated the yield at 800 bushels to the acre, and informed me that the cost of raising them was \$35 an acre, and that onions were worth \$2 a bushel. Beyond some thriving fields of sweet potatoes was one of the most beautiful sights that Kansas farms affords,—a field of alfalfa, Chilean clover or lucerne, as it is variously called; the leaves of a rich purplish green, the flowers blue and fragrant, and the plants spreading in a luxuriant jungle that hid the ground. This yields some twenty tons to the acre, and four or five crops can be cut in the season. It is worth \$8 a ton, cures green, and has been found a food eagerly sought by stock and horses, as was shown by the avidity with which our ponies devoured it. Onions, sweet potatoes and alfalfa are the three crops to which farmers in this neighborhood are particularly devoting themselves, because they believe these to offer the largest profits. The figures given are certainly astonishing, but the farmers whom I met are equally enthusiastic and pointed to last year's record and to the crops of this season which speak for themselves. An apparently inexhaustible market for the vegetables raised around Garden City is afforded by Colorado and New Mexico. There is probably no town in the west except Greeley, Colorado, where irrigation will be so extensively carried on, and there is no spot where it has produced such abundant rewards."

We have, all along, had faith in Western Kansas. The people out there deserve the best, and these facts go to show that in the Arkansas valley at least the old, ominous clouds are breaking away. It requires little aid from the imagination to see in the not far distant future a picture of the condition of things foreshadowed by these encouraging facts.

There is no more pleasing surface view on earth than will be had when fields, groves, orchards, vineyards and dwellings dot the face of that fair land; and there will be no happier communities known among men than those who follow the pioneers of western Kansas and enjoy the privilege of coming years where once it was supposed that man would never live to work.

More Uses of Rye.

In our article last week on rye, we did not mention the fact that it is one of the best green manures known. Clover stands at the head and rye follows next in the list. If plowed under when it is three or four feet in height, green and vigorous, it puts the earth in good condition for the next crop, which ought, ordinarily, to be corn or wheat. Our experience with green manures has been that wheat is the best crop to follow any green manuring. Plow under a heavy growth of clover or rye in May, cover well, then harrow and let lie a short time before seeding, when the ground should be cross-plowed, not so deep as the spring plowing, then follow with the seed.

Rye is the best grain to sow grass seed with. Its stem is straight and has but few leaves to shade the earth. It ripens so early as to interfere but little, if any, with the growth of the grass, and is matured and removed before the hot, dry weather of July and August comes. We have just read an article in the Country Gentleman, on this subject, which is so pertinent and practical that we append part of it for the benefit of our readers. The time is at hand when our farmers must pay more attention to manuring. The day when stables are moved away from the manure pile must be put behind us. Our contemporary says:

More commonly we have sown the rye in autumn, after the cutting and removal of the corn crop or of the corn fodder. It has always made a sufficient growth the next year, either for spring feed, or for plowing under as a green manuring crop, to precede any late-planted spring crop, as corn fodder, millet or turnips. The same inexpensive mode of putting in the seed was adopted as already described. There is no difficulty in completely turning under a crop three feet high, with a heavy chain attached to the plow in the usual manner. Experiments have not been made to test the comparative value of a ton of green rye or a ton of green clover thus buried as manure. Analysis shows them to be of nearly equal value in composition, but the rye has not the deep, loosening roots of clover, and it is doubtless much inferior. But the ease and certainty with which a crop of rye may be raised, as compared with a crop of clover, and the shorter time for it to make full growth, give it certainly some important advantages.

Butler County Fair.

We have information Eldorado to the effect that the county fair recently held at that place was a success in every respect, reflecting creditably upon the farmers and stock men of Butler county. Our Mr. Heath says the display of stock was specially noticeable because of its excellent quality. The good people of Butler, always within calling distance of the picket lines, have this year gone "clean out to the front."

Sale of Kansas Short-horns.

At Leavenworth, September 27, J. C. Stone, Jr., will sell some 45 head of pure bred Short-horn cattle. Competent judges pronounce these cattle not only good, but the best in every point of genuine merit. They were bred in Kansas and therefore pure Kansas stock.

The Marion Fair.

The first exhibition of the Marion County Fair Association was held at Marion beginning the 4th inst., and closing the 7th.

The Association was organized but two months ago, and has proved itself a most active and vigorous organization. The grounds have been purchased and the buildings all of a substantial character erected.

Your correspondent found his way to the exhibition on the second day, and like almost everybody else was very much surprised at the display.

Floral hall was completely filled with the rarest collection of fabrics, the product of the skill and deft fingers of the ladies, of pictures painted by Marion's own artists and of fruits and grains, in quantity and quality to compare with any collection in the county.

The stock shown was excellent in quality, but the quantity for such a county as this was meagre.

In the speed ring were several of the fast horses of the county, besides some from abroad.

The management have great reason to be proud of their efforts, and we are under special obligations to the President, Mr. Levi Billings, for favors shown. It is mainly to his efforts that the society owes its success. He has labored untiringly for its success from its incipency.

We must not close this communication without referring especially to the display of fruits. It was the very finest ever seen in this county and will go far towards convincing the farmers of the practicality of raising fruit successfully in this county. Messrs. W. H. and Levi Billings were the principal exhibitors. They are the pioneer orchardists of this county and should be proud of their success. Florence, Kas., Sept. 11. FILE.

Gov. St. John's Answer.

The Governor was good enough to call in person at the office of the KANSAS FARMER yesterday and state that his opinions upon the matter of regulating by law the carrying trade of the country are radical, strong and abiding. He is the author of the first Kansas law attempting to aid the people as against the railroads. He authorizes us to state in as strong language as we wish to use that he is in favor of early and efficient legislation to establish and maintain uniform justice between the roads and the people.

The Governor further stated that the reason he did not, in his message of 1881, renew his recommendation of 1879 is, that he was, at that time, assisting in the preparation of a bill on the same subject to be introduced in the legislature. The bill was presented in the House and passed that body but failed of passage in the Senate.

The Governor was frank and forcible in his language and manner in the conversation of which the above is the substance.

Dry weather continues quite generally throughout the state. Many farmers have stopped plowing, because of the dryness and hardness of the earth. Late corn, in some places, is now beyond recovery. Early corn is made, and even with no more rain our corn crop on the average will be fair. Our farmers have gone far enough along to understand that the best part of the farming year in Kansas is from April to July, and many of them could get along without an ear of corn.

The FARMER is made ready for press Tuesday afternoon. That prevents our giving any report of the State Fair beyond Monday. We can assure our readers, however, that the Fair is "huge." Topeka is full of people and still they are coming. Next week we will tell more about it.

What Ailed Them?

W. R. Gooding writes from Girard, Kansas, as follows:

One of my neighbors has lost two valuable milk cows during the past week with a disease resembling what we used to call the "mad itch" in the Eastern states. The cows referred to were running in a lot where hogs were fed on green corn fodder, and I would like to know your opinion about it. We all know that hogs will chew up the stalks and then spit them out, and I think the cows ate them, which is the cause of the disease, as I have had some experience; but hope you will give your opinion through the KANSAS FARMER.

We could not give an opinion that would be worth anything, unless something more definite than this letter is submitted. Mad itch is a skin disease, and may be caused by vegetable poisoning, or spoiled, infected or insufficient food. Cows will not eat anything of the vegetable kind that other animals have chewed out of all semblance to its original condition, unless they are forced to it from hunger or thirst. If Mr. G. will be specific and give complete history, with symptoms, we may be able to say something useful in reply.

State Fair Notes—Monday.

The display in the different halls is going to be very large, but is behind time in getting arranged.

The poultry department is overflowing. Although fifty extra coops have been made, they will not accommodate all. The display will be larger and better than ever before seen in the state.

More and finer sheep are on exhibition than usual. Mason & Wright have the best lot they have ever shown of their matchless Vermont Merinos. Henry & Brunson, from New York, have on hand a large number of their late importations of Merinos. No one should fail to see them. M. T. Stewart, of Camp Point, Ill., has five imported Southdowns, nine imported Cotswolds, and 12 very fine registered Merinos. He carried off all the class and

sweepstake premiums he competed for at Burlington fair last week.

The swine department is full, from the best herds in the country. We notice the exhibits of A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan; Randolph, of Emporia; Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo.; B. Baldrige, of Parsons, with 46 Poland-Chinas, and Ed. Guild and Dr. Edison, with their Jersey Reds, B. F. Dorsey & Son have 39 Berkshire and Poland-Chinas, from Illinois.

The cattle on exhibition are the very best of the various breeds. The following noted Short-horn breeders are here: Col. Harris, of Lawrence; Bill & Burnham, of Manhattan; J. B. McAfee, Topeka; C. E. Leonard, Dr. Cundiff, J. N. Winn, F. W. Smith, and others, from Missouri. J. P. Hull, of Emporia, with Holsteins, and W. D. Miner, W. M. Morgan and J. S. Hawes, with Herefords. The State Agricultural College, Manhattan, sends Short-horns, Jerseys and Galloways. A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, has 19 head of Polled Angus. The special attraction of Hereford cattle on Monday was presented by J. S. Hawes, of Anderson county, Kas. He has 20 head of the best bred in the West. His Bull, "Fortune," three years old, weighing 2,200 pounds, and "Danphin," 19 months old, weight 2,000 pounds, he uses at the head of his herd. The cows and calves are rare specimens of this breed. The few here are specimens of what can be accomplished with this breed. Mr. Hawes has been breeding ten years, and considers the Herefords the best breed of cattle. He has sold this breed in every state in the Union. The Jerseys are best represented by S. C. Murphy, of Thayer, this state. Also by Dr. O. F. Searl, Solomon City, and H. C. Leonard, of Missouri.

Physicians and veterinarians are discussing the nature of causes which produce disease. The latest theory is that no disease occurs without some disease germ to produce it, and that each disease is due to the development of a particular germ. Disease germs are always floating about, and the atmosphere everywhere contains impurities of a more or less detrimental character. It is not the foul gases, strictly speaking, but the germs present in them that produce the disease. These germs, it is argued, may be frequently introduced into our bodies, but fortunately it is only when they meet with suitable conditions that they take root and produce disease.

A pure bred animal is one descended from a pure or original race without intermixture of other blood. The Arabian horse is a pure race, so are the Devon cattle. A thoroughbred is an animal originally of mixed lineage, but which has been inter-bred so long without recourse to foreign sources, that the progeny comes true or nearly true to the type established. The Short-horns and Herefords among cattle, and the racers among horses arising from a mixed lineage are thoroughbreds. An animal of the common blood of a country may be bred indefinitely to a pure blood, and yet never reach purity, but after numerous crossings it becomes so near full blood that the defect is not perceptible.

New York Witness Publications for 1892.

New York Weekly Witness.—Now in its 11th year; circulation \$0.00; One Dollar a year. Gratis copy for club of 10, with \$10. On trial three months, 25c. Sabbath Reading.—A very handsome, small eight-page weekly, containing in each number an excellent sermon and a choice selection of interesting matter for reading on the Lord's Day. Fifty cents a year; club of ten, \$4. On trial three months, 15 cts. Gems of Poetry.—A beautiful, sixteen-page monthly, on fine paper, and with an excellent portrait of some eminent poet in each number. The contents are two serials, the Ennet or Virgil and Aurora Leigh by Mrs. Browning; a fine assortment of selected poetry; and a great variety of original poetry—the latter competing for two prizes each quarter. Forty cents a year; club of three, \$1. On trial for three months, 10 cts. Specimens of the above publications sent free on application. All stop when subscription expires. Witness, Sabbath Reading and Gems of Poetry, three months on trial for fifty cents. JOHN DOUGALL & CO., Witness Office, 21 Vandewater St., New York.

The Immigration Assoc'n of California,

Organized under the laws of the state, has published a pamphlet descriptive of California, treating of its climate, productions, markets, railroads, and government lands; also, of the Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Culture laws of the United States—which is now ready for distribution. The pamphlet will be sent free to any address upon application. Other information relating to California, within the scope of the Association, will be given on inquiry. Address, IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA, No. 10 California St., San Francisco, California.

MATTHEWS' SALE

Of Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle, October 12, 1892.

By reference to an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that Mr. A. B. Matthews of Kansas City, the well known breeder and importer of Polled Angus or Aberdeen and Galloway cattle, will offer at public auction, on Thursday, October 12, a fine lot of 75 head of these cattle, about half females and half bulls. Forty head of these are of his recent importations, which were personally selected in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Catalogues will be ready Sept 27, and may be had upon application to A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE.

600 Merino Ewes; 200 Lambs; 100 Yearling Wethers. The above Sheep were selected in Michigan, and are of fine. The owners reside in Michigan. They are left in my hands for sale, and will be sold at a bargain if sold soon: J. W. ARNOLD, Louisville, Kansas.

SHEEP WANTED.

I wish to buy Five Hundred Good BREEDING EWES—good Grade Merinos preferred, but will buy others, if well graded. A. E. MILLARD, Bavaria, Kansas.

Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy. Thoroughbred Merino Rams for the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Optimal View Sheep Farm, Topeka, Kas.

GREATEST SUCCESS. THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION. SEPTEMBER 25th to 30th, 1882.

Six Days of Unequalled Attractions. GREATER THAN EVER! BETTER THAN EVER! MAMMOTH EXPOSITION

Day and Night in the heart of the City. A Carnival of Sight! Lighted by brilliant illumination at night. An acre of space in the majestic, elegant stone front Exposition Building, cor. 9th and Delaware Sts., filled with rare displays of Textile Fabrics, Fine Art, Floral Exhibits and a thousand articles of interest to visitors.

On South Main street, also within city limits, 40 acres. Grandest Display of Mechanical Arts Ever Made in the West.

Great national foot contest open to all states. Finest live-stock show ever made in any state, already guaranteed. The Races will be equal to any heretofore, \$11,000 in purses will be contested for by the leading horses of the day.

\$11,000 IN PURSES! \$20,000 IN PREMIUMS!

Both Exposition and Fair to be enjoyed at the price of an ordinary Fair. Visitors should visit the Exposition on arrival, and afterward proceed to the Fair Grounds, thus securing the advantages of TWO GREAT DISPLAYS without extra expense.

Reduced Railroad Fares on all lines leading into Kansas City. Ample Hotel accommodations. Street cars, Busses, Hack and Vans, running direct from Union Depot to Exposition, day and night. Correspondence should be addressed to

THEO. S. CASE, Sec'y and Gen. Manager.

BARAINS IN Improved Farms In Kansas, Missouri and Iowa.

Low Prices, five years time on Deferred Payments, 7 Per Cent Interest.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Kansas is blessed with another bountiful harvest, demonstrating beyond a doubt the desirability of her lands for agricultural purposes.

Wild Government and Railroad Lands are generally believed to be the only lands within the reach of men of small means, but we offer

IMPROVED PRODUCTIVE FARMS,

In good locations, at almost the same price as is asked for Wild Lands.

These Farms were obtained by us at such figures that we are enabled to sell them at less than their actual value, and less than other equally well improved land can be bought for.

We have choice farms in nearly all parts of Kansas and a few in Missouri and Iowa, ranging in size from 80 acres to 640 acres, with improvements varying from a few acres in cultivation and a cheap house up to more pretentious and valuable accessories, so that

We can suit the wishes and pockets of almost anyone seeking A HOME.

Please call at our office in Lawrence, or address the undersigned for full information and circulars.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Public Sale OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1882, at UNION STOCK YARDS, Indianapolis, Ind.

This sale without reserve and with the view of introducing an Indian combination sales, is composed of about 50 COWS and HEIFERS and 15 YOUNG BULLS in excellent breeding condition. The combined effort of the undersigned well known breeders of Indiana, representing the following approved strains: Miss Wiley, Young Mary, White Rose, Louan, Jubilee, Beauty, Strawberry, Rulley, Agatha, Clarksville, Violante and others. Indianapolis is the E. R. center of the state. State fair will be in session. Reduced rates Sale begins promptly at 1 p. m. Catalogues on application.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR Norman Horses. The Draft Horse center of America.



ST. LAURENT. Weight 2,100. E. DILLON & CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

The Oldest and Most Extensive Importers and Breeders in America, of Norman Horses.

Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted exclusively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. Have imported and bred OVER 1,000 HEAD, and have been awarded over 2,500 premiums. 20 head imported within twelve months.

New Importation of 100 NORMANS Arrived July 29, 1882.

Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-bloods entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

Sheep. GEO. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence solicited.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

C. P. ALLISON, Hoyt, Jackson county, Kansas. C. Breeder of pure-blood Merino Sheep. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

FUNDS TO LOAN, on improved farm security in Shawnee and adjoining counties, at low rates, no commission Address, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Topeka, Kas.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.



WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the Dairywomen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere, receiving the highest and only prize at both International Dairy Fairs.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved it in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It will not color the Buttermilk. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. Beware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "Improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Topeka Business Directory.

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PRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO Wholesale and retail dealers.

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WINDSOR DRUG STORE. NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE, Prescription Druggists, 127 1/2 Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION, Topeka, Kansas. Office 157 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary.

J. W. MOHLER, artist, 111 Fifth St., Topeka, Kansas. J. Photographs \$2.00 per dozen. Enlarging in crayon, India ink or water colors. No work done on Sunday.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at Law. 95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Sample's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price.

SNYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the latest and best styles. Pictures enlarged and enlarged. Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 174, Kansas avenue, between Fifth and sixth sts.

GEO. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas., dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

Cattle and Swine.

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs, 100 Wethers, Jersey Red Swine, front prize winning animals. Can furnish pedigree. Correspondence solicited. Address, H. Wilber, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kas.

SMALL BROTHERS, HOV, Jackson Co., Kansas. Breeder of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

THE Farm and entire stock of C. Puseley, deceased, consisting of Durham Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Poland China Hogs for sale. Address, S. E. PUGSEY, Independence Mo.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Ellingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers, for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo.

J. E. GUILD, Capital View stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, FORD CHINA and Berkshire Swine, Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

RIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles east of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey Red and Poland China Hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty. DR. A. M. ELDSON, Proprietor.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

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

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83. Wholesale and Retail. Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle. C. M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short Horn cattle; Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Acklam and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for sale.

OAK WOOD HERD. C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LINWOOD HERD. W. A. Harris, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

200 Merino Sheep, EWES AND LAMBS and some FULL-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS are for sale at CLAASSEN BROS., Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.

400 SHEEP. I offer for sale 400 HIGH GRADE MERINO SHEEP. These are a part of my lot from Ohio and are guaranteed to be healthy and have not been exposed to scab. Write soon for a bargain. A. MORTHLAND, Dover, Kas.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. Ry. 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of imported Victorias, Violetas, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also, GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG PHYLISES, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

Imp. BARN VICTOR (Vol 27 E. H. B.), bred by Cruickshank, and 10023 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 29130 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.



Holstein Cattle.

THOS. B. WALKER, Jr., IOWA CITY, IA. Herd was established in Massachusetts in 1870 and now numbers over 50 head, all represented in the Holstein Book. Many animals we personally selected in Holland.

NO ONE SHOULD PURCHASE Holsteins without visiting this herd. Send for new illustrated catalogue.

FAIR DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI COUNTY Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold its Tenth Annual Fair and Exhibition Oct. 4 to 7 at Paola.

PREMIUMS, \$5,000. Send for Premium List. H. M. McLAUGHLIN, Sec'y, Paola, Kas.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold the tenth annual fair at Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, September 27, 28 and 29, 1882. Cash premiums \$3,500. Send for premium list to A. P. RIDDLE, Sec'y.

BROWN COUNTY EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION Will hold the 8d Annual FAIR at Hiawatha, Kansas, September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1882. Send for Premium List to T. L. BRUNDAGE, Sec'y, Hiawatha, Kas.

Poultry.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY, Kas. S. L. Jves, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$2.50 per dozen.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry, Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, American Sebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

for sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 25 for \$3.50. Address Mrs. M. S. BEATTY, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

W. H. STEWART, Manhattan, Kas., Breeder of Pure-bred Games, Red Pyle, B. B. Red, Cobden Blue, Red and Black Games. Send for price list.

N. C. WESTERFIELD, Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and B. B. Games, has for sale young and old stock. Brown Leghorns and few Plymouth Rock Chickens hatched by an incubator. Address, N. C. WESTERFIELD, Lock-box 116, North Topeka, Kansas.

Swine.

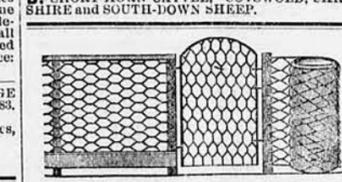
Z. D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Koloko, Washington Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of the choicest strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

G. W. JONES, Richland Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breeder of pure bred Poland China Swine all recorded in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not akin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas. Breeder of grade short-horn and Jersey Cows and Heifers, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Embden Geese. Would trade the latter for other Poultry, or for small lot of pig stock. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

B. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.



STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work without bars, 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, school lots and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The SEGWICK GATES, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the best and CHEAPEST ALL-IRON automatic or self-opening gate. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or SEGWICK BRGS., Richmond, Indiana.

450 SHEEP FOR SALE.

I have 360 HIGH GRADE SHEEP—mostly Ewes, and about 100 lambs for sale. R. J. HULETT, 220 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

SCAB! WOOL-GROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

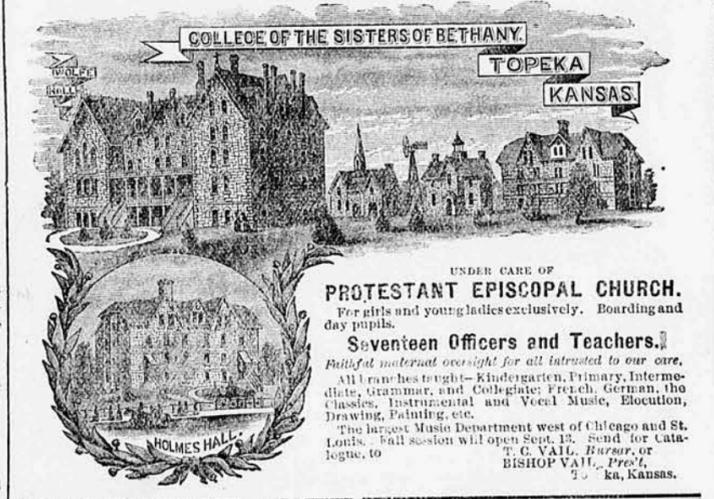
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Kansas City Stock Yards,

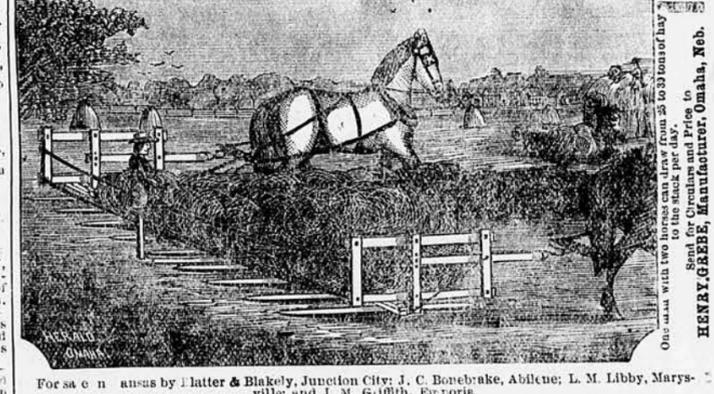
Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

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

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



THE GREBE HAY SWEEP, PATENTED JULY 15, 1879.



For sale in Kansas by J. L. Blaker, Junction City; J. C. Bonebrake, Abilene; L. M. Libby, Marysville; and J. M. Gilfill, Emporia.

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COM'Y

Will furnish material; or take contract, for constructing a CHEAP, SUBSTANTIAL and PERMANENT FARM FENCE



Material for 50c per rod and upward. Contracts taken at 65c per rod and upward.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO., TOPEKA, KAS.

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS SEEDS For the MERCHANT or on our New Plan SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS Crown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

LANDRETH WHEAT! NEW UNSURPASSED WINTER VARIETY

Send for Descriptive Circular, Testimonials, Prices, &c. Address postal card to D. LANDRETH & SONS SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

500,000 acres on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. LANDS FREE.

Address, CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, MILWAUKEE, WIS. IN WISCONSIN.

FRUIT TYLER RASPBERRY Notes!

WAGER PEACH and all SMALL FRUITS. H. JOHNSON, Shortsville, Ontario Co., N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with FEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00.

A Cheerful Home.

A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day; one glance cast a gloom over the household; while a smile like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours.

And the influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in the daughter long after her head is pillowed in the dust of death; and fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantle and fill his place; while, on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned, and disordered home, go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions and strifes, and railings, which have made their own early lives so wretched and distorted.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather "as clouds and as doves to their windows," while from the home which is the abode of discontent and strife and trouble, they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.

The class of men that disturb and disorder and distress the world are not those born and nurtured amid the hallowed influence of Christian homes; but rather those whose early life has been a scene of trouble and vexation; who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves, and trouble to those around them.—Friends' Intelligence.

Relative Age of Animals.

The average age of cats is 15 years; of squirrels and hares, 7 or 8 years; a bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20; a fox 14 or 15; lions are long-lived, the one known by the name of Pompey living to the age of 70. Elephants have been known to live to the age of 400 years.

Comparative Weight and Yield of Eggs.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the standard yield and weight of eggs for the different varieties of domestic fowl as follows: Light Brahmas and partridge Cochins, eggs 7 to the pound; they lay, according to treatment and keeping, from 80 to 100 per annum, oftentimes more if kept well.

A Queer Way of Building Houses.

There are in the world many queer ways of building houses, and one of the queerest is found in the city of Palembang, in Sumatra. The town extends for three or four miles on both sides of a rather wide river, and both shores are lined with houses. First comes a row built upon piles driven into the bottom of the river, and outside of that another row resting on great bamboo rafts, which are held by cables of rattan to the piles of the next houses.

Old Strawberry Beds.

Strawberry vines that have been permitted to cover the ground and have borne one good crop of fruit, will not pay the labor of weeding out, and as a rule, should be ploughed under as soon as the crop has been gathered; but if one has neglected to set a new bed the past spring, and desires to grow enough for family use, two or three rods of the old bed may be saved, and made to furnish another year what fruit is wanted for home use.

One of the easiest and perhaps the best way to clean out an old bed, is to spade in the vines, leaving rows about a foot in width and four feet apart. A good dressing of manure should be spaded in with the vines; and the rows of vines left standing should be well cleaned out, leaving neither weeds or grass. Some believe it best to mow off the tops of the old vines, but as we have never tried this method we cannot speak of its advantage from experience; but if the vines do just as well by so doing, it would be an improvement because it would lessen the labor of weeding out, which is the one great drawback on continuing an old bed; not only is it a very tedious task to weed it out, in the first place, but the weeding must continue until cold weather, or the grass will become so thick that it will greatly lessen the crop the next season.

If one has a strawberry bed away from the garden, and it has been kept clean of grass and weeds it may be left over another season without cleaning out; and it will perhaps furnish half a crop another season, without expense, except the use of the land; but if in the garden, this should never be done, as it fills the ground with weed seeds, which will take many years to get out.

A strawberry bed in the garden should under no circumstances be permitted to stand over the second year without being kept as clean of weeds as it is the first year. We know that the temptation is great to let it stand, hoping to have time to clean it out, which in many cases never comes. The decision should be made within two weeks after the crop is gathered; and if it is decided to let it stand another year the work of cleaning out should be commenced at once.—Mass Ploverman.

Diet of the Japanese.

Of thirty-six thousand cows slaughtered in Japan last year, more than one-half were consumed by foreigners on shore or ship. Few natives, except officers in the capital, sailors and soldiers, eat beef. Mutton and pork beyond the treaty ports are hardly yet known. About two hundred varieties of fish are eaten, one-half of the people eating fish every day. The food of the masses is "ninety per cent. vegetable." The list of food plants in use, not including sea plants, was prepared with their analyses, by Prof. Edward Kinch, of the Tokyo University. A large number of these substances are unknown, or at least unused, in the United States. Of rice, which occupies in its culture one-half of the cultivated land, there are two hundred and fifty varieties of seed in the country. Millet is extensively used, but bread raised from a "sponge" of yeast is hardly yet known in the popular diet, the old Latin-Portuguese word pan being, however, in use. The soy-bean, which in chemical composition closely approaches animal fibre, is extensively cultivated. Probably no country excels Japan in the variety of leguminous plants raised for food. Of tubers and roots, the sweet potato is the most popular, though, strange to say, as much tabooed by the aristocratic classes as onions are supposed to be among us.

Bind up the Broken-Hearted.

It is a beautiful figure, this binding up—as though the Crucified One took the liniment and the strapping, and put it round the broken heart, and with his own dear, gentle hand, proceeded to close up the wound and make it cease to bleed. Luke does not tell us that He came to bind up the broken-hearted; if you examine his version of the text, you will read that He came to heal them. That is going still further, because you may bind up and yet fail to cure it; but Jesus never fails in His surgery. He whose own heart was broken knows how to cure broken hearts. If you have a broken heart within you, beloved, Christ came to cure you; and He will do it, for He never came in vain: "He shall not fail nor be discouraged."

A cold is not necessarily the result of low or high temperature: A person may go from a hot bath directly into a cold one, or into snow even, and not take cold. He may remain out in the coldest atmosphere until chilled through, and still not take cold. On the contrary, he may take cold by pouring a couple of tablespoonfuls of water upon some parts of his dress, or by standing in a door, or before a fire, or by sitting near a window or other opening, where one part of the body is colder than another part. Let it be kept in mind, that uniformity of temperature over the whole body is the great thing to be looked after. It is the unequal heat upon different parts of the body

that produces colds, by disturbing the uniform circulation of the blood, which in turn, induces congestion of some part. If you must keep a partially wet garment on, it would perhaps be as well to wet the whole of it uniformly. The feet are the great source of colds, on account of the variable temperature they are subjected to. Keep these always dry and warm, and avoid draughts of air, hot or cold, wet spots on the garments, and other direct causes of unequal temperature and keep the system braced up by plenty of sleep, and the eschewing of debilitating foods and drinks, and you will be proof against a cold and its results.

This will be found an excellent plan for tanning any kind of skin with the fur on. After having cut off the useless parts and softened the skin by soaking, remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak it in warm water for an hour. Next, mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre, and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), in the proportion of about 1 ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste; spread this with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner; double the skin together, flesh side inward, and place it in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean, and apply, in the same manner as before, a mixture of 1 ounce sal soda, 1/2 ounce borax, and 2 ounces hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil; fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve 4 ounces alum, 8 ounces salt, and 2 ounces saleratus, in sufficient hot rain-water to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hands, soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying 2 or 3 times till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly, smooth the inside with fine sand-paper and pumice-stone.

A. C. Moore, Canton, Ills., one of the most extensive and successful Poland China hog breeders in the country advertises pure bred stock this week.

An ample manure heap may be said to be absolutely necessary to preserve the fertility of the soil, and to do this is one of the most important requisites to successful farming.

Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. 10 cents for any color.

There is more profit in late than in early grapes. They come to market after berries of all kinds have disappeared, and command high prices. If packed with care and stored in a suitable place, they may be kept till the mid-winter holidays.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone set jelly, that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—Nunda News.

The merchant is without goods, what the manufacturer is without the raw material, what the banker is without deposits, what the engineer is without fuel, the farmer is without manure or fertilizers of some kind: i. e., in a very poor condition to carry on business to any the least.

Mr. Lydia E. Pinkham has not really discovered the Elixir Vitae, which the ancient Alchemists sought by so much patient research and persistent experiment, her medicine seems, at least, likely to command an immense sale and universal popularity in the future. If rapid progress and eminent success furnish any basis for a correct judgment, Mrs. Pinkham is a most promising competitor for such honorable distinction as the alchemists failed to achieve.

Many people have an idea that radishes are vegetables suitable for the table in early spring, and they never so them at times when they will be in good condition to eat other seasons of the year. The fact is, they are desirable during all the months of the year, and should be sown every two weeks during the growing season.

Maj. H. J. Hopkins and A. Campbell, the warden and the chaplain of the Kansas State Prison unite in a letter commending Leis' Dandelion Tonic and the general unhealthy condition of the system brought on by dwelling in a malarial district.

More attention should be paid to the production of late varieties of potatoes, fruit produced on vines, and all kinds of garden vegetables. Heretofore all the pains have been taken to produce something that is remarkably early. Amateurs may be delighted with things produced in advance of the season, but persons who carry on farms and gardens with a view of making money will take an interest in late varieties.

Children often need some safe Cathartic and Tonic to avert approaching sickness. Stimmons Liver Regulator will relieve colic, headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to childhood.

There can be hardly be a doubt that hogs are to rule high another year. Farmers all through the country have been selling close and short since early last fall, when it became certain that the corn crop would be short. The number of hogs wintered was less than usual, owing to high-priced corn, and the prospect of a light corn crop again this year has caused the marketing of thousands upon thousands early this summer. The supply of hogs is unusually short.

Ladies and sickly girls require a non-alcoholic, gentle stimulant, with Aid Brown's Bitters beneficial.

"Rough on Rats." The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, lice, etc.

Brain and Nerve. Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1. at druggists Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with Constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have failed. If you have either of these troubles PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

WETHERS FOR SALE. 2,500 FINE MERINO WETHERS, 3 and 4 years old. Suitable for feeding. Will be sold cheap. Apply to TOWN & WILBUR, Larned, Kansas.

WOMAN CAN HEALTH OF WOMAN SYMPATHIZE WITH IS THE HOPE OF WOMAN. THE RACE. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A Sore Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. A Sore Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound. Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.—G3 (9)

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE. LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW SHEEP DIP. No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year. PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD FAY, which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Stock Farm for Sale. Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from county seat and competing lines of railroads. 225 acres in cultivation; 300 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of timber for shelter. 300 rods of stone corral fence. Address S. L. SHOTWELL, Eldorado, Butler Co., Kas.

LEIS' DANDIELION TONIC. THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER. A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-work or excess of any kind, AND FOR Female Weaknesses. IT PREVENTS Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague, And is a Specific for Obstinate CONSTIPATION. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SHEEP FOR SALE. 2,000 head high grade Breeding Ewes. 500 head high grade Wethers. All young and perfectly healthy. Will sell in numbers to suit purchaser. Cash buyers will find this an opportunity for a bargain seldom offered. Best of records for selling. For particulars address, Geo. M. Truesdale, Junction City, Kas.

Sheep for Sale. I have for sale a choice lot of over 250 Merino and Southdown ewes and wethers from one to four years old which are healthy and in fine condition. They are the get of a fine Southdown ram imported from England and pure Vermont Merino rams that sheared from 25% to 30% pounds at Mo. state public shearing. For prices and particulars address, N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

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Hereford Cattle. J. S. HAWES, Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson county, Kas. Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves. Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information, or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd. J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM, or Gout, Acute or Chronic. SALICYLICA, SURE CURE. Manufactured by the European Medicine Co. of Paris and Leipzig. Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris report 85 cures out of 100 cases within 3 days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a box; 4 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address, free by mail, on receipt of price. Indorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address DANIEL ROMMEL, Sole Importer, 88 Maiden Lane, New York. See that every box bears the name of Daniel Rommel sole agent and importer.

HOLSTEINS! 450 PURE-BRED ANIMALS. The largest and choicest importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest making families. It will carry every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a superior stock of CLYDESDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES! Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention name of paper. Smith & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Ranch and Cattle. In Edwards county, Southwestern Kansas, sixteen hundred acres with unlimited outside range, sixty acres wired, twelve acres in fruit and forest trees, eight acres of corn, two wind mills with tanks and watering-troughs, two two-story dwellings, two barns, extensive sheds and stables, dairy house, poultry house, and summer kitchen. These buildings are of lumber, put up in substantial manner, and in good repair. The dairy has capacity for sixty cows, is furnished with Cooley Creamers and the latest improvements in dairy apparatus. Complete outfit of farming utensils and carpenter tools. Six hundred head of cattle, including thoroughbred and high grade Short-horns, graded Jerseys, and improved Texans. Eight well broken cattle, ponies, four farm horses, Poland China hogs, goats and p. utry. For particulars, Address, H. L. NORTON, Kinsley, Kas.

RANCH AND SHEEP For Sale. A. T. Gallop, Breeder and Importer of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep, offers for sale 1,500 thoroughbred and high grade Merino sheep, also a well watered ranch, of 320 acres, with good corral and house. The ranch has unlimited range adjoining. The sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, with or without the ranch. Sheep and ranch 7 miles northeast of Harper, Kas. 200 thoroughbred bucks for sale. Address, A. T. GALLOP, Mound City, or Harper, Kas.

SORGHUM MILL FOR SALE. I offer for sale my sorghum mill, consisting of mill, horse power, evaporators, furnace iron, &c. Capacity of mill up to 150 gallons per day. Also a jack for starting up motion for other machinery. The mill is on J. A. Gray's claim, 10 miles northeast of Wa-Keeney. The mill will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to JACOB HOKE, Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kas.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE. On the 27th day of September, I will sell at my farm, FAIRHOLME, three and a half miles from Leavenworth, Kansas, FORTY-FIVE HEAD OF SHORT-HORNS. The best-bred lot ever offered west of the Mississippi, and of rare individual merit; consisting of Kirklevingtons, Crags, Hilpas, Miss Wileys, Veilums, Aylesby Ladys, Young Marys, Yaricos, Louans.

All the females will either have calves at their sides, by Kirklevington Lad 3d 32882, or will have been served by him, or both. TERMS—Six month's credit. Five per cent reduction for cash. Catalogues sent on application. The new breeder's sale tent will be used at this sale. J. C. STONE, JR., LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Ladies' Department.

A Picture.

[An original poem.] BY MOLLIE B.

The frame is a western window, Little and plain, and old; The back ground a summer sunset, In all its glory unrolled. And must I needs describe it, That gorgeous western sky? You've gazed upon it often, And will you bid me try? Ah, well you know 'twere useless, Though my pen were dipped in light! One almost fancies that legends Of unseen fairy sprites, In a mood of elfin mischief, Are painting the azure o'er, With colors far more lovely Than artist e'er used before. And while one elf is painting A hue most passing sweet, Another takes the brushes And, ere 'tis yet complete, He paints, over it, another, More lovely than the last, Which, in its turn, by another As quickly is surpassed. While each is so entrancing, And yet so wondrous brief, That I gaze in breathless rapture, Till my senses cry for relief. Then I turn to the restful picture, (By contrast rendered true,) Watch, while the back-ground changes, Itself remains the same, A range of hills is outlined Against the glowing west, Rich, cool, dark green in color, Is each uplifted crest. Their eastern slopes are ended At a break, with graceful curves, With a bordering belt of woodland, That hither and thither swerves. The side of the wooded steanlet, Are level fields of grain, And a stately row of shade-trees Beside a rustic lane. From the western hillside pasture, A herd of cows have come, And in the lane are resting, Or slowly coming home. Just where the brooklets outline, Is lost in the changing west, A little village nestles To mother earth's fond breast. But now the soft, dark curtain, The sombre shade of night, Falls, slowly, and the picture Is hidden from our sight. Yet on my heart 'tis graven, Where'er from it, I roam! 'Tis the twilight scene from the window, Of my lowly Kansas home. And the painter of the picture Is the Holy One above, To whom my heart sings praises, For this token of His love.

STRAWBERRIES—ONIONS—COAL OIL.

I have been watching the Ladies' Department with interest, and must say that I am pleased with it as well as every other department of the paper. I have taken the paper for two years and would feel lost without it. I have felt a strong desire to write for the Ladies' Department, but have been deterred by the fact that I have so much to learn and so little to communicate which would be of interest to the other ladies.

This is our first year on our farm and we have been so hurried, so much to do and so little time to do it in, and for fear the next year will be but a repetition of this, I wish to do all I can this fall. August was so dry that I did not dare to set strawberry plants; will some of the ladies tell me if it will do to set them in September, and when ought onions to be sowed, in the fall? Last spring I only got half of my seed sown, owing to the pressure of other work. I will sow this fall and try that mode the next year; if I fail, I shall have gained experience at least.

In an otherwise excellent letter in the FARMER of August 15, Bell McFeeters advises the use of coal oil to brighten furniture, picture frames, etc. My advice is, don't use it. Coal oil applied as she advises will brighten up the furniture, but it will be at the expense of every bit of varnish, stain or paint on the furniture if persisted in. It brightens by eating off a thin surface layer of varnish leaving the article looking so bright and new; the next application takes off another layer and the next and next until you have no varnish or paint left to brighten, and too late you see the ruin you have wrought; my knowledge was dearly bought as I tried the brightening qualities of coal oil on a sewing machine costing me a hundred dollars; at the end of six months I could not have realized one hundred cents on my machine; there was no paint left on wood or iron.

Our crops are excellent; no bugs to bother, plenty of rain, and a big yield of corn and root crops. Oats were good, fifty bushels to the acre. Please excuse this long letter. L. H. TRUESDELL.

ATTEND THE FAIR.

You know the time is near at hand that our county fairs are to come off. The gentlemen no doubt are going to do all they can to make them a success and a benefit to all that may attend. What will they be without a floral hall? That largely depends on the ladies work and support. You may say I cannot do anything; there is no person but what can contribute something of interest. Please take the premium list of articles, see what you can take; don't have the blue ribbon in view, for all cannot get that. No matter if you take in things of interest not on the list, just to give interest to others. We are trying to build up our adopted state; let us not give the cold shoulder, we know our best is small compared to older states. Don't be backward if one of the Judges does write diplomas on slip of paper, pin it on with a blue or red ribbon on things of merit. It costs nothing and makes both young and old pleased. Try and get the things in the hall the first day, so they can't be arranged in good order.

Mrs. O. L. W. will send you plants soon; lily is resting now; shall save but one of the plants you sent. I think it is better to send plant in cool weather. As regards raising pansies, they can be raised in Kansas by giving them partial shade from south and west. I saw a fine bed in a friends yard; I have been trying for two years for a bed of pansies. On the north side of the house they do nothing at all. I have some under rose bushes where they are in shade south and west but have morning sun.

ACT UP.

We often expect much of children, and in certain cases the expectation is unreasonable. We forget how untrained in the very nature of things all their faculties must be. We grow impatient because the boy fails, for instance to apply himself to study as he ought, for forgetting that our very process of education is largely the training of the mind to the habits of application. We cannot make ourselves perfect with one endeavor. How can we, with one endeavor, expect any such thing in children?

CANNING FRUIT—CLEANING HOUSE.

HEPLER, Kansas, Sept. 6.—To-day was to have been our "Harvest Home," but early this morning the clouds began to drip and the day is dark and dreary, so the children will be disappointed to say nothing of the grown folks. Will some English reader of the FARMER please give us a full description of the English Harvest Home and oblige a member.

I will give my way of canning fruit, that is peaches, pears, crab apples, quinces, etc. I get my fruit all ready to cook, then place nicely in the steamer and set over a pot of water. While it is steaming I take another kettle and put one pint of sugar and two-thirds of a pint of water to every half gallon of fruit, boil slowly and skim if necessary. When the fruit gets tender, not all to a mush, but just so you can lift it up easily with a fork, fill your glass jar full as you can, without mashing too much. If peaches, put about 2 of the kernels out of the pits on top. Now pour on your boiling syrup, turning from side to side to let air out; when full, take off your wet cloth and run a long spoon handle down wherever you can see any air, then fill up again; dip your rubber in white of an egg and screw your cap on. If you use the lightning sealer and the wire does not seem to press on the rubber hard enough, put a sliver of soft pine on top and pull your wire over that. It done right fruit will come out whole and better than any preserve. Ladies, please try, and report.

I wish to say to Bell McFeeters that I could not be prevailed on to use her way of sweeping carpet, and when I tell her that all my house is painted white (except screens) and two of my carpets have white grounds, she will see that "it would not do." Lamp oil is good to take off dirt, but will also take off varnish, and should never be used on fine furniture. I sometimes use tissue paper for rubbing glass, but prefer chamois skin, as there is no danger of scratching the glass.

As I have been keeping a house of my own for a number of years, (afraid to tell how long—you might guess at my age,) and my mother and my husband's mother both live with us, (age 76 and 68 years respectively.) I will sign myself not only American Girl, but in full truth, JENNIE STRAHL SIGLER.

P. S. I wanted to ask the editor to tell us exactly where slang begins and common talk ends. J. S. S.

KNITTING LACE.

If this should be accepted I should like to tell you what I know about butter making. I have made about a thousand pounds so far this season and fatter myself I can tell considerable about it. At present I will be content to send directions for knitting a narrow lace. I made my first attempt at lace knitting on this and found it so simple; I now knit some dozen different kinds of narrow lace. Cast on seven stitches. 1st row: three plain, make one, narrow, make two, two plain. 2d row: Three plain, pull one, two plain, make one, narrow, one plain. 3d row: Three plain, make one, narrow, four plain. 4th row: Slip and bind two stitches, three plain, make one, narrow, one plain. I have knit over a yard of the smyrna lace and think it very nice. Mrs T. S. W.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES.

I would like to tell the ladies how I use up my clingstone peaches if it is not too late for this year. First—I use lye to peel them with (Lewie's lye is best). I make a strong lye in a stove kettle and keep it hot; make a basket of wire screen, put a few peaches in basket and dip in lye a few seconds or till the skin will rub off easy, then put in a tub of water and wash through two waters. This way I can peel nearly a bushel an hour, and then I dry them without pitting, and in the winter I cook them for sauce or pickles. They must be cooked a long time but they are very nice. Try them. REBECCA.

A JUDICIOUS WIFE.

A Judicious Wife, says Ruskin, is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in wrong directions. She keeps him in shape by continued pruning. If you say anything silly, she will affectionately tell you so. If you declare that you will do some absurd thing, she will find some means of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of all the common sense there is in this world belongs unquestionably to women. The wisest things a man commonly does are those which his wife counsels him to do. A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning-knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no eating and drinking with disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married, he never would have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking absurdly, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure that he is not a married man, for the corners are rounded off, the little shoots pared away in married men. Wives have generally much more sense than their husbands, even though they may be clever men. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.

Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is a sense of humor, or the faculty to have a little fun along with the humdrum cares and works of life. How it will brighten up things generally to have a lively, witty companion, who sees the ridiculous point of things and can turn an annoyance into an occasion for laughter. It does a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishap than to cry or scold about them. Many homes and lives are dull because they are allowed to become too deeply impressed with a sense of the cares and responsibilities of life to recognize its bright and especially its mirthful side. Into such a household, good but dull, the advent of a witty, humorous friend is like sunshine on a cloudy day. While it is always oppressive to hear persons constantly striving to say witty or funny things, it is comfortable, seeing what a brightener a little fun is, to make an effort to make some at home. It is well to turn off an impatient question sometimes and to regard it from a humorous point of view, instead of being irritated about it. Laughter is better than tears. Let us have a little more of it at home.

Interesting Scraps.

The antidote of opium is coffee. The mean depth of the sea is 1,877 fathoms. Toads, tortoises, turtles and some lizards are entirely destitute of teeth. Camomile flowers are sometimes used for the adulteration of smoking tobacco. Cheese is really but coagulated milk in a more or less advanced stage of decay. Rain is generally formed from one to two miles above the surface of the earth. The loss of a hand was one of the penal mutilations enacted by William the Conqueror. In the swamps surrounding the 'salt licks' of Kentucky, buffalo bones are found packed in the soil in great quantities. The first balcony, or balcony, as it was originally called, was put up in Covent Garden, by Lord Arundel, in the seventeenth century. The ground of the Sahara is so impregnated with various salts that the water in the wells there, though pure at first, always becomes brackish. When the skin of an animal, carefully deprived of hair, fat and other impurities, is immersed in a dilute solution of tannic acid, the animal matter gradually combines with the

acid as it penetrates inward, forming a perfectly insoluble compound, which resists putrefaction completely; this is tanned leather.

What has been commonly known as the fat of the eel is seen, under the microscope, to consist of egg cells, of which a single fish may contain 9,000,000.

The Moors of Barbary and Tripoli distill an ardent spirit from the fruit of the date-palm, and the Brazilians from pineapples and the marrow of the sage tree.

One ancient Mexican penalty was to have the hair cut, at some public place, and during medieval times in Europe cutting the hair was enacted as a punishment.

Nevada has about 1,600,000 acres of salt land and could supply the whole earth if necessary. Besides this she has about 1,000,000 acres of soda and brimstone deposits.

There were no sermons in the time of Elizabeth, except when the Sunday happened to be a festival. The succeeding kings had two every morning, they often lasted more than two hours.

A natural ink has been found in the Kenesaw mountains in Georgia. It is being used in keeping records. It was found about thirty feet from the surface. It is a brilliant black color.

A shingle packing contest for a \$300 prize was lately decided at Saginaw, Mich. Jack Lyons gained the victory, after ten hours steady and rapid work, with a score of 69,250. He was closely pursued by Robert Scott, who packed 69,100 shingles.

When pop-corn is gradually heated and made so hot that the oil inside of the kernels turns to gas, this oil cannot escape through the hull of the kernels, but when the interior pressure gets strong enough it bursts the grain and the explosion is so violent that it shatters it in the most curious manner. The starch in the grain becomes cooked, and takes up a great deal more space than it did before, and that makes the corn pop.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1890. For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off impurities and stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

For Sale.

We offer for sale, at our ranch, 6 miles south of Manhattan, Kas., 100 head of High-grade Cows and Heifers, with Calves at their side, and now in calf to thoroughbred bulls. To farmers and stockmen, who are contemplating purchasing improved stock, (that is always the best and most profitable to raise) this is a most favorable opportunity to buy at moderate prices. Do not delay, but go at once and make your own selection from our herd of over 200 head. To make an examination of the stock, and for further information please apply to Mr. Owen T. Dix, who is in charge at the ranch. C. P. & A. B. DEWEY.

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY. 13th YEAR. For Fall trade, good supply of all kinds of nursery stock. Also, Fall and Winter supplies in abundance. Write or send for catalogue. Wm. PLASKETT, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kas.

PERPETUAL Sorghum Evaporator. \$15, \$20, \$25. CHEAP AND DURABLE. Send for Circulars. Address the only Manufacturers, CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind. Please mention this paper.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$125. Pianos \$207.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home same price worth \$5 free. Address STEPHENS & Co., Portland, Me. A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KUSS, 2814 Arsenal St. St. Louis, Mo. \$72 A WEEK, \$124 day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. \$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. RIDGENT & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE. SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED. MOST DURABLE & BEST. LIGHTNING. BUY AND MAKE HOME. IF THERE IS NO AGENT NEAR YOU, WRITE DIRECT TO US. NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. 30 UNION SQUARE N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL. GRAND BAZAR OF ATLANTA, GA. F. M. WEAVER & BRO., General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Rheumatism and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urinary Genitals. HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, &c. By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified. HUNT'S REMEDY is pronounced by the best doctors to be the only cure for all kinds of kidney disease. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is a sure cure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism when all other medicine fails. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I. Prices 75 cents and \$1.25.

Will Dig Five Hundred BUSHELS A DAY. Price, \$12.00. MANUFACTURED BY G. E. MANN, Geneva, Kane Co., Ill. POTATO DIGGER

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, favored from extremes of heat and cold; also 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, Kas.

LANDS MAKE HENS LAY

AN English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, who has traveled in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does not contain any poisonous food. Sold everywhere, or can be sent by mail for 25 cents. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. Formerly Boston, Mass.

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MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS SEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. WITHOUT THE TRADE MARK.

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Challenge Wind Mills. Over 6000 in actual use. It is the best windmill in the world. In 13 years it has never blown down without being replaced. It is a record that no other windmill can show. Mill sent on 30 days' trial. Deas Feed Mill, Corn Shellers, Presses and Priming Catalogue free. Address: T. SEMPLE, ANDERSON MILL CO., Batavia, Ill.

Lady Agents Can secure permanent employment with good salary selling Green City Sifted and Stocking Supporters, etc. Sample outfit free. Address Queen City Suspenders Co., Cincinnati, O.

Short Horn Sale at Manhattan, Sept. 6, 1882.

After the dry, dusty weather of the past few days everybody was glad to see this morning of the second annual sale of Short Horn cattle by C. M. Gifford and A. L. Hamilton, open cloudy, and about noon a refreshing shower of about half an hour in duration made everybody feel that this was the time, if ever, to improve their cattle, and accordingly the largest portion of the stock men in this vicinity filled their pockets and started for the Riley County Fair grounds, fully determined to grade up their herds by purchasing some of the excellent bulls and heifers there offered for sale, and right nobly they fulfilled their determination. Riley county can boast of some of the best cattle in the state, and surely the thirty-two head sold to-day will not decrease the value in the least.

The crowd was not so large in numbers as last year, but was considerably larger in moneyed buyers. Promptly on time Col. Jas. W. Judy, of Ill., took the stand, and in a neat little speech set forth the advantages of breeding pure blooded stock, and after a recapitulation of the successes and failures of this section, started the sale. The cattle were all in good condition and sold well, bringing an average of \$126.56 per head. Among the prominent buyers from abroad I noticed Col. W. A. Harris, of Lawrence, Dr. A. Ivens Comfort, Ft. Hays, D. C. Walbridge of La Moine, and many others. The Hamiltons were represented by Mr. Geo. Hamilton and his son, J. C. Hamilton, Jr. The following is a list of the cattle sold, together with the buyers and prices.

Airdrie, Duke of Elmwood, 1 year, Dr. A. Ivens Comfort, Ft. Hays; \$300.

Grand Roseth, 2 years, Wm. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, \$187.

Miss Amy, two years, Dr. A. I. Comfort, Ft. Hays, \$100.

Grand Bull, 1 year, S. A. Thayer, Solomon City, \$95.

Jennie Acklam, 1 year, J. J. Cowell, Wakefield, \$90.

Grand Lord, 1 year, Peter Epton, Manhattan, \$95.

Jennie Drake, 3 years, John Warner, Manhattan, \$100.

Phyllis Duke, 1 year, N. P. Johnson, Meridahl, \$90.

Miss Renick Clark, second, 2 year, Frank Leach, Manhattan, \$105.

Mary Bates Duke, 1 year, Jacob Theier, Manhattan, \$135.

London, 10 years, \$67.

Calif. dropped May 1, 1882, Frank Leach, Manhattan, \$57.

Grand Lord, 1 year, D. C. Walbridge, La Moine, \$50.

Belle Barrington 8th, 7 years, D. Hungerford, Manhattan, \$150.

Bull calf, W. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, \$100.

Grand Duke, 1 year, E. Huse, Manhattan, \$100.

Royal Duke, calved June 18, 1882, J. A. Johnson, Meridahl, \$105.

Lord — John McCormack, Manhattan, \$50.

Royal Rose second, 1 year, D. C. Walbridge, La Moine, \$135.

Duke of Oakdale, 3 years, Jeffrey Malls, Manhattan, \$205.

Hattie Sharon, 2 years, Dr. A. I. Comfort, Ft. Hays, \$100.

Alice Mand's Duke, 2 years, Jacob Theier, Manhattan, \$120.

Miss Roseth Geneva, 3 years, Frank Leach, Manhattan, \$145.

Calif. Leach, Manhattan, \$115.

Admiral, 1 year, Jas. Fields, Alma, \$100.

Dulcette Lord, 1 year, S. A. Thayer, Solomon City, \$65.

Miss Onaida of Bath, 6 years, \$185.

Calif. Wm. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, \$80.

Idahila, 1 year, Dr. A. I. Comfort, Ft. Hays, \$75.

Lady Renick Airdrie, second, 2 years, Wm. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, \$125.

Iris, 1 year, F. M. Neal, Manhattan, \$65.

Lord Renick, 1 year, Jackson Hewitt, Manhattan, \$120.

Lady Renick Geneva, 2 years, E. Huse, Manhattan, \$170.

Virgil, 1 year, Robt. Worrell, Manhattan, \$95.

Duke, 1 year, Dr. A. I. Comfort, Ft. Hays, \$75.

Lady Jackson, 5 years, \$115.

Calif. Dr. A. I. Comfort, Ft. Hays \$50. G.

THE MARKETS.

By Mail, Sept. 9.

Chicago.

The movement of grain for the week shows a substantial increase in the stocks of all kinds. About 16,000 barrels of mess pork were converted into "strips" during the past month.

The packing of Milwaukee is reported at 87,629 hogs, against 88,497 to date last year, and 82,385 same time in 1880.

The packing of Cedar Rapids is reported at 133,281 hogs, against 159,891 hogs for the corresponding period last year.

Lake freights were in active demand and rates were steady on the basis of 20c corn and 2 1/2c wheat to Buffalo. Engagements reported for 637,000 bushels of grain.

Railroad freights were reported steady on the basis of 50c flour, 25c corn, and 30c provisions to New York.

HOGS Light bacon lots were fair in request and sold at 7 5/8c 7/8, chiefly at 8 5/8c 65. Packing grades were in moderate request, and sold at 8 1/2c according to quality, with the bulk of the sales at 8 3/8c 75. Shipping grades moderately active, and sold at 8 0/8c 25, mainly at 8 5/8c 80. Rough and uneven lots sold at 6 7/8c 50.

CATTLE Through Texans were 10c lower at 2 6/8c 3 5/8 for cows, and 3 6/8c for steers, Wyoming natives sold at 3 9/8c 1 1/2c. Montana Texas at 4 5/8c 60, and Kansas half-breeds brought 4 20. Common to good native steers sold at 4 2/8c 55; export grades nominal at 6 7/8c 25. Native cows sold at 3 4c fair to choice lots. Stockers and feeders sold at 3 4c 35.

SHEEP Medium to choice 8 1/8c 1 1/2 sheep sold at 4 4 1/2, and large bunch of stockers averaging 7 lbs brought \$2.

FLOUR Spring wheat flour 3 5/8c 00 for common to choice. Minnetosas 5 5/8c 75 for common to fancy and patents 6 7/8c 50. Winter wheat flour 4 7/8c 50 for new. Low grades 2 4c 00. Rye flour dull at 4 4 20.

WHEAT No 2 spring sold at 98 1/2c 00. No 3 salable at 85c. No 2 wheat seller September sold at 97 1/2c 00; seller October sold at 95 1/2c 00, and at 97c same. Seller the year sold at 95 1/2c 00. No 2 red sold at 99 1/2c 1, and No 3 winter at 96 1/2c.

CORN No 2 quotable at 71 1/2c 00 cash, 69 1/2c 00 seller; September, 67 1/2c 00 seller October, 62 1/2c 00 seller November and 58 1/2c 00 seller the year. Rejected steady at 69 1/2c 00.

OATS No 2 quotable at 31 1/2c 00 cash, 33 1/2c 00 seller September, 33 1/2c 00 seller October and 32 1/2c 00 seller the year.

RYE No 2 cash sold at 63c, and rejected at 58c.

BARLEY No 2 seller September, 86c. Seller October offered at 85c. No 3 seller October sold at 64c.

BUTTER Creameries Choice and fine make 25c 25; ordinary to good makes, 21 1/2c. Dairies Good to fine 18 1/2c; fancy selections in a small way 23 1/2c; fair to good packing stock 12 1/2c 1/4. Lard packed Good to choice, 14 1/2c 1/2; common to fair 13 1/2c 1/4. Grease 16 1/2c.

BROOM CORN Hurl and carpet brush, choice to best, 9 1/2c; self working green, 8 1/2c; self-work-

ing red tipped, 8 1/2c; red brush and stained, 7 1/2c; crooked inferior to good, 4 1/2c.

BEEFWAX 1s still salable at about 25c per lb, for bright yellow double to 20c per lb for dark.

CHEESE Full cream cheddar outside in a small way, 10 1/2c 10 1/2c; fancy white August make 10 1/2c 1/2; somewhat off in flavor, 8 1/2c; skimmed better grades, 7 1/2c; common, 3 1/2c; flat prime skimmed, 1 1/2c 1/4, 8 1/2c 1/2; good, 6 1/2c; common 2 1/2c.

HAY No 1 timothy quotable at 12 1/2c; No 3 do 10 1/2c; mixed do 9 1/2c 50. Upland prairie, 9 1/2c 50; No 1 prairie, 7 5/8c 50; No 2 do 6 1/2c.

SEEDS Timothy prime 2 1/2c 1/2, common to good, 1 9/8c 05; seller September, 2 03 1/2c 05. Clover prime medium 4 5/8c 70; flax, 1 20 1/2c 20, according to quality.

HIDES Heavy green salted (fully cured) 8 1/2c 1/2 light do, 9 1/2c 1/2; and damaged 7c; bull hides 6c green salted calf 13c; dry salted hides 11c and No 2 dry salted and skins, 5 1/2c; price; dry flint, 11 1/2c; dry calf at 15 1/2c 1/2, and deacons at 9c; branded hides 15 per cent off.

APPLES Choice to fine cooking apples ranged at 1 5/8c 2 1/2c per lb and fine eating fruit 2 25 1/2c 50 in a small way. Poor speckled stock sold to peddlars at 50 7/8c per lb. Grapes the only fresh offering noticed were some stands of Ives which sold at 4 1/2c 50.

WOOL Tub washed, good medium, 35 1/2c 30c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 27 1/2c 30c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 1/2c 30c; washed fleece, fine light, 35 1/2c 30c; washed fleece, coarse, 27 1/2c 30c; washed fleece, medium, 33 1/2c 30c; washed fleece, low medium, 30 1/2c 30c; unwashed fine heavy, 17 1/2c 30c; unwashed, medium, 21 1/2c 27c; unwashed, low medium, 20 1/2c 27c; unwashed, coarse, 16 1/2c 30c.

Dungy, burry and unconditioned wool, including Territorial wool, about 1 1/2c less than quotations.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Prices have declined fully 1/2c per lb on all grades since our last review, but this did not affect sellers in the least, and we see a general thing satisfied with the figures they obtained. Offerings liberal and the quality only fair. Local speculators, interior shippers and the canners were the leading operators, and consumed large numbers of butcher stock. Eastern shippers were somewhat cautious in their movements, and worked for declines, as the reports from the east not very flattering at times. Native shipping steers in moderate offerings and slow. Stockers and feeding steers slow. Milch cows with calves dull.

Saturday the demand was limited and the moderate supply of mixed butcher stock somewhat slow of disposal at mean prices.

Choice native steers av 1,500 lbs and upwards, 7 1/2c 25; prime native steers av 1,200 to 1,450 lbs, 6 5/8c 25; grass native steers av 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, 4 1/2c 25; fair to good butchers' steers av 900 to 1,100 lbs, 3 7/8c 4 50; good feeding steers 1000 1/2c 4 1/2c 50; good stock steers, 2 7/8c 50.

HOGS The offerings again light, consequently this placed an embargo on activity. The attendance of local butchers and shippers each day was large and they had fair orders to fill but could not obtain one third of what they wanted. The quality too was quite poor. Common grass hogs were slow but in absence of better grades were worked off without difficulty. Prices paid in extremes ranged from 83 to 9 per 100 lbs. The highest prices in years. Stock hogs slow.

SHEEP Prices have declined slightly since our last, but notwithstanding this, there was a good deal of activity and the fair offerings was worked off at satisfactory prices. Fair to good muttons were the best selling grades. Stock sheep slow. Lambs scarce. Prices steady.

Common to fair, 3 1/2c 25; fair to good, 3 5/8c 30; good to choice, 4 1/2c 35; stock sheep, 2 1/2c 25; lambs, 1 1/2c 40 per head. Texas sheep 2 5/8c.

WHEAT Selling at 97 to 98; corn 69 to 67; oats 81.

By Telegraph, September 12.

Kansas City.

The Price Current reports: WHEAT The market to-day was rather weak and slow on change, with sales of cash No 2 at 80c against 80 1/2c Saturday; September was nominal, and October sold at 79 1/2c 1/2, against 80 1/2c Saturday.

CORN Cash September and October No 2 mixed were neglected, while December first half sold in a 4c 1/2 lower than Saturday's bid; the year sold at 49 1/2c 1/2 against 41c bid Saturday; May sold at 40 1/2c 1/2, 3 1/2c 1/2 lower; January sold at 39c.

OATS No 2 cash, 28 1/2c bid, 29c asked; September, 2 cars, 29c; October, 28 1/2c bid, no offerings; rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.

RYE No 2 cash, 1 car, 51 1/2c; rejected, cash, no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER Receipts are fairly liberal and markets firm and active for all grades. Choice selections of dairy, 25c fair to good, 23 1/2c; medium, 17 1/2c; cooking 15c.

CHEESE Market firm for good eastern stock. New Kansas 8 1/2c; eastern full cream, flats, 12c; cheddar 1 1/2c; Young America, 15c.

Live Stock indicator reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday, 725. Market higher and more steady, but no quotable improvement in values. Sales were:

Table with columns: No., Av. wt., Price. Rows include 86 southwestern steers, 18 native stags, 13 native cows, 14 native cows, 20 native cows, 15 native cows, 13 native cows, 13 native cows, 18 native cows, 89 native cows.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 593. Market firmer and a shade higher.

Table with columns: No., Av. wt., Price. Rows include 62, 56, 56, 67, 67, 62, 56, 64, 64, 117.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 3,800; good stock scarce and stronger; all lower grades weak; common to good, mixed, 7 5/8c 35; heavy packing and shipping, 8 3/8c 15; light, 7 5/8c 35; skips, 5 25 1/2c 40.

CATTLE Receipts, 8,500; shipments, 2,500; choice natives scarce and firm; no exports here; good to choice shipping, 6 1/2c 75; common to fair, 4 5/8c 00; mixed butchers, 2 1/2c 00; stockers and feeders weak. 2 6/8c 8 55; range cattle plentiful, slow and unchanged; Texas cows, 3 0/8c 50; Texas steers, 3 6/8c 1/4; half breeds and Americans 4 25 1/2c 25.

SHEEP Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 200; steady on good but weak on poor qualities; very poor, inferior to fair, 2 25 1/2c 50; medium to good, 3 1/4c 30; choice to extra, 4 5/8c 55.

British cable to the Drovers' Journal denotes a dull cattle trade, and prices declined 1/2c per lb. Fair to choice American cattle, estimated dead weight, at 13 1/4c 1/2.

WHEAT Unsettled and higher; regular 98 1/2c September; 94c October; 93 1/2c November; 93 1/2c for the year; No 2 red winter, 95 1/2c cash and September; 91c October; No 3 86c; rejected, 66 1/2c.

CORN Irregular and active, but weak and lower; 64 1/2c cash and September; 63c October; 60 1/2c No-

vember, 61c January; 51 1/2c for the year; 52c May; rejected, 63c.

OATS Active but lower; 31 1/2c 1/2 cash; 31 1/2c September; 31 1/2c October and November; 30 1/2c for the year; 32c May; rejected 28c.

RYE Firm demand; lower 58.

BARLEY Easter at 7 1/2c 00 cash; 80c September.

FLAX SEED Active but lower; good crushing, on track, 1 20; damaged 1 05.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts, 5,100, making 18,840 for the week; a shade firmer for medium to prime native steers, but dull for common cattle, and a bad dud-hi; extra natives, 9 1/4; Texans 8 1/2 50; Colorado half-breeds, 8 7/8 1/2; exports used about 100 medium steers at 11 1/2c 50.

SHEEP Receipts, 15,700, making 48,560 for the week; market a trifle better, with fair business; sheep 4 1/2c 50; lambs 5 25 1/2c 75.

HOGS Receipts, 6,450, making 19,600 for the week; slow at 8 3/8 1/2 48 75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,900; shipments 500. Supply moderate and quality unchanged. Butchers' stock steady and quiet in lots at 7 5/8c 00; good steers and heifers 3 7/8c 25; common to fair grass Texans, 3 1/2c 30; good to choice, 3 7/8c 25; light native shipping steers 4 1/2c 25; heavy, 4c; exports, 6 2 1/2c 50.

SHEEP Receipts 1,500; shipments, 2,700. Steady; muttons, 3 3/4c 25, but bulk of sales at 3 1/2c 50.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

September 5, 1882.

Produce. Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include BUTTER-Per lb-Choice, CHEESE-Per lb-Fresh, EGGS-Per doz-Fresh, BREADS-Per lb-White Navy, Common, NEW POTATOES-Per bu, SUGAR-A 1/2c 100, C 1/2c 100, X C, 9 1/2c 100, Brown, 1 1/2c 100, COFFEE-Choice, Best Rio, O. G. Java, B. B., Roasted Rio, Java, Mocha, best, B. B.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Johnson & Beck.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include WHEAT-Per bu, No. 2, Fall No 3, Fall No 1, Yellow, CORN-Per bu, new, RYE-Per bu, BARLEY-Per bu, Fat Stock on Foot, GOOD STEERS, per pound, COWS, HOGS, shipping, SHEEP, per pound.

Corrected by Frank L. Wolf.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include CORN MEAL, CORN CHOP, CORN & OATS, BRAN, SHORTS, GRASS SEEDS, Hungarian, per bushel, Timothy, Clover, English Blue Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard, Red Top.

Corrected by McKay Bros.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include CHICKENS-hens, per dozen, TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks not in season, SPRING CHICKENS.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1880, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving the description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for such animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$0 to \$50 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders 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, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the Justice of the Peace in the sum of ten dollars, to be kept on file in his office for the use of the Justice of the Peace.

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the date 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 the time specified in this law, 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 the householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall list all respects of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking

up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remaining value of such stray.

Any person who shall care 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 the week ending Aug. 30.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

STEEB—Taken up by Paul Deshaue, in Caldwell tp, on the 8th day of May, 1882, 1 white steer, 8 on side, 5 on left hip, valued at \$50.

STEEB—Taken up by same, in Caldwell tp, on May 8th, 1882, 1 red steer, 8 on left side, 5 on left hip, valued at \$10.

STEEB—Taken up by Albert Arnold, in Bluff tp, on August 1, 1882, 1 black and white spotted cow, under-alls in each ear, very disheveled; valued at \$15.

Rice county—C. M. Rawlings, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. Ramages, in Union tp, August 14, 1882, 1 bay mare, 4 ft 10 inches high, black line along its back and across its shoulders, and had on a leather halter with lead rope dragging; valued at \$50.

Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.

STEEB—Taken up by John T. Olson, Smoky View tp, Dec. 17, 1882, 1 brown mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, blind in both eyes; valued at \$20.

STAG—Taken up by B. Dunghin, of Key West tp, 1 cheater red stag, with white spot in forehead and white spot on right side, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Rippey, Sr., in Ottumwa tp, July 25, 1882, 1 red and silver, 2 years old, with white spot on forehead and white spots on belly and hind legs; valued at \$30.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Nicholas, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Mrs Sarah Ann Adams, in Easton tp, August 8, 1882, 1 dapple gray horse, 15 or 16 years old, 15 hands high, lame in right fore leg or foot, scar on right leg; valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending Sept. 6, '82.

Russell county—C. M. Harshbarger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Sam'l Bricker, in Russell tp, one brown mare, 2 yrs old, white stripe in face, branded F W on hip, valued at \$15.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by O. E. Morse, in Paris tp, June 26, '82, 1 dark bay mare, branded R on left shoulder, 1 1/2 hands high, also by same, 1 dark bay mare, 6 yrs old, 1 1/2 hands high, value of both animals \$100