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Farmers' Experimental and Test Club.

President Goddard called the club to order, which met on this occasion at the residence of S. Stiers. Roll call and minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. The program called for address by Wm. Chain, who spoke on the benefits of our club to the members composing it and the community surrounding. Address followed by extended remarks by other members bringing up a comparison of the present with the time previous to our organization, in the way of stock, crop improvements and methods.

Program next called for select reading by S. Stiers, who read an article from KANSAS FARMER—"Live Stock for Farmers," which sentiment met the views of the club. An essay on "Temperance at Home" was read by Mrs. Jas. L. McDowell, inculcating the importance of home restraint on the growing youth in everything in which temperance was a virtue. Essay was heartily endorsed and voted for publication in the KANSAS FARMER. Queries came next, a few of which we append without the discussion opened up by them, merely to give the KANSAS FARMER readers an idea of what our club does at our meetings. "Why do young ladies seem to prefer the company of dissipated young men to those of more steady habits?" "At what condition is the best time to cut timothy for good hay?" "Shall we have a continuation of our annual fairs held for two years so successfully by this club?" "Will it pay us as a club to have our grain threshed by the job, the thresherman finding all his help and delivering the grain in the bushel to the farmer who only has to look after his grain?" Mr. A. Bromley, a thresher of 25 years' experience, was present by invitation of the club for consultation on this subject, who proposed if reasonably encouraged to procure a tent and engage a full crew of men, and be at the entire expense of men hire, board themselves, find their own fuel for engine, stack the straw in good shape, etc., putting the farmer at no trouble but hauling off his grain, at a price of 12 cents per bushel for wheat, 6 for oats, and 16 for flax. This system of threshing met with the hearty approval of the whole club; but some of the members thought that 10 cents for wheat and proportional rates for other grains nearer the right price, some claiming that the old way of exchanging help would not cost more than 10 cents for wheat, etc., all expenses counted. While the members all wanted to patronize this system, some did not want it at the 12 cent basis. Accordingly a committee of 3 was appointed to investigate the proper rates and report to Mr. Bromley for acceptance or rejection.

At this juncture supper was announced and the club adjourned to resume this subject after supper—after which, coming to no conclusion beyond appointing a proper rate-investigating committee who would be glad to have the FARMER readers to give in their judgment of proper rates, and this system will be the go for getting threshing done in these diggings.

Miscellaneous business occupied the floor for considerable time, an adjournment stepping in and stopped the proceedings till next monthly session at Mr. Jas. Vanati's.

Nortonville, Kas. S. STIERS, Jr., Sec.

[Mrs. McDowell's essay is set aside for our next issue.—ED. FARMER.]

That man is worthless who knows how to receive a favor but not how to return one.



WASHBURN COLLEGE.

WINTER TERM begins Wednesday, January 3, 1883. 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.

FALL TERM begins September 12. For further information, address: PETER McVICAR, President, Topeka, Kansas.

Neatness on the Farm.

A careful, prudent person, no matter what vocation, is always neat. Neatness is a mark of thrift, and while it is a standing advertisement, it is also comforting to the person most interested. Neatness is really a virtue, and the larger is the field that it covers the greater is its influence upon ourselves as well as upon others. Here are some pertinent remarks copied from the American Agriculturist:

Intelligent observers have generally noted the fact that in every rural neighborhood the prosperous farmers are almost invariably those who keep their buildings painted, fences in good repair, and their fields free from stones, weeds and rubbish. Of course, it may be said that men who have plenty of money can afford to spend it for keeping up appearances. But this is evidently not the full explanation of this coincidence of facts. Men who make money, especially in farming, are least inclined to pay it out merely for show. It may be safely put down as a general rule that the work performed by most thrifty farmers is in the direction of profit; hence, as neatness commonly goes with thrift, it is quite as likely to be one of its causes as one of its effects. There are exceptions to this rule, as to all others. Some farmers accumulate money still more rapidly, not by increasing their income, but by a system of grinding parsimony, by robbing themselves and cheating their families to put dollars in their purse. These are not examples to be imitated. The aim of most reasonable men is not only to make money, but in the mean time to live in a reasonable and comfortable manner. To accomplish these objects it is not difficult to prove that neatness is essential.

There are many reasons why habits of neatness in farming lead to success. Such habits are none too common, and in every business the men who do their work in the most thorough manner get the best pay. The world is full of poor work, that of necessity can only be poorly paid. The farmer who grows his crops among weeds can never sell his grain at the highest market price, while the extra care needed to secure absolute purity is sure to be proportionately well paid. Farmers understand this well enough, as is

shown by their periodic endeavors to secure pure seed for sowing and planting. If we go to almost any market we will find that the bulk of crops are more or less mixed, and therefore unsalable for seed and undesirable for any purpose. Almost every Spring there is an active demand for seed barley, free from oats or other varieties of barley, and not infrequently farmers buy from seed stores, paying two to four times the price at which they sold their grain the Fall previous. In almost any neighborhood a farmer who will grow pure seed of the various grains will find a demand for his entire stock at prices enough better than market rates to assure him a profit. When we are told that farming is not profitable, the implication is that reference is made to the common slovenly method. The fancy kinds of farming, such as growing seeds and garden vegetables, nearly always pays those who intelligently conduct them. Yet seed growing and gardening are really as true farming as growing hay or making butter and cheese. They are only better paid because they cannot be conducted without close attention to details, and it is in this that neatness consists.

With regard to farm buildings, the constant intelligent watchfulness which keeps them always in good repair is really the truest economy. Many people act as if they believed that paint is of use only to improve the looks of buildings. We have seen houses carefully and even tastefully painted in front, while the rear, that could not be seen from the highway, was left unpainted for years. No other repairs upon a building pay as good interest as money invested in painting. It need not be an expensive paint. That is a matter of taste and economy, but every building should be painted at least once in six to ten years, according to climate and location. If there are cracks in the foundation walls it is economy to see to them at once, for a giving way in this particular will soon cost vastly more than will be needed if the work is done promptly as soon as the defect is seen.

The better economy in fences of late years dispenses with much of the fencing material formerly considered necessary. Such fences, however, as are kept upon the farm should be a thorough protection against stock, and

be always kept in good repair. A poor fence is a costly affair. Wherever stock break through they destroy more or less of the material, and also much of the growing crops. The cost of good fences is more than offset by preventing losses from insufficient protection. Again a poor fence is a heavy yearly tax, while one well made at first will last for years with few or no repairs.

Farmers commonly object to the argument in favor of neatness by the plea that they have no time for such efforts. The labors of cultivating and harvesting crops seem more important and cannot be postponed. It is true that, as many farmers manage, they cannot attend to these matters of taste and system and order. But it is also true that the average farmer does more of the actual manual labor of cultivating and harvesting than is for his own advantage. The most successful large farmers do nothing that others can be hired to do as well. They are not idle, but their time is fully occupied with planning and with the little details which they cannot hire others to do. On a small farm this might not be the case, but wherever two or three men are hired by the day or month, the time of the owner of the land will be pretty fully occupied in finding work at which they can be profitably employed, and in taking care himself of the little matters that might otherwise fail to receive attention. Unless there is a reserve force for this purpose, the main work of the farm will demand all the available labor. However great the apparent gains from this system, it will be found at the close of the year that they have been more than offset by losses which the watchful care of the owner of the farm might have prevented. Instead of going on in the old slovenly way until the debts are cleared off and the farmer is independent, it is better policy for him to cultivate habits of neatness as an additional means of making money. To do this may require more labor; but it is usually the lack of this additional force that has made his operations less remunerative than they should be under the proper conditions.

The Chinese Primrose.

We know of no other plant so sure to bloom in window culture, as the Chinese Primrose. Several years ago, we mentioned it as "Everybody's Flower," and were somewhat amused to find that an English author had adopted the name in his work on floriculture. It is now too late to start with the seeds, as these must be sown in early summer to raise plants for winter blooming; but plants may be had of the florist at a moderate price. In purchasing, be sure to get those which have not been forced, but only exposed to the heat of a cool greenhouse; all the better if they are without buds. The varieties range from white to dark purple, and there are single and double ones of different colors. Besides their pleasing flowers, some have such beautiful foliage that they would be worth growing, did they not bloom. The single varieties flower rather more freely than the double, though we have had much satisfaction from the double white, when it had not been subjected to too much heat. In the window they need a sunny place, but do best in a room that is not very warm. A little liquid manure, very weak, will help them. Pick off the flowers as soon as they are past their prime, as seed-bearing will needlessly exhaust the plant.—*Ex.*

God be thanked that the dead have left good work undone for the living to do.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

July 17, 18, 19, 20—Bluegrass Short-horn Sales (in Kentucky) by Geo. M. Bedford, Abram Renick, Ben F. Bedford, and D. C. Logan and J. H. Ingles.

July 23, 24, 25, 26, 27—Summer Series Kentucky Short-horn Sales.

August 22—Short-horn sale, S. C. Duncan and J. N. Winn Plattaburg, Mo.
October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginville, Mo.
November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.

Water for Stock.

Animals need good water as well as men do. We all know more or less about the effects of filthy water on the human system. Many and dangerous diseases come from its use, perhaps more than from any other cause. It is precisely the same with animals. We believe, and our belief is founded on many years observation, that most of the fevers in cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, are caused by the drinking of impure water. We have lost cattle that we believe died from that cause alone. Only four years ago we lost a good cow, and no cause could we find that could possibly have produced the fever of which she died, except the standing water she drank out on the open prairie. We have seen many instances of supposed Texas fever in places where no Texas cattle had been for years.

The subject is a very important one, and farmers and stockmen need to exercise much caution and prudence in the matter. We append some remarks on the subject lately published in the New York World.

"The larger part of the composition of the animal body is water; flesh contains about 75 and the blood 80 per cent. thereof. This is constantly changing. In the skin are millions of pores through which it passes in form of perspiration, either perceptible or imperceptible. Every expiration of breath is loaded with it, and that which passes off must be replaced. This is done by the food and drink received into the system. It has been conclusively proven by experiment that drink is not a necessity to life if the food contains enough moisture to replace in the system that which passed off. It is said that some animals, as mice, snails, parrots, etc., do not drink at all; but while there may be exceptions, it is none the less true that with a great majority of animals, including man, drink is necessary to their well being. This connection between vitality and moisture led the ancients to suppose that water was the parent of everything possessed of life. It is true that water is essential to the performance of all the vital processes, and is more necessary to our existence than solid food, holding an intermediate rank between that and air.

"The quality of the water used for drink has much to do with health. This is now so universally conceded that, so far as man is concerned, it has attracted the attention of the medical fraternity generally, who well know that it is useless to endeavor to eliminate poisonous causes of disease, while at the same time they are taken into the system by drink. What is true of man is also true of the lower animals. The vital organization is to a great degree, the same. True it is that a horse or an ox under certain circumstances will withstand greater abuse than man in the treatment of the vital organs, but neither can drink impure water without being more or less injured thereby. Nature endeavors to throw off many impurities that are put in the system, and to a great extent succeeds, but it is at the expense of vital force every time, and as water is the vehicle in which impurities are mostly eliminated, it will readi-

ly be seen that it should be as free as possible from them at first.

Now, all these facts are or should be well known to everybody, and it is astonishing how little attention is paid to them. For ourselves we take as little trouble to obtain pure water as we can, and for our cattle and horses the question is seldom raised. If there is any water in a pasture that stock will drink, that is thought to be sufficient; its quality is scarcely thought of. Most wells from which water is to be attained for watering stock are dug either in, or in close proximity to the barnyards, and to which the drainage of the surface has ready access, and that which reaches them subteraneously passes through soil filled with impurities of which it partakes on its way. Some think they avoid the trouble if the wells are a few feet away, forgetting that a well often drains the earth about it to the distance of half a mile.

"The injurious effects of impure water are greater than are generally supposed. Because they are not at once apparent, they are none the less dangerous. A horse may be fed small quantities of arsenic every day or two with seeming benefit. His coat will grow sleek and shiny, and in no way for a while will injury be perceived. But the poison is working all the time. Nature is striving to throw it off, but when vital force is obliged to labor in this way, it is less powerful in its legitimate work. Poison taken in impure water is just as injurious as when taken any other way.

"There is, unfortunately, but very little pure water used by man or beast. Our springs and well waters are to a greater or less degree contaminated by mineral and other matters. The nearest pure is that which falls from the clouds, and this at the beginning of a rainfall is heavily charged with the gaseous matters through which no water can drain from earth or surface, and they should, especially those provided for the house, be provided with filtering apparatus attached. The cost will not be great, and it will be repaid many times over.

"If there is any difference made in water given to various kind of stock, it is obvious that milch cows should have the greater care, for it is well known that the milk is more or less affected by the food and drink of the animal, and when used it must in turn affect the user, as it is more or less near purity."

Starting a Pure-Bred Herd or Flock.

The cheapest and quickest way in which a farmer of limited means can secure a supply of improved stock is to persistently use well-bred males on the best females of common cross-bred stock he can afford to purchase. The cost of a herd or flock of the more popular breeds is so much that the average farmer cannot afford to purchase such. It is fortunate that high grades—animals of seven-eighths or more "blood"—are often nearly or quite as good for all practical purposes as those technically pure bred. This being true, there is little room for arguing that a farmer may not secure good stock. The use of well bred males for a few years will give him good stock, if he use good judgment in selection and give his stock good care.

But a herd or flock of pure bred animals may be built up much sooner than is usually thought, given only a very small foundation. Of course there is an element of uncertainty in all breeding. A mare, a cow, ewe, or sow may fail to breed or may persistently produce male offspring; but, with the average results, the progeny of even one female will soon become a large number. Surely, there is no good reason why a farmer may not have a herd of

pure bred hogs if he wish. Let him purchase a sow in pig now, and by autumn of 1884 he may have as many young brood sows as most farmers care for. In five years the progeny of one ewe may become a good-sized flock.

With larger animals the rate of increase is slower; but from a cow in calf, purchased this spring, there may readily grow a herd of twenty females, old and young, in ten years. A good brood mare, in like time, may be the ancestor of at least all the horse stock needed on the average sized farm.

This is not "mere theory." There are now large herds of fine stock entirely descended from two or three cows purchased not many years ago. Probably many readers will recall cases where a brood mare belonging to a neighboring farmer "has made as much money as all the rest of his farming," to quote a saying we have frequently heard.

To a young man ten or fifteen years seems a long time, and many of them neglect efforts to improve their stock because the process seems a slow one. We are laboring to hasten the time when "improved stock" shall be "common." The number of farmers who see that it pays them to use nothing but well bred males is rapidly increasing. A large percentage of this number can well afford, and would find it to their profit, to also purchase at least a few well-bred females.

The successful fine stock breeders need not fear that such advice is calculated to destroy their business. There will always be room for choice in the best-bred stock. The skillful breeder will always find a demand for his superior animals; quite probably a better rather than a worse demand on account of the enlarged number of farmers engaged in breeding "pure bred" stock.—

Breeders' Gazette.

Pure Bred Stock.

John A. Cole, in Swine Breeders' Journal, treats of pure bred stock, as follows:

I see by the Journal that there are some stockmen that do not, or will not understand the meaning of "pure bred" as applied to farm stock. My definition of the term I believe is correct, that is, any animal is pure bred of its kind, if it possesses no blood but what can be traced back to the time when the breed was first recognized as pure bred. Take for instance the Poland-Chinas: Any hog is a pure Poland-China that traces in all lines to stock that in 1845 was recognized as a Poland-China, for all good authorities unite in saying that no fresh blood has been introduced by any reliable breeder since that date. Some say the Poland-China is not a pure bred animal, because it was formed by crosses. This has nothing to do with the question, as there is no breed of fine stock in the world but what has been improved by judicious crosses at some period of its existence. As an example of what I mean by pure bred: suppose I take a herd of common sows, use a Berkshire boar on them; on the produce a Suffolk; for the third cross an Essex; the fourth cross Small Yorkshire; finish my crossing in 1890 and call my breed "Sussex;" any hog in 1950 that trace in all lines to my "Sussex" of 1890, is a pure, or a pure bred "Sussex," because it possesses no strange or alien blood, that is, no blood but was what was recognized at the formation of the breed as a "Sussex." Hoping I have made my meaning clear I will close by asking every breeder of Recorded Poland-Chinas to write to the committee appointed by the association to which he belongs, to confer with the committees appointed by the other Record Associations, for the purpose of forming a just and equitable plan for

uniting all the present Records in one, to be controlled by the Poland-China breeders of America. Do not let the committees feel that they are not supported by the patrons of their own Records, but let every one send them letters requesting them to do all in their power, that is just, to remove that one stain which rests on the breeders of this matchless breed of swine, "a multiplicity of Records."

Oily-Fleeced Rams.

The idea is very common among wool growers, even among those of long experience, that these excessively oily-fleeced rams are not desirable, but that, on the contrary, dry, bulky-fleeced ones are better, and will give more clean wool in their stock; but those breeders who have made the greatest progress in improving Merino sheep, and have succeeded in producing the very largest weight of cleansed wool per fleece, never use dry-fleeced rams. There may possibly be exceptions to this, but I do not know of any, and my acquaintance among such breeders is very extensive.

On a flock of pure bred Merino sheep, this idea might be carried too far to make them the best possible wool producers, and sheep of the greatest hardihood; but even here I do not know of any flock that has been bred to develop in the whole flock an undesirable amount of oil. I know of a number that some breeders think have an excessive amount, but I notice that stock from these have become celebrated, and in demand on account of their proving capable of greatly improving other flocks. I know of no flock in which the power of improving others has been developed and proved, where the fleeces of the stock rams yield much more than 25 per cent. of cleansed wool. Of course there are exceptions to all rules, and there may be rams that have given fleeces from which large amounts of cleansed wool have been obtained with a comparatively small percentage of shrinkage; but I do not, at this moment, recall an instance where any ram that has approached very nearly the maximum amount of cleansed wool that has been produced from a ram's fleece, which has not shrunk two-thirds or more in cleansing, and all but one have shown a shrinkage of more than 70 per cent. While this is the case with the stock rams, the flocks from which they have been selected seldom yield less than 33½ per cent of cleansed wool.

The best of judges are very liable to be deceived in the amount of wool in an oily fleece, compared with the amount in a dry, bulky one. I have had charge of cleansing a great many fleeces, and have uniformly been disappointed in my expectations when the fleece was dry and large in bulk, while some very oily fleeces that were tied in a very small compass have, unexpectedly, produced large yields of scoured wool. Take the fur-bearing pelt of any animal, apply a moderate coating of oil, the fur will lie down and occupy a much smaller space than when dry; apply a larger amount, and the fur will lie still closer, and occupy still less space; and the same difference will be observed in fleeces that are heavily saturated with oil and those that are not. We observe the same difference the other way: after cleansing, the dry, larger fleeces do not increase in bulk in anything like the same proportion as do the smaller, oily ones; often the latter produce much the largest pile of cleansed wool, and always much the largest in proportion to their original size. Aside from the value of these very oily rams to improve and increase the amount of cleansed wool, the oil has a great effect in preserving the health, strength, and felting properties of the fibre. There is not

near so long a dead end to it as in the fleeces of dry and thinner woolled sheep. The very oily sheep are generally, as a rule, much thicker fleeced than the dry-fleeced ones, and always, so far as my observation and experience extends, the dryer fleeces in a flock where they, as a rule, are quite oily, will be better preserved to the ends of the fibres than the fleeces in flocks where there is very little oil.

I have considered this subject thus far entirely in its relation to its bearing upon pure bred flocks alone. When I come to consider its bearing upon its more important effect of improving the grade flocks of the country, and the Mexican sheep of the plains, the reasons for using very oily rams become much more potent, and it would seem to be very plain to every one. One great reason why so few succeed in making improvements, and acquiring standard and fame as breeders, is for the want of skill and judgment in selecting males with which to make crosses, and not realizing the fact to bring the offspring to a given point, lacking in the dams, males, or sires, should be selected having a development in that particular direction, perhaps much in excess of what we wish in the offspring. If we wish to raise a heavy body to a given height, or move one horizontally to a particular point, we usually fix the power beyond that height or point. As the sheep named are always dry in the fleece, excessively oily rams should not be discarded to make improvements upon them, and breeders may be assured that the improvement in thickness, fineness, and quantity of cleansed wool, will be much more rapid if very oily rams, instead of dry-fleeced ones are used.—*Albert Chapman, in National Live Stock Journal.*

In the Dairy.

Death to Dairying.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The article on artificial butter in last weeks FARMER is of startling interest to dairymen inasmuch as it shows very clearly they cannot hope to compete with an artificial product from cheap oils and fats which can be supplied in unlimited quantities and at a very small cost, while the production of genuine butter is necessarily limited by first cost of cows, extent of pasturage, supplies of winter forage, and labor expended in their care. And while in the nature of the case this work cannot be concentrated at large trade centers, it is plain that the success of artificial butter means death to dairying.

Accepting as true all that is said of the excellence of the manufactured article, and that acquaintance with the methods and materials used in its production "overcomes prejudice," only serves to emphasize this assertion. Three (perhaps four) parties are interested in this subject.

Honest dairymen and those who desire for their own use the genuine article, are on one side; on the other are dishonest dairymen and (equally dishonest) manufacturers of the spurious products and those who are willing to use an adulterated article because of its cheapness. If the parties first named desire to make a fight against adulteration and for the genuine article, they cannot strike too soon nor too hard. The excellence of the adulterated product and its close resemblance to the genuine "deceiving the very elect," leave but one remedy to be applied. Prohibition is a good word and exactly applies. The truth is, the adulterated article—no matter what name is given it—is the product of a fraudulent intent.

That intent is to produce a cheap imitation of butter and sell it as butter. And every man who knowingly handles the stuff is tempted to sell it, and sooner or later will sell it as genuine butter. Legislative enactments forbidding its being so sold will not be worth the paper they are written upon. A national law forbidding its manufacture and providing accommodations and honest labor in a State prison a few years for all who are engaged in the business is the only remedy that will avail.

The makers of counterfeit money are so treated everywhere. Who that condemns a counterfeiter of money can consistently justify a counterfeiter of food? If the element of fraud could be gotten rid of, and the two articles stand side by side and these with a fair start make a fair race, American fairness would unhesitatingly say, "Let the devil take the hindmost." But that is just what can't be, and isn't wanted by the adulterers.

The effects to be produced upon stock interests by a rapid increase in the manufacture and use of spurious and adulterated butter will be seriously injurious. Perhaps it is safe to estimate the loss on every dairy cow at \$25 per year, as that is about the present income from one, besides raising her calf. Death to dairying leaves only her calf to pay for care and feed. Dairymen think on these things. P. C. BRANBH. Sterling, Kas., July 6, '88.

A Vegetable Product.

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

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

For sale by all druggists.

Too much care cannot be exercised to guard against the Texas cattle fever. Don't allow good stock to go where Texans have been.

A flock of 900 good young sheep, nearly all ewe, and 600 lambs, for sale. Also 150 head of good cattle—2 and 3-year-old steers, cows, yearlings and calves. For further particulars apply to FRED B. CLOSE, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says laws should be mowed upon the New York rule for voting—"early and often."

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

It is more profitable to dispose of cattle at two years old than to keep them until they are three years old. Early maturity is the watchword of successful stock growing.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

1888. The NEW CALENDAR of the 1888. NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Beautifully Illustrated. 64 pages. SENT FREE to yourself and musical friends. Send names and addresses to E. FOULBE, Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass. The Largest and best appointed Music, Literary and Art School, and HOME for young ladies, in the world.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$1.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

Cattle.

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

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

W. H. EMBRY, Anthony, Harper county, Kansas, having sold his farm will now sell at a bargain forty SHOE-HORN BULLS. Four miles east of Anthony.

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle and Swine.

H. BLAKESLEY, Peabody, Kas., breeder of choice China Swine.

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

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

M. WALTIRE, Carbonale, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle (Chester White Hogs, Light Brahmas and Black Spanish Chickens. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

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

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172 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. Dealers in Tents, Awnings, Wagon and Stack Covers, Colt's Hammocks. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application.

Correspondence.

Irrigation Continued.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I see Mr. Rusti-cuss has made an attack on your Special Correspondent of May 16, and as he is probably without data at this time I will say a word in answer. "Rusti-cuss" is determined to keep banging away at irrigation, yet there is no danger of his hitting the mark, as he shuts his eyes just before pulling the trigger.

If Mr. Rusti-cuss will come out and look for himself as did your correspondent, then he will see clearly to pluck the mote from his brother's eye. We will show him canals that pour forth volumes of water from 4 to 5 feet deep through head-gates, and with a velocity that would equal a regular young cataract; we will explain to him that rivers are dammed, and water controlled, by wings, sluice-gates, head-gates, etc., so as to force water in smaller channels than the main stream; that streams of water traveling through a narrow channel at 10 miles per hour is only equal to one-half the size with only a velocity of 5 miles per hour, or one-fourth the size with a velocity of 2½ miles per hour, etc., etc., and many, many other things that he never has dreamed of. Life is too short to explain on paper the working of irrigation to persons not familiar with it. I would rather flood ten acres of land than try to explain how it is done (especially with a pen and ink), it is more genuine consolation I assure you. Show me your theory with your pen, and I will show my theory by my works.

Crops of all kinds are simply immense. Cattle and sheep never looked better; female cattle are in demand, none to be had at the most popular prices. Where are we to get stock cattle, is the voice of our ranchmen. C. J. JONES.

Letter From Osage County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

When we left Topeka for a drive across the country we could not help recalling our first trip through this part of the State which occurred just nineteen years ago. The growth and development of the country has been so great that it was almost impossible to recognize the route through a populous country, beside well-tilled farms, with their great orchards of fruit and along the shady lanes as being the same lonely frontier road of a few years ago.

Crops of all kinds are good. While the acreage of wheat is below the average the yield and quality will make a fair average. Oat harvest is just coming on and promises a larger yield than for some years. Corn is booming, and the general feeling amongst farmers is that if the seasonable weather continues a few weeks longer Kansas will be blessed with the best crop of corn ever yet produced.

Stock of all kinds are doing splendidly. No hog cholera or other diseases, and but little black leg among calves, while prices are good for all classes of stock, and of course farmers are happy.

Large tracts of land are being fenced for pasture by capitalists and companies and this is regarded with considerable distrust by the average farmer lest they may be forced to abandon that branch of the business and confine themselves to exclusive grain raising which strips rural life of much of its fascination to say nothing of profit.

We were fortunate enough to be kindly entertained by Mr. C. E. Freeman and lady at their beautiful home, about four and one-half miles southwest of Burlingame. Mr. Freeman is a stirring, energetic farmer and is surrounding himself with the comforts of life. He has a choice herd of cattle, as well as well as a large number of hogs, several of which are pure Berkshires. He finds by experience that it is decidedly profitable to breed thoroughbred stock, although some of the neighbors thought he paid exorbitant prices for his stock to commence with. Of course it is needless to say Mr. F. is a regular reader of the FARMER.

More anon. A.

[Will Mr. A. please send us his full name and P. O. address?—ED. FARMER.]

The adjectives habitually used, like the inscriptions on a thermometer, indicate the temperament.

Answer to Prohibition in Atchison.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In looking over your columns I notice a short letter from R. Gerety, Monrovia, June 25, 1888, entitled Prohibition in Atchison.

He says Atchison county is not represented in the prohibition question; we should think from the way he represents the society there can be but few prohibitionists there, for the "turmoil, discord, debt, strife and bad feeling among neighbors," which he describes are generally found among the opposite class. But I will try to answer his letter in detail.

In the first place he says prohibition does not prohibit. Does the law against stealing stop thieves in Atchison county from taking other people's property? Yet he don't condemn the law against theft. The man who sells his neighbor's whiskey not only takes his money without giving him anything of value in return, but takes away his reason and good character and makes a beast of him, ruining him body and soul. In this county (Russell) prohibition does prohibit this far; that the man who sells alcohol has to do it on the sly, and is branded by the christian community as a felon, the same as any other law breaker. It has made the business disreputable and drunkenness outside the towns very rare.

He says "it creates discord and turmoil in all its sphere." I think he is mistaken about what creates the discord and turmoil. It is the anti-prohibitionists that are doing the mischief. If they had been willing to obey the law and give it a fair trial until it could be tested by actual experiment whether the community were better off with whiskey or without it, there would have been no turmoil or discord about the matter; but no, they (the anti-prohibitionists) were determined to have the whiskey in spite of law, public sentiment or right. His description of the trouble prohibition causes puts me in mind of a community of rough, lawless smugglers, horse thieves and gamblers living near the Canada line some years ago. An enterprising christian man, not knowing the character of the community, purchased some real estate there and moved his family. On seeing the business of his neighbors he expostulated with them on the evils of their ways, and they told him to mind his own business and they would try to tend to theirs; but he told them they had no right to follow their business; it was unlawful and would end in ruin both temporal and eternal, and urged them to quit and engage in some other; but they, seeing he was a determined man, held a council and sent a committee of three to warn him to leave in three days time or his house would be burned and everything he had destroyed; for, said they, you have disturbed the peace of our community and we won't have you here." The result was his property was destroyed and he nearly killed; but the gang was broken up. Now which was it caused the trouble there—the law-abiding man or the lawless scoundrels who defied the law? Again he says, "it creates cost and debt throughout the State." Again he is wrong. It is not the prohibition that creates the cost; it is the defiance of the law on the part of the whiskey men that makes the trouble. Again he says "it pours wealth and indignation on our Governor." That may be true in a measure. He is liable to be censured by the whiskey faction if he tries to enforce the law, and by every honest christian citizen if he does not; but seeing that he knew what the law was when he took the oath of the executive, let him fulfill that oath in regard to prohibition the same as any other law, and his skirts are clean. Again he says "it elevates St. John for doing more mischief than any other man living." I was not in favor of nominating him for a third term, but am glad that he did so much for prohibition, and that the charge against him is substantially the same that it was against our Savior—one of sedition because he is going about doing good.

In conclusion I would say to friend Gerety that the real cause of the "discord, turmoil and strife" may be found by turning to Proverbs 23d chapter, 29th to the 32d verses inclusive. "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contention? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without a cause? Who hath redness of eyes?—They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup; when it moveth itself aright; at

the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Mr. Editor, please excuse mistakes of all kind, for this was written in haste during harvest when the writer was very tired. But when there is a blow aimed at prohibition I always feel like stepping in to receive it. FRANCIS BALCOMB.

Success, Russell Co., Kansas.

The Anti-Horse Thief Association Better than the Vigilant Insurance Company.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Seeing the article in the KANSAS FARMER of July 4, from Will A. Snoddy, of Emporia, in regard to the Vigilant Insurance Company of Nimrod, Kansas, I was led to ask myself why people insure against theft in it when the Anti-Horse Thief Association amounts, in effect, to a mutual insurance company, and does not cost its members near so much. Wherever the Anties are well organized with local societies, called sub-orders, situated close to each other, there are scarcely any thefts or crimes of any kind committed upon the members as may be seen by examining the reports of the Grand Orders. And the reports show that all, or nearly all the horses and other property stolen is recovered and returned to the owner, and the thief caught and punished by the laws of the land. Each sub-order fixes its own initiation fee and monthly dues, usually 50 cents for the initiation and 10 cents per month dues. So after becoming a member it commonly costs but \$1.20 per year to have all of a members property about as safe to him as if insured in an insurance company against theft. The Anti-Horse Thief Association is not a new society as was shown by J. M. Baker, the Grand Worthy Secretary of the Kansas Division of the National Society, in his article published a short time ago in the KANSAS FARMER. And the society has made a steady and healthy growth until it has become a terror to all organized bands of outlaws. Rascals prefer to commit depredations upon people who have not thousands of good men sworn to help them when called upon. They know that the Anties spare no efforts nor money in the pursuit of rascals; so they prefer to operate on those from whom they are likely to escape.

B. P. HANAN,
G. W. P. of A. H. T. A. of Kansas.

Short Letters.

PURDYVILLE, Hodgman Co., July 8.—I have not seen anything in the FARMER from Hodgman county, and perhaps you would like to know what we are doing out here. We raise sorgo, millet, rice corn, and all kinds of vegetables do well this year, as we have had plenty of rain, and no bugs to speak of. Quite a number of domestic cattle have been brought here this year. Stock of all kinds look well. Can the Editor or any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER give the method of, or the rule for measuring millet hay in the stack? Also corn in the shock. A. R. T.

HAYS CITY, July 11.—As it is some time since you have heard from our county I thought I would send you a few lines. Harvest is getting pretty well along; most of the grain is being cut with the Header. The early wheat is quite plump and nice except there is a great deal of rye in some of it. Late wheat is shrunken; some badly. Oats mostly cut for hay. Heads of rye do not seem to be as well filled as farmers expected. Millet poor. A hard rain in the east half of the county last Friday gave corn a boom. Corn, rice corn, sorgo, etc., are looking well. Potatoes are badly injured by the bugs. Gardens looking well. Two saloon men have left the country for the country's good. We had one saloon keeper sentenced to 30 days imprisonment who probably was not there 24 hours. The sheriff allowed him to go where he was a mind to, notwithstanding a strict charge from the judge. ELLIS COUNTY.

ARLINGTON, Reno Co., July 11.—Wheat and rye harvest is about completed, and it has been a favorable time for the harvest; no rain but a few local showers and they did no damage to the grain, but benefited the growing corn and other crops. The yield of wheat is probably equal to that of last year, and quality nearly as good. A hail storm in the beginning of harvest destroyed a good deal of wheat in the neighborhood North of Arlington and eastward, but it was of small extent. Corn is doing well and promises a large yield. Our oats are generally extra good. Potatoes and gardens were never better in Reno county. Farmers are hopeful and in the best of spirits. Immigrants are numerous and are astonished at our great crops of wheat, corn, oats, and fat cattle and sheep. Reno county is being fenced up fast with barbed wire, mostly for pasture. B. P. HANAN.

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is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

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And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 28 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

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

Correspondence invited. Address

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R. T. McCULLEY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., Breeders of Pure Spanish Merino SHEEP.

300 choice Rams of our own breeding and selection from some of the best flocks in Vermont,

and for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Also LIGHT BRAHMA and PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS and BRONZE TURKEYS of the very purest strains. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Horticulture.

Rough Meadow Grass.

Last week the FARMER contained a note about some specimens of grass sent to us by Mr. Eli Deaver. Not being familiar with it we sent part of it to Dr. Robson for examination and report. We have his reply as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: The specimen of grass sent me is *Poa trivialis* (Rough Meadow grass.) It has stolens like the blue-grass, only with this peculiarity: these proceed from the base of the stem. The stems grow in tufts, foliage very fine and slender, early in its growth and good for mixed pastures. J. W. ROBSON.

In Mr. Deaver's letter of transmittal he thus described the grass:

I have a little of it with red top pasture. The seed of it I received from southeastern Ohio where it is very abundant. It was called blue-grass there. It is one of the best pasture grasses for sheep in that part of Ohio. It makes excellent hay and very heavy to its bulk; but the quantity is small, as it rarely grows over 18 inches high. It delights in a high, dry, gravelly soil; will bear very close grazing; will endure drouth and freezing remarkably well. It is very tenacious of life, for if the sod is plowed without any further culture it will sod over in a year or two without any trouble. I believe it would be a good pasture grass for many sections of Kansas.

Crimson Beauty Raspberry.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I see there is some misapprehension about the resolution passed by the State Horticultural Society at the meeting last month at Olathe in regard to Mr. Purdy's action concerning this berry. It seems to be understood by some that this resolution condemns the berry. This is a mistake. Mr. Purdy advertises the berry in flaming circulars as "a new seedling grown by Dr. Stayman, of Kansas, and that it was awarded the first premium by the Leavenworth county Horticultural Society at its last July meeting," while the facts are that it is not a new seedling. It has been grown here for 18 years or more. M. Kinnear bought a small place in the western part of the city of Leavenworth 18 years ago and this berry was growing on it when he bought it. Mr. Kinnear did not know the name of the berry, but a friend thought it was the Imperial, and Mr. Kinnear thenceforth called it by that name, and that was the name it went by until Stayman and Purdy transformed it first into Scarlet Queen, then into Crimson Beauty.

It is this attempt to bring forward this old variety and sending it forth with flourishing trumpets as a new seedling that the resolution passed by the State Horticultural Society condemns. The berry the Society does not know enough about to either condemn or recommend it, and has done neither. It was not awarded any premium by our county society at our last July meeting or at any other meeting.

Respectfully, F. WELLHOUSE.

Protect the Trees.

A great many young fruit trees are injured every year in Kansas by action of wind and heat during warm weather, and as the time when special care is needed in that direction is at hand, we call attention to it. It is not necessary that we go into a lecture on the nature of this injury, or attempt to figure out precisely what causes it. We know that in August and September, especially when the weather is very dry and warm, some of the fruit trees, and especially apple trees, and still more especially those that are in their first or second year after transplanting, change

color and seem to flatten on the south side of the trunk below the branches.

There are some plants, as the currant, for instance, that are not worth attempts to raise in this State unless well protected from the south wind. The writer of this has been trying to grow currants a dozen years, and succeeded the first time this year. It was some time before we learned what was the matter. Then we set our plants on the north side of a common board fence with narrow boards filled in the spaces so as to make a reasonably tight fence; but, though we managed successfully to preserve the roots alive, we could not, or did not get one respectable bush, and never saw a berry on any of them. A few years ago, in Lawrence, in the grounds of Dr. J. M. Taylor, we saw and ate beautiful red currants. They were grown on the north side of his house, and the grounds were enclosed by high and tight board fences. Last spring we purchased grounds in Topeka, and in the arrangement of the house we saw a nice little spot in a corner on the north side. That we dug up deep, put it in good condition and set the plants in it carefully. We were delighted in June with our first crop of currants in Kansas.

This currant experience is mentioned only to show that a southern exposure in this State has some effect on plants. We believe in taking good care of everything that is worth saving, and we are satisfied that a young apple tree is worth the best possible care.

As to means of protection, we have used paper successfully. One fair-sized newspaper torn in two will wrap two young trees, if the trunk is not longer than average. When too long for the narrow way of the paper, then use one paper for one tree. It is better, if before wrapping, a little earth is removed from the tree, so that the paper may rest a little lower than the general surface, and after wrapping, the hollow should be filled up again. This prevents bugs from getting on the bark from below. Wrap the same as you would if you were rolling a picture around a broom handle, that is, place one edge of the paper against the tree, then sweep it around like a gate on hinges, round and round the tree till it is all used. Secure with a piece of wrapping cord.

This same kind of wrapping has secured our trees from rabbits successfully every winter. We never had a single tree injured either by weather or rabbits, when so protected. And if wrapping is done at the time a healthy, well rooted tree is set out, and the same kind of protection is continued until the third fall thereafter, there is little danger of injury from any kind of insect that works on the trunk, as the borer. One wrapping has always been sufficient for one season in our experience. The papers, if well put on, are not torn by wind or storms. But they ought to be changed once for every year, because of the tree's growing larger.

Old newspapers can always be obtained at newspaper offices at about 50 cents a hundred; and when there is not enough, use common wrapping paper.

Beatty's Wonderful Career—A New Organ Factory to be Erected.

The largest shipment of organs and pianofortes for any one month was accomplished by Mayor Beatty during the month of June.

Nearly two thousand instruments were made and shipped to all parts of the world. So great is the demand for Beatty's organs and pianofortes that Mr. Beatty is compelled to erect another factory, which, including the old building, will occupy, when completed, nearly eight acres of space, in which over three thousand instruments can be made every twenty-six working days. Read his advertisement.

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

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Dealer in HIDES, TALLOW, FURS and WOOL.

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

CAPITAL HOTEL,

83 and 85 Sixth Avenue,

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

Located in the Central part of the City.

New furniture throughout and first-class in every particular.

OUR TABLE SHALL NOT BE EXCELLED.

Large Sample Rooms.

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

☞ TERMS REASONABLE.

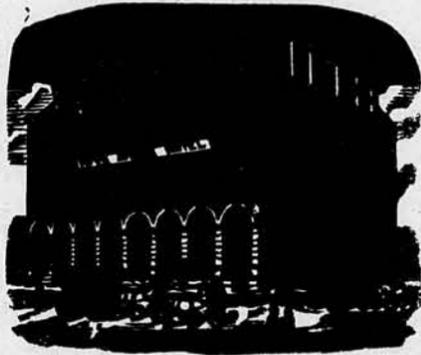
TALLMAN & BARKER, Proprietors.

E. HARRIS.

C. McARTHUR.

Fifth Avenue Hotel,

TOPEKA : : KANSAS.



Centrally Located. Good Sample Rooms \$2.00 PER DAY.

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Fun, Facts and Fiction.

SATURDAY EVENING

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

Address M. O. FROST & SON, Pubs., Topeka, Kansas. Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW

SHAWNEE Roller Mills,

Topeka, . . . Kansas,

Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour

SHAWNEE FANCY

—AND— TOPEKA PATENT

American Roller Process.

EVERY SACK WARRANTED.

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

SHELLABARGER & GRISWOLD.

COOLEY CREAMER.

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

Most and Best BUTTER

in all seasons of the year. Creamers, or cans only.

Wholesale or retail, by

J. H. LYMAN,

259 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

AGENT FOR Mason & Hamlin Organs

Send for Price List.



Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

Is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,

WEEKLY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE STOCK

—AND—

RANCHE FOR SALE.

One of the best Ranches in the State of Kansas—OVER TWO THOUSAND ACRES deeded land; 6 miles of never-falling water running through it; plenty of timber; good shelter for stock, and good buildings; 1,600 acres under fence; 500 acres in rye, sorghum and millet; well stocked with Registered and high-grade

Short-Horn Cattle,

CLYDESDALE AND KENTUCKY MARES.

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

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

F. E. SAGE, LARNED, KANSAS.

Sorghum Evaporators



AND MILLS.

The "Sorghum Grower's Guide" mailed free. CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

Ladies' Department.

A Day.

Sunrise fresh, and the daisies small
Silver the lawn with their starlets fair;
But the blossoms of noon shall be stately
and tall,

Tropical, luscious, of odors rare:
Ah well!

Noon shall be gorgeous beyond compare.

Noon, and the sky is a blinding glare;
The flowers have fainted while we have
strayed;

We wandered too far to tend them there,
And they drooped for lack of the dew and
shade:

Ah well!

Evening shall right the mistakes we made.

Evening; 'tis chilly in mead o'wand glade,
The last pale rose has died in the west;
The happy hour is long delayed,
Our wandering is but a long unrest:

Ah well!

We will home to the fireside. Home is
best.

Nothing but ashes gray? No blest
Faint glimmer of light on roof or wall?
A weary search was this day-long quest,
And on empty hands the shadows fall:

Ah well!

Let us creep to bed and forget it all.

—The Athenaeum.

True Sympathy.

Who is it that hasn't a sorrow
Hidden away from the light of day;
Some cherished hope, some promise fair,
Which has silently fitted away.

There's cheer in a pleasant greeting,
There's joy in a welcoming smile
For those who come, and those who go,
And those who tarry awhile.

Like sunbeam's brightening shadows
Is sympathy, honest and true;
So I'll gather a store of such sunbeams
And scatter them, too—won't you?

—Southern World.

Letter From Mollie B.

Perhaps my long absence from the Ladies' Department has rendered me a stranger there, but I hope it will not be hard to renew the acquaintance.

I find that of late, letters from the ladies are like angels visits, few and far between, but suppose their excuse like my own, is busyness. Being a Kansas farmers' daughter and having but lately come home from school for vacation I find work enough to keep me busy almost constantly. But now that the Fourth is past I hope we shall all find a little time to devote to the L. D. It is gratifying to know that busyness does not prevent the farmers from celebrating the birthday of our Independence, and they, of all men, ought to honor this day for they enjoy the richest blessings of liberty.

One seldom attends a Fourth of July celebration without being forcibly reminded of that greatest obstacle to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the liquor traffic. The total destruction of this would make us free indeed. Though it would add no new star to our flag, its stars would all shine with purer lustre and the stars of hope would rise o'er many a rum-blighted home. With this in view, let us work, in faith, hope and charity, for God and home and native land.

Wetmore, Ks.

MOLLIE B.

From Englishwoman.

This week's Ladies' Department suggests two or three points for comment (June 13). In answer to Jessie: Excellent baking powder may be made in the following way, the most important point in the process being the thorough mixing of the ingredients, viz: 2 ounces of bi-carbonate of soda, 1½ ounces of tartaric acid, 4 ounces of corn, flour or potato starch; when mixed should be kept air tight.

My chemistry tells me that both carbonate of soda and bi-carbonate of soda are composed of the carbonic acid, soda and water, but in different proportions. No mention is there made of the one being poisonous, although the bi-carbonate being a preparation procured from the carbonate must necessarily be milder.

To Mrs. Delia B. Crippen, I would say that our kitchen is hot and our cellar almost

a failure, but we have a Cooley Creamer can in which we keep our milk. The can is suspended in the well; the cream rises in 12 hours and we have never had sour milk yet, till it has been skimmed an hour or so. Our one creamer can cost \$3.25, was bought of Lyman, Topeka, and is large enough for the full milk of two cows which give from 20 to 25 quarts per day. The cream might be kept in a similar can down the well.

I think I was misunderstood by River Gipsy. I like fiction as well as any one, and I likewise think the FARMER teams with interesting information, but what I meant to say was this: that when I turn to the Ladies' Department and find there nothing but fiction, a feeling of disappointment arises that there is no chance of learning some useful lesson from my more experienced and better informed American sisters. Have I made myself plain?

Thank you very much, Rebecca, for the corn starch or rather potato starch information. I am very anxious to succeed in making good cheese. I followed as closely as possible the cheddar plan last year and made eight or nine small cheeses which have kept through the winter, but the color is so pale and they are too brittle; I cannot but think the failing point was connected with the separation of the curd and whey. I used rennet for the purpose or else hydrochloric acid, but it always took hours instead of minutes to coagulate the milk. Please write all about it or say where the necessary information can be obtained.

June 21, 1883. ENGLISHWOMAN.

Hair Receiver—Keeping Pork.

I have been very busy as all the rest of you but my pen has been idle.

I have a nice way to make a pretty hair receiver. Take and cut out of pasteboard two pieces the shape of a horse-shoe without an opening at the back, and have one smaller than the other; then get gold paper and cut in strips about half an inch wide and punch small holes in the pasteboard just large enough to put a straw through, and have the holes about half an inch apart; then put nice clean straw through the holes in each piece, having the pieces about 6 inches apart and the same number of holes in each piece, and have the straw come about an inch or two inches past the pasteboard; then take the gold paper and weave it back and forth (as a basket) through, and have one paper above the pasteboard and one below as a finish. This is cheap yet very pretty.

We have heard of a new way to keep pork if it is killed in warm weather. As soon as it is killed cut it up and dip it in boiling hot brine, and then let lay over night; then salt down in the usual way of salting bacon. When dipped in the brine it need not be held in at all, only dipped.

Crops never looked better in five years as they do now here; plenty of all garden truck, and early peaches are ripe. What has become of "Old Scold?"

GYPSIE.

Word Painting of a Jamaica Town.

As soon as the ship landed, gathering up bag and baggage, I hurried off in one of the fidgety little Jamaica carriages to the house which had been recommended to me as the best in Kingston. Visions of palatial apartments, of a refined and plenteous cuisine, of airy verandahs and umbrageous lawns flickered before me on the way up. I enjoyed the singular semi-Oriental aspect of the place, the gaudy and glorious flowering herbs and vines covering the houses and gate-pillars with blossoming fire, the remote and antediluvian architecture, the little tumble-down churches, the bright mulatto faces on the colonnaded sidewalks, the dingy photograph galleries with their tinted luxury of West Indian views, and far away blue edges of retreating mountains gathering themselves within convoluted masses of globulous cloud even now all pit-a-pat with the throb of summer lightning; for in these latitudes the lightning is a perpetual heart that throbs nakedly before you, and there is no cloud-patch that is not streaked and painted with its trembling paint brush.

When we had driven out on a long and dusty road bordered on one side by hedges of candelabra-cactus, the carriage at length turned in through a great brick gate under a bright archway of flowering bougainvillea, ran half way round a circle where a fountain plashed lazily, and drew up short before the door of the inn.

An immense negress in white muslin, with

snow-white muslin cap, stood in the doorway, almost completely blocking the view within. Her good natured face beamed benevolently at the prospect of a new arrival; she asked me in and I soon found that she was the proprietress of the strange old West Indian house into which I had dropped as out of a clear sky, I hardly knew how. The house rambled in all directions; it was full of openings through which bewitching views of the sea and the mountains could be obtained at unexpected moments; the wide-spreading gardens revelled in masses of brilliant light and shade sprinkled with a fantastic flora and a many-colored blossoming life, and a continuous breeze circulated through the long upper and lower halls. I had seen such green, pink, dilapidated old Spanish houses in New Orleans, with their blinking dormers and florid vegetation, and their squatting Ethiopians chatting in sunny corners; but the mobile population of the old French city is as different as possible from the tongueless and motionless calm of the Indies. Here everything is as if chained in silence and languor. The loud burring cicadae hang in the summer trees and make the only noise; distant thunder gives out a muffled roar now and then; a car bell tinkles dreamily down the dusty streets, the sea licks the shore with a lambent caress and shows its white teeth of foam against the sand; the tolling of a bell wakes the upper air into a momentary reverberation; the cries of the market-place embroider the early morning with scraps of life and sound; but the moment you leave the ship you are struck with the soundlessness and the silence of Jamaica life in general, the brooding and yet beaming tranquility of the air, the peculiar listlessness of the popular attitude, the languid inattention of the inhabitants to their business.—Southern World, Atlanta, Ga.

Intense Suffering Relieved.

A gentleman in Magnolia, Miss., whose wife had been a fearful sufferer from Neuralgia, made a trial of Compound Oxygen in her case. After six weeks he made this report: "Since my wife commenced the use of Compound Oxygen, she has not had an attack of headache. She was threatened once or twice, but it passed off; and she tells me to day that her head feels more natural now than it has since she commenced to suffer with neuralgia. We feel happy that we were induced to try your treatment, and think that it has saved my wife from the grave or the asylum, to one of which she would certainly have gone had relief not been found." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

There are 2,000,000 hives of bees in the United States.

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 as an excellent remedy for malarial troubles and the general unhealthy condition of the system brought on by dwelling in a malarial district.

The agricultural editor of the New York Tribune recommends the thinning of grapes to one bunch on a shoot.

A Fortune

may be made by hard work, but can neither be made nor enjoyed without health. To those leading sedentary lives, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a real friend. It stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is a scrofulous disease of the lungs. By all druggists.

California agriculturists are agitating the establishment of domestic manufactures to create a market for their products of the soil.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

Breeder's should bear in mind that capons grow nearly a third larger than cockerels, hence are profitable, as they command always a better price in market.

Invalid mothers, weak children, nervous and fretful infants are benefited by using Brown's Iron Bitters. Harmless but efficacious.

A writer in the Toronto Globe reminds those who think there is profit in incubator chickens that it is very difficult to raise them. "They often die after they have become feathered."

Albert Pither, a Greenville farmer, spread some chloride of lime over land that he was about to plow. Three valuable cows managed to get into the lot, and two of them died from eating the lime.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15th, 1880.

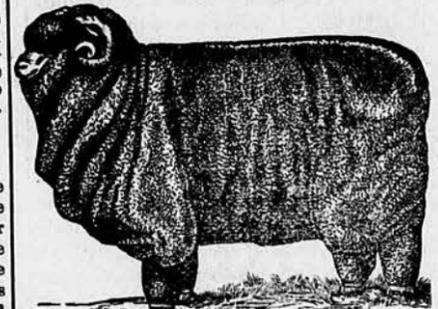
GENTLEMEN: Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it, I was completely prostrated,
MRS. MARY STUART.

A California family, according to the Pacific Rural Press, "were dangerously poisoned a short time since by eating the roots of Lima beans, which they happened to discover are very palatable.

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

Beet-root sugar is only about two-thirds as sweetening as cane sugar.

*For years Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has been contending with the terrible hydra known as Disease, with what surprising success many who were in the serpent's coils will testify. Often has the powerless victim been snatched from the open jaws of the destroyer. In smiting the heads of this monster Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is far more efficacious than the processes of potential and actual cautery.



STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 23 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1½ oz.; 5th, 31½.

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

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

PHENOL SODIQUÉ.

Proprietors: HANCO BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. EXTERNALLY it is used for all kinds of injuries; relieves pain instantly, and rapidly healing the wounded parts. Gives prompt and permanent relief in BURNS, SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, VENOMOUS STINGS or BITES, CUTS and WOUNDS of every description. INTERNALLY.—It is invaluable in CHOLERA, YELLOW TYPHUS, TYPHOID, SCARLET, and other Fevers. In NASAL CATARRH, Fetid Discharges from the EAR, OZENA, Affections of the ANTRUM, and CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, it is a boon to both Physician and Patient. For SICK ROOMS, and all IMPURE and UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES, and to prevent the spread of CONTAGION, it is the best DISINFECTANT known. Wherever introduced it establishes itself as a favorite DOMESTIC REMEDY. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS and GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

TURNIP SEED

NEW CROP READY IN JULY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO
179-183 MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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

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

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



The Young Folks.

The Squirrel's Highway.

The cornfield joins the shady grove,
The mill stands in the valley;
The miller lives where dally sounds
The catbird's spiteful sally;
Along the fence, across the stream,
There is a mossy by-way,
That leads up to the sloping eaves,
And forms a squirrel's highway.

All summer long we daily hear
A merry, ringing chatter;
The whisking squirrels storing spoils,
With quaint, defiant clatter.
From early dawn to silent night,
Their antics never ending,
A happy life the gay things live,
Brisk toil and frolic blending.

But still they doubtless have their cares,
Mayhap their share of sorrow;
And, like us, hope for better things
Upon the coming morrow.
There is an under-tide to life,
Although it may seem by-play,
That makes its thralldom even felt
Along the squirrels' highway.

—Lew Vanderpool.

How Tacks Are Made.

Described in a few words, the process of making tacks is as follows: The iron, as received from the rolling mills, is in sheets from three inches to twelve inches wide, and from three feet to nine feet in length, the thickness varying according to the kind of work into which it is to be made, from one-eighth to one thirty-second of an inch. These sheets are all cut into about three feet pieces, and by immersion in acid cleaned of the hard outside flinty scale. They are then chopped into strips of a width corresponding to the length of the nail or tack required.

Supposing the tack to be cut in an eight-ounce carpet tack, the strip of iron, as chopped and ready for the machine, would be about eleven-sixteenths of an inch thick, and three feet long. This piece is placed firmly in the feeding apparatus, and by this arrangement carried between the knives of the machine.

At each revolution of the balance wheel the knives cut off a small piece from the end of one end, and square for the forming the head at the other. It is then carried between two dies by the action of the knives, and these dies coming together form the body of the tack under the head. Enough of the iron projects beyond the face of the dies to form the head, and, while held firmly by them, a lever strikes this, projecting piece into a round head. This, as we have said before, is all done during one revolution of the balance wheel, and the knives, as soon as the tack drops from the machine, are ready to cut off another piece. These machines are run at the rate of about two hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. The shoe-nail machines for cutting headless shoe-nails, are run at about five hundred revolutions per minute, and cut from three to five nails at each revolution. When we think of the number of machines being now run in the United States, namely, about seventeen hundred, and of the quantity of tacks and nails they can produce, it is as much of a mystery where they go as it is what becomes of the pins.

The tack maker of fifty or sixty years ago worked as follows: He took a small rod of iron, and after heating it in a charcoal fire, hammered it down so as to make a point, then a piece was cut off, placed in a vice worked by foot power, and the head formed by a few blows of the hammer.

The Mississippi.

Some interesting and extraordinary data have just been compiled respecting the Mississippi. It appears that it boasts no fewer than 55 tributary streams, with a total length of navigation of 16,571 miles, or about two-thirds of the distance round the world. Even this, however, represents but a small amount of the navigation which will follow when the Federal Government has made the contemplated improvements in the Upper Mississippi, in the Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other rivers, in which it is now engaged. But while the Mississippi has 16,571 miles navigable to steamboats, it has 20,221 miles

navigable to barges. This navigation is divided between 33 States and Territories in the following proportions: Louisiana, 2,500 miles; Arkansas, 2,100; Mississippi, 1,380; Montana, 1,310; Dakota, 1,280; Illinois, 4,270; Tennessee, 1,260; Kentucky, 1,260; Indiana, 840; Iowa, 830; Indian Territory, 720; Minnesota, 660; Wisconsin, 560; Ohio, 550; Texas, 440; Nebraska, 400; West Virginia, 390; Pennsylvania, 380; Kansas, 240; Alabama, 200; and New York, 70. Nearly all sections of these States and Territories can be reached with ease. Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, Dakota, and the Indian Territory possess more miles of navigable stream than miles of railroad, all of which are open to everybody who wishes to engage in commerce.

How a Whale Breathes.

Although a whale lives in the water he is not properly a fish, as he possesses warm blood and is forced to rise to the surface at intervals to breathe. Yet the whale remains under water so long that it would seem as though he must have a reservoir of fresh air somewhere in his huge body, or he would drown. How he manages to exist under water is very singular and wonderful. Every one knows that the object of breathing is to oxygenize the blood, which, in its course through the body becomes deprived of its native qualities, and is actually poisonous. If the blood is not renewed it causes apoplexy and death, as in the case when a person is strangled or drowned. The most natural way to supply this want in the whale would be to give it much larger lungs, in order that it might take into its body a reservoir of air from which the blood might be renewed. But if this were the case the animal would be seriously inconvenienced by such an amount of air, which would make it too buoyant, and prevent it from diving into the depths of the sea. But there must be a reservoir somewhere, and, therefore, instead of a reservoir of air to arterialize the blood, there is a reservoir of blood already arterialized. Along the interior of the ribs there is a vast collection of blood-vessels, ramifying from one another, and capable of containing a large quantity of blood, having no immediate connection with that portion of the blood which is already circulating in the body. As fast as the exhausted and poisonous blood returns from its work it passes into another reservoir adapted to its necessities, while a portion of the arterialized blood in the arterial reservoir passes into the circulation. By means of this wonderful apparatus a whale can remain below the water for half an hour at a time.

Bananas.

A little girl who has noticed the absence of seeds in bananas, wishes to know how the fruit is grown. From cuttings or shoots which first send up two leaves rolled tightly together until the green roll is two or three feet high, when the blades unfold. At the end of nine months a purple bud appears in the center, followed by yellow blossoms which mature to fruit, growing in bunches of several hundred. The plant dies down as soon as the fruit is formed, but the root-stalk soon begins to send up new leaves again. Bananas are found in all tropical countries; a piece of ground of a size to grow enough wheat to feed one man will, if planted with bananas, raise fruit enough for twenty-five.—Anon.

Old Tin Cans Utilized.

Those heretofore useless articles, old tin cans, have become a factor in trunk making. Newark, N. J., is famous for its trunk making industry, and recently some of the manufacturers discovered that old tin cans may be advantageously used, and they are now gathered and sold to trunk makers to bind the edges and bottoms of trunks, and sometimes to cover up defects of woodwork. The process of heating the cans also has its profitable results, for the solder, running into a receptacle, is sold for 12 cents a pound, it alone paying, it is claimed, all that is originally paid for the cans.

The practicability of photographing landscapes from the window of a train running at a rate of even forty miles an hour has been recently proved by Dr. Caudex, who uses what he calls a gyrograph for the purpose. The apparatus comprises a copper tube similar to that which carries the lenses

in ordinary cameras, but the lenses are placed on opposite sides parallel to the axis. Within is a shutter similar to the box of a stopcock; it presents two quadrangular apertures, which, according to the position of the shutter, do or do not let pass the light rays in making a quarter of a turn. This rotatory movement is obtained by means of a spring liberated from a catch. An exposure of only one one-hundredth of a second may be had. With a little practice wonderfully distinct views, it is said, can be obtained with the apparatus.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

CROSS WORD ENIGMA—A. G. B.

My first is in hat but not in cat;
My second is not in ship but found in boat;
My third is in North but not in West;
My fourth is in varnish also in vest;
My fifth is in eagle but not in sky;
My sixth is in low but not in high;
My seventh is in wheat but not in rye.
My whole comes in June and July.

CONUNDRUM.

Twice ten are six of us
Six are but three;
Nine are but four of us;
What can it be?
Would you know more of us?
I'll tell you more;
Seven are but five of us,
Five are but four.

TWO SIDES OF A LAUGH.

There was an urchin of the town
Who, on his way to school,
When e'er his comrades tumbled down
Would laugh in ridicule;
But when it was himself who fell,
As sometimes he did fall,
He neither bore it very well,
Nor saw the joke at all.

—St. Nicholas.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Question 44. Answer—Every lady in the land has twenty nails; on every hand five; and twenty on hands and feet. This is true without deceit.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer recommends the squash as a cheap green food for stock in winter

Lets' Dandelion Tonic, taken in small doses, after meals, will, in almost all cases, restore that loss of "vital force" that is so humiliating to the sufferer.

Mr Stephen Allen-Olney writes from Virginia that his pigs show much appreciation of an orchard grass pasture.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"

always becomes the favorite remedy to those who try it. It is a specific for all female "weaknesses" and derangements, bringing strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists.

"It is a gambling crop anyway," remarks the Rural New Yorker in reference to hop culture, and "it is useless to try to stop fools from rushing into it."

Good health, rosy cheeks and beautiful skin, ladies can get by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

The beet was first brought from the shores of the Tagus, and was cultivated in gardens because of its showy leaves and dark red color of its roots 200 years before it was found to be edible.

Did She Die?

"No; she lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years, the doctors doing her no good; and at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about. Indeed! indeed! how thankful we should be for that medicine."

Soot is one of the best manures for house plants, and if it can be had in quantities large enough it is excellent for out-of-door use. For the latter it is best mixed with one-tenth its bulk of salt.

Accidents from mowing machines, threshers and other farming implements, will happen to the careless and unwar y. No matter how severe the injury, Phenol Sodique is the dressing, above all others for affording relief from pain and a rapid healing of the wounds.

Crude honey keeps better than clarified honey.

A Cotswold cross on the Merino makes a first-class, early-maturing sheep, good grazers and hardy.

Various Causes—

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

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

For sale by all druggists.

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



GUARANTEED

Superior to any other make.

17 Sizes—1 to 40 H. Power

Adopted by U. S. government at forts and garrisons and by all leading railroad companies of this and other countries.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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J. W. Arnold.....	Sheep for sale.
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Miller Bros.....	River Side Stock Farm.
Heffer & Co.....	(Norman and English
Chapman & Co.....	Draft Stallions.
	Sorghum Evaporators.

Riley county fair at Manhattan, Sept. 25 to 28.

From all we are able to learn about Bermuda grass, we believe that farmers in this State would better let it alone.

W. S. Gile is the name of the State Fish Commissioner. We gave the name incorrectly last week. His postoffice is Venango, Ellsworth county, Kas.

Brookville, Saline county, Kas., wants an experienced man to take charge of a creamery. Address the editor of the Brookville Transcript.

Prof. Robson's experiments with the Meadow Oat-grass have proven very satisfactory. We hear good reports of it from many quarters.

Henry D. Lloyd will describe in the next number of the North American Review the methods employed by speculators in grain, and will show how they operate to make bread dear.

Seed of all kinds ought to be pure. Sometimes farmers, through overwork or carelessness, neglect to clean rye out of their wheat. This, of course, reduces the grade and money is lost. Let the seed be pure.

Grass is nutritious now. Many farmers are letting their stock grow on grass alone. This is well, if mere keeping is the object. But if rapid growth and the making of meat are desired, a little grain feed is necessary along with the grass.

Growing meat rapidly is what needs to be done. Not merely making meat, but making it fast. To do that, close attention is required all the time, and in case of hogs, particularly, a little grain feed is necessary, no matter how good the grass is.

The hay press advertised by Whitman Agricultural Company, St. Louis, Mo., is highly recommended, and as the haying season is at hand, it will be well to examine their advertisement. The manufacturers guarantee a bale every three minutes, and to put ten tons of their bales in a car.

The Independence Tribune gives the following: "As many farmers are losing young cattle, and generally their most thrifty ones, by black-leg, we publish the preventive used by T. O. Ford, of the Round Prairie herd, and others. Take of salt and saltpeter equal parts, grind or mash together so as to thoroughly mix, and feed as often as twice a week.

The State Fair.

We have received a copy of the premium list for the State Fair to be held at Topeka September 10 to 15. In connection with the State Fair, there will be exhibits by the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Kansas Wool Growers, and Sheep Breeders' Association, Kansas State Poultry Society and Kansas Band Union. This fair will have some features that no other one in the State will have because of its better facilities for showing and advertising property. There will be many things on exhibition here, and things which farmers ought to see and would like to see, that will not be shown at any other fair in the State; such things as are shown only at State or large district fairs. They cannot be taken to more than one or two places in any single State because the owners want to cover the whole country. In order to be fully abreast with the times, every farmer that can possibly spare the time ought to attend. The grounds are large, and abundant provision is made for good accommodations for both man and beast. Plenty of good, pure water is furnished by pipes from the well in the river that supplies the city. There is a railroad track built into the grounds, so that all articles for exhibition are hauled from the place of starting direct to the place of unloading without any depot handling after leaving home.

The time is well chosen—10th to 15th, a week before equinoctial symptoms usually appear. Last year, during most of the time of the Fair, weather was uncomfortable in the extreme. Wind blew strong, and dry earth filled the atmosphere with sweeping clouds. Many persons, learning of this condition of things on Tuesday, did not come at all, and many who had come went home disgusted. Had the fair been held the week previous, the time would have been pleasant. It is believed that by holding the Fair one week earlier this season, there will be no serious inconvenience because of any of these peculiar atmospheric freaks incident to the equinoctial season.

The fair will afford excellent opportunities for exhibitors, because people from all parts of the State will be present as well as many persons from other States. Counties which are anxious to advertise their products to the world will have a good opportunity to do so here, because, not only will a great many strangers be present, but also representatives of prominent daily and weekly newspapers that use electricity as well as ink in reaching their readers.

Enterprising men and women, all over the State, are interested in the State Fair as well as in their local county or district fairs. These exhibitions of what men are doing are wonderful civilizers. The better they are the more good they do. We hope to see a great many Kansas farmers present.

The premium list is large, covering a great many items and the offers range \$100 down for successful exhibits in competition. Any one interested may secure a copy by writing to G. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka. It contains all information needed about railroad charges, rules of entry and exhibition, etc., Send for the Premium List.

Smith's Wheat Measured.

As we stated last week, Mr. Smith promised to have his wheat field measured and report the precise yield. He produced in this office, Monday of this week, July 16, a certificate of the county surveyor, showing that the field measures 58½ acres. Affidavits of the threshers were produced at same time showing that the total yield of the wheat was 2,281 bushels, machine measure. That is 39 bushels per acre, lack-

ing a small fraction. The wheat weighs 61 pounds to the measured bushel.

A field of 40 acres sown by Mr. Ward, near Topeka, and covered with the Roller Attachment has made only 940 bushels—23½ to the acre. The quantity of seed sown was—on first 20 acres, 3 pecks to the acre; on the rest, 1 bushel to the acre. The seed was sown some time before Smith's, and the work was well done. It was up nicely when Smith finished his seeding on the 12th day of October. Mr. Smith feels confident that the difference in yield is the result of sowing too much seed.

Go to Hays City.

The Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association has placed among its premiums nearly a hundred copies of the KANSAS FARMER. This is not only interesting to us, but it is a wise proceeding on the part of the Fair company. The KANSAS FARMER is something whose value is vastly greater to farmers of this State than any ordinary item that can be measured in dollars and cents; hence, as a premium, it is useful. A single number sometimes contains matter that is worth more to a man than a dozen premiums would or could be. But aside from this, we would like to see the Fair to be held at Hays City, September 26 to 28 a success. Hays City is in Ellis county, and that part of the State ought to be seen by a great many people who imagine that nothing grows out there. The people who are making things hum in that region are of a class that builds empires. They need more such among them. This Fair will afford a favorable opportunity to strangers for seeing not only the people, but the products of several counties. By what is seen there, one may fairly judge of the present possibilities of west-central Kansas. Mixed agriculture is successful, and stock raising is very remunerative. Railroad fare will be light, and the little expense in that way will pay for a vast fund of useful information.

Closing Out Sale of Short-horns.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The attendance at the sale by Col. Jas. Richardson, of Roanoke, Mo., July 11th, at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., was rather small owing to the extremely busy season, yet the fact that this prize winning herd was to be closed out brought out a goodly number of buyers, and under the gavel of Col. Muir the whole herd was sold within three hours for the snug sum of about \$11,000. The cattle were in the best condition of any herd sold at public sale at Kansas City this season. The females sold at an average of about \$230. The bulls, not counting unrecorded ones, sold at an average of \$205. J. W. Lillard, Nevada, Mo., was the heaviest purchaser at the sale. He bought Lucy Ashton 3d, calved March 8, 1881, for \$515, a nice Young Mary heifer and the highest priced animal in the sale. HEATH.

The Wool Market.

There is no change in the wool market worthy of note. We believe there is no ground for expecting any encouraging symptoms. The reduction of tariff duties on wool and woolen goods must have the effect of reducing prices. If our own wool growers and manufacturers could supply the home market, changes of tariff duties would make no difference so long as we retained duties at all, for then the prices would be regulated by our own home competition as is the case with cotton and cotton goods; but so long as we are compelled to rely wholly or largely on foreign raw material and manufacturers for our supplies, our prices are and will be affected by those of the foreign article.

We have been importing both wool and woolen goods, because we do not produce enough at home for our own use. Australia,

South America, and some other countries raise wool very cheaply, and they supply our demands above our production.

We must be patient and produce more wool, and wool growers must organize themselves for effective appeals to the national legislature.

Inquiries Answered.

We think H. B. Williams has a good idea about crossing the Jersey Reds and Poland-Chinas, though our preference would be Berkshire instead of Poland-China.

Fresh slaked lime dissolved in water is said to be good for destroying lice on cabbage. If any of our readers knows of any better remedy, we would be pleased to publish it.

About the Excelsior Mower, Mr. A. Bender, of Florence, Kas., writes us that it is manufactured at Akron and at Doylestown, Ohio, and that repairs may be had at Kansas City if the numbers of the castings are known.

Timothy and rye may go together if the rye is not pastured; but if you want a good stand of timothy, don't sow any grain with it. The best orchard grass that we know anything about is the grass of that name—orchard grass.

Subsoiling always pays if properly done. Any means of breaking the subsoil and leaving it where it properly belongs—below the surface, is good. But if you have to bring the subsoil to the surface, then don't go more than two inches deeper than the previous plowings have gone, unless you can afford to manure the land and let it lie idle a year. In that case you may go 4 inches. The writer of this has had some experience and a great deal of observation with deep plowing, and is solid in favor of it. Or, if you use a common fallow plow and run down a foot deep, and then, soon afterwards cross-plow so as to bring up again the soil that belongs on the top, and harrow deep and thoroughly, you will raise the biggest corn you ever had. But remember that if there is much subsoil on top, your first crop may not please you.

Lice on Animals.

A reader of the FARMER wants to know how to get rid of lice on cattle. We have used grease and tobacco extract successfully. In our boyhood days the remedy for lice was fryings from salt pork. In our own personal practice tobacco has been successfully used. Take common plug tobacco and boil it, making a strong wash and apply it to the affected animals. One of our correspondents says he kills lice on horses with black machine oil; another destroys lice on chickens with kerosene. Any good sheep dip we suppose would kill lice on any animal.

But it must be remembered that one application is not sufficient. Nits may not be affected at all by anything used. They can be reached only after the insect is hatched. The applications ought to be repeated two or three times about ten days apart.

Turnip seed may be sown any time in the next thirty days. There is no better place for them than on ground from which a crop of early potatoes has been removed if the ground was well prepared for the potatoes and kept clean. Turnips need a rich, clean, loose soil. They are a good crop and valuable. They are growing more and more in favor every year as an article of diet. They always meet ready sale in towns. And they are excellent stock feed in late fall and through winter. Every farmer ought to raise plenty of turnips. Don't delay the planting of seed a day longer than is necessary. When the ground is in good condition sow the seed, then harrow lightly and roll.

Wheat harvest in Kansas is past, and a very large part of the crop is in stack. Threshers are running in all directions. The yield is better than was expected. Prices are not likely to fall. The crop of the whole country is much below last year, and foreign crops are about the same. Prices ought to rise about September and stay up.

Osborne County Farmer says: Mr. George Bicknell of this city is practically demonstrating that bee-keeping can be made a success by giving it proper attention. He brought one swarm with him from Doniphan county a little more than a year ago, from which he has already increased to eight, and expects to go several better before the season is over. Bee culture like most things else that yield delightful and profitable results, requires intelligence and painstaking to insure success.

A little study of the philosophy of plant growth will satisfy any one that deep breaking of the soil is a good thing. The advantages are many, one of which is specially valuable in Kansas. The editor of the National Live Stock Journal tells what it is. He says: We have seen the soil near a drain, five feet deep, loosened with a subsoil plow eighteen inches deep, and with a surface plow eight inches, and then finely pulverized with the harrow and cultivator, which showed an abundance of moisture half an inch below the surface, after a period of six weeks, without a drop of rain. There is a double advantage in thus working the soil fine and deep, for besides increasing its capacity for retaining moisture, the aeration it gets in consequence of stirring facilitates its decomposition, and increases the quantity of its available fertility.

A writer in Country Gentleman gives the following remedy for hydrophobia, and says it cures every time. He says "hydrophobia can be prevented, and I give what I know to be an infallible remedy. A dose for a horse or cow should be about four times as great as for a person. It is not too late to give medicine before the spasms come on. The first dose for a person is one and a half ounces of elecampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one-half by boiling, then take all at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed. The second dose the same as the first, except two ounces of the root; third dose the same as last, to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that are needed, and there need be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and I know of a number of other cases where it has been entirely successful.

Butter Tests.

C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, writes to the FARMER, giving the following butter tests:

William Fairweather writes that on the 17th of May last, Juniper 4th, 4378, gave 44 pounds milk, which yielded 2 pounds 9 ounces of pure yellow butter, being 1 pound of butter to 17 pounds milk. Her usual yield of milk is from 40 to 45 pounds daily. Her feed was timothy hay with 4 quarts of shorts and a nibble at swamp grass, when turned out to drink. Norman Gourlay writes that Quess 2d, 3120, for 7 days in June on grass alone, gave an average of 53 pounds of milk which yielded 14 pounds 6 ounces of unsalted butter. H. W. Dewy says Margaret 5927, on May 22d and 23d, gave 86 pounds milk from which was churned 4 pounds of butter. Her grain feed during the test was 6 pounds of corn and oats per day. As a two-year-old she gave 3 pounds 6 ounces of butter from 2 days milk, and for the entire year as a 2-year old she gave 6600 pounds milk. On April 30 last, ten days after calving her milk tested 20 per cent. of cream.

Gossip About Stock.

The Illinois State Veterinary reports glanders prevailing among horses in nineteen counties of that state.

S. V. Walton & Son, Wellington, Kas., breeders, write us that they have had 72 orders for pigs and cannot fill them all.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the great sale of Short-horn cattle to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ills., August 16, under the auspices of Col. J. W. Judy, the well known auctioneer.

Greely News: The large number of stock cattle feeding on the luxuriant grass of almost every farm one passes in driving through the country at this time, would seem to show that our farmers are prospering.

J. W. Arnold, Pottawatomie county, recently purchased a fine Jersey bull in New York and he wants to purchase some heifers of the same breed. The grandmother of the bull has a record of 22 pounds of butter per week.

The bucks advertised this week by Mr. Arnold, Pottawatomie county, are good stock, part of them pure bred Merinos registered, the others high grade, and all of them thoroughly acclimated. Thirty of them he raised himself.

Larned Chronoscope: Over a quarter of a million dollars has been paid out for cattle in this city during the past year, and ten years ago plenty of buffalo could be seen from the high points here, but the gentle domestic now fills their places, following the onward march of civilization.

Osborne Co. Farmer: One day last week we rode out with Mr. Handy to see his herd of cattle on Lawrence creek. He has something like 125 head, consisting of grades, common stock and a little sprinkling of thoroughbred Short-horns, all in fine thrifty condition. He is having them kept on the Cochran farm, which for stock advantages has few superiors in Kansas.

Junction City is building a slaughter and packing establishment which the Union says will not be exceeded by any in the State. When they have all their buildings completed their place will look like a small town. There will be one building 60x135, another 40x100, another 50x75, three smoke houses, scale house, cattle sheds, and an office. A separate ice house 50x150 will be built in time for this winter's crop. They will slaughter five hundred hogs per day, with additional capacity for cattle.

The Winchester, Ky., cattle sale, July 25, will afford a good opportunity for purchasing fine stock. The Clark County Democrat speaks very highly of the animals that are to be offered at that time and place. Robinson Bros. are noted cattlemen. Their sale in 1876 averaged \$610 per head. At the head of his present herd stands a famous Bates bull (Barrington 7643) whose calves last year at Alexander's sale averaged \$1,175. In connection with same sale, Mr. J. V. Griggsby will offer 20 head of pure Bates Craggs—very fine individuals.

Dodge City Times: The market continues brisk for all classes of cattle. Prices are maintained, though being higher than early in the season. There are more buyers than cattle in the market. There are only about twenty or twenty-five thousand head on the market for sale. It will require at least 25,000 more head of cattle to supply the demand than there is in the market. It may be said that the market is short that number. Yearlings sold at \$10 to \$16.50 per head and two-year-olds at \$20 to \$21.50. A number of cattlemen are in the city, but they are awaiting the arrival of their herds from the south, the drive being delayed on account of the dry season in the southern part of Texas. There is an abundance of grass and water now anywhere.

Medicine Lodge Cresset: Capt. W. J. Estill, has sold his cattle and ranch. He receives for cows and calves, \$45, and for all other stock \$30 per head.—Charles Nelson and wife took their departure for Texas last Sunday. On Saturday evening before he left, he sold his cattle, ranch, and entire outfit to E. W. Payne. There were 120 head of cattle, 2,000 acres of deeded land, camp outfit, etc.—D. A. Greever, the well-known cattleman of the firm of Greever, Houghton & Co., has been buying cattle lively in the past week. He purchased 300 head of Stan-

ford, Youman & Rogers—150 yearlings and 150 2-year-olds—at \$20 and \$30; 150 2-year-olds of W. W. Cook at \$30; 12 twos of J. Beebe at \$29; 40 yearlings and 2-year-olds of E. C. Davis at an average price of \$24.50. The above are all steer stock which he intends to put on his range in the I. T., and keep until next year.

Imitations of Butter.

It is not surprising that dairymen are seriously discussing the effect that imitations of butter will produce in competition with the genuine article. Good butter can not compete with the imitation any easier than can genuine cane sirup compete with glucose, or corn sirup.

The subject is one of much gravity. First, in its injurious effect upon regular and honest dairying; and second, in the nature of the article itself.

The imitation can be and is made much cheaper than good butter is or can be made, and that fact alone, so long as the article will pass for butter at all, is sufficient to insure for it a market. And when we know that it is so much like butter in color, density and taste, and that it retains its freshness longer than pure butter, it is safe to expect a continuing market. That, of course, must be a hard blow on pure butter making.

But the other feature of the case is a much uglier one, and it is very much harder to handle. Oleomargarine, or, whatever the compound may be called, is not unhealthy. Of course it may be adulterated as well as butter may; but this imitation of butter may be made as pure as butter is. That is to say, it may be made, and is made, so as to contain substances precisely similar to those found in pure butter, and when it is so made, it is in no way any more injurious to health than the purest butter is. This has been demonstrated, we understand, beyond doubt. The principal ingredients in pure oleomargarine are the same as those in butter, but brought together from a different source and by a different method. It is in this fact that lies the chief difficulty in the way of getting rid of this imitation of butter.

But there is something about pure butter well made that no imitation has yet matched, and that something will always commend it to persons who know the difference. To the extent of this preference there will always be market for good butter. And there are many persons that do not detect the difference, that would prefer genuine butter. These, of course, are cheated when they buy the spurious article believed to be genuine butter.

As to a remedy, any one will see that it is difficult to devise anything more than to require the manufacturers of the imitation to brand it as such, and the dealer to maintain the brand, so that all purchasers may know what they are buying without question or investigation. To prohibit its manufacture and sale would probably be without the province of legislation because it is not unwholesome or in any way hurtful.

It is not like alcoholic liquors. They are not only not healthful, but their use is injurious to public as well as private interests. Poverty and crime are usual and common results of the use of such liquors. This brings them within the police power of the legislature. But it is only because they are hurtful. With this false butter it is otherwise. The process of making it may be patented and therefore protected; and its not being dangerous to health or to morals, will prevent any legislative interference beyond what we have suggested.

Our legislature had a bill on the subject last winter; but, like some other important matters, it was pushed aside for something of special interest in other directions.

We think it would be well for our dairymen and women to make an organized effort to bring this subject to the attention of the next legislature in a way that will attract notice. THE KANSAS FARMER will aid all it can. There will be many things which we expect to talk about when the time comes for a new legislature to be elected, and this is one of them. If oleomargarine is to be made, let it be made, and sold, and used as oleomargarine, and not as butter.

"Storied earn and animated bust"—telling a lie for a dollar and getting drunk on the proceeds.

Issaquena county, Mississippi, has no school within its limits.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 16, 1888.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 1,116. Market steady for good to choice, and weak for medium and common; no good native steers on sale; stockers and feeders and good cows unchanged; grass Texas steers averaging 84 pounds, 3 65.

HOGS Receipts 1,268. Light offerings and market 15c higher. Sales ranged at 5 10a5 80; bulk at 5 15a5 25.

SHEEP Market quiet. Natives averaging 124 pounds sold at 3 70.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 11,000, shipments 4,000. Market 10c higher. Mixed 4 85a5 20; heavy 5 15a5 50; light 5 35a6 00; skips 3 10a4 70 and closed weak.

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 1,600. Good to choice, stronger; others weak; exports 5 75a6 00 good to choice.

SHEEP Receipts 300. Market steady; inferior to fair 2 30a3 20; good 3 75; choice 4 00.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,800, shipments 150. There was a good demand for all grades and prices firmer but not higher. Exports 5 75a5 90; good to choice shipping 5 50a5 65; good light to fair 4 80a 5 25; cows and heifers, good, 4 00a4 50; good grass Texas steers, 4 00a4 50; common 3 50a3 70.

SHEEP Receipts 1,500, shipments 250. There was a fair demand. Very common to fair 2 50a 3 50; good to choice 3 75a4 50.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts, receipts for two days 4,200, making 11,760 for the week. The market was steady and unchanged for ordinary to prime native steers; dull and lower for common Texas and half-breed westerns extremes; 5 80a6 55 for native steers; general sales 5 60a6 60; Texas steers 4 60a 4 80; Colorado 5 00a5 80.

SHEEP Receipts 4,600 making 41,800 for week. The market for sheep was steady at 4 00a6 00; poor to choice lambs-dull and lower at 6 00a7 50. HOGS Receipts 7,000, none offered alive.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 9,293 bus.; withdrawn 9,418 bus.; in store 101,813. Rejected, No. 4 and No. 3 were nominal. No. 2 was strong and higher by 1/4c. July No. 2 opened 1 1/2c higher advanced 3/4c, closing at 88 3/4c; August opened 1c higher, advanced 3/4c, closing at 88 3/4c; September opened 1 1/4c higher and advanced 1/2c, closing at 89 3/4c. Cash No. 2 was bid up 1/2c to 88c, and the year 1 1/2c to 87 1/2c. No. 2 soft cash sold freely, opening 1c higher at 89c, on closing at 90 3/4c and was active. July sold 1 1/2c higher at 89 3/4c. No. 1 cash sold at 98c against 89c bid Saturday.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 2,000 bus. withdrawn 12,501. In store 130,851. The market was stronger with prices 1/4c higher. July No. 2 mixed sold 1/2c higher at 38 3/4c, Aug. 3/4c higher at 39 3/4c and No. 2 white mixed 1/2c higher at 41c. No. 2 cash was bid up 3/4c to 38 3/4c and September bids were steady.

OATS No. 2 cash 38c bid, no offerings. July no bids, 80c asked. August no bids nor offerings. Sept. 20c bid, no offerings. Year 20c bid, 22 1/2c asked. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash no bids, 39 1/4c asked. July 38c bid, 39 1/4c asked. August, 39 1/4c bid, 39 3/4c asked. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER The offerings of creamery are reported liberal and equal to a good healthy demand. Off stock of all grades very dull and weak.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy	18a20
Creamery, choice	15a16
Choice dairy (in single packages)	10a12
Fair to good dairy	8a
Choice store packed (in single packages)	9a10
Medium to good	7a

CHEESE We quote consignments: full cream Young America, 12a13c per lb; full cream flats, 11 1/2a12c; do Cheddar, 11a11 1/2c. Part skim: Young America 10a11c per lb; flats 9 1/2a10c; cheddar 9a9 1/2c. Skims: Young America 8a9c; flats 7 1/2a8c; Cheddar 7a7 1/2c.

APPLES Strictly fancy Red Astrachan are in good request and selling in consignment lots at 50a60c per 1/2 bus. Everything else is ousted by home grown offerings at 50a75c per bus.

PEACHES Fancy large yellow Texas at 1 00a 1 10; good to choice red, Arkansas and southern Missouri, 75a80c; inferior common 50a60c per 1/2 bus box.

POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 25a50c per bus. Old stock nominal.

ONIONS We quote southern: red at 2 25a2 50 per bbl; silver skin 3 00a3 50.

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

St. Louis.

WHEAT Opened lower but advanced. No. 2 red 1 05 1/2a1 06 1/2c cash; 1 06 1/2a1 07 1/2c July; 1 06 3/4a 1 07 August.

CORN Quiet. Market opened about steady. No. 2 red 46 1/2a48c cash; 47 1/2a47 3/4c August.

OATS Market slow. 31c bid for cash; 33 1/2a32 1/2c July; 28 3/4c August.

RYE Market higher at 48 1/2a49c.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 150,000, exports 105,000. No. 2 red 1 18 1/2c; elevator 1 15 1/2a1 16 afloat, August sales 580,000 bus at 1 14 1/2a1 15 1/2c.

CORN Cash 1c lower. Receipts 280,000 exports 181,000. Ungraded 50a59c; No. 2 white 67 1/2a 70c.

OATS Receipts 71,000, exports 5,000; mixed western 38a44c; white 44a55c.

KATIE DARLING,

Life in Western Kansas.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

[This story is copyrighted by the author, and no paper, except the KANSAS FARMER, has authority to publish it.]

CHAPTER X.

"Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me."

'Twas a month later than the events recorded in the preceding chapter. The cold November winds were whistling through the leafless cottonwoods, piling the dead leaves into heaps in sheltered places. The cattle and sheep sought the sunny side of the barn and sheds, and all animate nature seemed to shrink from the stern harbinger of winter. Summer birds had sought a warmer clime, and even the native cedars had donned a sombre hue.

Indoors, Aunt Deb had made everything bright and cosy. "Just as the dear boy likes to find it," she said, in a half audible whisper. "They'll be here soon," and she drew back the snowy curtains and fastened them with a bright ribbon. Then her eyes searched up and down the long lane for a sign of their coming. "I hope it is all well," she whispered softly. "Why should it be otherwise?—my boy, so good, and noble and true. He must be happy in the very nature of things; I cannot see how it could be otherwise. And what a Thanksgiving we'll have. Pumpkin pie, and roast turkey—a regular old fashioned dinner, and just as nice fruits as we could have in Illinois. This canned fruit is a great invention. Why couldn't people have thought of it sooner? Why didn't they think of lots of things that seem so simple and easy? We used to have dried fruits and preserves—maybe they're coming?"—And again she wiped her glasses and peered long and earnestly down the lane. "Yes, sure there is a black speck bobbing along, a buggy top, sure. It must be them."

What a flutter she is in as she renews the slumbering fire, brushes the ashes from the hearth, and a mere speck from her spotless dress. Then pausing before the glass she readjusts the plain white collar with a gold pin she has worn for thirty years. Yes, Aunt Deb's an old maid. She don't pretend to be anything else, with the silver threads shining so plainly through the light brown of her hair. Next, she flutters into the kitchen where a boy of twelve is whirling a top, charges him to see to the fire, and to the horse "without being told," when Dick comes. Then, again, she is at the window. "There's no mistake this time. Can it be possible?" She takes off her glasses, wipes them, puts them on and looks again. "Yes, that's surely Dick, and none but Tom with him. And Tom's horse tied behind the buggy. What can it mean?" A strange foreboding seizes her, of sorrow or evil she knows not which; but since sorrow is the legitimate offspring of evil, either to her was an unwelcome guest.

Pale and trembling she sank in the nearest chair and buried her face in her slender white hands, sitting there until she heard the noise of the buggy nearing the house; and though shrieking from the ordeal, her great love for Dick drew her out to meet them. He advanced and seeing the anxious look in her face, with an effort at a smile, a pained, bitter smile from the stern lips, he exclaimed—"Alone, Aunt Deb, all alone. Like a blasted, leafless oak on a desolate plain."

"No, no, Dick; it can't be. I'm with you yet, my own dear boy." And with a wail that might come from a heart twice broken, she fell sobbing on his breast.

Supporting her in his strong arms, they entered the room gently as though she were an infant. Dick laid her on the lounge and brought restoratives; then kneeling beside her he bathed the blue veined brow, grieving that his own sorrows should fall thus heavily on her.

"Poor Aunt Deb! Poor Aunt Deb!" was all he could say, as he smoothed back the silver threaded hair from her pale forehead. Alone in their sorrow, too sacred for the eyes of the world, we leave them.

"O, hearts that break and give no sign,
Save whitening lips and faded tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine

Slow dropped from miseries' crushing presses,
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden fancy were given,
What endless melodies were poured
As sad as earth, as sweet as Heaven."

Next day was Thanksgiving. Tom, Katie and the children were to be there. A glad, happy day had been anticipated by all. Tom's children had talked of it for weeks, wondering often if cousin May had forgotten them. So the cloud which shadowed the older members of the family rested for a while on them also. Bert cried himself to sleep. But in the morning the ground and hedge and trees were robed everywhere in a garment of pure white, spotless snow. Not less pure was the joyous laughter of Bert and Ned, as with Carlo (the big dog) tied to their sled they floundered through the snow. Bert was comforted.

If winter is the emblem of age, how like April is childhood, its sunshine and showers. It is well for us in after years that it is so. When we turn, heartsick and weary, from the fierce battle of life to the sweet memories of childhood, home, and mother, there is solace there. God pity the child that knows no childhood—no home—no mother's care. And God bless the noble hearted women who are doing all in their power to provide a home for desolate children. And what a burning shame it is that any one should grudge them assistance from the well filled coffers of our State.

"We must have them all here; we can make them happy, and that will do us good," said Aunt Deb, as she paused for a moment from her morning duties.

"As you please," said Dick, indifferently. A gentle rap at the door. Dick knew the tap and opened it for Andrews. A heart acquainted with sorrow as Andrews', knew how to sympathize with others. He had seen Tom the evening before, and had learned from him all that Tom was able to draw from Dick concerning his domestic troubles, and after a night of reflection had come prepared to counsel. Tom desired him to do so, saying—"There's no one in whom he has more confidence than in you. There's no use in me talking to him."

He came early, and for an hour they had conversed in low earnest tones. Finally, as Andrews walked the floor, he said in pleading, earnest tones, "Dick, there must be a reconciliation; and though you have, as you say, done your duty to the letter in the past, the present has its duties as well. One mistake now, and your happiness, and that of the woman you so fondly love is blasted. Pardon me, my dear fellow; but I fear you are obstinate in this matter. It is better far to suffer wrong than that we should wrong another. I believe with my whole heart you do her injustice. The principles of self-sacrifice which I have so often heard you advocate, can you not live them? Is it so hard to yield where your own happiness is at stake?"

"I will never yield beyond what I have already conceded; not one iota." Stern, cold and bitter as a northern blast, Dick sat looking into the fire, his hands tightly clasping each other. No sign of emotion or feeling. "The very personification of obstinacy," thought Andrews. "How can I move him?" For a few moments Andrews walked to and fro in silence, his hands clasped behind him. His rapid walk and the painful expression on his pale, sensitive face, told plainly that his emotions were deeply stirred. Turning toward Dick once more he plead. "Dick, my dear friend, I am going away. In all probability I will never see your face again, until we meet at the final restoration, when the inmost secrets and motives of our life shall be revealed. Once more, hear me; and when I am again a lonely wanderer, the thought that you and yours are happy, will cheer my otherwise cheerless life."

Wrapped in his own grief, Dick had not noticed until now the deep sorrow depicted on the countenance of his friend. Starting suddenly, he exclaimed—"What is this? Must you go too? Are we to be scattered to the four winds like autumn leaves? Lucie and May gone; and you gone, and Tom's sister—Heaven only knows where."

"And don't you know where she is?" queried Andrews, pausing in his rapid walk.

"No," replied Dick. "We have never been able to obtain a single clue to her whereabouts since they left Chicago. It seems her husband's parents, giving him a

small sum in proportion to their means, had sent him off, and in resentment he covered their course so completely none of us have ever been able to discover which way they went. The constant anxiety and sorrow occasioned by this has caused the death of her mother, and sorrow to us all; for we all loved the wayward child."

"And Tom, too, has had his troubles—poor fellow! I thought life had been all sunshine to him. Ah, well! I see them coming. I will not intrude longer upon your patience or hospitality." And ere Dick could remonstrate, Andrews was gone.

A week later as they drove to the depot, Dick said "you will write to me, Andrews? I shall desire to hear from you now and then."

After a moment's reflection Andrews replied—"I will certainly notify you where I wander, and will desire to hear from you in return. So be prompt, as I may not remain long at one point. I shall go West, and may never return. I have no near relatives; and in case of my death what property I have here is bequeathed to your little May. I have learned to love the child, and I hope you will not object, for it is a real pleasure, I assure you."

"I can see no reason for objection," said Dick.

A few moments later at the station they parted. To lookers on there was but a clasping of hands, a few broken words. A close observer would have noticed tears as they parted. But this parting of dear friends in reality means more—a perpetual loss; a vacancy that no one else can fill. Like a boatman who loses one oar, we seem bewildered, lose our course. It was with such feelings as these that Dick turned toward home after parting with his friend. Slackening the rein that the horse might go at will, he gave himself up to reflections.—"And this, then, is the end of a friendship that I thought would last for life. Brave, noble-hearted fellow; true as steel. How I shall miss him in my loneliness. Tom could never understand me as Andrews did. I wonder why he went. So many things occur that I can't see why. Why, too, am I so shortsighted? Why wasn't it ordered that I could see the future as the past? Surely I could know and do my duty better. Why should I suffer for mistakes, when my motives are good? Is it wrong to question thus? Who can answer? What may the future bring? Will the beautiful fruit turn to ashes on my famished lips?"

O, Lucie! With you—I felt like a giant—without you life is a desert, and I a weak, famished wanderer. How long must I wander thus? I'm tired, O, so tired!"

He leaned back with a far-off gaze at the clouds that floated in the depth of blue. The reins fell from his hand, and the horse stopped, looking back to see what was the matter. "What is it, Caesar? Do you think I've lost my wits? Go on, old friend, we'll soon be home." And gathering up the reins they started on.

"'Tis sweet to hear the watch dog's honest bark,
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;

'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come."

"Can it be that Byron felt as I do, when he wrote those lines? Was there ever sorrow like unto mine? Can it be that I have lived so happy all these years so unconscious and indifferent to the trials and sorrows of the great mass of struggling humanity around me; indifferent to their many wants and necessities; that for them food and raiment was enough, but for me an earthly paradise. I had it. It is gone. Will it, can it ever be restored? Is it a fact that I am obstinate, standing in my own light as Andrews told me?"

Slowly but surely the stern, inflexible nature was yielding to better thoughts and purposes. "I will no longer live for the promotion of my own happiness. No longer bury my talents. I will live more for others, less for myself. Father of mercies, help me to know and do thy will."

[To be Continued.]

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[From the Boston Globe.]



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The Vigilant Insurance Company.
 Editor Kansas Farmer:

I see by reference to your issue of July 4th, that a Mr. Snoddy is trying to give the Vigilant Great International Farmers' Live Stock Association some gratuitous advertising by giving what purports to be his experience. Now this is right. All good institutions should be well advertised, so that all may have a share in the good they contain, and that the bad may be of course covered up. Now would it not be well for you to have this gentleman appointed as a kind of guardian for the poor, ignorant farmers? for of course they are all liable to be "taken in" and swindled. Certainly the farmers who take the KANSAS FARMER all need guardians. Why of course, all farmers do, and this thing must be seen to right away, for this Vigilant Farmers' Association that is sweeping things so may have some of its shark-teethed agents and take some more of them in. No man can better see to this matter. Now this farmers' association—call it the Vigilant,—organized by farmers, run by farmers, and for the farmers' special interest, is to this man Snoddy a terrible swindle because (according to his statement in the FARMER) it did not take him in for nothing, but charged him \$3.50 for five years' admission on a two-hundred-dollar house. Why, of course, it being a farmers' institute, it ought to be run for nothing. Most farmers' institutions are. (Work all summer hard and have nothing in the fall.)

And this farmers' company, organized for the protection of loss that no insurance company will take, must be the same way. They are associated together—1st, To break up horse stealing in the United States; 2d, To indemnify its members against death by diseases, such as colic, lung fever, natural diseases of any kind; 3d, Accident, such as running against barbed wire fence, or any or all other disease or damage. Of course it don't cost anything to run the institution. This is a farmers' mutual, and they mutually agree and sign a contract to each one pay their *pro rata* of all losses, for which an assessment is made. Now this little assessment is what this Mr. Snoddy is grumbling about. And this little mite goes to help out some poor brother farmer who has lost his horse and wants the money to buy another one to tend his crop to make bread for his family. Is this a square deal? He also makes the statement that an agent—O. N. Kenworthy—of this company informed him that his assessment would only be 33 cents on the \$100 every six months. Hardly possible, when every agent, as well as every member knows the assessments are made *pro rata* every three months. Now this is what Mr. Kenworthy informs he did do (*verbatim*.) He put his hand in his pocket and drew out his last assessment and showed the gentlemen that his (Kenworthy's) assessment on a fifty-five dollar horse was 33 cents for three months, and he says he told Mr. Snoddy no such thing. He also says his certificate (or policy he terms it) says no member shall be assessed for losses that occur prior to the date of their certificate. Now I would ask the gentleman to read his certificate again. It says no such thing in his certificate or any one else's. So much for this part of the business.

Now this little business of \$1.58 assessment troubled him so much that he writes to all the men purporting to have lost horses, and finds by returns to the praise of the Farmers' Vigilant Association, that the men in the last assessment had all received their money promptly. Mr. Sheyler, of Sterling, in his joy at having received the money

for a dead horse forgets to state to Mr. Snoddy that the horse he writes about is one that died and was paid for the assessment before and that he had another die and now wants pay for that. Also Dr. J. Martin, of Florence, makes a statement for the good of the company and says: Yes, I received \$50 on proof of loss being delivered, and \$40 in so many days. This loss was paid out of the funds collected by the agent for admittance fees and was assessed for at the time Mr. Snoddy don't want to pay his mite.

The rest of the losses were all unpaid at the time of assessment, and were honest losses sustained by hard-working, honest farmers who are members of the association, and I leave the farmers of Kansas to judge whether a man that joins the association is justifiable in trying to get out of paying assessments.

The company is organized, chartered and licensed in thirty-two States outside of Kansas, and nine-tenths of the business comes from other States.

As to his statement that he saw me and I said I could do nothing for him: He came to my residence on the Sabbath to talk the business and I made my talk with him as short as politeness would allow. I informed him that if anything was wrong with the \$1.58 assessment, I would make it right. I wrote to headquarters and the company said all was right with the \$1.58 assessment, and that they had informed agent Kenworthy of all particulars and he informed Mr. Snoddy. I never saw Mr. Snoddy but a few minutes in my life and only on the occasion alluded to before.

Mr. Snoddy never told me he would publish me or the company, and I never told Mr. Snoddy I would prosecute him. And he never told me he would stay by us, for that is just the thing he is trying to instruct the farmers that read his statement not to do.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is all I have to say at present.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. BEALS.

Emporia, Kas., July 9.

[This communication is very carefully written, so much so, that we may not have it precisely as it was intended. We have done the best with the manuscript that we could, and will be glad to learn that there are no substantial errors. And now, that both sides are heard, we will not feel under obligation to publish anything more on the subject unless, in our judgment, it be better to do so.—ED. K. F.]

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.



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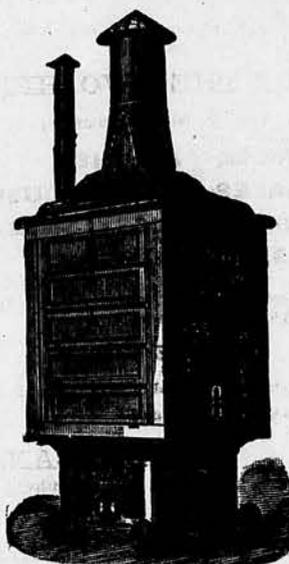
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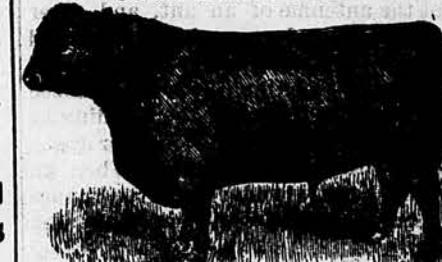


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 Plymouth Rock Eggs, per dozen - - - - - 1.50
 Pekin Ducks, per pair - - - - - 3.00
 " Eggs, per dozen - - - - - 1.50
 Canary Birds, per pair - - - - - \$3.00 to 5.00

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas.

Tall Meadow Oat-Grass.

By request of Major Sims I mounted a series of specimens of the growth of this grass from April 1st to the first of June. The following table will show the height these attained at the time of gathering, and also the growth of three of our most popular tame grasses at the same period:

Tall meadow oat-grass—April 1st, 6 inches; April 15th, 1 foot; May 1st, 18 inches; May 15th, 3 feet; June 1st, 4 feet.

Blue-grass—April 15th, 3 inches; May 1st, 9 inches; May 15th, 1 foot.

Timothy—April 15th, 2 inches; May 1st, 6 inches; May 15th, 1 foot; June 1st, 18 inches.

Orchard grass—April 15th, 1 inch; May 1st, 4 inches; May 15th, 9 inches; June 1st, 15 inches.

These specimens can now be seen in the rooms of the Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Topeka. Seedlings of this grass grown from seed sown April 5th, 1883, produced plants one foot high; these were lifted June 1st. Seed sown the 7th of May produced plants six inches in height on the 1st of June. Specimens of these seedlings can be seen along side of the semi-monthly growths mentioned above. I do hope that every Kansas farmer who visits Topeka will make it convenient to call upon Secretary Sims and see these specimens, and judge for themselves as to the value of this grass for grazing purposes and for hay. We are persuaded that it will meet the wants of the stockman, the flock-master and the general farmer; in a word, it is the tame grass for Kansas. J. W. ROBSON.

Medicine as Practiced by Animals.

M. G. Delaunay, in a recent communication to the Biological society, observed that medicine as practiced by animals, is thoroughly empirical, but that the same may be said of that practiced by inferior human races, or, in other words, by the majority of the human species. Animals instinctively choose such food as is best suited to them. In fact, man may take a lesson in hygiene from the lower animals. Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek darkness and airy places, drink water, and sometimes even plunge into it. When a dog has lost its appetite it eats that species of grass known as dog's grass (*chiendent*), which acts as an emetic and purgative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. When dogs are constipated they eat fatty substances, such as oil and butter with avidity until they are purged. The same thing is observed in horses. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps as far as possible in the sun. The warrior ants have regularly organized ambulances. Latreille cut the antennæ of an ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid ejected from their mouths. If a chimpanzee be wounded, it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound, or dressing it with leaves and grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging on, it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog, on being stung in the muzzle by a viper, was observed to plunge its head repeatedly for several days into running water. This animal eventually recovered. A sporting dog was run over by a carriage. During three weeks in winter it remained lying in a brook, where its food was taken to it; the animal recovered. A terrier dog hurt its right eye; it remained lying under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although habitually it

kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye, again licking the paw when it became dry. Cats also, when hurt, treat themselves by this simple method of continuous irrigation. M. Delaunay cites the case of a cat which remained for some time lying on the bank of a river; also that of another cat which had the singular fortitude to remain for forty-eight hours under a jet of cold water. Animals suffering from traumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold water, which M. Delaunay considers more certain than any of the other methods. In view of these interesting facts, we are, he thinks, forced to admit that hygiene and therapeutics, as practiced by animals, may, in the interests of psychology, be studied with advantage. He could go even further, and say that veterinary medicine, and perhaps human medicine, could gather from them some useful indications, precisely because they are prompted by instinct, which are efficacious in the preservation or the restoration of health.

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—ON—

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RUBIES, DAISIES,

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REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,
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PROSPECT STOCK FARM.



The young imported Clydesdale Stallion "Carron Prince," will serve a limited number of mares at the farm of the undersigned. I will also stand the fine young stallion "Donald Dean," sired by imported "Donald Dinnie," at the same place. Farmers should not fail to see these extra fine draft stallions. H. W. McAFEE, Two miles west of Topeka—6th street road.



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

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

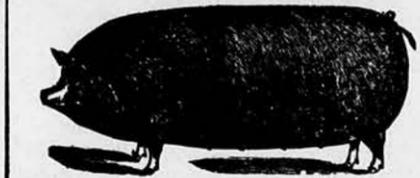
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Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.



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

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Poland and Berkshires.

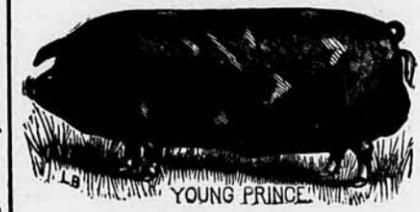
I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send out nothing but **FIRST-CLASS STOCK**, and warrant satisfaction. Give me a trial.
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Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address **MILLER BROS.** Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



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

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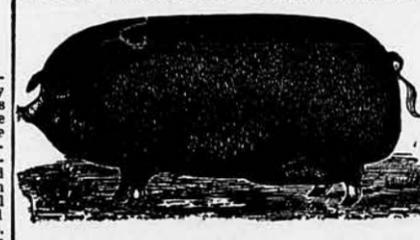
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.
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Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.
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The Poultry Yard.

Value of Poultry and Eggs.

It is said that the poultry and eggs annually consumed in the city of Chicago are of greater value than the beef and mutton, and that the same is the case throughout the whole United States. With no positive statistics before me as to this, I do not like to assert it as a fact. However, let the matter be as it may, all know that the consumption of poultry, including wild land and water birds, is enormous, and undoubtedly much larger than is supposed by those who have never given special consideration to the subject.

Notwithstanding the improving quality now going on, of beef and mutton for the table, more particularly in the region of the vast western plains, the consumption of poultry and eggs promises to increase in a more rapid ratio than our population. Then there is a considerable foreign demand now springing up for these products, and the improved refrigerator compartments adopted in the steamships daily crossing the Atlantic Ocean cheapens and facilitates transportation abroad, and insures a safe delivery of the articles in as good order and condition as they are found in the home market. Considering the above, will not our farmers find it much to their interest to give increased attention to the breeding and rearing of poultry of the best sorts, for the production of flesh and eggs? As the gallinaceous tribes, barn-door fowls, are the most easily and cheaply produced among farmers generally, I will in the present article speak of these only, and in doing so, confine my remarks solely to the most useful, leaving the fancy sorts to be described hereafter.

The Table Fowl.—I will commence with these, as the most important, and next treat the non-sitting or greater egg-producing tribe. For the table, the Dorking continues, unquestionably, the most preferable, on the whole, and with fowls, is like the magnificent Short-horn among cattle. It is of sufficiently large size for roasting, its flesh is abundant on the best and most valuable points, and is tender, juicy and savory throughout. The Dorking is regarded by some as being rather delicate in constitution, and not an average layer; but this is the case with those alone which have been too highly fed and kept up in too close quarters. Treat them fairly, and they prove as good layers, and as hardy and prolific as average common fowls. I have repeatedly imported and long reared them, and I know this to be the fact.

The best cross, if it is desired to give an increased gamy flavor to their flesh, is that of the game cock on the Dorking hen. Perhaps this may likewise add somewhat in hardness and activity to the chickens and to the laying propensiveness of the pullets. The size, however, of such produce would in some instances be slightly decreased; but as they would still be large enough for all useful purposes, this is a matter of no importance.

A cross with the Brahmas or Cochins would increase the size a trifle but deteriorate the flesh; still, the chickens would be superior to those of the pure Eastern fowls, and make excellent early broilers. Considerable numbers of such are reared extra early for this purpose. To increase the laying propensiveness, the Leghorn and Hamburg cock is resorted to for crossing the Dorking hen, and I highly favor this, as the produce makes an excellent general fowl, alike good for the table and laying eggs.

Of all the different tribes of the large Eastern fowls, I believe the Light

Brahma has become the most popular. It is a rapid grower, hardy, prolific, of reasonably savory flesh, and an excellent layer—the best of all its congeners in winter—nearly equaling the non-sitters during this season. The greatest objection to the hens is, that they are most persistent sitters, and it requires days, and sometimes weeks, to drive the notion out of their heads and get them to laying again.

The Plymouth Rock is becoming a considerable favorite among farmers. It is equal to the Light Brahma in all qualities except in size, and in this it is about as large as the Dorking. It is said to be a cross mainly between the Eastern fowl and the Dominique. Its points are not yet positively fixed, as they still vary a little in the chickens, we are told, from one original parent to the other. But it will soon be a permanently-established breed, and, in fact may be already considered so for all useful purposes.

The pure Dominiques are nearly the size of the Plymouth Rock, and one of our best and most useful breeds, whether for the production of flesh or eggs. I can highly commend them from experience in my own breeding.

The Hamburg and Leghorn breeds are non-sitters, and, of course, more abundant layers than such as have the disposition to sit. They are hardy and very active, ranging fowls, the chickens fattening kindly, on attaining the age of six months, and I prefer their flesh next, after that of the Game fowl, for the table. They are particularly nice for broiling, the breast being so thickly covered with tender, juicy meat, while the other points are not lacking in abundance and of an excellent quality. They are the greatest of all layers, especially while moulting and in winter. Single hens are reported to have laid from 200 to 250 eggs each per annum, but this is extraordinary; and if a flock of 20 or more should average 150 eggs, or a little less, each, per annum, it is about as much as may be reasonably expected, and this pays well for keeping them. I doubt whether the common breed of hens average over half this number; but then we must consider a part of the flock is engaged in sitting and raising chickens. It is said that a bushel of corn will produce 100 eggs, or more, and 7 to 8 lbs. of dressed flesh. Corn varies in price in the United States, usually, from 25 cents to \$1 per bushel. This would bring the cost of feed for eggs from one-fourth to one cent each, and that of the flesh, excluding fractions, say, in round numbers, from 3 to 14 cents per pound. But corn alone is not proper or healthy food for fowls, except for a couple of the last weeks for finishing off the fattening before killing. Pure wheat, or a mixture with oats, barley, and rye, with some vegetables, make a much better feed for them when growing and while laying. So, also, does wheat bran and Indian meal, mixed up in a pudding, with two-thirds of the former with one-third of the latter in summer, and half and half in winter. A half gill of pure salt brine should be put in the water before the bran and meal is added to it; and if the hens have not a run where grass, gravel, and insects abound, the same quantity of pure wood ashes should be stirred into the pudding; and if some broken bits of charcoal, oyster shells, and old lime, not larger than kernels of corn, together with slaked lime, could be placed in the yard for them to pick up at will, it would help to keep them in a good state of health, and assist to furnish substance for making the egg shells. Pure, fresh water is necessary for them to get at during all hours of the day, and a well-ventilated, airy, tight-roofed house for them to roost in and be protected in stormy weather.

Poultry, weight for weight, is usually as cheap food as beef and mutton, and eggs, when the market is well supplied, are cheaper, because there is no loss of bone and gristle in them.—A. B. Allen, in *National Live Stock Journal*.

Business Gait of the Horse.

The following extract is made from a very interesting address by Dr. Ezra Stetson, of Neponset, Ill., delivered at the Institute meeting held by the State Board of Agriculture at Princeton, Ill., February 14 and 15, 1883:

"As the labor of the draft-horse is all done on the walk, his chief excellence depends upon the distance moved over in a given time, and not upon the few pounds he may draw extra. The business of the world is all done upon the walking gait. Our farming operations are all done upon the walk, our heavy loads are all moved upon the walk, and the horse that moves easily four miles an hour is hardly to be weighed in the same balance with the horse that walks but half or three-fourths that distance in the same time. The walking gait is the very perfection of usefulness to the draft-horse. Nothing is more out of place than showing the draft-horse under the paces of the trotter, and it is a very difficult matter to see the draft-horse confined to his proper gait. I do not object to see a draft-horse move easily at a faster gait than the walk, but I buy him for his speed per mile under his true gait—an honest walk. The time is coming, if not now arrived, when the horse will be valued at his true worth and not at his pounds avoirdupois. In no other country of the world is the question asked, 'how much does he weigh?'"

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IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

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

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. **It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. 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.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence

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

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

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

Strays for week ending July 4, 1883.

Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. A. Swinson, in Fairview township, April 1, one dark red cow with white belly and white on back, about 5 years old; valued at \$30.
Montgomery County—J. S. Way, clerk.
THREE HEIFERS—Taken up by R. M. Allen, in Caney township, May 30, 1883, three one-year-old heifers—one brindle with some white spots, and two pale red; all marked with underbit in each ear; valued at \$24.
Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by N. E. Bartholomew, in Mound City township, June 16, 1883, one bay horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, wart on right shoulder, scar on right hip and splint on left fore leg; valued at \$35.
MARE—Taken up by John Forbis, in Scott township, June 1, 1883, one bay mare, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, blind in left eye, shoe on left fore foot, right hind foot white, shows harness marks; valued at \$75.
MARE—Also by same at same time and place, one black mare, 11 years old, about 14½ hands high, blind in right eye, shoe in front, shows harness marks; valued at \$75.
Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Riley, in Emporia township, one light bay horse, 7 years old, star in face white ring about pastern joint; valued at \$5.
MARE—Taken up by Morris Stout, in Jackson township, one 4-year old roan mare, star in forehead, harness marks on sides; valued at \$30.
HORSE—By same at same time and place, one 9-year old bay horse, with saddle and harness marks star in forehead, with web halter on when last taken up; valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending July 11, 1883.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Soffel, of Rock Creek township, one bay horse, 16 hands high, 13 years old, weight 1200 pounds, white stripe in face, white hind foot, front feet bleached, no marks or brands perceivable.
Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. F. McCarby, of Rossville township, June 25, 1883, one small bay pony mare, years old, horseshoe brand on left shoulder, split in both ears; valued at \$25.
Cowley County—J. S. Hunt, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by H. C. Caster, in Liberty township, June 16, 1881, one brindle heifer, star in forehead and some white on belly, branded H. W. on left side and letter T on right hip, crop off and slit in left ear; valued at \$20.
Doniphan county—D. W. Morse, clerk.
FILLEY—Taken up by Mrs W. T. Frump, of Iowa township, May 28, 1883, one bay filley, about 2 years old, star in forehead, left ear cropped, right hind foot white, no brand; valued at \$25.
Wyandotte County—D. E. Emmons, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by P. C. Dunbar, in White Church, May 26, 1883, one red yearling steer, cut off of each ear; valued at \$10.
Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Felter, in Valverd township, June 11, 1883, one 8-year-old horse, chestnut brown, 14 hands high, indescribable brand on left hip, 3 white feet and a blaze face; valued at \$20.

Osage County.
MARE—One light bay mare, 10 years old, about 16 hands high, blind in left eye, slit on top of right ear white spot in face, right hind foot white, light-lined white spot on her nose, time to colt on 10th of July, \$15 reward for her delivery or leading the owner to where she is. JOHN McCUE, Osage City, Kas.
Strays for week ending July 18, 1883.

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Hall, in Caney township, July 6, 1883, one 2-year-old red heifer with line back, both ears cropped, branded Z on left side and H on right hip.
Butler county—C. F. Strong, clerk.
FILLEY—Taken up by Valentine Bowman, in Sycamore township, June 21, 1883, one roan filley, 3 years old, pony stock; valued at \$10.
HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Parsons, in Sycamore township, June 21 1883, one gray horse, about 7 years old, medium size, heavy built, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$60.
Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by O. E. Jones, of Blue Rapids township, May 31st, 1883, one sorrel horse, weight 1,100 pounds, about 8 years old, small white star in forehead; valued at \$40.
Harper county—Ernest A. Rice, clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. Emmons, in Spring township, June 24, 1883, one brindle cow, cross on left side and branded on left side "W"; valued at \$15.
PONY—By same at same time and place, one horse pony, 14 hands high, dun, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.
STAG—Taken up by Brenard Losey, in Guilford township, June 13th, 1883, one 3-year-old stag, pale red, hole in each ear slit out, branded on left hip with letter K; valued at \$15.

Strayed or Stolen.
One black horse with star in forehead; about 10 years old; branded with two W's on left shoulder, one above the other. \$5 00 reward will be paid for information which will lead to its recovery. E. DEXTER, 163 Lincoln street, Topeka, Kas.

State Stray Record.
A. Brisbane, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden Mo., keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

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

Difference in Wools.

I feel somewhat like quarreling with the idea that so many have in supposing that a black, gummy sheep is a sure indication of its fineness. The idea comes more forcibly to my mind in consequence of hearing so many at our late fair express their minds in that direction. One would suppose that a few ounces of the article that is sure to bring a discount when we sell our wool, suddenly becomes valuable when looking at the sheep. Even awarding committees very generally are guilty of this weakness, and you are very sure of seeing the flutter of a red ribbon in their wake, lodged near the abiding place of the blackest sheep on the ground. I have taken some pains to ascertain some of the reasons why their preference is given in that direction, and almost invariably the reason given is that an oily, gummy buck is so much better to cross on the common ewes of the country. Others claim that after using a gummy buck and getting their sheep graded up to the proper standard, they then intended to breed for longer wool. Far better would it be to try by breeding to retain every particle of length that is possible, and grade to the required fineness, than to breed back and be obliged to go over the very same ground twice. It is much easier to retrograde in quality of wool than it is to advance. Short wool and coarse wool are easily produced, in fact they produce themselves if we but slacken our diligence one particle; try as best we may, some fleeces will be objectionable, and we are constantly obliged to keep turning off and weeding out in order to keep our flocks up to the proper standard. This system of keeping inferior animals when good ones could be equally well kept, and of course with a better profit, is very reprehensible; especially so when we member the many facilities for getting good ewes and rams. To possess a fairly good flock of ewes, and a ram of good dimensions and wool, and of no chance of breeding, is to have the first thing needed. But this in itself will not be sufficient if the necessary amount of forethought, energy and intelligence, is not forthcoming, and it is often owing to the want of these latter qualifications that so many failures occur. It seems strange that a majority of farmers after attending a fair and seeing first-class animals of the different breeds, can return home and again pursue the same old process of breeding without one thought of improvement put into successful practice. It seems that the old ruts in which our forefathers traveled have become so habitual to us that we are prone to follow on in the old way until some sudden jar produces an entire revolution in our plans and ideas, and then we are so thoroughly Americanized that we cannot make a gradual change like our more phlegmatic neighbors across the water, but make a pell-mell dive, with mayhap both our eyes shut, and no guarantee of a safe landing.—*Correspondent Ohio Farmer.*

In pursuance of the plan of establishing a live stock experiment station near the National Capital, the veterinarians in charge have been attempting to secure virus from animals suffering from the different kinds of live stock contagion, for inoculating purposes. Efforts lately made to secure hog cholera virus having been unsuccessful, it is announced in the associated press dispatches that this disease is extinct. There is unquestionably less of it now, taking the country over, than there has been for some time, and yet it is by no means extinct. A diligent search will no doubt find the virus desired.

"Buchu-Paiba."

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

\$88.00
FOR ONLY
\$59.00
ALL FREIGHT
PREPAID.



New Style No. 1915.—Height, 78 ins. Depth, 24 ins. Length 40 ins. Weight, boxed, about 400 lbs.

A MIDSUMMER OFFER.
BEATTY'S ORGANS FOR ONLY \$59.00
"WITH BEAUTIFUL CHIMES OF SWISS BELLS."

Regular Price \$83.00 without Bench, Book and Music.

24 STOPS. 1-Cello, 8 ft. tone, 2-Melodia, 8 ft. tone, 3-Clarabella, 8 ft. tone, 4-Manual Sub-Bass, 16 ft. tone, 5-Bourdon, 16 ft. tone, 6-Saxophone, 8 ft. tone, 7-Viol di Gamba, 8 ft. tone, 8-Dispason, 8 ft. tone, 9-Viola Dolce, 8 ft. tone, 10-Grand Expression, 11-French Horn, 8 ft. tone, 12-Harp Solan, 12-Vox Humana, 14-Echo, 8 ft. tone, 15-Dulciana, 8 ft. tone, 16-Clarinet, with SWISS BELLS, 17-Vox Celeste, 8 ft. tone, 18-Violina, 4 ft. tone, 19-Vox Jubilante, 8 ft. tone, 20-Piccolo, 4 ft. tone, 21-Coupler, Harmonique, 22-Orchestral Forte, 23-Grand Organ Knee Stop, 24-Right Organ Knee Stop.

This Organ is a triumph of the Organ Builder's Art. IT IS VERY BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, BEING EXACTLY LIKE OUT. The Case is of Solid Walnut, profusely ornamented with hand-carving and expensive fancy veneers. The Music Pockets is of the most beautiful design extant. It is deserving of a place in the millionaire's parlor, and would ornament the boudoir of a princess. **SEVEN SETS REEDS.** Five Octaves, hand-covered with carpet, are Polished Metal of neat design, and never get out of repair or worn.

French Horn Solo Combination, New Grand Organ Right and Left Knee Stops, to control the entire motion by the knee, if necessary. Seven (7) sets of GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: A set of powerful Sub-Bass Reeds; set of 3 Octaves of VOIX CELESTE; set of Soft Cello Reeds; set of Brilliant Saxophone Reeds; set of FRENCH HORN REEDS, and 3 1/2 Octaves each of Regular GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS. Besides all this it will be fitted up with an OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the instrument. Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Beatty's Patent Stop Action, also Sounding Board, etc. It has a Sliding Lid and conveniently arranged Handles for moving. The Bellows, which are of the upright pattern, are made from the best quality of Rubber Cloth, are of great power, and are fitted up with Steel Springs and the best quality Pedal Straps. The Pedals, instead of being covered with carpet, are Polished Metal of neat design, and never get out of repair or worn.

A SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER.

If you will remit me \$59 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for \$83. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warrantee for Six Years.

Given under my hand and seal this 18th Day of July, A.D., 1888.

Daniel F. Beatty

COUPON On receipt of this Coupon from any reader of the **KANSAS FARMER** **\$24**

and \$59.00 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Check on your bank, if forwarded within 10 days from the date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this coupon for \$24, as part payment on my celebrated 24 Stop Parlor Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of \$59 accompanies this coupon; and I will send you a receipted bill in full for \$83, and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years. Money refunded with interest from the date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

FREIGHT PREPAID. As a further inducement for you (provided you order immediately, within the 10 days,) I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point east of the Mississippi River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place an instrument, as it were, at your very door, all freight prepaid, at manufacturer's wholesale price. Order now, nothing saved by correspondence. Enclosed find \$59 for organ, I have read your statement in this advertisement, and I order one on condition that it most prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forward it, at six per cent according to your offer. Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad. You may accept by telegraph or last day and remit by mail on that day, which will secure this special offer. I desire this magnificent instrument introduced without delay, hence this special price. PROVIDING ORDER IS GIVEN IMMEDIATELY. Address or call on the Manufacturer: **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey**

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The O. & M. Ry is now running PALACE SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE FROM ST. LOUIS IN
10 Hours to Louisville.
10 Hours to Cincinnati.
30 Hours to Washington.
31 Hours to Baltimore.
38 Hours to New York.
2 hours the quickest to Louisville and Cincinnati.
7 hours the quickest to Washington.
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Equal Fast Time with other lines to New York, and without change of cars.

4 DAILY TRAINS to CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE With Through Day Cars, Parlor Cars and Palace Sleeping Coaches.

THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY
Is now running a **DOUBLE DAILY LINE**

OF **PALACE SLEEPING COACHES**
From St. Louis to New York without Change,

Leaving on Morning Express via the B. & O. R. R. and on Evening Express, via N. Y. L. E. W. R. R.

No Change of Cars for any Class of Passengers. First and Second-class Passengers all carried on Fast Express Trains, consisting of Palace Sleeping Cars, elegant Parlor Coaches and comfortable Day Coaches, all running THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE

The only line by which you can get through cars from St. Louis to Cincinnati without paying extra fare in addition to money paid for ticket. For Tickets, Rates, or any particular information, call on Ticket Agents of connecting lines, West, Northwest and Southwest.
In St. Louis at 101 & 103 N. Fourth St.

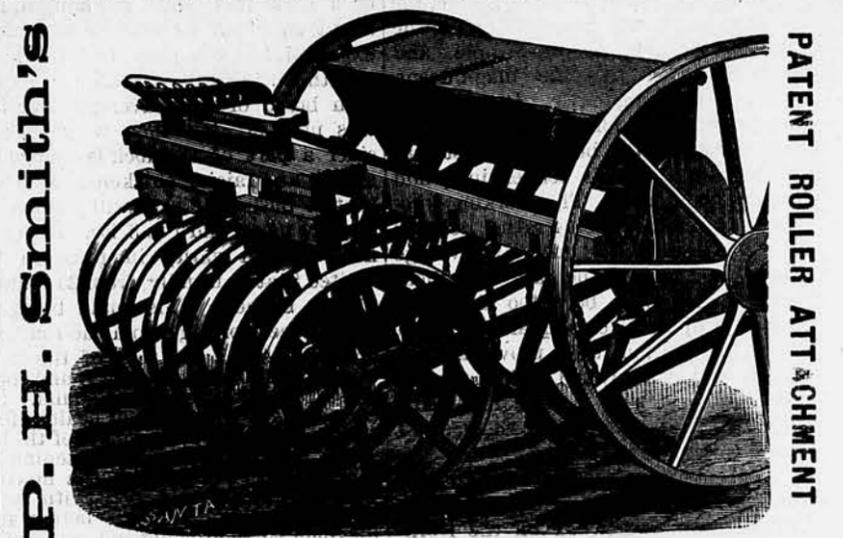
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G. D. BACON, Gen'l Western Pass's Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Out of Debt: Happy Homes

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

WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF



FOR SEED DRILLS.

The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drouth. Requiring less than one-half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter-killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill-hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through. The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.
The IMPROVED HAY-STACKER works by a single horse, elevates the hay and dumps at any point of elevation, thereby saving travel for the horse and time in the operation. Will handle 60 to 70 tons per day. The Improved Rake runs on wheels and before the team. The rake is tilting, and when loaded the teeth are raised off the ground and all the weight is carried on the wheels,—operated by a boy. Simplicity, durability and perfection of work is not yet equalled.
Circulars and any information sent free to any address upon application.

Manufactured by **Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.**

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
CARRY ENGINES and BOILERS IN STOCK for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon, who has now traveled in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Disorders 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. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

How to Tan Sheep Skins.

In a reliable exchange we find that to tan sheep pelts with the wool on, wash them in warm water, remove all the fleshy matter and clean the wool thoroughly with soft soap and water. Having thus freed it of all fatty matter apply to the flesh side the following mixture: Take a half pound each of fine salt and powdered alum and half an ounce of borax. Dissolve this in a quart of hot water, and after cooling the mixture to a degree that the hand may be held in it add rye meal to make it into a paste. After spreading it on the fleshy side of the pelt—and the quantity named is what will be needed for one pelt—fold the pelt lengthwise and let it remain in an airy place for two weeks, after which remove the paste, wash and dry. When nearly dry scrape with a knife, which should be of crescent shape, and the softness of the pelt will depend very much upon the amount of working that is bestowed upon it. If the skin is to be used for a mat, continues a writer in an exchange, the following plan is to be recommended: With a strong lather made with hot water—but used when cold—wash the fresh skin, being careful to get out all the dirt from the wool. It is better to plunge the skin right into the lather. After doing so, wash the skin clean in cold water. Now dissolve a pound each of salt and alum in two gallons of hot water. Put this into some sort of a tub in which the skin can be placed, and have the mixture cover it. After twelve hours' soaking, take it out and hang it upon a pole to drain. When it has been well drained stretch it upon a board to dry, and stretch it several times during the process of drying. Before it is quite dry sprinkle on the flesh side one ounce each of powdered alum and saltpetre, rubbed in well. If the wool is then found to be firm on the skin it can be folded up and let remain two or three days or until dry, turning the skin over from day to day. Then scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife and rub it with pumice stone. Now, in conclusion, we would give the following as a good way of tanning any kind of a fur skin: After preparing it by cutting off the useless parts and softening it by soaking in warm water for an hour or thereabouts, mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and glauber salts in proportion of about one-half ounce each for each skin with sufficient water to make a thin paste. Spread this with a brush on the flesh side, applying it somewhat thicker on the thicker parts. Double the skin together, flesh side in, and hang in a cool place, as directed above. After twenty-four hours wash the skin clean and apply in the way before described—one ounce of sal soda, half an ounce of borax and two ounces of hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil. Fold the skin together again and put away in a warm place for twenty-four hours. After this dissolve four ounces of alum, eight ounces of salt and two ounces of saleratus in enough hot rain water to saturate the skin. When the hands can be borne in the mixture soak the skin in it for twelve hours. Then wring and hang it up to dry. Repeat this soaking and drying two or three times until the skin is as soft as you want it. Then smooth the inside with fine sandpaper and pumice stone.

Cabbage worms are one of the most troublesome pests in the field or garden. A writer in the Fruit Recorder recommends a solution of a pound of alum in a pailful of water to be sprayed over these and all other kinds of worms and caterpillars. It causes them to curl up, and kills them speedily. Which, if it be true, is valuable to know; and certainly desirable to try, whether it be true or not. It is an easy remedy.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup**
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
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SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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LEIS' DANDELION 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—

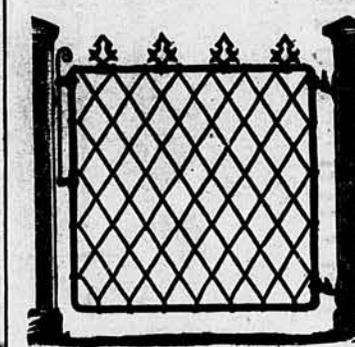
Female Weaknesses.
—IT PREVENTS—
Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,
And is a Specific for Obstinate
CONSTIPATION.
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**DR. A. C. GIBSON'S
FEVER and AGUE CURE.**
This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever,
Night Sweats, Ague Cakes, Neuralgia, Jaundice,
Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever,
Rheumatism, and Typhoid Fever.
Laboratory 1228 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 Cents.

Watches **OUR \$2.00 WATCH!** It is the common practice of the gold and silver refiners of England, France and Switzerland to purchase from the pawnbrokers of their respective countries all gold and silver watches which have been unredeemed, simply for the sake of the gold and silver cases. The works are sold to a celebrated watch firm, and skillful workmen put them in as good condition as possible. These works embrace every variety of movement, some of them being very fine and perfect time-keepers, others not quite so good, but, take the watches as they average, they are certainly the best value for the money ever offered. The cases are likely to be more than the trifling cost, and often a splendid time-keeper. We have put the prices right down to the lowest point, viz: **We will send ONE watch by express for \$2.00 SPECIAL.** We will send THREE by express for \$5.00. Three watches by registered mail, postage paid, for \$2.75. Three watches by registered mail for \$3.25. As the charges are likely to be more than the postage, customers will find it to their advantage to have the watches sent by mail. On receipt of Fifty Cents extra, we will send our new and **ELEGANT WATCH CHAIN, with a WHISTLE CHARM and DOG CALL ATTACHMENT** just the thing for Hunters and Sporting Men.
What our Customers say.—"I received the \$2.00 watches sold one for \$10, I could have sold a dozen if I had them. Send price per dozen.—H. T. McALLON, Ferris, Texas." "I received \$2.00 watch in good order, keeps splendid time. I have been offered \$4 for it. Give me best figures by the half dozen.—W. L. FISHER, Middleport, W. Va." "The two watches I purchased from you last fall give good satisfaction. I never had a better time-keeper than your \$2 watch.—CHAS. PROCTOR, Corvanna, Ontario, Canada." "I received the \$2 watches and sold one to first man that looked at them. Will order more soon.—ROBERT F. FORTNA, Marion, O. H. & C. Send Post Office order or registered letter to **WORLD MAN'G CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.**

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 130 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules
C. F. MORSE, General Manager. **H. P. CHILD, Supt.** **E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y**
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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:
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GALVANIZED IRON GATES,
COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.
"Wire Netting Fence," for Farms,
Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap
as barbed wire. If not for sale in
your town, write for illustrations to
the manufacturers,
E. HOLENSHADE,
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IS THE ACT OF
FLOWING WATER
over lands, to
NOURISH CROPS.
The Streams of the
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
enable the
COLORADO FARMER
to raise a
Big Crop Every Year.
He defies drought and
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Summer is temperate,
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THE GREAT
Irrigation Canals!
recently built, have
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sirable lands in America.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO
S. J. GILMORE,*
ASSISTANT MANAGER
The Platte Land Co.
(LIMITED)
Denver, Colorado.
*Late Land Commis-
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The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is the short and cheap route from and via Kansas City to Olathe, Paola, Fort Scott, Columbus, Short Creek, Pittsburg, Parsons, Cherryvale, Oswego, Fredonia, Neodesha and all points in
SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS
To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, and all points in
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To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Alma, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in
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To Vinita, Denton, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in
TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.
All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1st, 1888.
B. L. WINCHELL, Am't Gen. Pass. Agt. **J. E. LOCKWOOD,** Gen. Pass. & Tr't Ag't.
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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of most comfortable and beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Seating Chair Cars, Pullman's Finest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."
A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.
All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.
For detailed information, get the Maps and Fold-ers of the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, **E. ST. JOHN,**
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CHICAGO.

Curiosities of Sound.

The following curious observations of sound have, it is stated, been carefully verified by an extended series of experiments: The whistle of a locomotive is heard 3,300 yards; the noise of a railroad train, 2,800; the report of a musket and the bark of a dog, 1,800; an orchestra or the roll of a drum, 1,600. The human voice reaches to distance of 1,000 feet; the croaking of frogs, 900; the chirping of chickens, 800. Distinct speaking is heard in the air from below up to a distance of 600 yards; from above it is only understood to a range of 100 yards downward. It has been ascertained that an echo is well reflected from the surface of smooth water when the voice comes from an elevation. Other similar phenomena connected with the transmission of sound have been observed, but the results disagree, either from inaccuracy in the observation or from the varying nature of the circumstances affecting the numbers obtained. Such variations occur to an extent of 10 to 20 per cent. and even more. The weather being cold and dry, or warm and wet, are the chief influencing causes. In the first case the sound goes to a greater and in the second to a lesser distance.

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BAKING POWDER
 Absolutely Pure.

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

For Sale.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Inmate or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—700 Merino Sheep, 3 years old and under. Will shear 8 pounds. One-half of them ewes. J. H. MCCARTNEY, Colony, Kansas.

FOR SALE.—1,100 Ewes and Wethers, 2 years old, and 640 Lambs. E. F. KNIGHT, Hodgeman, Kansas.

\$475 WILL BUY 131 young healthy Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep and 40 Lambs. Address A. P. TROTT, Junction City, Kansas.

1,400 Graded Merino Sheep for sale, after they are shorn. Spring lambs not counted. Cheap for cash. Inquire of **KANSAS FARMER.**

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,
 Washington, - - Kansas,
 (Office, Washington State Bank.)
 —BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

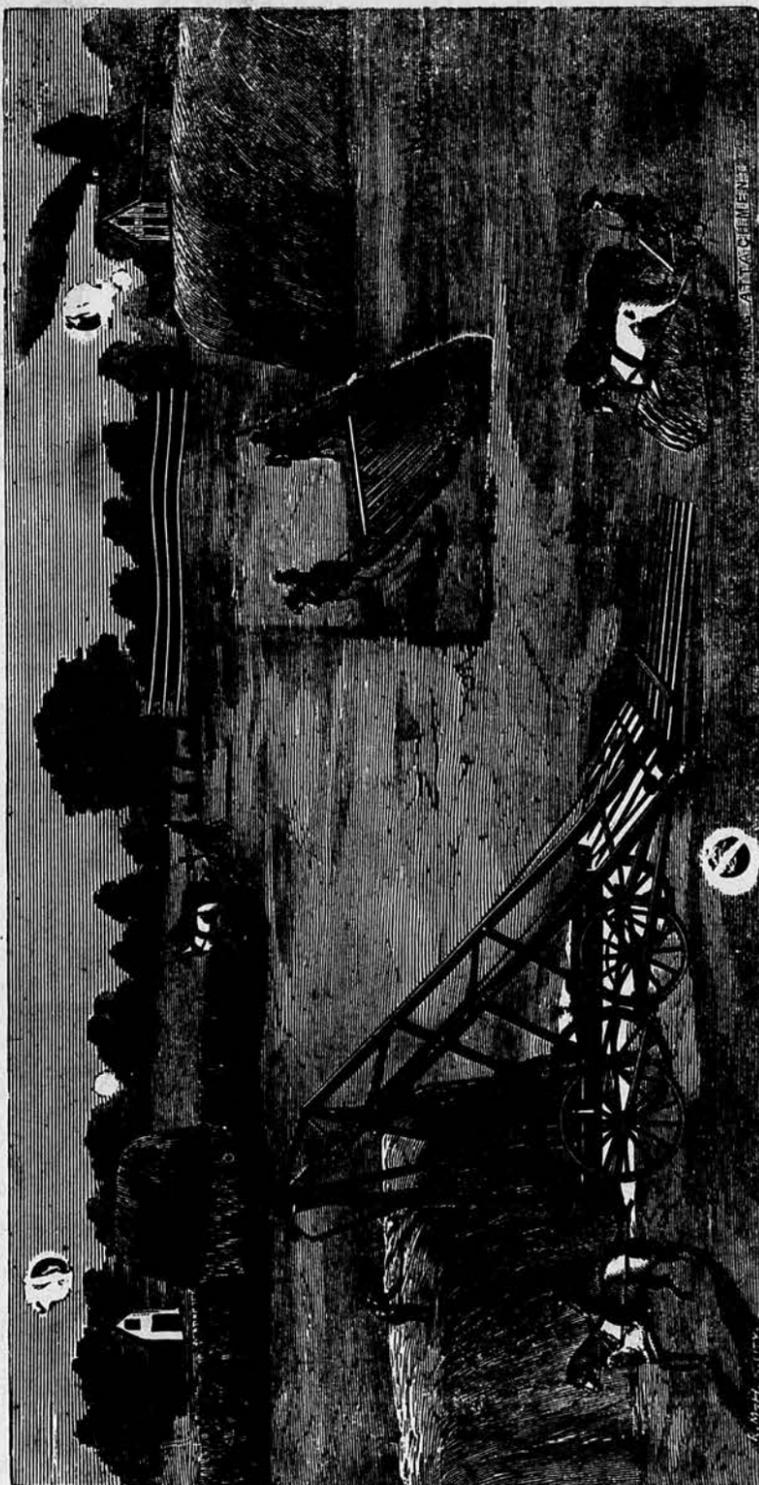
SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,
MERINO SHEEP,
Poland China Swine,
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Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer,"]

M. R. HUGHS & SON,
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BREEDERS OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,
 and furnishers of High-grade, Red and Roan Bulls and Heifers for Western trade.

DAIN'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC HAY-STACKER and GATHERERS.



Manufactured by **TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.**

The Great Labor-Saving, Time-Saving and Money-Saving Hay Machinery. With the use of this Machinery Hay can be stacked at an expense of 25 cents per ton, or a saving of 75 cents per ton over the old way, and it can be done better, so that it keeps better, and Hay is worth \$1 per ton more in the Spring. The foregoing assertions we can prove by farmers who have used this Machinery. ANY farmer will admit it when he uses the Machinery, or even sees it, and ANY farmer can calculate from the above basis how much he will save in buying a STACKER and GATHERER. For further particulars, send for full descriptive circular or call on our Agents.

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- Kesterson Bros., Piqua.
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- Lowry Bros., Larned.
- Scott & Thurston, Junction City.
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- O. V. Dodge & Co., Great Bend.
- Wheeler & Griffin, Clyde.
- Edley, Marion.
- David Berger, Mulvane.
- Warren Cross, Neodesha.
- Pinman & Strattan, Burlington.
- Harris & Gresham, Harrison.
- Chas. Coffinberry & son, O-sage Mission.
- Wheeler & Hill, Hiawatha.
- Allen Bros., Girard.
- M. J. Irwin, Fulton.
- Neal & Homer, Peabody.
- C. F. Derby & Co., Wichita.
- L. Becker, Newton.
- McKenzie & Jellison, Wilson.
- Shockey & Cowen, Abilene.
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