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Resting the Land.

Among western farmers, and particularly among those who are opening new farms in a new country, there is little attention paid to summer fallowing, rotation of crops, alternate cultivation, or to any other method than such as will bring every foot possible under the plow. That this continuous cropping wears out the land no one doubts, but very few ever consider the subject at all until it is forced on their attention by exhaustion of the soil. Short crops will attract any farmer's attention, and when they continuously appear on his own farm, the matter becomes more serious. He is then ready to listen to statements concerning large tracts of country that have been abandoned because they were impoverished by over-cropping, and he is ready to hear suggestions on resting the land.

Kansas is not old, but many of her farmers are witnessing what other men have seen in other places, and what will be seen wherever farmers persist in working their lands continuously without rest or recuperation. We insist that, all things considered, there is no better agricultural region on earth than that called Kansas; but no soil was ever found rich enough to withstand the effects of continuous cropping without rest or feed. We insist, further, that an acre well tilled, is much more profitable than two acres only half-tilled. Kansas now has more than a million of population; nearly every county in the state has a railroad; her grain and stock are shipped to the great markets of the world, on terms nearly equal with those afforded to similar articles grown in Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is time, therefore, that our farmers begin to look ahead to the time when it will be necessary to make every acre of land they own produce to the extent of full capacity. It is time to abandon slovenly methods and adopt those of economy and neatness, and one of the most important elements in this reform movement is resting the land.

In using this expression we do not mean resting in the sense of doing nothing, for that is not necessarily resting in case of land any more than it is in case of man or beast. When a man or woman is overworked, rest is needed, but the most beneficial rest is that which comes from light exercise in other ways, a rest that will call into action other powers and faculties than those which have been worn out by excessive and continuous labor. The same rule holds good in relation to overworked soil. There is no good in letting land lie absolutely idle. Indeed that is both hurtful and wasteful. It is much better that its weakened powers be revived by producing something that may be used as remedial agents in restoring fertility to the soil. It is even better to stir the soil and do nothing more, than to let it lie and grow sour with weeds.

There are different methods of resting land. Perhaps the best as well as the oldest is the fallow system, or rotation of crops, with extensive and persistent manuring. This system includes the use of growing crops, as clover, rye, buckwheat, etc., for manure by being plowed under, also weeds and all other surface trash. Every field once in three to five years is permitted to produce a crop to be used only as manure. That is tilled under and mixed with the soil, and as much as possible of all that is taken from the earth is replaced in the form of manure.

There is another method now being dis-

cussed lightly by a few persons, but we see little said about it in the newspapers. It is called alternate cultivation, and consists in working the land in strips, alternating every year. To make this system useful the strips must be narrow. For instance, if a field that is a hundred rods, long is divided into four strips each twenty-five rods wide, and these strips are worked in alternate years, it is evident that one-half the land is idle—absolutely so, every year, and that as above stated, is hurtful as well as wasteful. But that is not the plan of this method. The strips must be narrow—say four or five feet wide, or less. In cultivating corn, the rows may be eight or nine feet apart. Allowing half this space to a row, the other half has no corn growing on it, but it receives the benefit of stirring every time the corn is worked, and this, of itself, is better than not to work it at all. The soil is kept loose, thus getting the benefit of rains, dews, and all other atmospheric influences that operate to revive soils. The strip that has the row of corn this year, is idle next year, and the row is set on the strip that was idle this year.

This method has been varied by an Alabama farmer the past three years. He calls it the "wide row system," and claims to be the projector of it. He describes it as:

"That arrangement which gives to the farmer, after the corn crop is laid aside, the unhindered use again of the land for the cultivation of such later crops as may be selected, without detriment to any, while the standing corn is yet upon the ground, and which at the same time admits of the freest use of the wider field implements—such as the harrow, roller, mower, rake, manure-distributor, farm wagon, etc.—practically excluded for the entire season from the narrow-row corn-field, in aid of the corn and other concurrently grown crops; and again, in such widths as will, in given latitudes, admit of planting and maturing in the middle furrow of the main or first put down crop, a second like corn crop after the first may have been "laid aside," and with all the ventilation, sun-exposure, etc., preserved, necessary to the better growth of the second corn crop; in fact, in rows not less, under any facts, than 8 feet between; nor exceeding, perhaps 14 feet, but regulated in every case, of course, by the peculiar texture of the land."

This farmer—J. S. Winter, postoffice Montgomery, Alabama, recently wrote a letter that was published in the New York Times. In reciting his experience, among other things he said: "And again, the corn of the wide rows planted on the first prairie lands between the 15th and 25th of April, 1882, was by the 10th of June altogether in advance of the narrow-row neighboring corn, alike planted between the 15th of February and the middle of March."

He concludes his letter thus:

Encouraged by previous experiences, I last season had sown about 200 acres in wide-row corn of varying widths; and while, under the unusually favoring season to both crops, the yield was not on the whole so materially in excess of the crop ordinarily grown, still this excess was in every case most marked where the conditions were at all parallel, and I now find myself engaged, as the result, in the cultivation, on the stiff prairie soils for the most part, of more than 300 acres of various widths of wide-row corn, though the very largest portion is in 8 or 10 foot rows. I have also undertaken the experimental planting of about 100 acres of cotton in like rows, this not by any means new device having all the support of theory, though as to the "practical results time only will tell. To my view, the merits of the system are no longer the subject of speculation. Properly employed, it assures next to absolute certainty of returns, in increased quantity and of better quality, and as certainly at incalculably less cost of production. I do not hesitate to assert that had the crop of 1882 been planted in rows such as are advocated, and cultivated with reference to the

demands of the system, it would have exceeded 2,500,000,000 bushels, and at a cost of production not exceeding one-half the cost of the 1,650,000,000 bushels in fact produced.

Commenting on this letter of Mr. Winter, the Times, says: "Last week there appeared a communication in these columns from a correspondent in Alabama, which we hope was carefully read as it deserved. It describes what, to the author of it, is undoubtedly a new discovery, but yet it is practically a tried and successful method of growing crops. But years ago, when it came first into notice, it was premature and found but few friends, and was soon forgotten excepting by the few persons who keep themselves acquainted with the history of agriculture. Perhaps it is time to revive this system of cultivation, for it is undoubtedly worthy of practice both upon poor and rich soils. It is rarely believed that by giving a plant four times the usual space on the ground, up to a certain limit, more than four times the product can be grown. But this is a fact that can be proved by any farmer who will follow the method outlined by the correspondent who favors us with his valuable experience. Two years ago the writer planted mammoth sweet corn in rows 9 feet apart, with hills 6 feet apart, thus giving the three plants in each hill six times as much room as had been usual and was given to the remainder of the crop. The plants grew enormously, under the stimulus, too, of six times the quantity of fertilizer usually applied to a hill, and which could be afforded without increasing the amount used per acre. Each stalk produced two perfect ears of much larger size than is usual even with this large variety, besides an occasional nubbin of unusual bulk for a "nubbin." The grain was much larger, cleaner, sweeter, and finer in every way than that of the same kind of corn grown 3 feet apart and the yield of the plot so planted was considerably more than that of any other part of the field. Besides the extra quality gave it a greater value both for "sweet corn" in the ear and for seed when mature. The advantage of the wide roomy rows which gave facility for constant cultivation up to the last helped considerably to the result, and the succeeding crop on the same ground, which was planted in corn in rows in what were the previous year the spaces, showed that the soil itself had been benefited by the method of cultivation."

Milk Houses on New Farms.

This paper has frequently referred to a common obstacle in the way of butter making on many farms. That obstacle was forcibly expressed a few weeks ago by Mrs. Crippin in a letter to the Ladies Department: "Men do not provide a decent place to keep the milk." The fact contained in that statement has been the cause of very much inconvenience and extra labor and of actual loss to an extent that cannot be estimated. A man ought not to want or have a wife if he is not willing to do anything and everything in his power to make her work as light and agreeable as possible; and no man ought to expect his wife to make butter or anything else under unnecessarily unfavorable conditions. The writer of this understands practically what lack of conveniences on a new farm means. He has "been there himself." The only thing really pleasant about such a condition of things comes from improvements and faith in the future.

But a great many men and women lack mechanical genius; many are not gifted with

fine powers of discrimination in what we call taste; and some—vastly too many, are short in energy. The real live, active, industrious, hopeful and cheerful person will run right over a hundred things that the careless, shiftless, lazy and slovenly will lie down at and sleep beside. The work that an energetic person will accomplish with comparatively nothing to work with is surprising in its extent and usefulness. But that kind of a person works with brains as well as with muscles. He acts with intelligence, and moves from an intelligent starting place. He has an object in view and works to it. Such a man will fix up some kind of structure for his wife to keep her milk, and although it may be very rude and inexpensive, yet it will be a great help in the matter of butter making.

Where there is a good cellar or spring-house on the farm there is or need be no trouble on this account, and the present writing is not intended to fit in any such case. But when these comforts and conveniences do not exist, where a new farm is being opened out on the prairie, and the water comes from a slough or wet-weather well—in such places as these, everything has to be made new, and, of course, most of them are merely temporary. Even then, in the beginning, one day's work of an earnest man will secure a "decent place to keep milk." And a spade is the only tool needed. A plow will help matters much, but the spade is enough if nothing better can be had. A hole four feet by six, and two feet deep, may be covered with sod and grass, and thus a milk house may be made that will last two years. If it be made on the north side of a building already erected, it will be both cooler and more convenient, particularly so if the building is a kitchen or dining room. If the ground is so flat that it cannot be drained, then, don't make any hole at all for the milk house, but build it all above ground. In that case, the hole must be on the outside, and when too much water falls in it, throw it out. Men make dug-outs to live in, and do the same things sometimes for animals; what is to prevent the making of a milk house in the same way? And then, after it is made, as soon as four forks and a few poles can be obtained from the timber, an open roof may be made which will keep the rays of the sun off, and permit free circulation of air between the roof and milk-house. That will insure several degrees lower temperature in summer. We have made and used just such a milk house, and it was a great improvement on a corner of a six-by-ten board kitchen, as a preparatory department for butter making.

After the first two or three years are past, the worst is over, and no farmer, from that time on, ought to be without a reasonably cool place to keep milk. When a good well has been prepared, or where there is spring water, or even good creek or river water, there need not be any serious trouble about a milk house. A shallow tank of wood, or of stone and cement, and large enough to receive all the milk pans, or crocks, is not expensive, and it does not cost much to keep the tank supplied with water. Where the improved cans or creamers are used, the water supply is still more easily regulated.

The latest discovery in butter making—the centrifugal method, will simplify the milk house business some, but only to the extent that milk need not be kept so long before butter can be made from it. Under that system, butter is made from milk fresh from the cow.

Still the milk house will be needed, for butter making on the farm can never be done without a place for milk. But, even under the centrifugal system, if the butter were made up at once from the new milk, still the family must have some benefits in passing, and on that score, if on no other, a milk house is one of the most useful places on the farm.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 August 21 and 23—Combination sale, Phil. C. Kidd, Lexington, Ky.
 August 23—Short horn sale, S. C. Duncan and J. N. Winn, Platt-burg, Mo.
 September 8—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas.
 October 17—Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.
 October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.
 November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.
 November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

About Foot Rot.

One of the most dangerous and troublesome diseases to which sheep are subject is that named at the head of this article. That it can be successfully handled, if taken in time, is not doubted; but when left until it has affected other parts of the body there is little ground for hope of saving the animal's life.

As to what causes foot-rot, people, even most experienced shepherds and veterinarians differ. The opinion most common is, that cold and moisture combined, or moisture alone, produces more foot rot than anything else. Where sheep run in muddy or wet places, or where they are kept in wet and filthy pens, it is generally believed they are much more liable to this disease than they are when kept in dry pastures or pens. How much effect walking, jumping and running have, if any, in producing this disease, is not as much discussed as it may be in the future. Whether heat, as well as cold, and dust, as well as mud, has anything to do in the work seems to cause no argument, yet who knows that they have no part, with other causes, in bringing about foot rot?

The foot of any animal is a curious piece of mechanism. That of the cloven or double variety is different in some respects from the single foot. This particular disease commences at the junction of the cleft. Nature has provided an oily substance for use in the places where the two hoofs come together. This lubricating fluid comes from a gland situated in the foot immediately above the bridge or juncture of the cleft. Foot rot, we suppose, is a disease of this gland, and how are we to determine what effect excessive moving about, whether in dry or wet places, has in producing the disease? How are we to know that heat, sand, and friction have no part in the work? And who is prepared to say that parasites have absolutely nothing to do with it?

Methods of precaution are as various as are means of preserving healthy animals. High and dry pastures are unquestionably among the most effective preventive agencies, not only in case of foot rot, but in most other cases of sheep disease. There is another means of prevention which, in our opinion, is very effective, but which, unfortunately many of our Kansas stockmen cannot have; that is running water on pebbly bottoms. When sheep are watered in a running stream every day, and especially if the water runs over pebbles, their feet are well washed, and thus are cleaned frequently. It is common for matter of different kinds to collect between the hoofs, and when sheep are driven into water and made to walk about in it, these accumulations are softened and released. We do not now recall a single instance of foot rot among sheep that had daily access to pure water in which to tramp about and wash their feet. But of course this is not practicable in most cases, for there is not a running stream on every farm.

Good upland pasture in summer, and shelter on well drained ground in winter, with plenty and variety of food, and quiet handling, will always be found useful as preventive measures. Some

shepherds recommend driving sheep occasionally through piles of fresh slaked lime. It is also said that to let the feet be immersed in kerosene and soon afterwards a little sulphur dropped between the hoofs is good. Sulphur is good alone.

But after the disease is developed it needs prompt and decisive attention. It requires heroic treatment. We have seen no prescriptions that do not include blue vitriol. Stephen Powers, an experienced person, writing on this subject for the Ohio Farmer, says:

"The point of supreme importance in the administration of any remedy for foot rot is to bring the remedial agent in contact with the corrosive poison wherever it is at work, to make it hunt out every minutest germ in its lurking place in the complicated structure of the foot. For this reason the vitriol will do its work better in water (a saturated solution) than it will in any less diffusible matrix, such as white lead, or tar, or anything similar. And for the same reason also hot water, as hot as sound flesh can bear it, is better than cold. Another point of the highest importance is to make the vitriol stay where it is put till it does its work. Hence the hoofs should be as clean as possible from dung and dirt before the application is made, and be kept out of water for a day or two afterward. The knife must be applied thoroughly—yet not so as to cause a troublesome effusion of blood—to lay bare the disease in all its hiding places, cutting away the hoof and the gristly integuments wherever any virus may possibly lurk beneath. To this end the measure which will fetch the sheep's feet much in the water for a day or two previous to the operation not only cleanses them but softens the hoof, which is an important matter, since after some hours soaking the pocket knife will readily pare away a hoof which, when indurated by several days of dry weather will yield only to the chisel and mallet. As the operation generally has to be performed in the summer, it is well to keep the flock on feed a day or two before hand, so that the dung under foot may not be so diffusive when the time comes for operating. If they can be kept standing on wet straw, their hoofs will be soaking in the meantime. Then if driven through high wet grass the feet will be partly washed, and the cleansing can be completed with a swab in a tub of water. After the paring has been done, let the sheep stand fifteen or twenty minutes in a shallow vitriol foot-bath, say two inches in depth, strong and hot, as above described, and kept hot by the occasional removal of some of the liquid, and the replacing of it with some freshly heated. After leaving the bath the sheep should be confined on a hard, dry floor for one or two days, where, if they have been previously kept on dry feed for a short space, the manure on the floor will not seriously abate the effects of the vitriol on the feet.

Stock hogs need attention now. They ought to be kept growing right along so as to be in the best possible condition. The earlier and more succulent grasses of spring-time are gone, and there is not much grass now for hogs, except on those farms where special attention has been given to pasture grasses. But there is plenty of green corn now, and that is as good as clover for hogs. Feed the stalks whole until they become too dry and hard for the hogs to eat them. After that feed the ears in quantity sufficient, with what other feed is given, to keep the animals in good, growing condition. The faster they are pushed from this time on to feed time, the less feed will be required then.

The Golden Mean.

There is too much forcing in special breeding to be, in the end, productive of good results. This forcing is not unnatural on the part of the breeder, because he is an enthusiast and is working on one line. He has a particular object in view and is working to attain it. He is striving to develop a particular quality, and no attention is paid to anything else except to make it subservient to the principal object. If he is working for butter, it is butter only; if it is milk, he cares not for butter; if it is beef, then he neglects both butter and milk. And, in any or all of these lines, the particular course is run under high pressure, to the extent of abnormal conditions. Butter is fat, and fat is, to a certain extent, disease; that is to say, beyond a healthy, growing condition, the extra accumulation of fat is in the line of disease. In excessive production of butter, there must be overwork of fat-secreting organs, and that draws on all other organs, dwarfing their natural functions in order to enlarge the operation of those needed in making butter. In extra secretions of milk, when milk only is the object, the milk organs are unduly stimulated while others are necessarily weakened. Then these unnaturally trained animals are advertised, and their yields of butter, milk or beef are spread before the world as so many recommendations of the particular breed.

This forcing process is of doubtful utility in the long run. The farmer does not want a breed that runs all to milk, or all to butter, or all to beef. If his cattle are thus bred, he will need at least two different breeds, because he wants milk, butter and beef. They are all necessary in his business. The dairyman may get along with one breed only; but it is not so with the general farmer. He wants cattle that will do well in all of these three departments of profit. It is the golden mean that best suits his purposes.

Of course the small breeds are not what the general farmer needs unless he cares nothing for large beef stock. We incline to the opinion, as heretofore expressed that when surroundings are favorable, a good butter cow is worth more than any of the large beef-producing animals, and this to the farmer, too. But where the farmer is not close to good markets for butter, and where he prefers to deal in beef rather than in butter, he needs a cow that is good for milk, butter and beef. The general farmer does not deal in specialties. He wants but one breed of cattle, and that one adapted to all these useful purposes.

This central idea is one that the farmer will always cherish, and yet our specialists are breeding away from it as fast as their forcing processes will accomplish the work. It is therefore the plain duty of farmers, in grading up their stock to remember the golden mean and work to it. There is no use in keeping strippers all the time in order to have large beef carcasses. In purchasing good stock to breed from, their fruitfulness in milk and butter ought to be examined as closely as their capacity for making beef.

About Breeding Horses.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In the last issue of your publication you have printed therein an article in which there is a quotation clipped from a California man clipped from the National Live Stock Journal on the subject of "Breeding Small Mares to Large Stallions." He holds that a stallion with a strong point in some particular place will not correct a defect in a mare who is weak in a similar place, and further says that only a perfect horse and a perfect mare should be ex-

pected to beget a perfect colt, which last conclusion I accept although constrained to question the part of the argument stated above.

Men who have written works on the horse from Lafosse down to Fleming, Murray and others, have fallen very naturally into this vein of a prolonged and fanatical harangue to induce the benighted multitude to recognize that they should only breed perfect horses. A man little removed from an idiot who does not realize that he can only have "straight" colts by the use of "straight" horses; but that is all without point. Men breed horses for the money there is in them, and not from a sentimental zeal to produce horses so excellent that no one but the millionaires of the East and the nabobs of Europe could afford to buy them. Every breeder of horses in the Western country would like very much to own mares as good as Maud S. and stallions as good as Smuggler to breed colts from, but owing to the peculiarities of nature and our social system they cannot; therefore they find it convenient and lucrative to breed such stock as they have; and I for one see no reason why these literary horsemen should take such pains to lecture them on every occasion that they can get into print.

FREDERICK REMINGTON.

Ranch on Henry creek, Butler county, Kas., July 27, 1883.

Standard Jerseys.

Fourteen pounds of butter or upwards in a week, is the standard for a Jersey cow. This record has been decided to be sufficient to entitle her to rank as a standard animal. But there has been a good deal of trouble about establishing a standard for the Jersey bull. The scale published last winter is not satisfactory, because it rules out many good animals. According to that scale any registered Jersey bull would be standard "the butter tests of whose dam and sire's dam average at least fourteen pounds of butter in seven days." Under this rule, some of the best bulls in the country, as Perlinnalti, Imported Tormentor, Duke of Darlington, and a host of others, including all the imported sires of great butter cows, would be ineligible.

We see in the Thoroughbred Stock Record that new rules are proposed for a list of standard sires. Under these, to be eligible for entry in any one of the classes proposed a bull must be:

First—Sire of at least two standard cows out of different dams.

Second—Son of a standard cow, and sire of a standard cow or of a standard bull.

Third—Son of a standard bull and sire of a standard cow or of a standard bull.

Fourth—Son of a standard bull and a standard cow.

An animal entitled to entry in class one will have given proof of power to bestow upon his offspring good butter-making qualities. To go into either of the next two classes the bull must prove his power to transmit to his offspring the butter qualities he has received from one or either of his parents. Class four provides for young bulls which will have, it is to be presumed, great merit as sires, but which may be too young to have given evidence of their worth. A bull must be at least 42 months old before he can have given evidence of his right to place in either of the first three classes.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

"Buchu-Paiba."

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

The Poultry Yard.

Hints About Poultry.

An acre can produce \$600 in poultry, and the capital required returned by the poultry in a short time with profit. With a systematic method of cleaning and feeding, more profit with less labor can be derived from poultry on one acre of land than from the best regulated dairy under the soiling method. An acre devoted exclusively to poultry, will return a greater profit with less cost in labor than ten acres in wheat or any cereal crop. The poorest and lightest of sandy soils are more suitable for poultry than the best pastures, as they are freer from disease. That yards free from grass, and clean in every corner, are better than grass runs, has been demonstrated; but shade of some kind should be supplied. No poultry house can be kept absolutely clean without a board floor. In setting hens, the nest should be in warm, dry locations in cold weather, and in cool, moist places in summer. In selecting for breeding purposes plumage and points of marking should give way to robust constitution, vigor and activity. Feeding steeped clover hay and linseed meal assists in the formation of the white of eggs, by supplying nitrogenous matter. The house should be freely ventilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food should be freshly mixed. Yellow legged fowls sell better than those with dark legs. All non-setters lay pure white eggs. No male should run with over twelve hens, a less number is better. Eggs from two year old hens are preferable for setting purposes. Exercise should be furnished by throwing a quantity of corn into a bundle of loose straw or hay for the hens to scratch. Keep a good dust bath always. Spade up the ground as often as possible. When a rain is threatened see to the young chicks. Early hatched pullets are the winter layers. Keep no fowl for beauty, if profit is the object. Use pure bred males always. Large males bred on small hens produce legginess in chicks, but small males on large hens produce closer bodies and shorter legs. Never use a male with his own offspring. It is a saving of time to let a hen set, in preference to breaking, as hens lay but few eggs when deprived of setting, and go at in a week or two. Breed your own fowls, and never bring them to your yards from other places. Young chicks, when feathering, undergo severe natural strain on the system, therefore never omit a meal. Use only the freshest eggs under setting hens. Hot whitewash containing carbolic acid, liberally applied, will kill or keep off vermin. The rough scales on fowls' legs are easily removed by a mixture of lard and sulphur and coal oil. Finally be as attentive to fowls as to horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, and be in your yards from morning until night.—*Ec.*

We have made it a practice, for at least ten years past, to salt the cooked feed for our fowls in the same proportion, or thereabouts, as corn bread is salted for the table. We also pepper it in the proportion mashed potatoes are usually peppered for the table. During all the time mentioned, our fowls have been remarkably healthy. Common salt is simply the chloride of soda, which is a non-acid compound of chlorine, combined with the element of soda, an alkali. It assists in resisting decomposition, is pungent to the taste, and is penetrating and disinfecting in its effects.—*Fancier's Gazette.*

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

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

Cattle Without Horns.

Our readers know that we rather take to cattle without horns. We are not alone in this among the craft editorial, for the Thoroughbred Stock Journal is in full sympathy with the KANSAS FARMER. Other things, being equal, says that Journal, a polled animal is preferable to a horned one. It would be a misfortune to make a cross which would introduce horns among our long and middle wool sheep. A Devon, Hereford or Short-horn cow or steer minus the horns would be better in all respects save appearance, and that is largely a matter of taste and cultivation. The energetic efforts to popularize the polled breeds in this country, assure the reasonable success of the Angus. The red polled Norfolk and Suffolk cattle of England have been introduced in smaller numbers, but have given satisfaction so far as we have learned. They have two advantages over their Scotch rivals—their red color is popular here while the black meets with some prejudice; and they are credited with being better milkers, as a class, than are the Scotch polled. Against these advantages are to be placed the somewhat serious objections of smaller size and less perfect form, from the meat producing standpoint. It is fortunate, however, that a good many of the Norfolks are of medium size, and some of them are good beef animals. On the whole, we should welcome larger numbers of them to give a fuller trial. The Angus and the Norfolk have been greatly improved, and the present types fixed within comparatively recent years. A like work can be done in this country. Whatever explanation can be given, it seems a fact that a hornless sire or dam more certainly transmits this character to its offspring than does a horned parent transmit its horns when the two classes are crossed. This being true, it will not be an especially difficult task to produce families of polled cattle which will possess in a good degree all the other characteristics of the Hereford or the Short-horn.

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.

The healthfulness of milk depends largely upon having clear and pure water for cows. Often that which appears clean, because free from sediment, contains the germs of disease, and these surely reappear in the milk.

For Thick Heads,

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

An old steel-toothed horse-rake is a good thing to rake sods, grass roots, corn stubble and any other trash not plowed in, from fields that you are intending to sow down with grain and grass seed; rake them up and draw them off.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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MARK S. SALISBURY, box 631, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting; also Hong Kong geese eggs, \$2.50 per dozen.

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Correspondence.

The Russian Mulberry.

Has given great satisfaction this season. The trees as heretofore have made a vigorous growth and the fruit have been quite abundant and much larger than other years. The tree is destined to be one of our most valuable trees for winter. The oldest trees in this section of the country are from seed sown in the spring of 1875 and now measure from five to six inches in diameter. The fruit ripens early in the season when other fruits are scarce. Although too sweet to suit most people's taste, when mixed with gooseberries or pie-plant it greatly modifies the acidity of these and improves them very materially for either pie or sauce. The fruiting season extends over considerable time; there being ripe and green fruit on the trees for several weeks.

As the trees are very much inclined to throw out suckers from the crown, it may be readily propagated by laying these or by throwing up a small mound about the tree. The majority of persons who have tried to propagate from cuttings have failed. The cuttings should be prepared in November, tied in small bundles and buried top end down, and then planted in April.

It is said that it may be grown readily from seed. Will some one who knows how to grow them from the seed give us the process?
J. B. SCHLICHTER.
Sterling, Kas.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The rainy and muggy weather of the last of July and first of August, while injuring small grain and hay in stack is making lots of corn. The corn crop promises to be large in Jackson county notwithstanding the large amount of damage it sustained by the storms of July 10th and 11th.

The threshers have been at work on wheat for some time and the yield is much better than the farmers expected when harvesting it, some fields turning out as high as forty bushels to the acre of plump excellent No. one wheat. I think it safe to state that the average yield of wheat for Jackson county will be 25 bushels per acre. But little oats threshed yet and consequently too early to give the probable yield, but I think I never saw finer looking oats grow. The flax crop promises to be a big one too, and there is a large acreage of this grain out in our county this year. Not so large though as that of last year as the farmers are getting in the notion that this crop is injurious to the soil.

Can some of the readers of the FARMER that has had a long experience in raising flax give their opinion on this subject and the why?

There seems to be a fatal distemper raging among the young horses in our county at this date. It seems to have no particular place of attack on the animal. Some will be affected in the throat or glands of the jaw; others will first break out in mattery puss in the shoulders or muscles of the leg. A fine young yearling of the writer came up from the range a few days ago with one eye puffed up and running matter, and I thought it had been kicked or run against a barbed wire fence probably, but it grew worse and seemed to swell about its head and throat and finally got down, and yesterday died. There does not seem to be a running at the nose as is usual in distemper. I hear of the same disease or something similar in various parts of the county. Can some one diagnose the disease and give a remedy? I have two other colts now affected and would be glad to have some information on the matter as no doubt other readers of the FARMER would.
J. W. WILLIAMS.

Cope, Jackson Co., August 1.

[A farmer was in this office a few days ago and stated that his calves are affected with a stupor, and at times they stagger, and are thin, etc. We suggested that the cause is probably poisonous, or health-destroying weeds that the calves eat. The same thing, possibly, is ailing these colts. There are some of our prairie weeds—noticeable those which stock seem to avoid instinctively, that are dangerous to stock. Then the loco weed may be present. At any rate, we think of nothing now except such weeds that produce disease, if water is good and plenty.—EDITOR K. F.]

Among the Breeders of Pettis County, Missouri.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

At divers times, I have seen such good, well-bred stock from this county that I resolved to visit the various breeding establishments, at the first opportunity, and such a chance was afforded me while en route for Topeka after a visit the famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky. This county and Johnson, which is adjacent are of the richest agricultural portions of the state, and crops of all kinds are good. On every hand blue grass pastures, and timothy and clover meadows may be seen. This county, with all its advantages, is admirably adapted to the rearing and symmetrical development of any kind of live stock. Sedalia, the county seat, is a thriving city as well as a good railroad center, and around this city are clustered several of the best breeders of Missouri, who are prominent throughout the west.

W. H. & T. C. EVANS, have their establishment well started and are breeding some very fine poultry as well as Berkshires, of which he has 14 brood sows of a high character of breeding, and the young stock for this season will certainly please the most fastidious customer. The herd of thoroughbred Short-horns numbers twenty females of the ever popular families of young Marys, Floras and Arabellas.

N. H. GENTRY is so well known as one of the prominent and foremost breeders of Berkshire swine throughout the whole country that comment is unnecessary. His farm 1,000 acres is well suited to the business and is only a few miles from Sedalia. He has telephone connections with the town, so that any one having business with him in the city can communicate with him at the farm. The breeding of Berkshires has been his specialty for years, and it is indeed a pleasure to have him show his breeding stock, which are as good as is grown, and well worth going many miles to see. Several sows imported from England, are used in the herd. Nick Gentry has sold more stock to regular breeders than any other breeder in the country. The well known and popular Berkshire herds of Wm. Booth, A. W. Rollins, and Sam McCullough, of Kansas, have secured breeding stock from this establishment. The sales for July amount to \$1,100, and his produce has sold readily as soon as large enough to ship. The establishment of

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, was next visited. The farm lies ten miles northeast of Sedalia, and the Glen-Eyre herd of Short horn cattle, Poland China hogs, and Cotswold and Shropshire sheep, are well known as one of the popular herds of Missouri. Mr. Scott ranks as one of the most careful and reliable breeders of the west. He has the courage and nerve to use the knife and make a good steer or a fat barrow for the market, rather than sell an inferior thoroughbred to a customer. His trade is large in Missouri and is extending into Kansas. One can buy stock of such breeders with perfect safety without the trouble of visiting them. The Short horns have been selected from the best herds of Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. The females are of the young Mary, Leonidas and Desdemona families, and 9,733 Cassa's Duke 34,718, sired by the Imported Duke of Richmond, heads his herd, which is as good a lot of individuals as I ever saw, taken as an entire herd. The Poland China swine are of a high character as those who visit the Kansas State Fair this season will have an opportunity to see. The common verdict of his swine customers is that the 'pigs sent them are the best they ever saw.' Mr. Scott also keeps quite a fine lot of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Parties interested in fine stock should send for his new catalogue.

R. W. GENTRY is the genial and intelligent proprietor of St. Cloud Farm, which establishment is devoted strictly and exclusively to the breeding and management of the Imported Spanish Merino Sheep. At present he has but 1,000 pure breeds on hand, but his establishment is now arranged to keep 2,000, which he expects to have on hand soon. St. Cloud Farm includes 1,100 acres of land, which is well set with the tame grasses except 100 acres which is cultivated. For the last half century the farm has been dedicated to sheep husbandry; on separate quarter sections of the farm large and commodious sheep barns have been erected—every con-

venience for the business. The flock for purity, uniformity of size and quality of fleece, cannot be excelled anywhere, and no money or time has been spared in securing the best breeding stock that the country affords; yet, notwithstanding all this, there is no breeder that sells at more reasonable prices than he. Fancy prices he does not ask, only fair; such as will suit a customer and retain him. Kansas sheep men will do well to emulate Mr. Gentry and learn what they can concerning his flocks as well as his management of them. R. W. Gentry is the most strictly Merino sheep breeder that I know of anywhere. He was raised on a Merino sheep farm, has handled them all his life, and as president or secretary of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association he has done more for the interests of sheep husbandry than any other man in the state. He is also a member of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association; also is secretary of Missouri State Board of Agriculture; in short, R. W. Gentry has embarked for life in a business, which he thoroughly understands and loves, the only true way to success, which he has achieved. He keeps good sheep, and customers will always find them as represented. The enterprise of Kansas sheep men has pleased him; he proposes to show at the State Fair this fall, and hopes to meet the enterprising sheep men of Kansas.

MAJ. WM. GENTRY & SON AND J. B. GENTRY located northwest of Sedalia. This is one of the largest breeding establishments in the west, and our genial friend Joel B. Gentry says that if hard work and strict attention to business counts anything, he proposes to "distance" the other Gentry's as well as competitors. This establishment comprises three distinct farms of 4,180 acres of land. Maj. Gentry lives on a 2,500 acre farm near Sedalia, and Joel B. Gentry on the Hughesville farm of 1,140 acres, the other farm of 1,540 acres, is near Longwood. Shorthorn cattle have been bred on the farm the last 40 years, and at present they are breeding nearly 300 cows, 50 of which are recorded; the balance practically full bloods. The shorthorn herd is headed by Baron Richmond 57,429. One hundred Shorthorn cows are bred to Polled Aberdeen and Galloway bulls, and 114 cows to Hereford bulls. The Aberdeen-Angus bull was one of the finest sold by the Leonard's at their sale of imported cattle. In addition to their herds of Shorthorn, Hereford, Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, they also have a large flock of Merino and Cotswold sheep, the wool sold this season at a net price of 24 cents. They also have 200 mules, besides thoroughbred Spanish Jacks and Jennetts, which are bred on the place. In addition to this they have two Denmark saddle stallions. "Denmark Chief" was purchased in Kentucky and is one of the highest priced Denmark stallions in the state, as well as a prize winner. Two hundred mares have been bred this season to their stallions and Spanish Jacks, Maximilian and George Washington. This establishment is heartily commended to all who are in need of good stock of any kind, and the lovers of fine stock generally will be well repaid for making a visit to Pettis county, Missouri, and seeing blooded stock of all kinds. The hospitable and gentlemanly proprietors of the above named establishments will be glad to see any one interested in the improvement of live stock.
HEATH.
Sedalia, Mo.

About Hinnies.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Are you not mistaken in your reply to your subscriber on raising hinnies? A hinny is not bred from a mare, but is the result of a cross by breeding a stallion to a Jennett. The hinny takes on more of the characteristics of the horse. Also more of the disposition of the horse, than the mule does. Do not think it would be as profitable to raise hinnies as mules, as one could work the mares and have only the jack idle, whereas for hinnies no labor could be had from any of the breeders. Small grain of all kind a good crop here. Corn very fine and earing out well.
J. E. PFINGSTON.
Blue Mound, Kas.

[Our correspondent is correct. What we desired to say in our note last week was, that we do not know anything about the raising of mules whether the order be jack and mare, or stallion and jennett. The offspring, in either case, is a mule, technically defined, and hence we used the word.—EDITOR.]



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The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire.

With the diffusion of intelligence and extension of commercial enterprise, inventive genius has kept fully abreast, and labor-saving machinery has marked the line of progress. Relations of the workman to his employer are the same, in one respect, that they have ever been since men have been employed by their fellows as laborers. The particular referred to is, the simple relation of servant. The laborer, it matters not what may be the nature of his work or duties, is a servant of him or them who employs and pays. He may be a public officer, a professional expert in law, politics or religion; he may be an editor, teacher or railway manager; he may be a mechanic, a clerk, or a day laborer; he may be a wood-chopper, a cook or a hostler—still he is a servant in the sense that he serves his employer, and that employer may be one individual person, a corporation, or the great body of the people operating through laws. This is the primary, the fundamental relation which was from the beginning and will be to the end. It cannot be changed. Upon it is based the proposition that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

But in another and very important particular, relations between employer and employe have been modified, and this more especially with reference to such labor as is performed for individual persons, partnerships and private corporations. There was a time when the common laborer was not only not expected to take part in public affairs, but there was no provision for any such participation; indeed this sort of man was only a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the man above him. His service had no higher value than that of the ox that worked by his side; and, beyond his actual labor he was a cipher as much as a horse or a water wheel. Public law did not reach or include him, except as he might chance to fall in the line of criminal jurisprudence. Now, however, and in relation to such persons as come within range of this thought, the common laborer is as much a part of the community as the most distinguished individual there so far as freedom to take part in public affairs is concerned. In this country citizens are equal, and we all are citizens. That one is serving another in nowise affects his rights of citizenship. A man may lay down his axe, shovel, plane or crowbar to preside over a public meeting of his fellow-citizens. The ditcher to-day may be orator tomorrow and plowman next day. This changed relation carries with it necessarily many considerations that did not obtain when the laborer was no more than a machine. Citizenship requires no greater faithfulness in service, but it demands greater consideration upon the part of employers. The fact that employer and employe are equal as factors of government, enjoying equal privileges in all matters pertaining to the common welfare, is sufficient evidence to require equal protection from the laws both written and unwritten, whether they be those read by the law student in authorized records, or whether they are unread though universally recognized ways and means of social life. This equality does not any more ennoble service, but it makes the servant a man and regards his rights as those of a citizen and one of the rulers.

These are fundamental truths, and they are not now disputed. We find, however, that year by year irritation between employer and employe increases. This may be true only relatively; that is, it may be more imaginary than real, just as we sometimes say there is more crime nowadays than there was in the past time, though it may be that this appearance comes from our better means of obtaining information. But there is no disguising or disputing the fact that organization among workmen is more common now than ever before, and that labor strikes are growing rapidly in number

and influence. Such a thing as a labor strike as we know them now, was never heard of before the nineteenth century. There were bread riots when poverty brought men to starvation's door, but they came because there was no work to do, not because the wages were too low or were about to be reduced. Community of interest among mechanics took form long, long ago, as every Free Mason knows, and trades unions have been in existence a century or more; but actual conflicts between capital and labor, as we have them now, are of recent origin.

To-day we see greater accumulations of capital than ever before, and it is seeking all possible investments that will yield paying returns. It is ramified and all-pervading. Much the larger portion is in the active affairs of commerce, where millions of men are employed working for stipulated wages. Although machinery has relieved many laborers, yet there is so much more to be done now than formerly, that the number of working men is continually increasing and their labor is more productive. Their labor is not only more productive, but it is more valuable and more necessary. When farmers raised raw material and manufactured their own clothes, they cared little for weavers. When they made and repaired their own simple machinery, they needed few machines. When they hauled their own produce, they needed no railways. And so of a thousand other things. We do not have such conditions now. If all other workers were cut off from the farmers, agriculture would at once sink to primitive rudeness. All of this vast army of workers are needed as much by the rest of the world as they are by their immediate employers, and much more so, for these are really only middlemen between the raw material and the consumer of manufactured articles. The world needs these things and men merely use their capital in producing them and transporting them. The ramifications of useful labor are beyond our power to number, and every one of these useful workers is as necessary to the outside world as he is to the man who pays him his daily wages.

The public, then, is interested in this contest between the workingman and his immediate employer, and for the reason that all this work is being done for the public. People need clothing and shoes; to supply this need, men build factories and employ men, not to supply them, the employers, but the people who want such things. It may be said that when we pay money to the manufacturer for his wares, we have no interest in the transaction beyond that; we need not care what part of that money he pays to the man who did the work. But if he does not pay the laborer at least a certain portion of it, the work would not, because it could not, be done, and we would go without shoes. That proves that we are interested to the extent of a fair remuneration to the laborer. It is seen in every department of industry. We may view the matter from any standpoint, and the result is the same. Every member of society is peculiarly interested in the matter of wages paid to workingmen, and this interest extends to a fair, honest, just proportion of the money paid by the consumer or user for the product of labor.

When we regard the laborer in his position as a citizen and ruler; when we look about us and see that more than nine-tenths of the people are workers; when we discover the fact that this entire people make up a nation of workers, that we are equal citizens, choosing our own rulers and making our own laws, then we see still more plainly the justice of paying to every man that which his labor is reasonably worth.

When we commenced this article it was intended to take up the subject of strikes, and discuss their causes and effects, but here we are just on the border, the subject untouched, and yet we have written more words than we desired. But we hope to reach the point some time. In the meantime, let our readers reflect upon the relations of labor to the world at large, independently of all connection with the men who are the immediate employers. As the railway manager is the farmer's agent in carrying his grain to market, so the manufacturer or other employer is an agent of the great public that buys the wares which he is anxious to pay men for making.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams.
BARTHOLOMEW & Co.,
Topeka,

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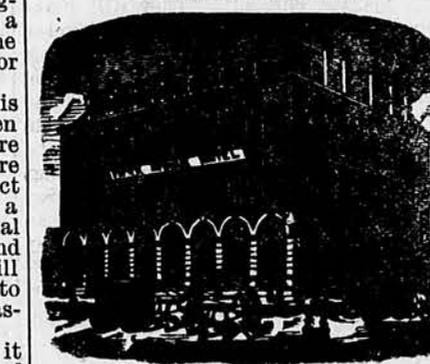
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New furniture throughout and first-class in every particular.

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.
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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.
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Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

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Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour
SHAWNEE FANCY
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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. E. LYMAN,
259 Kansas Avenue,
Topeka, Ks.
AGENT FOR
Mason & Hamlin Organs
Send for Price List.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,
MERINO SHEEP,
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Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.
Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]

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Best riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.
HENRY TIMKEN,
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Used exclusively by
CHICAGO, ILL. ABBOTT BUGGY CO

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With Modern, Progressive Ideas.
JACKSONVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
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A Business Course, an English Course; special, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Shorthand and German. Location cheaper, safer and pleasanter than the large city. For full information address
G. W. BROWN, Jacksonville, Ill.

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

Ladies' Department.

Two Faces.

Did you ever see our pet
When she smiles?
When the dimples in her cheek
Play a game of hide and seek,
And the nose in dainty way
Lifts its bonny retousse,
And the eyes in laughter dart
Their sweet arrows through your heart,
And the cunning, rosy lips
Lift their roguish, pouting tips
From the chin,
While within
Shine two rows of milk-white pearl—
O! this toothsome little girl—
Have you seen her when she smiles?
Then the point where we agree is
That upon this earthly ball
Just the sweetest thing of all
Is what she is?

Did you ever see our pet
When she cries?
When a swift and tangled frown
Bends the curving eyebrows down,
And a grief she cannot speak
Wets the roses of her cheek,
When the weeping summer skies,
The blue heaven of her eyes,
Clouded deep with woe and fears,
Sends a rain of sobs and tears
Down her nose,
Down her clothes,
While her wig of golden brown
Bobs in sorrow up and down—
Have you seen her when she cries?
Then the point where we agree is
That upon this earthly ball
Just the sweetest thing of all
Is what she is!

—Wide Awake.

Although in ceaseless file men pass Death's portals,
With all his art Death ne'er can efface;
For, like the mountain brooklet, every mortal
Swells the majestic stream,—the human race!
The martyr's zeal for selfhood's immolation,
The dying hero's shout of exultation,
The exile's strain of mournful lamentation,
Survives the evanescent glow of fame.
And ours the wealth of all the countless ages,
Increased by deeds unknown to history's pages;
For us the wealth of prophets heroes, sages,
To use for man,—his honor or his shame.
Heirs of the past; all thought and aspiration,
Like troubled ghosts still haunt the human soul,
Thrilling with their touch each heart's pulsation
With mystic impulse towards a common goal—
Humanity,—within whose fond embraces
In unison are fused earth's warring races.
Be ours the task to leave still deeper traces,
Forgetting self that man alone may gain;
That through our lives we leave the standard higher,
And touch men's souls as with celestial fire,
Until all men with one accord aspire
The limits of man's stature to attain.

Starting Plants in the House or Hot-bed.

Joseph Harris, author of "Walks and Talks on the Farm," etc., gives practical advice of great value upon the above subject in the American Agriculturist for December, 1882:

In the absence of a propagating house, much may be done in the way of starting early plants in one's dwelling or hot-bed. The principal impediment commonly experienced is in the difficulty of obtaining, in the spring, the kind of soil or compost to put in the boxes or hot-bed. Professional gardeners prepare the soil with great care the previous year, but if winter is about to set in, and you have nothing ready, excellent results may be obtained by placing in the cellar a load or two of any good light sandy loam; the lighter and richer the better. In the spring, before using it, run it through a sieve, so as to remove all stones and lumps and rubbish. If you have it, mix a tablespoonful of superphosphate to each half bushel of soil; then get some peat—moss, or Sphagnum, such as nurserymen use for

packing—dry it thoroughly, and sift it fine, and to each peck of soil put two or three quarts of this fine, dry sifted moss; mix carefully, and you will have as good a material for starting fine seeds as I have ever used.

Leaf-mould is a very fair substitute for moss. It contains much plant food, is light and porous, and retains considerable moisture. By leaf-mould, I do not mean muck from the swamp, but the decomposed leaves and sand scraped up in the woods. Leaf-mould, like muck, varies considerably in composition and value. The best is obtained from Beech, Maple and Oak woods. The leaf-mould should be gathered the previous summer and kept in the cellar until wanted—Before using, it should be mixed with equal parts of sand and sifted. For merely starting plants, rich soil is not essential. Seeds will germinate in moss and sand as well as in the richest mould. After the plants are started and begin to grow, a little plant food is necessary, and in this case leaf-mould is better than moss. Equal parts of sods, sand and well-roted manure made into a compost and worked over, and sifted until it is fine, is a favorite material for potting plants.

Dried muck from the swamps is an exceedingly useful material for the gardener. In many sections of this country it can be obtained at little more than the cost of cutting, drying, and carting it. No gardener ever has too much of it. It has many excellent properties. It will make heavy soil light. It will make dry soil moist. It will make cold soil warm. It is an excellent absorbent of water and gases. It is itself a manure, and can be used to great advantage in our stables, cow-houses and pig-pens, as well as for mixing with manure in our compost heaps. The practical difficulty is in getting the muck dry and keeping it dry. We want a place for storing it, and above all we want to form the habit of getting muck and using it on our farms and gardens. No one doubts its value, but we hardly know how to commence its use. It is, however, a very simple matter. We usually throw up the muck in the summer and let it lie in a heap until winter, when we have plenty of leisure to draw it. Another plan is to throw it up in July, turn it over a few weeks later to facilitate the drying, and early in the fall, before heavy rains set in, draw it to a shed, or cellar, or barn, where it can be kept dry and ready for use at any time. The farmer who has a good supply of dried muck on hand will find it of great use in many of his gardening operations.

Time for Setting Currant Cuttings.

An experienced gardener of Indiana is of opinion that very few persons who plant currant cuttings do it at the right season of the year. It is usually done in the spring, when in fact it should be done in the fall. I have had a good deal of experience in propagating currants. I always plant my currant cuttings in the fall as soon as the leaves fall off. They will make durable roots two to four inches long the same fall, while the buds remain dormant. They will make double the growth the next season if set in the fall that they will if not set in till spring. They should be set in ground that will not heave them out by the effects of frost and should be covered just before winter sets in with coarse litter. Remove the covering early in the spring, and examine the cuttings to see if any of them have, and if so, press them down again. Should they heave up an inch or more, if well pressed down, they will start and make better growth than cuttings in the spring. In either case, however, the cuttings should always be made in the fall.

No Saloons.

The town of Pullman, a suburb of Chicago of 10,000 inhabitants, built and owned by the Pullman Car Company, has no saloons. An anti-prohibition paper in Chicago thus describes this abode of workingmen: "Their homes are large, roomy, and clean; their furniture and carpets new and tasteful; the air they breathe is pure from a moral and physical standpoint; there is absolutely no drunkenness; their children are well fed, well clothed, and healthy; the men and their wives are well dressed, and seemingly contented. For amusements they have reading-rooms, singing societies, debating clubs, lectures, and everything to make life pleasant and profitable, with increased vigor of

mind and body—the invariable result of a correct manner of living. They have no police, jail, or bridewell, and no saloon-keeper to cheat the children of their food, clothing, and education."

Health Alphabet.

The Ladies Sanitary Association of London gives the following simple rules for keeping health:

A—s soon as you are up shake blanket and sheet;
B—etter be without shoes than sit with wet feet;
C—hildren, if healthy, are active, not still;
D—amp beds and damp clothes will both make you ill;
E—at slowly and always chew your food well;
F—reshen the air in the house where you dwell;
G—arments must never be made too tight;
H—omes should be healthy, airy, and light;
I—f you wish to be well, as you do, I've no doubt,
J—ust open the windows before you go out;
K—eep your rooms always tidy and clean;
L—et dust on the furniture never be seen.
M—uch illness is caused by the want of pure air;
N—ow, to open your windows be ever your care;
O—ld rags and old rubbish should never be kept;
P—eople should see that their floors are well swept.
Q—uick movements in children are healthy and right;
R—emember the young cannot thrive without light.
S—ee that the cistern is clean to the brim;
T—ake care that your dress is all tidy and trim;
U—se your nose to find if there be a bad drain;
V—ery sad are the fevers that come in its train;
W—alk as much as you can without feeling fatigue;
X—erxes could walk full many a league.
Y—our health is your wealth, which your wisdom must keep;
Z—eal will help a good cause, and the good you will reap.

The Best Fire to Broil a Steak.

Now, let us suppose a similar beef-steak to be cooked by radiant heat with the least possible co-operation of convection.

To effect this, our source of heat must be a good radiator. Glowing solids are better radiators than ordinary flames; therefore coke, or charcoal, or ordinary coal after its bituminous matter has done its flaming, should be used, and the steak or chop may be placed in front or above a surface of such glowing carbon. In ordinary domestic practice it is placed on a gridiron above the coal, and therefore I will consider this case first.

The object to be attained is to raise the juices of the meat throughout to about the temperature of 180 degrees Fahr, as quickly as possible, in order that the cookery may be completed before the juices shall have had time to evaporate to any considerable extent; therefore the meat should be placed as near to the surface of the glowing carbon as possible. But the practical housewife will say that, if placed within two or three inches, some of the fat will be melted and burn, and then the steak will be smoked.

Now, here we require a little more chemistry. There is smoking and smoking—smoking that produces a detestible flavor, and smoking that does no mischief at all beyond appearances. The flame of an ordinary coal-fire is due to the distillation and combustion of tarry vapors. If such a flame strikes a comparatively cool surface like that of the meat, it will condense and deposit thereon a film of crude coal-tar and coal-naphtha, most nauseous and rather mischievous; but, if the flame be that which is caused by the combustion of its own fat, the deposit on a mutton-chop will be a little mutton-oil, on a beef-steak a beef-oil, more or less blackened by mutton-carbon or beef-carbon. But these oils and carbons have no other flavor than that of cooked mutton and cooked beef; therefore they are perfectly innocent, in spite of their guilty black appearances.—From "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS, in the Popular Science Monthly for August.

The "Foremost Question."

The New York Retailer, a liquor organ, says: "Everywhere and in every state the liquor question is pushed to the front. It has not been dragged in by politicians. It is prohibition in one place, taxation in another. Under the general head of temperance this now foremost question is breaking through party lines, overruling time-serving politicians, and demanding to be heard."

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

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

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

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

Clover is one of the best crops to clean out foul weeds from their soil. Its rapid growth enables it to smother all except the strongest-rooted perennials, and even these it will greatly keep in check. But it will only do that if cattle and other stock are kept off at all times.

The first demand of bees in spring is for comb material. If rye flour is placed within reach of bees early, the queen will begin laying, the swarms will be earlier and stronger and all the summer's work more successful.

Change of Mind.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefited by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN,
Editor Home Sentinel, Aston, N. Y.

Large quantities of cotton seed meal is used in France for feeding to animals. It mostly comes from Egypt and is not of as good quality as that made in the United States. It contains a large proportion of lint and other substances that render it indigestible and injurious to young animals.

If you are threatened with malarial fever, chills, ague or any of the diseases caused by malarial poisoning, take a few doses of Iels' Dandelion Tonic, and you will be surprised and delighted with the result.

Mr. I. D. Powell, of New Jersey, says that he keeps 100 cows upon 100 acres.

If the blood is impoverished, as manifested by pimples, eruptions, ulcers, or running sores, scrofulous tumors, swellings or general debility, take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

The South has now almost ready for market the largest crop of Irish potatoes she has ever produced.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

The hog is naturally neat, unless you compel him to the contrary. A good, warm sty in winter, a cool place in summer. Have the yard dry, with straw for bedding, and remove it every week for fresh straw.

The high price of butter, cheese and other dairy products continue long enough to show that it is not caused by temporary crop failures. We must have a large increase of cows before they or their products are much cheaper.

"Rough on Rats."

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

The Young Folks.

A Swarm of Bees.

B hopeful, B cheerful, B happy, B kind,
 B busy of body, B modest of mind,
 B earnest, B truthful, B firm and B fair,
 Of all Miss B havior B sure and B ware.
 B think ere you stumble of what may B fall;
 B truthful to yourself and B faithful to all.
 B brave to B ware of the sins that B set;
 B sure that no sin will another B get.
 B watchful, B ready, B open, B frank.
 B manly to all whate'er their rank.
 B just and B generous, B honest, B wise.
 B mindful of time, and B certain it flies.
 B prudent, B liberal, of order B fond.
 B uy less than you need B fore B uying B yond.

B careful, but yet B the first to B stow.
 B temperate, B steadfast, to anger B slow,
 B thoughtful, B thankful, whate'er may B tide.

B justful, B joyful, B cleanly B side.
 B pleasant, B patient, B fervent to all.
 B best if you can, but B humble withal;
 B prompt and B dutiful, still B polite,
 B reverent, B quiet, B sure and B right.
 B calm, B retiring, B ne'er led astray.
 B grateful, B cautious of those who B tray;
 B tender, B loving, B good and B nign—
 B loved shalt thou B, and all else B thine.

Prairie Farmer.

How Eva Harvey Went to the City School.

BY LILLIAN M. PAYSON, BAVARIA, KAS.

Yes, Eva Harvey had made up her mind she would go to the city school! But how was she to make the money to go and to pay her board? Mr. Harvey, her father, was a farmer who lived twenty-five miles from the city of L—. He did not find much profit in farming and, although he wished very much that Eva could attend the L— school, he could not afford to send her. Eva was a beautiful girl of fourteen, and the neighbors said she was as good as she was beautiful. She thought all day and part of the night too, often, how she could make the money; for as I have said, she was determined, and when she was determined she was very apt to succeed. Finally she thought of a plan which she thought she could carry out. It was this: To raise enough poultry to make two hundred dollars.

This you may think was quite an undertaking, and so it was; but Eva said, "I will try; if I fail to make so large an amount, I shall make something; and as grandma says 'every little helps.'" This was in November, and a cold month it was, too; but in the region where farmer Harvey lived it was almost always warm by the last of January. She told her father of her plan and he said—"Although I have very little idea that you will succeed, my daughter, I will help you all I can. Where do you expect to get the money to buy your hens?" Then Eva told him she had not thought of that, but she had a ten dollar gold piece which an aunt, for whom she was named, had sent her only the Christmas before, and, although she hated to begin business on borrowed capital, if her father would lend her ten dollars she hoped to buy enough poultry to begin with.

Mr. Harvey laughed and said: "Well, Eva, if you can figure like that, like enough you'll make your two hundred. I will gladly give you ten dollars and feed all your poultry. The old north barn is warm, and you can have that for your hen house."

Eva now wanted a chance to buy. She found an opportunity where she least expected it. A neighbor who was about to leave the country had an auction, and he had a nice lot of hens which were at that time laying. So at Eva's request, Mr. Harvey harnessed up old Bess and started for neighbor Thompson's. After several bids Mr. Harvey bid off five dozen good fowls, five of which were roosters at two dollars per dozen, and Eva thought she would invest the remaining five in turkeys. After some trouble she selected a trio for which she had to pay that precious five dollars.

Eva kept the hens in the north barn several days, so that they might become acquainted with the building in which they were expected to stay nights. The hens were laying splendidly, some days she would get thirty-five or forty eggs. In about two weeks some began to show a desire to set, and a happy girl was Eva when the first hen, after setting in a close dark room for three

weeks, came off her nest with eleven cute, downy little chickens. If I had the space I could tell you how many times Eva was discouraged; how some of the hens died; one of the turkey hens was killed by something; how a board fell and killed seven little chickens, and dozens of similar cases,—though all not quite as bad. But it was now March, and Eva could not find the nest of Betsy, as she called the remaining turkey hen; but she was sure she must be laying by this time, when one day, about the first of April, Betsy was seen walking around the farm yard followed by eighteen little turkeys, all as black as coal. Eva was in raptures; she flew around in great danger of upsetting the table on which the lamps stood to get some meal for "those dear little turkeys." Some of them died, however, and Betsy raised another lot during the summer, and by the first of August there were thirty good sized turkeys running around on farmer Harvey's land.

Well, with three hundred and thirty-five hens and roosters, and thirty turkeys, Eva felt pretty happy; for if she could get a good price for them she was sure to make two hundred dollars, and then the great wish could at last be realized; she could go to the city school. During the few months she had kept hens, she had sold eggs to the amount of thirty dollars and seventy cents. With this money she determined to begin school. She engaged board in a private family for twelve dollars per month. And by selling some of her poultry in October, and leaving the rest until the holidays, the hens at an average of thirty cents, the turkeys at one dollar, and saving twenty hens and five turkeys to begin another year with, Eva found by figuring it all up that the eggs, hens and turkeys amounted to two hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

It is needless to say that Eva went to the L— school the full term of nine months and had enough more for her school books and a nice lot of clothes. Next year Eva expects to have as good success and expects to continue at the L— school until she graduates.

The Graveyard of the Giants.

Two miles from Mandan, on the bluffs near the junction of the Hart and Missouri rivers, is an old cemetery of fully one hundred acres in extent, filled with bones of a giant race. This vast city of the dead lies just east of the Fort Lincoln road. The ground has the appearance of having been filled with trenches piled full of dead bodies, both man and beast, and covered with several feet of earth. In many places mounds from eight to ten feet high and some of them one hundred feet or more in length have been filled with bones and broken pottery, vases of various bright colored flints and agates. The pottery is of a dark material, beautifully decorated, delicate in finish and as light as wood, showing the work of a people skilled in the arts and possessed of a high state of cultivation. This has evidently been a grand battle-field, where thousands of men and horses have fallen. Nothing like a systematic or intelligent exploration has been made, as only little holes two or three feet in depth have been dug in some of the mounds, but many of the bones of man and beast and beautiful specimens of broken pottery and other curiosities have been found in these feeble efforts at excavation. We asked an aged Indian what his people knew of the ancient graveyards. He answered: "Me know nothing about them. They were here before the red man."—Mandan (Dakota) Pioneer.

A little girl recently went to see her grandfather in the country. She is fond of milk, but firmly refused to drink any while there, without giving any reason. When she returned she was asked, "You had nice milk there to drink, didn't you?" "I guess I didn't drink any of that milk!" she indignantly replied. "Do you know where grandpa got it? I saw him squeeze it out of an old cow."

The Arabs think that the mouth of a man who whistles is not purified for forty days. The Icelanders think that if a man whistle, or make a stick whistle through the air, he drives away the Holy Ghost. In North Germany the peasants say that if one whistle in the evening it makes the angels weep.

Of all the birds forbidden by the Levitical law as unclean, the cormorant is the only one which is eaten.

A Blank in Life.

A military officer, having been wounded in the head while giving an order, was rendered unconscious and remained so—though otherwise well—for many years. At length the depression in his skull was removed by an operation (trepanning), consciousness was immediately restored, and he at once completed the order he was giving when he was wounded on the battlefield.

The long interval between the moment when he was first wounded and the restoring of the bone of his skull to its original position, was a total blank, and the two far-separated periods came together as if no moment had intervened.

Similar cases are, no doubt, more or less familiar to our readers. The following case is somewhat different from the above, and is more recent, having occurred in the practice of Dr. McCormack, President of the Kentucky Medical Society.

The person, when fifteen years old, was accidentally struck on the head by a hammer and rendered unconscious for several hours. He gradually recovered his senses, but a marked depression of the skull remained. At nineteen he moved from the town where he had been living, married, purchased a farm and settled on it. There was no noticeable peculiarity shown by him.

Some three years later he complained of pain where the wound had been, became morose, and later presented all the symptoms of acute mania. He ate but little and rapidly lost strength and flesh.

The depressed portion of his skull was at this time removed by trepanning. At once the mental derangement was relieved, and in a few weeks he was in perfect health. But the period between the accident and his cure, though it had been one of ordinary activity, comprising even marriage, purchase of farm, etc., had wholly dropped out of his mind.

He did not know even his own wife, nor that he had one. His neighbors were all strangers to him. He had to learn anew the roads in the region. It required the deeds and a full explanation to convince him that he owned his farm. And yet everything prior to the accident was fresh and distinct in his memory!

The Tallest Tree in the World.

It seems that America, after all, is unable to make good her claim to the possession of the tallest and largest trees in the world. Every one has read of the marvels of the Yosemite Valley and of Yellowstone Park, the huge national sporting ground of the United States. But what are the giants of California in comparison with a tree which has lately been discovered in Australia? It has long been known that in Tasmania there are eucalypti measuring 200 feet from the ground to the first branch, and more than 350 feet in total height; and there is, or lately was, on Mount Wellington, near Hobart Town, a tree of this species, the trunk of which was eighty-six feet in circumference. But a still more gigantic monarch of the woods has been recently discovered in Victoria. It is a well proportioned specimen of the Eucalyptus amygdalina, and its top is nearer to the sky than the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, for it is no less than 430 feet above the ground.—St. James' Gazette.

Answers to Questions.

Question 44. Ans.—
 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 —45
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 —45

8 6 4 1 9 7 4 3 2 —45

Question 45. Ans.—
 SIX IX XL
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BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880.

I think it my duty to send you a recommendation for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them.

DR. A. PRATT.

Where land is covered with weeds it seldom or never pays to let them grow for the purpose of plowing under as green manure. Almost all weeds are robbers of fertility, and only help the soil by being turned to decay at as early a stage as possible.

Enthusiasm is one of the most powerful engines of success. When you do a thing, do it with a vim. Do it with your might. Put your whole soul into it. Stamp it with your own personality. Be active, be energetic, be enthusiastic and faithful, and you will accomplish your object. Truly has Emerson said: "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."

Dyspepsia,

with its many evils, its sleepless nights and days of agony, can be speedily and permanently cured by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic regularly. Thousands once afflicted by this distressing malady are now in the enjoyment of perfect health through the use of Dandelion Tonic.

The French have over eighty ways of cooking fowls and 115 methods of cooking eggs.

Tennyson's "May Queen."

Who knows that if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another bright May day. The "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable. By drug gists.

Cranberries do not flourish in Kansas. The air is too dry, and during much of the time it is too hot. There is also a scarcity of ground suitable for their cultivation.

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

Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Canada, owns the Jersey cow Bertha Morgan. She gives forty-four pounds of milk per day and has a record of nineteen pounds six ounces of butter per week during mid winter.

EDUCATION PAYS

The KANSAS State Agricultural College

TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS

A full four years' course of study in English and Sciences most directly useful on the farm or in the home with careful training in the industrial arts adjusted to the wants of students throughout the State, with shorter courses in common branches, and all

Tuition Free.

Other expenses are reasonable, and opportunities to help one's self by labor are afforded to some extent. The work of the farm, orchards vineyards, gardens, grounds and buildings, as well as of shops and offices, is done chiefly by students, with an average pay-roll of \$200 a month.

THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS SEPT. 13TH, 1883.

with sixteen instructors, 350 students, buildings worth \$90,000, stock and apparatus worth \$35,000, and a productive endowment of \$45,000.

For full information and catalogue address, PRES. GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, Manhattan, Kansas.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS



Session of 1883-84 begins Sept. 5, 1883.

The University of Kansas enters upon its eighteenth year with greatly increased facilities for affording thorough collegiate instruction. Expenses from \$10 to \$300. This includes board in private families, books, and incidentals.

The Collegiate Department comprises the following courses: Classical, scientific, Latin scientific, modern literature, civil engineering, natural history, chemistry and preparatory medical.

The Preparatory Department devotes two years to training for the collegiate.

The Normal Department embraces three courses: Classical, scientific, and modern literature, and is especially designed for those wishing to prepare for teaching in the higher grades.

The Law Department has been established five years, and is now one of the most important features of the institution. Course of two years; tuition \$25 per annum.

The Musical Department is under the charge of a competent instructor in instruction given on piano, organ and vocal music.

For catalogue and information address JAMES MARVIN, A. M., D. D., Chancellor, Lawrence, Kan. As.

Spalding's Commercial College, Largest and Cheapest, Kansas City, Mo., J. F. Spalding, Am. Pres.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. G. DEMOTTE, President
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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Leis' Chemical Co..... Dandelion Tonic.
R. W. Gentry Merino sheep for sale.
Wm. Gentry & Sons..... Breeder's card.
W. H. & T. C. Evans..... Breeder's card.
C. H. Hibbert..... Sheep for sale.
H. B. Scott..... Breeder's card.
N. H. Gentry..... Breeder's card.
W. D. Miner..... Merino sheep for sale.
George Smith..... Situation wanted.
James Laurence..... Bucks for sale.
D. Landreth & Sons..... Pedigree Seeds.
Davis & Rankin..... Milk can
L. M., box 1107, Topeka.. Land for sale.
J. V. Randolph..... River Side Herds.
Wm. P. Higinbotham..... Public sale of Cattle.
Wm. Booth..... Sheep for sale.
Great Western Gun Wks..... Guns
Sidney Tuttle..... Bloomington Nursery.
Rockwell & Sexton..... Joker Wind mills.

We are in receipt of complimentary tickets of invitation to the Kansas City Inter-State Fair, to be held September 17 to 22 inclusive.

The 23d St. Louis Fair October 1 to 6 inclusive. Fifty thousand dollars in premiums. The premium list is very interesting, especially to farmers. Send to Festus J. Wade, 718 Chestnut st., for information.

Mr. J. Euwer, farmer, whose lands lie near Topeka, brought to this office, last Friday, some samples of his German millet. The best specimens were six feet, eight inches high. It was raised on high prairie. The seed was sown early.

J. E. Lockwood, general passenger agent, K. C., Ft. S. & G. railway, sends us the following circular:

I have much pleasure in announcing the completion of this route to Nettleton, Ark., 424 miles from Kansas City.

Commencing Sunday, August 5, 1883, our Arkansas and Texas express train, leaving Kansas City, daily, at 6 p. m., will run through to Nettleton, connecting at Hoxie with St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway for Little Rock and Hot Springs.

The Garden City Irrigator says: "The reports of those sending wool to St. Louis from this locality this season is everything but flattering and creditable to wool sharks of that city. Until western dealers become possessed of the fact that honesty and fair dealing, as well as ability is necessary to the successful management of the business, they will sit idly by and see the wool of Kansas finding sale in eastern markets."

This is another argument in favor of a Kansas wool commission house established in some convenient place, and by and for Kansas wool growers.

Few farmers, says a writer in the New York Times, know to what length and depth the roots of corn extend. In a case in which a freshet had washed the soil out of several rows of corn, and had left the network of roots bare, these were found interlacing between the rows and filling the soil, even spreading beyond the adjoining rows over into the next spaces. Many roots were traced 8 feet before they were broken, and one corn plant, whose roots were carefully measured, was found to have more than 260 feet in total length of roots still remaining, besides the finer fibres which had been torn away with the soil.

Don't be Scared.

We hope that none of our readers will be frightened on account of the slowness and lowness of the wool market. It is not at all likely that prices will rise to what they were a year ago. Indeed no shrewd business man expected that high prices would long remain even though nothing be done with the tariff. The quantity of wool produced in this country is increasing every year, and that alone would soon reduce prices just as competition does in any business. Manufactured articles have decreased in price as fast as the particular articles grew to amounts sufficient to supply the home market. It must be so with wool until it reaches a point to defy foreign competition, and after that, prices will vary according to local causes.

But manufacturers did not abandon their business because prices fell. They put in more and better machinery, and made more and better goods. Let the wool grower follow in the same line. Practice economy; be satisfied with less profit on a pound but raise and sell more pounds and make the article better. There is money in sheep even at prices for wool much lower than are now ruling. There is a fortune for any careful man in a flock of good sheep, and it does not matter much how prices range. Twenty-five per cent. on capital ought to satisfy any ordinary man, and that much can be made on good sheep at very low prices for wool.

Let wool growers make up their minds to the fact that wool will never again be as high as it has been unless some calamity befalls us. In the nature of the case, wool must rate lower, though for some time to come we are now at bottom figures. Some men are offering sheep for sale; we don't know what their reasons are; but we would advise persons to buy all the sheep they can handle well, and set out to raise good wool and abundance of it. There is good opportunity to buy sheep and good ones. We are advertising lots of them. Don't be scared.

To Exhibitors of Fruit.

The American Pomological Society by invitation of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society holds its next meeting at Philadelphia, beginning Wednesday, September 12th, 1883.

At the last meeting of the Society it was decided in future to encourage general exhibitions of fruits, as well as new varieties or novelties. It is earnestly requested that no duplicates appear in any collection, and that none but choice specimens shall be placed on exhibition. Six specimens of a variety will be sufficient except in fruits of unusual interest. A limited number of Wilder medals will be awarded to objects of special merit.

It is expected that the exhibition of fruit will be large. To insure room and plates, it is essential that exhibitors, as soon as September 1st, give notice of the space required, to Thomas A. Andrews, Horticultural Hall, Broad street, near Locust, Philadelphia, Pa.

Freight and express charges should be prepaid. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pres't, Boston, Mass.

PROF. W. J. BEAL,
Sec'y, Lansing, Mich.

Kentucky Summer Series of Shorthorn Sales.

The summer series of Kentucky shorthorn sales wound up on Friday, July 27th, with the herd of Wm. M. Irvine, at Richmond, Ky. Four hundred and forty-six head were sold, three hundred and seventy-one females and seventy-five bulls, which aggregated \$118,765, an average of \$266.28 per head. While there was no sensational sales, there was plenty of buyers ready to purchase good animals at remunerative prices. Of course where so many animals are offered, there are different degrees of

current value in the estimation of the public, the least fashionable strains, but not necessarily less excellent breeding, brought the lowest figures which reduced greatly the general average.—*Live Stock Record.*

Average for females, \$286.60; average for males, \$165.80.

General News Items.

Some of the striking operators are returning to work.

The Louisville Exposition is progressing successfully.

The Paris Temps treats the matter as without importance.

The Standard says this committee consisted of servants and small tradesmen.

An earthquake on Ischia Island, near Naples. A great many lives lost.

The issue of standard silver dollars for the year ending August 4th was \$290,499; corresponding period last year \$277,000.

Naples, August 6.—A child which was buried in the ruins at Casamicola at the time of the earthquake, on the 28th ult., was rescued alive last Saturday.

Salina, Kas., August 6. The state M. E. church campmeeting now in progress at our beautiful park is well attended and much religious interest is evinced.

A memorial celebration of the sixty-second anniversary of the late Uriah P. Stephens, founder of the order of Knights of Labor, was held at Renzie Park, Philadelphia.

Hartford, Conn., August 6.—The Courant publishes a letter under the signature of D. C. Beardsall, in which he announces himself as the author of the charge that Hancock was defeated by Tilden and reiterates the charges.

Cincinnati, O., August 6.—The Commercial Gazette's special from Frankfort, Ky., says the Democratic Central Committee estimate the Democratic majority at 40,000 to 50,000, with legislature overwhelmingly Democratic.

Washington, August 4.—The coinage of silver dollars during August will amount to 2,340,000, to be coined at different mints as follows: Philadelphia 1,040,000; San Francisco, 600,000; New Orleans, 600,000; Carson City, 100,000.

The Sparsewood herd of Shorthorns sold at Winchester, Ky., 41 females for \$8,595, average, \$209.63; five bulls average, \$167. The day following Wm. M. Irvine, Richmond, Ky., sold 41 females at an average of \$171.60; 4 bulls averaged, \$56.25.

New Orleans, August 6.—A Picayune's Jackson, Miss., special says: Fusion was carried at Raymond to-day after a hard fight in the Democratic and Republican conventions. The proposition made by Democrats was unanimously adopted by the Republicans.

The condition of the treasury to-day: Gold coin and bullion \$202,830,340; silver dollars and bullion \$117,748,459; fractional silver coin, \$28,087,959; United State notes, \$56,109,970; total \$404,875,728; certificates outstanding—gold, \$60,343,780; silver, \$73,306,251; currency, \$12,735,000.

Chicago, August 4.—A Daily News Pine Bluff, Ark., special says: A man named Barker living on Hurricane creek in the center of the state, killed his daughter upon the announcement of her intention to marry a certain young man against his wishes. The neighbors hung Barker in his front door.

The business failures during the last seven days number 182 against 190 last week. New England 33, Middle States 33, Western States 40, Southern States 30, Pacific coast 11, Canada 15 and New York city 10.

Paris correspondents of London papers do not consider the plot to restore the monarchy in France of a serious character. Two coachmen who were arrested had a paper in their possession which indicated the existence of a secret legitimist committee of action.

London, August 4.—There is great excitement in Hungary over the result of the trial of the Jews accused of murdering Esther Solymosi at Presburg. A mob of anti-Semites gathered and became so hostile in their demonstrations against the Jews that the

authorities were compelled to order out the military to disperse them.

A Galveston news special says the rebellion in the State of Tamaulipas has been quelled by troops forwarded from New Leon recently. The success of operations is due in a measure to quick transportation by railroad. The authorities are much gratified at the success of the method.

Selma, Ala., August 6.—The first bale of the new cotton crop brought 11½ cents per pound. The small price was caused by the absence of brokers. The first bale last year was received August 11th. The carelessness this season is not a reliable indication of the comparative maturity of the crop before a July drought caused the bolls to crack open.

Madrid, August 6.—An outbreak among Spanish troops reported from Portugal occurred in the city of Badagoze capital of the province of Saone. The garrison of the town numbering seven hundred were pronounced for the republic, the constitution of 1867 and King Zorilla for president. Troops and people fraternize. Several regiments of soldiers have been dispatched to Badagoze to suppress the rising.

The London Times publishes a letter which states that the Irish National League has decided on a series of conventions in all the counties of Ireland with a view of choosing a central executive council. Arrangements are being made to resume the proposition for securing an Irish Parliament, peasant proprietary, and the adoption of other measures desired by the Irish. Also it is intended to hold in autumn, 1884, a general convention of Irish societies throughout the world.

St. Louis, August 6.—The prosecuting attorney issued 104 warrants to-day against those who violated the Sunday law yesterday. All who violated the law the previous Sunday also reported, but no warrants were issued in their cases. The total number of cases reported shows a far more general observance of the law than on the previous Sunday. In the central police district, the most important section in the city, only 156 cases are reported against 256 last week, and other districts showed a corresponding falling in the number of offenders. The first of the liquor cases in court was dismissed to-day without trial as there was no proof of offence.

A New Cattle Company.

The Kentucky, Kansas & Texas Land and Cattle Company is a new enterprise organized under the laws of Kentucky with principal offices at Topeka, Kansas, and Louisville, Kentucky. The incorporators of the company in Topeka, are G. F. Parmelee, President of the National Loan and Trust Co.; E. Wilder, treasurer of the A., T. & S. F. railroad; J. R. Mulvane, President Topeka National bank, and C. B. Schmidt, President, Harvey county bank, Newton, Kansas, with the following capitalists of Louisville, Kentucky: Col. Horace Scott, Jno. A. Brady, Jno. C. Brown, J. T. Ewing and W. S. Wilson. The capital stock is \$500,000, shares \$100 each; \$150,000 already paid up. The purpose of this company is to sell improved farms in southwestern Kansas and manage a large cattle ranch of 400,000 acres in Rice and Reno counties near Sterling, Kansas. They propose fencing their ranch at once, and instead of raising "scrub" stock, will raise the best improved beef breeds.

John M. Stahl, in an article on wheat in the last issue of South and West, says the first essential element, in the production of a good crop of wheat is early plowing. The sooner after harvest the breaking plow can be put to use the better. If possible, this work should be begun the first week of August, and let the harrow and roller follow the plow at once.

What shall be done with sour milk? is the question for farmers where many cows are kept and much butter is made. If anywhere near a village or city a good market can be had for cottage cheese, made by heating the milk to the curdling point, pressing and adding a little salt. In any place as many pigs may be kept as there are cows, and they will only need a little corn in the fall to make good pork.

Annual Meeting of Farmers' Alliance.

The Alliances of the State of Kansas are reminded that in accordance with the constitution and the resolutions passed at the last session, the third annual meeting of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance will be held in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1883, at 8 p. m. Every local Alliance is entitled to one delegate, and we urge upon every Alliance the necessity of being represented.

Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected and questions of great importance to the farmer will naturally come up for consideration.

The Kansas State Fair will be held at Topeka, Sept. 10 to 15; this will give delegates an opportunity to visit the fair. They will also have the advantage of reduced rates over all the railroads in the State.

We wish to call attention to by-law No. 4, which is as follows: "A per capita tax of ten cents shall be assessed on all male members of each local Alliance to defray the expenses of the State Alliance, said assessment to be made on the day that delegates are elected to the State Alliance and the amount forwarded to the State Alliance Secretary."

There are now in the State 380 organized Alliances, and it is earnestly hoped that every Alliance will send delegates to this annual meeting. Let every member consider it his special duty to see that his Alliance is ably represented.

Respectfully,

I. L. HART, Pres't.

L. A. MULHOLLAND, Sec'y.

One of the humane industries of our country is the manufacture of surgical instruments. Inventive genius and mechanical skill have done much to alleviate the sufferings and correct the deformities of man and beast. An artificial arm or leg may now be obtained which, though not equal to the original, is, nevertheless, a good substitute. Artificial eyes can be inserted which are close imitations of the natural, and though they may yield no sight, yet they greatly relieve the deformity occasioned by the absence of the real eye. Almost any kind of deformity of limb or spine can now, by the application of suitable apparatus, be greatly reduced, if not entirely corrected.

All these useful appliances are manufactured and sold by the firm of Sharp & Smith, 73 Randolph street, Chicago, Ills. They are reliable and carry the largest stock of surgical instruments in the west. They are prepared to furnish upon short notice, and at reasonable prices, anything in their line, such as artificial limbs and eyes, crutches, trusses and elastic goods, amputating and general operating cases, anatomical moulds and charts. They also carry a large stock of veterinary instruments. Our patrons will find this a first-class house in every respect.

Any of our readers wishing further information on this subject, should send for illustrated circular and price list containing description of apparatus, rules for measuring, etc.

Book Notices.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The September number could scarcely be excelled in the variety and excellence of the contents. It is overflowing with good things. Rev. C. E. Cheney, Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago, contributes No. VIII. of "Religious Denominations in the United States—What is the Reformed Episcopal Church?" The editor has a charming article, "The Ministry of Tears;" "The American Pilgrim in Palestine" and "Among the Natives of the North" are continued, and the other articles are by popular writers. The serial, short stories, sketches, essays, etc., afford delightful and edifying reading. There are poems, a sermon by Rev. Dr. Talmage, "Gnats and Camels," editorial and personal comments, record of important events, and a miscellany that abounds with interest, entertainment and instruction.

The number is profusely and beautifully embellished. Price 25 cents per number; \$3 a year, postpaid.

Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Gossip About Stock.

W. W. Hamilton and Geo. Hamilton, of Kentucky, have formed a partnership in the Shorthorn business. The Bates blood will predominate.

The stockmen of Finney and Hamilton counties have decided to organize an association and will hold a meeting for that purpose in Lakin, Friday and Saturday, August 10th and 11th.

J. Baker Sapp, Columbia, Mo., writes that he has purchased the imported Berkshire boar Othelias Sambo. He has been selling pigs as high as \$40 apiece with entire satisfaction to purchasers.

J. V. Randolph, Emporia, reports the Riverside herd of Poland Chinas and Berkshires as very prolific and that he has a fine lot of young pigs on hand for sale. The stock is all eligible for registry and cannot be excelled for quality.

Wm. P. Higinbotham, a wealthy banker at Manhattan, Kansas, will sell at public sale Sept. 18th, a draft of about 50 head of high bred Shorthorns from the Blue Valley herd. Col. S. A. Sawyer, the Kansas auctioneer, makes the sale.

We respectfully call attention to the following breeders' advertisements from Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.; R. W. Gentry, H. B. Scott and Wm. Gentry & Sons and Joel B. Gentry. Look up their ads and see the letter from Pettis county, Mo.

We see from an Osage county paper that Hiram Ward has begun to sell from his Berkshire herd. Eleven sales are recorded. We are pleased to see that Mr. Ward is far enough along with his herds to realize some returns. He is a very worthy man.

Pettis county, Missouri, will be represented at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show. Jno. W. McClure & Bro. will show a red high grade Shorthorn steer that weighs 3,000 pounds, and Col. J. C. Higgins will exhibit a white steer of same age and weight.

There is to be a semi-annual combination sale of 200 horses at Lexington, Ky., August 13th, 14th and 15th inst. Messrs. Woodard & Brasfield have sent to our table their catalogue for this sale. The horses are principally road and saddle animals, and will be broken and in good condition.

We acknowledge the receipt of the catalogue of Shorthorn cattle, the property of Pickrell, Thomas & Smith, Harristown, Ill. Some very choice and well bred Marys and Rose of Sharrons will be sold. The cattle are mostly young cows and heifers, bred to their noted herd bulls.

The old firm of E. Dillon & Co., and the pioneer importer and breeder of Norman horses in America, has purchased the large stock farm of Prof. G. K. Crow, adjoining the town of Normal, just north of Bloomington, for a Norman horse breeding establishment on a large scale, to be known as Normandy Meadows, which embraces 350 acres well improved, valued at over \$32,000.

The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement in this issue of sheep for sale. The boom in sheep still continues in Kansas as well as Nebraska, and here is an opportunity for parties of the right sort and with small capital, to invest in 500 or more sheep and make money from the start. Opportunities to buy healthy, acclimated sheep in an excellent neighborhood, and to settle right down on good grazing lands in abundant quality, with sheds, corrals, wells, and other necessary conveniences at hand, for a moderate rent, are not to be met with every day.

Caldwell Journal: Reports come to us to the effect that parties have been killing sheep and driving stock off the range of Roberts & Windsor, on Willow creek, south of Arkansas City. Tuesday afternoon Mr. Fouts, manager for the above firm, received a telegram stating that a party of men had driven the stock off the range. If these reports are correct, the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association will be compelled to take some action for their protection, for the reason that if lawlessness of that kind can go unpunished in one single instance, it will be but a very short time before others will suffer, and the fact of being a member of the association will be no protection whatever.

Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, send a roll containing seven good pieces of music, with the remark that they are "seven times as good as one good piece of music," which is true enough. We have room only for a word of description, in addition to titles and prices.

"Picnic Polka," (60 cts.) by La Hache, must be good, as the picture title represents the picnic at that supreme moment when the ice-cream is being passed.

"My Philopena," (Vielliebchen mein,) (40 cts.) by More, must be more than a common piece, or it wouldn't have a German name.

"Redowa Fantasia," (30 cts.) by Hansen, is a tasteful German piano piece.

"Of Course," (35 cts.) Song by Roeckel, is a musical description of a pretty lovers' quarrel.

"Song of the Helmet," (35 cts.) is from a French opera.

"I love you best," (35 cts.) by Wellings, is a fine English ballad.

"Gently lead us," (30 cts.) by Theophil, is a new song to the old words, "Gently Lord."

The value of the poultry consumed in the United States annually, is estimated at \$300,000,000, or six dollars to each inhabitant. The value of the eggs consumed is set at \$240,000,000, or 540,000,000 for poultry and eggs together, or about ten dollars per year to each inhabitant. The number of eggs consumed is claimed to be 9,000,000,000 or 180 eggs to each inhabitant, which would allow one egg to each person every other day. By these figures the average price of eggs throughout the United States is about thirty-two cents per dozen. These estimates were made by Mr. A. D. Halstead, of Rye, N. Y., and were given in a lecture delivered before the Indiana State Poultry Association in January last. The figures appear rather high, but may be correct.

An old sod, especially if filled with June grass, needs five times as much culture to fit it for planting as one where clover mainly fills the soil. The clover roots rot as soon as the top is turned under, while the June grass attempts to grow again. It is often midsummer before June grass sod is in good tilth for corn-growing. After that time it will push corn rapidly and the supply of nitrogen will come at earing-time, when most needed.

Never despise small things. The mosquito that sings sweetly by your bedside, becomes a power when it gets its work in. The little tack that lies so meekly on the floor, may turn in an unguarded moment and make you howl in pain.

A salt lake has been discovered on a volcanic mountain 150 miles southwest of Albuquerque. In its centre is a cone about 100 feet high thickly incrustated with salt, and having a pool of salt water in its centre.

Two Irishmen were traveling when they stopped to examine a guide-post. "Twelve miles to Portsmouth," said one. "Just six miles apiece," said the other. They trudged on apparently satisfied at the distance.

According to a German legend, from the grave of one unjustly executed lilies spring as a token of his innocence, and from that of a maiden three lilies, which no one but her lover may gather.

An Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up quarters with the family, replied: "Why not? Doesn't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

Youth—"Yes, it is curious I have no beard; I can't think who I take after—my grandfather had a splendid one." Hair cutter—"Oh! perhaps you take after your grandmother."

A little girl who was sent out to look for eggs came back unsuccessful, and complained that "there were lots of hens standing around doing nothing."

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

The history of the brooch or clasp can be traced back for almost 3,000 years, and in that time it has assumed an infinity of shapes.

The superstitious inhabitants of Jersey account for the clearness of the island air on the supposition that toads absorb all its impurities.

When brimstone matches were first invented, some shop keepers refused to sell them on the ground that they would aid incendiaries.

Texas has put a stop to the wholesale disposal her valuable land at cheap rates. Hereafter not more than one section will be sold by the State to a single buyer, and the price will be raised to \$2 or \$5 per acre, according to location.

"The most beneficial results follow the use of Phenol Sodique as an external application for that annoying eruption of the skin known as vegetable poison, caused by contact with the poison ivy."—*Presbyterian Journal*.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 6, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.**Kansas City.**

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,416 head. The market to day was demoralized advices from eastern markets being of a very discouraging character. Trading was very limited, and values ruled 25a30c lower than Saturday. Sales ranged 3 60 to 4 15.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 2,880 head. There was a dull and weak market to-day, with values 25c lower for light, and 15a20c lower for heavy. Sales ranged 5 00a5 30; bulk at 5 10a5 15.

SHEEP No receipts. Market steady. 87 natives av. 109 lbs. at 3 87½; 206 natives av. 92 lbs. at 3 15; lambs, each 1 60.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 2,500, shipments 700. Supply fair, mostly of mixed butchers, which are 10 to 20 cents lower, ranging at 3 50a4 50. Shipping grades were also lower. Exports 5 90a6 15; good to choice 5 50a5 80; common to fair 4 60a5 25; stock ors wanted at 3 50a 4 25.

SHEEP Receipts 1,100, shipments 1,000. Market steady; medium to good muttons 3 50a4 00; prime 4 10a4 60; lambs 4 75a5 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.**Kansas City.**

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT There was a weaker market to-day on 'change and values were lower than on Saturday. Cash No. 2 red was nominal and August sold at 88c against 88a88½c Saturday; September, October, November and "the year" were nominal. August No. 2 soft sold at 90½c against 90½c asked Saturday. No. 3 red cash was nominal; August sold at 81½c—Saturday's asking price; September sold at 82½c against 88c asked Saturday.

CORN This market was unsettled to day with cash No. 2 mixed selling at 37½c, against 38a 88½c Saturday; August sold at 37½a38½c against 38½a38½c Saturday; September, October, November and the year were nominal.

OATS No. 2 cash 18½c bid, 19½c asked. RYE No. 2 cash 41½c bid, no offerings; Aug. 41½c bid, 42c asked; Sept. 41½c bid, no offerings. Rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.

Chicago.

DAILY REVIEW.

WHEAT Regular, very little doing, prices weak and lower, reaching point ½c under closing Saturday, ¼a½c lower than Saturday. Sales ranged at 1 00½a1 01 August, 1 01½a1 02 September, 1 03½ a1 04 October.

CORN Fairly active but irregular. Sales ranged at 50½a51½c August, 49½a50½c September, 49½a49½c October, 47½a47½c November, 44½ a45c for the year.

OATS Very quiet and easier. Sales ranged 27½a27½c August.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Unsettled, lower and slow. No. 2 red 1 04½ cash; 1 04½a1 05 August.

CORN Market very dull; 46½c cash. OATS Dull; 24½a25½c cash; 24½c bid August; 25½c October; 24½c for the year.

RYE Dull; 52c bid.

New York.

FLOUR Dull. Receipts 23,000, exports 5,000. WHEAT No. 3 red 1 11½; No. 2 red 1 15 fob.; August sales 88,000 bushels at 1 14½a1 14½; September sales 564,000 bushels at 1 15½a1 16½.

CORN Cash. Receipts 79,000, exports 69,000. Ungraded 51a52c; No. 2 57c; August 61½a62½c. OATS Steady. Receipts 87,000, exports 2,300. Mixed western 38a40c; white 41a50c.

Horticulture.

Brotherhood of Tillers.

At the recent meeting of the Cowley County Horticultural Society, J. F. Martin, the president, delivered a very good address. We make the following extract:

Agriculture is the art of cultivating the soil, management of stock, etc., while horticulture embraces the culture in small plats or fields of vegetables, fruits and flowers. The former embraces the latter, while the latter demands of the gardener a greater proficiency in manipulating the soil, and a greater knowledge of the diversity and needs of vegetable growth. The farmer may decide on what preparation will be best in reference to planting certain crops, then give the matter but little additional thought, except to properly execute the work; while for the gardener there is a continual demand for the exercise of skill and judgment. No successful horticulturist finds the time when he can stop investigating and learning as to the objects to be attained and as to the best means to be used to secure the ends desired. In the management of each kind of vegetable differing in variety or time of planting, or in the culture, pruning, etc., of each tree or flower, knowledge is in demand, and a continual exercise of a well informed judgment is imperative. It is the lack of this training and exercise of brain power that deters many successful farmers from enjoying the blessings of a good garden of vegetables, fruits and flowers. It is this active use of brain power directing his skillful hands that constitutes one great difference in his employment and the too often monotonous operations of the farm. While these and their characteristic differences are apparent, there can be no antagonism between the two occupations, for horticulture is but agriculture diversified and refined. Our first parents were divinely instructed in this finer branch of agriculture; for "he was put into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it." Therefore, societies for the advancement of agriculture and horticulture should not embarrass or antagonize each other, but each, working in its department in its own peculiar way, may and should perfectly harmonize in the one great work of giving encouragement and disseminating knowledge, so often needful to toiling husbandmen. A brotherhood of the tillers of the soil should not only be acknowledged, but encouraged everywhere by these kindred organizations. And may we not hope that the time may soon come that farmers will recognize and enjoy a union of interests, so that when they meet they will no longer feel a repelling but an attractive power toward each other. The horticultural society has its peculiar work to do, and while we enthusiastically pursue it we may gladly join hands and aid, as permitted, the laborers in the county agricultural society; that while we are working separately we may remember that our interests are one and inseparable.

Apple Twig Blight.

We take some interesting items from a discussion of this subject at a recent meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural Society:

Mr. Abner Allen stated that possibly this blight is caused by a small, brown beetle puncturing the twig, but of this fact we are not certain.

Prof. Platt stated that Mr. Jones' orchard, in Wabaunsee county, was attacked by this blight, several years ago, but none of the trees were killed by it.

Mr. Enoch Platt said that some of the apple orchards in Wabaunsee county, on

the lower grounds, were badly blighted; while those on uplands were very little affected.

Mr. Allen said that the blight very often commenced at the spur and spread both ways, into both new and old wood.

Mr. Bassler stated that he had noticed the varieties Red Romanite and Janet affected.

Mr. E. Platt said that twenty years ago he saw trees in Leavenworth county, badly blighted, but that they recovered.

Mr. Hill stated that many of his apple trees were blighted at so great a distance from pear trees as to show that the disease had not been communicated from the latter.

Mr. Allen said it was of no use to cut off affected limbs.

Mr. Wells thought that, if the disease was caused by insects, as some suppose, by cutting off diseased twigs and burning them, some of the eggs laid by insects would be destroyed.

Mrs. Goodnow mentioned the fact that the blighted twigs resembled those stung by the grasshoppers.

Mr. Allen said that different varieties of trees were affected in different orchards.

It was stated that Mr. Cotten, near Wakefield, claimed that this blight was occasioned from pear trees.

Prof. Platt stated some peculiarities in pear blight. Tree blighted somewhat in 1881, had good crop in 1882, but died in 1883. The tree next to it it was badly blighted in 1882, but has fair crop this year.

Mr. Parker said that in his orchard, apple trees surrounding a blighted pear tree, were all affected.

Mr. Allen said there were two kinds of apple twig blight, one of which, at any rate, did not come from pear blight.

The general opinion seemed to be that there is nothing to be feared from apple twig blight.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

The July meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society met at the residence of Maj. Frank Holsinger, near Rosedale, Wyandotte county, Kas., Saturday, the 21st of July. Nearly 200 persons assembled under the shade of his beautiful maples and upon the lawn surrounding his home. Horticulturists assembled from many counties—Wyandotte, Douglas, Johnson, and Miami, Kas., and Jackson, Clay and Platt, Mo. A dinner of good things, such only as our horticultural friends can furnish, was prepared and partaken of. Mrs. Holsinger deserves the credit of the repast which all pronounced a feast of good things.

After dinner the business of the meeting was in order. President J. C. Lows called the meeting to order. Secretary Hopkins read minutes of previous meeting.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Lindsey, small fruits, said that the first strawberries were very fine and the late ones were very poor; a sudden pull up as it were. What was the reason?

Mr. Holsinger said that he thought it was caused by excessive moisture, the constant rains washing the pollen necessary to a perfect fertilization.

Judge Newman reported that Mr. Judd's raspberries were affected by a mildewed appearance. What could it be?

L. A. Johnson, Secretary Missouri State Horticultural Society, said it would be hard to discriminate without specimens; but that he thought it the result of some insect at work on the under side of the leaves.

ORCHARDS.

W. G. Gove, of Platte county, reported a very light apple crop. Janets full,

but very defective and imperfect; not satisfactory. Pears a total failure.

W. S. Dickinson, of Wyandotte, reported the crop of his county at not above 33 per cent. Maj. Holsinger then produced a letter from Secretary Brackett, giving the prospective fruit prospect of 1883: Michigan 33 per cent.; Indiana 75; Missouri 50; Kansas 64; Texas 25; Ohio 50; New York 100.

Secretary Goodman has had reports from every part of Missouri, and puts that State at 25 per cent. Mr. Holsinger said that Mr. Brackett's reports were compiled a month ago. That owing to the recent storms and other causes it would not now apply.

STONE FRUITS.

G. F. Espenlaub repeated that as there was no stone fruit, a report was not necessary. Mr. Espenlaub on vineyards reported Goethe a full crop; Concord a half crop. On the whole grapes were a light crop.

Flowers, no report.

Vegetables, no report.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Maj. Holsinger said that insects, owing to a superabundance of moisture, had not been as destructive to horticulture as if the season had been dry. The chinch bug has entirely disappeared, as have many others. The curculio, ginger, and codling moth, apparently have come to stay. Where a little care was taken to apply the remedies known to be successful in capturing the curculio, a good crop of fruit was the result.

The very meager crop of apples are already badly damaged, and as the codling moth was double brooded, he feared a good specimen would be the exception.

Mrs. M. L. Macy, Newby, read a most interesting essay on American homes. It was well written and I wish that each family in Kansas had just such an ideal home as the fair essayist described. I hope to see a copy of the essay in the hands of each reader of the FARMER.

The Society agreed unanimously to make a show at both Bismarck and Kansas City. From the fruit on the tables selections were made and will be placed in cold storage to be kept for said exhibitions.

Considering the scarcity of fruit, the display was very good. Some very fine home grown peaches—"Alexanders," were on exhibition. The beautiful was well represented and Flora lent her charm in table-rose, hand bouquets, also a fine collection of cut flowers.

It was truly an enjoyable occasion, and all went away expressing themselves as well pleased with the Missouri Valley horticulturists.

The next meeting will be held at the home of our President, J. C. Evans, four miles north of Kansas City. Parker Earl, President, and W. H. Reagan, Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, as also many others high up in horticultural work, will be on hand upon that occasion. I hope to see many of our Kansas friends with us. The members propose to put forward an extra effort to make it an enjoyable affair. The meeting will be held August 18; third Saturday.

Respectfully,

HUGH A. HOLMES.

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A gentleman at Reno, Pa., writes, after three weeks' use of Compound Oxygen: "I am happy to say that my health has improved very much. I am surprised that I have been benefited so much in so short a time. I feel like a different man, and can now attend to my business. The night-sweats have left me, and I can now rest good at night. My cough has almost ceased." 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.

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REX MAGNUS will positively preserve meats, fish, milk, butter, eggs and all articles of food for any length of time and in any climate, perfectly retaining their natural flavors, freshness and appearance without change.

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This Preservative is composed of simple and perfectly harmless ingredients. It does not affect the taste or appearance of the food and by its use tough and dry meats are made tender. It improves the quality and thereby aids digestion.

Fresh Oysters Thirty Days Old.

Mr. H. P. Hubbard, the well-known Advertising agent of New Haven, Conn., kept an open jar of oysters which had been treated with the proper brand of REX MAGNUS, exposed in his private office for one month, and at the end of that time they were pronounced by epicures to be the finest they ever ate.

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at a slight expense as to your complete satisfaction. You do not have to buy a costly recipe nor county right. We sell neither one nor the other. All grocers and druggists have it. Sample packages sent prepaid by mail or express as we prefer. Name your express office. This succeeds where all others fail.

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"Viandine" for meats poultry, etc., 50 cts. per lb. "Ocean Wave" for oysters, lobsters, etc., 50 cts. "Pearl" for cream, \$1.00. "Snow Flake" for milk, butter, etc., 50 cts. "Queen" for eggs, \$1.00. "Aqua Vitae" for fluid extracts, etc. \$1.00. "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly" and "Anti Mold," 50 cts. per lb. each. Mention this paper.

Put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans, and in 25 lb. boxes.

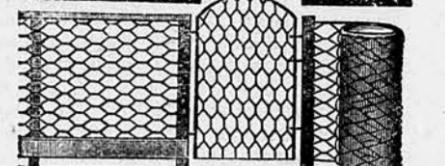
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In the Dairy.

About Milk Fever.

Diseases of animals are so much like those of men that any person who makes a study of human ailments is well armed for a conflict with disorders among the brute creatures under his charge. The unskilled person is always at great disadvantage in any case, but skill does not necessarily mean training in school. Every man ought to learn something about the nature and cause of the most common diseases of men, as fevers and affections of the skin, lungs and blood, and these he may learn well from books that a day's labor will pay for. With such general information he is much better prepared to take care of his own family and also of his stock than the man who has not given any thought to such things.

In line with this thought is the following excellent article taken from The Dairy, one of our most valued exchanges, and from which we have frequently copied of late:

This disease, also known as parturient collapse, is one that is entirely preventable, but at times of the greatest difficulty of treatment. It affects newly calved cows from the second up to the tenth day after calving. The cow apparently recovers from the calving, and there is no indication of anything wrong. Suddenly, and without warning, the animal is found lying down with the head turned over to her flank in a state of semi-stupor, or in a violent condition of excitement and dashing the head from side to side. This may continue for several hours, or even two or three days when the quieter condition prevails, when the animal will be found dead, still lying with the head as if asleep. This final termination is the same in both conditions of the disease. It is a blood disorder, produced by excitement of the circulation. This may be produced by reaction of the system after the serious change produced by the separation of the calf, which before its birth shared with the dam in its circulation of blood, all of which previously passed through the veins of the mother. The changed circumstances and the loss of blood, with other obvious results of the inconveniences of the parturition, must necessarily have an important effect upon the system of the cow, more particularly with those of a highly nervous temperament or whose generative and lacteal organs have been highly stimulated or developed. It is not a disease of poor half fed cows, but of those which are well kept, and highly bred, or of a nervous, fretful disposition. The mere removal of the calf has been sufficient to produce an attack in a cow of this kind, while the changes resulting from the diversion of a large part of the circulation to the production of milk, in addition to that diverted with the calf, will often produce the disease in a copious milker.

The term fever is a misnomer; the disease is a true condition of collapse, and the usual dullness, often reaching to coma and partial insensibility, and the lowered temperature, are the common accompaniments of the disorder. The ordinary position of the animal, as if sleeping with the head turned to the side, and the frequent stiffness of the neck are the most conspicuous indications. When these symptoms become increased, and the coma becomes more profound, or the animal dashes its head from side to side, or rolls over on to its side with its limbs stretched out, death will shortly ensue; when, however, the animal brightens up, looks about, passes dung or urine, and finally struggles to its feet, it will recover. This may

take place after two or three days of stillness and inaction. Usually fifty per cent. of cases recover under favorable circumstances.

As this disease attacks chiefly heavy milkers or cows that are in good condition, or are highly bred and developed, and consequently only the most valuable animals, it is one calling for precautions rather than treatment which may be without avail. These are to reduce the condition to a safe point several weeks before the period of calving, by a reduction of feeding, or by the use of cooling laxative medicine; to dry the animal from milking in a gradual and safe manner at least six weeks before the calf is expected; and as the calving approaches, to remove her to a quiet, convenient place in sufficient time for her to be accustomed to it. A nervous cow should not be disturbed by unnecessary attendance during parturition, nor should any feed be given for a few hours before the calving, nor for a few hours afterwards.

The treatment recommended is first immediate bleeding at the jugular vein; the opening should be large and a free flow produced, which relieves the pressure on the brain at once; stimulating applications to the spine, as sacks steeped in hot water, with mustard paste, and even the use of a hot iron, a common flat iron, applied to the back, up and down each side of the spine, with a wet cloth between the iron and the skin. Friction applied to the limbs is of much benefit. When the stomach is bloated, it should be opened as for hoven, and the gas discharged and a solution of carbonate of ammonia or diluted ammonia water administered through the tube of the trochar. Injections of warm water with powdered camphor, or camphorated spirit added, have been found useful. A full dose of Epsom salts, 24 ounces, in warm water, may be given by the mouth or by injection. The body should be supported in an easy position by means of sacks filled with straw, and occasional changes of position are helpful in restoring action and breaking up the comatose condition. It is very rare that young cows are affected with this disease; in 29 cases reported by one observer, 16 were of cows having their sixth calf, and only two with the third calf, and three after the eighth.

To sum up, the treatment of milk fever consists in relieving the pressure of blood on the brain; of stimulating the skin and the nervous system of the spinal region; promoting the action of the bowels by active purgatives; and of removing the milk and of stimulating the action of the udder.

The doubt which some of our exchanges express concerning the future of the dairy interests in this country we do not share. Many of our industries are in the formative stage, and dairying is one of them. There are many unsuccessful ventures in this as there are in other lines of work; but things settle themselves at length, and that man wins who, engaged in a business that will always be needed, holds out faithfully to the end. Dairying is a proper, a useful, and a necessary business. Milk, butter and cheese are as constantly in demand as beef, mutton and poultry. Oleomargarine manufacturers may do a good business, but that will not long be able to work under cover of butter. Legislation will soon require this substitute to stand on its merits. The demand for good milk, butter and cheese must, in the nature of things increase. It cannot be otherwise. Let dairymen hold courage. Make good articles, be honest, and there is no danger ahead.

Orchard Grass for the Dairy.

This grass is fast becoming popular in Kansas. It seems to retain all the old and well-established characteristics that belong to it in the Eastern and Northern States. There it is perhaps the most favorably known grass, all things considered. "Its permanence is remarkable," says the Dairy. "A field seeded 27 years ago is now producing as abundantly as ever without any reseeded, although it has been probably much helped by top-dressings of the manure made from cattle that have been fed upon hay made from it and which has contained seed. It thrives all over the country. It grows luxuriantly in Canada; thrives upon the sandy soils of New Jersey; it is one of the principal grasses of Kentucky, which is the chief source of the seed, and it grows spontaneously on the mountains of the Blue Ridge from Virginia to Georgia as soon as the timber is cleared off, and upon the foot-hills of the Piedmont region. For soiling, either wholly or partial, it is indispensable, as it comes in after fall rye for feeding, the first of all; and lasts until clover and timothy are ready; and then makes a second cutting in July for hay or can be used for pasture and again fed down the last of the season."

The Dairy is published in New York city, and of course the editor is not familiar with necessary methods of culture in Kansas; but still what he says on growing this grass may be useful here. He says: "We have found the best time to sow it is early in August, either alone or with red clover; but it is preferable to sow each separately; and an excellent crop to seed it with is white turnips. These, however, should not be harvested, but left as a protection for the young grass through the winter, and as a fertilizer by the decayed matter in the spring. The ground must be well prepared by plowing and thorough harrowing, and rolling if it is lumpy; and the rolling is best done after the seed is sown, as it obliterates the harrow marks and spreads the seed. The seed is light, weighing when cleaned 14 lb. to the bushel, and we prefer to sow two bushels to the acre. It is hardly necessary to say, perhaps, that the soil should be in good condition to secure a good catch, and it is desirable to procure fresh seed. The best we have procured is from Kentucky."

if they do they may be the cause of many human ills. I propose to bottle up a number of these worms and submit them to some expert in natural history for an opinion as to their origin and general characteristics."



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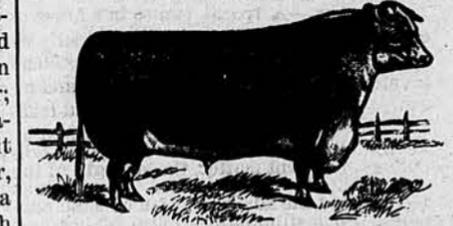
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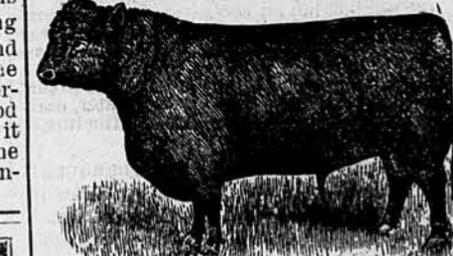
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Seventy head of bulls and heifers, the latter coming two and three years old; recently imported and all registered in Scotch Herd Book. Stock for sale. Address L. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.
The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAYENDERS BRAWITH BODS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittyston, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kan., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

GREAT SALE OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

At Dexter Park, Chicago, Illinois,
On Thursday, Aug. 16, 1883.

Messrs. Pickrell, Thomas & Smith,
Harristown, Ill.,

Authorize me to sell about Sixty-five splendid individuals of such families as Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Pearlite, Cambria, etc., etc. For catalogue or any particulars address as above.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

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

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.

BWARE 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. (46)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

PHÉNOL SODIQUE.

PROPRIETORS:

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Phila.

No Family Should be Without It!

No Factory Should be Without It!

No Workshop Should be Without It!

No Hospital Should be Without It!

No Physician Should be Without It!

No Veterinarian Should be Without It!

No Plantation Should be Without It!

No Stock-Raiser Should be Without It!

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

The Veterinarian.

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

FOR COLTS AND CALVES.—Prof. Henry says: "I would urge that our farmers feed more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no food so easily attainable that will so well correct acidity of the stomach and keep the whole system in good order. To those who wish to raise calves on very little milk, I would say, use oats and oil meal freely, and by studying the wants of the calves you will be able to raise fine animals on a small allowance of milk."

FOR RINGBONE.—The way in which an old veterinarian cures ringbone is thus described: He ties the animal down to guard against kicking. Run a sharp-pointed knife through the fetlock, when a white bladder will pop out. Run a needle and thread through this, draw it out and remove the bladder with a knife. The cure is soon effected without harm to the horse, if taken early and the ringbone will not return. But if allowed to harden it can not be so removed.

FOR ANIMAL WOUNDS, ETC.—Mr. Kearns of Whiteside county, Ill., thus tells how he treats animals which have been lacerated by barb wire, a kick from a horse, gored by the horns of cattle, or otherwise: Take equal parts of sifted wood ashes and salt, fill the wound full and bind on with a cloth. Do not meddle with it afterward, unless to renew the application, a thing seldom needed. A very few days serve to heal the severest of wounds. Apply as soon as the trouble is discovered. Mr. Kearns is an extensive breeder and handler of cattle, and I believe he knows whereof he asserts. Though he is no veterinary surgeon, I would not hesitate to give his simple, though somewhat heroic, remedy a trial.

A BRUISE.—A recent bruise in a horse or other animal may be cured principally by fomentation; but a very severe bruise may involve considerable inflammation, and requires poulticing, laxative food, and laxative treatment. If a bruise be followed by abscess, and the discharge of fetid, dark-colored, purulent matter, the strength of the animal should be supported by generous feeding and the administration of tonic remedies. Such stimulating topical applications as camphorated spirit, may be of eminent service. If a bruise be followed by a hard, callous swelling, an embrocation composed of half an ounce of camphor, one ounce of oil of turpentine, and one and a half ounce of soap liniment, should be rubbed well into the part twice a day; and if the swelling still continues, a blister must be applied. If abscess forms, proper vent should be made at the most dependent part for the escape of the matter; but an abscess should not be cut into before it has fully matured, which may be known by a pitting or soft place at some part of the surface of the swelling. When the matter has been let out, and the wound properly cleansed with warm water, daily applications of tincture aloe or tincture of myrrh, generally prove sufficient.

APPETITE—REGULAR AND IRREGULAR.—A regular appetite is generally indicative of good health in our domestic animals; and either a feeble appetite or a voracious one is indicative of derangement of some of the organs or debility of the whole constitution. When a horse has a feeble appetite, or in common phrase a want of appetite, he eats an insufficient quantity of food, mangles his hay or leaves it in the rack, loses flesh or at least acquires very little, and discharges pale and habitually soft excrement. The relaxed state of constitution, or weakened condition of the organs of digestion, which is indicated by these appearances of feeble appetite, may either be hereditary, or habitual, or the effect of improper food, or of other improper management. When the feebleness of appetite is habitual, such an animal should have gentle exercise in open air, be confined as much as possible to a dry diet, to beware of oppressing his stomach with coarse food, to indulge him with light, dry, grateful, nourishing food, pure water, and a constant and free supply of pure air. If he does not soon improve under such treatment, or if he appears to suffer uneasiness in his bowels, with occasional spells of colic, he ought to receive one or two gentle purges, followed by aromatic drinks. But when the feebleness of appetite is occasioned by too much feeding, a change of diet and general management will be required. When a horse is overfed, or stimulated by heavy feeding, he is liable to first become suddenly fat, and gradually more and more plethoric and obese.

When a young horse has a fiery temperament, and suffers enfeeblement of appetite from fretting, etc., he ought to have a cool diet, and allowed ample scope for sobering himself by free exercise and exuberant frolics in the field. Voracity of appetite in its worst forms is known to farmers as foul feeding; it, however, scarcely ever assumes any unpleasant appearance which may not be removed by slight alterations or the mere regulation of diet.

FINE BUCKS.—BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Topeka.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Short-Horn Cattle

—AT—
PLATTSBURG, MO.,
—ON—
Thursday, August 23, '83,

FROM THE
Bourbon Place and Fairview Herds,
Of about 50 head, mostly females, it being the very

TOP OF THE TWO HERDS,

From the following families:
MAZURKAS, AGATHES,
FILLIGREES, ILLUSTRIOUS,
LOUANS, ROSE of SHARONS,
RUBIES, DAISIES,

And other good families. Many of them are fine show animals. There will be a few

CHOICE BULLS

Suitable to stand at the head of Short-horn Herds.
Catalogues ready August 1.

Apply to
S. C. DUNCAN,
Smithville, Mo.
J. N. WINN,
Graysonville, Mo.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor,
And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.
My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keillor Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State, assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sully boar of great promise.
Correspondence invited.
Address **J. J. MAILS,** Manhattan, Kansas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



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



H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 16 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland China Association, Washington, 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.

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

Union College of Law.
The 25th collegiate year begins September 19th. Diploma admits to Bar of Illinois. For circulars, address **HON. HENRY BOOTH,** Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,
From the **BLUE VALLEY HERD.**



WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, of MANHATTAN, KANSAS,
Will sell at his stables in

MANHATTAN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883,

About **50 Head** of well bred Short-horns, consisting of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, choice individuals of the following families.

Rose of Sharons, Flat Creek Young Marys, Josephines, Desdemonas, Clarksvilles, Miss Severs,

And other well bred families, which are all recorded except young calves, and their pedigrees guaranteed eligible to entry. All Cows of suitable age have calves by their side from, or are bred to 4TH DUKE OF ACKLAM 45851, A. H. B., a PURE ROSE OF SHARON BULL.

Also 15 Young Horses, Mares and Mules.
For individual merit and purity of blood this stock ranks with any herd in the country. They have been reared out of doors, are in good condition, are hardy, healthy and well acclimated, making this a rare opportunity to secure well-acclimated cattle.

Terms—Cash. A credit of six months will be given on approved notes with interest at ten per cent.
The sale will positively commence at 10 a. m. Lunch at 12 on the ground.

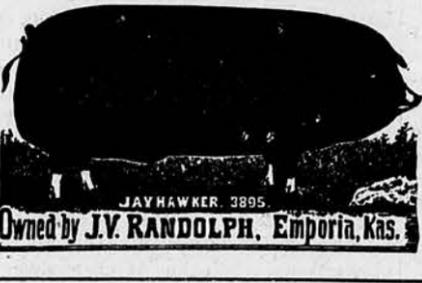
For catalogues address **WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Kas.**
COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.

River Side Herds

—OF—

POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Boss Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Polands, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the latch-string is always out.
Established in 1869
J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.
N. B.—I will be at the State Fair with samples of my stock, and will have some pigs for sale and take orders for a pig or pair of pigs, male or female, of any age or gets, or sows bred. I am offering my whole herd at private sale. Come and select for yourself. **J. V. R.**



J. A. DAVIS,
West Liberty, Iowa,

Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

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

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

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



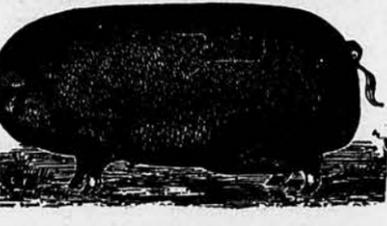
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2319, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.
B. MCCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

Riverside Stock Farm.



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 208, Junction City, Kas.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.
Stock Sold on their Merits.
Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.
M. F. BALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska.

Scratchings.

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

A variety of feeding is the very life of poultry. No one kind of food will ever satisfy fowls.

When you set hens, either early or late in the season, avoid placing them where they will be influenced by the high winds.

To keep your breeding stock in fine condition you must give them room to move about in. They must have ample roosting places, where they will not crowd each other.

When fowls have the advantage of a good range there is no necessity in making artificial preparations for them. Plain food with vegetables, seeds and insects will satisfy all natural demands.

A successful farmer, of fifty years' experience, said the other day that he found if his low, heavy land were plowed only six or eight inches it would be wet and muddy after every rain, and not fit to work for several days after, while if plowed ten inches or more deep it would be ready to work the next day after a rain or shower.

Green food for young hogs is strenuously advocated by the Indiana Farmer. The most important reason for it is to develop the alimentary organs, and the reason is an excellent one. The stomach is the mill for grinding the concentrated food upon which the animal is to be finally fattened, and it must be large in capacity and in vigorous working order.

Mr. Thomas Price, of Dilwyn, Herefordshire, England, has for several years been fortunate enough to have thirteen lambs from five ewes. This year he has had sixteen strong, healthy lambs from five ewes, and three of the ewes are only two years old. The ewe that brought four lambs is a two year old, and brings her first lambs. Mr. Price has also had twenty-five lambs from ten ewes this year.

When an underdrain is dug in clayey soil in a wet time the earth is puddled by being moved while wet so that it often excludes the water from the tiles. After a year or two the natural water courses are re-established by the action of frost and roots of plants penetrating the subsoil, and the tile will drain from a wider surface. But on heavy clay it is not safe to lay tile deeply unless done in a dry time when the loosened soil will not pack closely. As draining is usually done while the ground is saturated with water, this fact is worth remembering.

While farmers are opening furrows in spring, after heavy rains, to allow the water to pass off their fields, they should make a calculation how much longer it would take to dig and lay a tile or stone underdrain that would last a life-time, or practically forever. An underdrain well laid, and the outlet of which is kept open, will never fill up so that water will not find its way out. Practically, a farmer who keeps good open ditches does as much work in five years as would make an underdrain three feet deep, and he loses besides much of the richest land on his farm, which the open drain makes useless.

In England thirty feet clear space, each side, from the centre of a turnpike road must be kept free from enclosures as far out as three miles from a market town; beyond that distance twenty-five feet from centre to edge are required; the same applies to all roadways that were once turnpikes. Only fifteen feet are required to be kept free on highways that have never been turnpikes. Any person encroaching upon these specified spaces by fence, building, rubbish, ditch, or otherwise, is fined \$3, and the obstacles must be removed. Where a highway has never had as much space as fifteen feet, a land-owner cannot under the common road acts, be compelled to remove his fences.

RAMS.—Fine thoroughbred Merino rams, two and three-year-olds, bred in Kansas on "Capital View Sheep Farm." Sound and healthy. For sale in lots to suit. Address BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Topeka, Kas.

State Stray Record.

A. Briscoe, 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.

STOLEN—\$85 REWARD.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and 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 an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten 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 25, 1883.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk

HORSE—Taken up by Elijah Monroe, in Elm Creek township, May 29, 1883, one iron gray horse, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, indescribable brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same one dun colored mare about 14 hands high, 1 years old; valued at \$35.

HORSE—By same one bay horse, 15 hands high, 3 years old, indescribable brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof, valued at \$40.

MARE—By same one bay mare, about 12 hands high, 2 years old, indescribable brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same one gray pony mare, 12 hands high, 4 years old, indescribable brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by David Clark, in Elm Creek township, June 27, 1883, one dun colored mare about 14 hands high, 8 years old, dark mane and tail indescribable brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

Clay county—J. L. Noble, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Niles Engquist, in Hayes township, June 26, 1883, one bay mare colt, white spot in forehead; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one yearling bay mare colt, bald face cut by wire fence; valued at \$30.

Marion county—W. H. Hamil, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by B. Y. Williams, in Clear Creek township, June 18 1883, one light bay mare with black mane and tail, star in forehead, 2 years old.

COLT—By same, one bay or brown mare colt, wart on right jaw, star in forehead, 1 1/2 years old.

COLT—By same, one black yearling horse colt, with white hind feet. Valued at \$33 apiece.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John H. Ritchey, Sherman township, May 20th, 1883, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, white stripes, with small crook in just between the eyes in forehead; valued at \$30.

Ness county—J. H. Elting, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Alvis Schuler, in Center township, June 12, 1883, one light iron gray horse pony, 4 years old, man-sheared, branded with inverted B on left hip; valued at \$20.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Calvin Leonard, in Junction township, July 7, 1883, one bay mare mule, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

STALLION—Taken up by John Sams, in Olivet township, August 20, 1883, one 2-year-old dun or cream-colored stallion, light mane and tail, white face and left hind foot white; valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by S. C. Riggs, in Dragoon township, July 13, 1883, one 12-year-old roan cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Preston Maddox, in Menoken township, July 3, 1883, one yellow-dun pony mare with black mane and tail, some white on fore feet, star in forehead, branded with letter K on left shoulder and H supposed to be 7 years old; valued at \$30.

HORSE COLT—Also, by same, one black horse colt, supposed to be 2 years old; valued at \$25.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

MARE—Light bay mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands perceptible.

GELDING—Bright bay gelding with dark spot in front of right hip. The two valued at \$75.

Strays for week ending August 1, '83.

Cowley County—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Johnson, in Pleasant Valley township, July 5, 1883, one brown mare pony, 13 1/2 hands high, branded with the letters A. W. on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$25.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Wm. M. Gari, in Scott township, June 16, 1883, one dun or gray stud mule, three years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, white stripe on right side of neck as if made by rope, hind legs striped and rather crooked.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Leslie Hobbs, in Eudora township, June 6, 1883, one 12-year-old bay horse, 1 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, 4 white feet; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, same time and place, one 11 year-old sorrel mare, 15 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white; valued at \$40.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Peter G. Sach, in Center township, one 5-year-old iron gray mare pony; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one 2-year-old sorrel mare pony; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one iron gray yearling horse pony colt; valued at \$10.

Ness County—James H. Elting, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. R. Barry, in Waring township, July 12, 1883, one black mare pony, blaze face, some white on right fore leg between the hoof and fetlock joint; valued at \$30.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Daniel George, in Marysville township July 6 1883, one light bay horse mule, collar and saddle marks, 15 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands visible, age unknown; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one dark bay mare mule, branded with letter T on left shoulder, 13 1/2 hands high, age unknown; valued at \$40.

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Davidson, in Grant township, July 5, 1883, one mare pony seven years old, 13 hands high, chestnut color, white face, indescribable brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending August 8, '83

Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. McGinty, in Blue Rapids township, September 28 1883, one yearling steer, white on belly, flanks, face and tail, split in left ear, no brands; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by John A. Hem, in Clear Fork township, June 30, 1883, one 2-year-old iron gray pony colt; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, same time and place, one 3-year-old mare colt, white strip in forehead and both front legs white; valued at \$35.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. R. Iattimore, Kapioma township, (Muscotah P. O.) June 25, 1883, one bay pony mare, 9 years old, collar marks on neck, small scar on right hind foot; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Bishop, Grasshopper township, (Muscotah P. O.) July 6, 1883, one light iron gray mare, about 6 years old, collar and harness marks; valued at \$50.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. W. Cleland, May 14, 1883, one bay gelding pony supposed to be about 8 years old, sweeny in left shoulder, star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, no brands; valued at \$50.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. W. Learned, Neosho Falls township, June 26, 1883, one bay mare, 2 years old, a little white spot in forehead.

MARE—By same, one iron gray mare about 2 years old.

COLT—By same, one dark brown yearling mare colt.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jno. C. Miller, Jackson township, one bay mare, 4 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, harness marks.

Decatur county—E. W. Rathbun, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by K. Tacha, of Garfield township, July 16, 1883, one dark brown mare, 11 years old, branded C. A. on right hip and 4 on left hip.

Wabaunsee County—D. M. Gardner, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by D. C. Keeler, in Mission Creek township, July 19, 1883, one red yearling bull, some white on face and belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Bull—By same, one red yearling bull, some white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

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I have about 200 Thoroughbred MERINO SHEEP,

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

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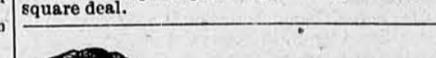
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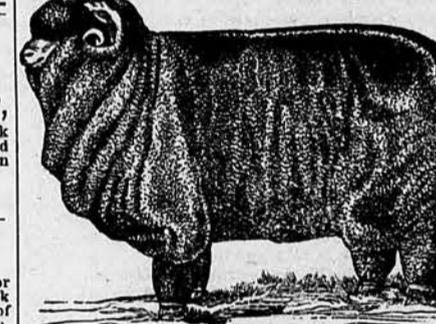
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Fairs in Kansas.

A list of Agricultural Societies in the State of Kansas that will hold fairs in 1883, with the names of Secretaries, and places and dates of holding fairs:

- Shawnee-Kansas State Fair Association, Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Douglas-Western National Fair Association, O. E. Morse, Secretary, Lawrence, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Anderson-Anderson County Fair Association, G. A. Rose, Secretary, Garnett, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.
Bourbon-Bourbon County Fair Association, W. L. Winter Secretary, Fort Scott, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Brown-Brown County Exposition Association, T. L. Brundage, Secretary, Hiawatha, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.
Butler-Butler County Exposition Association, S. L. Shotwell, Secretary, El Dorado, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
Chase-Chase County Agricultural Society, H. P. Brockett, Secretary, Cottonwood Falls, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
Cherokee-Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, L. M. Pickering, Secretary, Columbus, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.
Cloud-Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Thos. Wrong, Secretary, Concordia, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Coffey-Coffey County Fair Association, J. E. Woodford, Secretary, Burlington, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.
Cowley-Cowley County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, E. P. Greer, Secretary, Winfield, Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Crawford-Crawford County Agricultural Society, A. P. Riddle, Secretary, Girard, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.
Davis-Kansas Central Agricultural Society, P. W. Powers, Secretary, Junction City, Oct. 4, 5 and 6.
Dickinson-Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, H. H. Floyd, Secretary, Abilene, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
Elk-Elk County Agricultural Society, J. B. Dobyns, Secretary, Howard, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.
Ellis-Western Kansas Agricultural Association, P. W. Smith, Secretary, Hays City, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.
Franklin-Franklin County Agricultural Society, E. H. Paramore, Secretary, Ottawa, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Greenwood-Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Ira P. Nye, Secretary, Eureka, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.
Harvey-Harvey County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, A. B. Lemmon, Secretary, Newton, Sept. 3, 4 and 5.
Jefferson-Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, J. P. Wilson, Secretary, Oskaloosa, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Jewell-Jewell County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Geo. S. Bishop, Secretary, Mankato, Sept. 11, 12 and 13.
Labette-Labette County Agricultural Society, C. A. Wilkin, Secretary, Oswego, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
Lincoln-Spillman Valley Farmers' Club, N. B. Alley, Secretary, Ingalls, Oct. 20 and 21.
Linn-La Cygne District Fair Association, O. D. Harmon, Secretary, La Cygne, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.
Linn-Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Ed. R. Smith, Secretary, Mound City, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.
Marion-Marion County Agricultural Society, J. H. C. Brewer, Secretary, Peabody, Aug. 29, 30 and 31.
Marshall-Marshall County Fair Association, Chas. B. Wilson, Secretary, Marysville, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.
McPherson-McPherson Park Association, Jas. B. Darrah, Secretary, McPherson, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.
Miami-Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, H. M. McLachlin, Secretary, Paola, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Montgomery-Montgomery County Agricultural Society, A. D. Klefer, Secretary, Independence, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Morris-Morris County Agricultural Society, H. S. Day, Secretary, Parkerville, Aug. 28, 29 and 30.
Morris-Morris County Exposition Company, F. A. Moriarty, Secretary, Council Grove, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Nemaha-Nemaha Fair Association, Abijah Wells, Secretary, Seneca, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.
Ottawa-Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, J. M. Snodgrass, Secretary, Minneapolis, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Pawnee-Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Jno. R. Boilger, Secretary, Larned, Sept. 4, 5 and 6.
Rice-Rice County Agricultural Society, Geo. H. Webster, Secretary, Lyons, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.
Saline-Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Chas. S. Martin, Secretary, Salina, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
Russell-Russell County Agricultural Society, Sedgwick-Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, D. A. Mitchell, Secretary, Wichita, Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Sumner-Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I. N. King, Secretary, Wellington, Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 13.
Washington-Washington County Agricultural Society, C. W. Udrach, Secretary, Washington, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.
Woodson-Neosho Valley District Fair Association, R. P. Hamu, Secretary, Neosho Falls, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Riley Riley Co. Fair Association, Manhattan, September 25, 26, 27 and 28.

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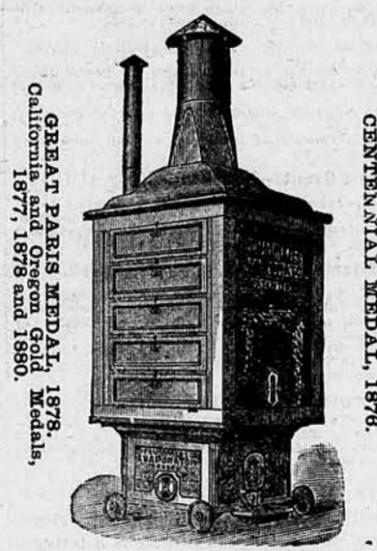
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A suggestion as to place of budding may be useful. If it is to be put on the trunk so as to make a tree, it ought to be put near the ground; and if the tree is to remain in the place which it occupies when the budding is done, let the bud be placed on the south side. Then, when the trunk is cut off, the new shoot—(from the bud,) will be less liable to be blown off by winds. Our prevailing winds, in the growing season, are from the south. If the tree is to be transplanted, when it is re-set, see that the bud is to the south. Budding on the trunk is usually performed near the ground.

If the work is done on a branch, let it be on the upper side, so as to give it greater strength, and it ought to be done near where the branch leaves its supporter. The proper distance will be judged by the operator when he considers the shape of the tree when the bud grows. When buds live, the branches, or trunk, as the case may be, are cut off a little way above or beyond the bud. This fact will aid the pruner in fixing the place where the bud ought to be placed.

In performing the operation, first secure the bud by slipping a sharp knife blade under it from the outer side, running deep enough to slice a little of the wood—just deep enough to wholly secure the bud and its direct attachments to the wood. Let the blade come out—say half an inch below the bud. The whole slip will be five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch long. Cut a cross on the stock; that is, by pressing the knife-blade perpendicularly to the stock, and crosswise, cut through the bark an incision half an inch long or thereabouts, and then, with the point of the blade, cut a slit across that cut in the middle, up and down the stock, and let it extend on the inner side half an inch or more. Prepare the bud by cutting squarely off the upper edge of the slip just below the bud so that it will fit up neatly against the bark of the outer side of the cross. Raise the two lower lips of the cross carefully and slide the slip under them, letting the shoulder rest firmly against the bark on the limb. Then press the lips back on the slip and secure by a wrapping of woolen yarn. Some persons use grafting wax, tar, or tallow to fill up the opening, but we have never used anything of the kind and our work was always successful.

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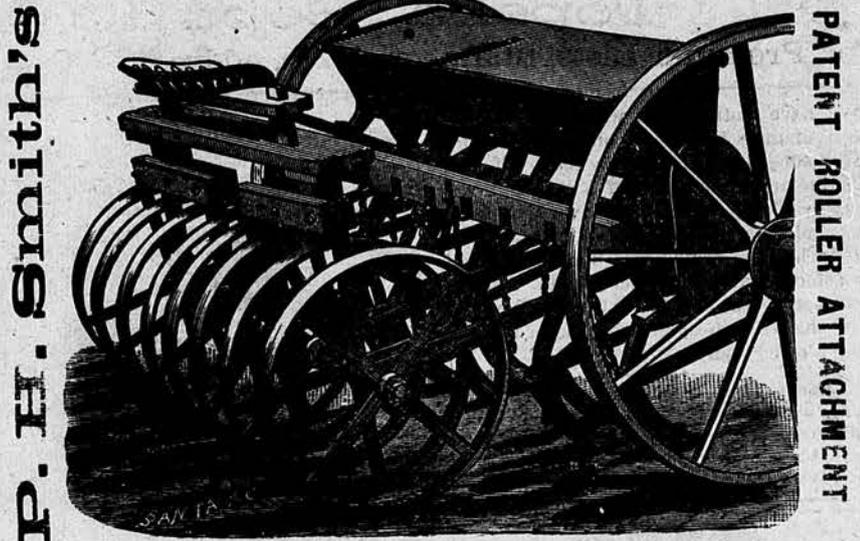
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MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF**



FOR SEED DRILLS.

The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drought. 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 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 equaled.

Circulars and any information sent free to any address upon application.
Manufactured **Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.**

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A hybrid of the Diehl and Red Mediterranean, originated some four years ago in Western New York. It has proved extremely hardy and very prolific, and is regarded by Millers as the most Superior Wheat for Flour ever introduced, and will command more money in market. It has the beard and blue straw of the Mediterranean and the remarkably compact head, stiff straw and plump berry and amber color of the Diehl. It stands at least one-third thicker on the ground than Fultz, Clawson, Mediterranean, etc. The stock we have was raised under our own supervision, seed procured direct from the originator, and is pronounced by all who have seen it the finest wheat ever introduced in this section, and we pronounce it

THE "COMING WHEAT."

All orders will be filled in rotation as received, and as the quantity offered is limited, advise your early order. This same wheat is being sold East at \$15 per bushel. While our stock lasts we will sell AT FOLLOWING PRICES: One to 10 bushels, \$6 per bushel; 10 bushels and over, \$5 per bushel; \$2 per peck. Sacks included.

We also have a stock of IMPROVED MAY WHEAT, which we offer at \$1.50 per bushel; \$1 per half bushel,—sacks included. We have just received a shipment of the celebrated JOHNSON GRASS described in our 1888 catalogue. Price \$5 per bushel of 25 lbs., sacks included. Will have a good stock of New Bluegrass, Orchard Grass, English Bluegrass, Red Top and Timothy, latter part of August. SEND CASH WITH ORDERS. Respectfully

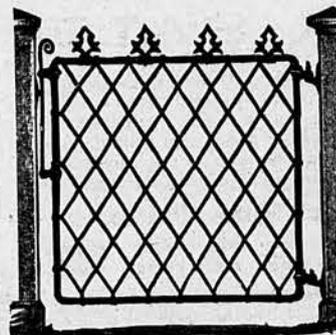
**Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Seedsmen,
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.
C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y
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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:
Kansas Pacific Railway, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,
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Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,
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"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,

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Topeka, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1883.

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We have noticed that when rye or other green manure is plowed under the soil is easily worked and free from weeds. If we examine under the leaves of a strong growing green crop of any kind, we will find thousands of puny weeds that have germinated while the ground was uncovered and been smothered by the after growth. When a weed seed thus perishes it benefits the soil more than it can by growing larger before being plowed under.

The iron which is common in most clay soils is an effectual antidote to Paris green poison. The reddish color of clay soil is due to iron rust, and where this is seen the poison of Paris green is neutralized as soon as it reaches the ground.

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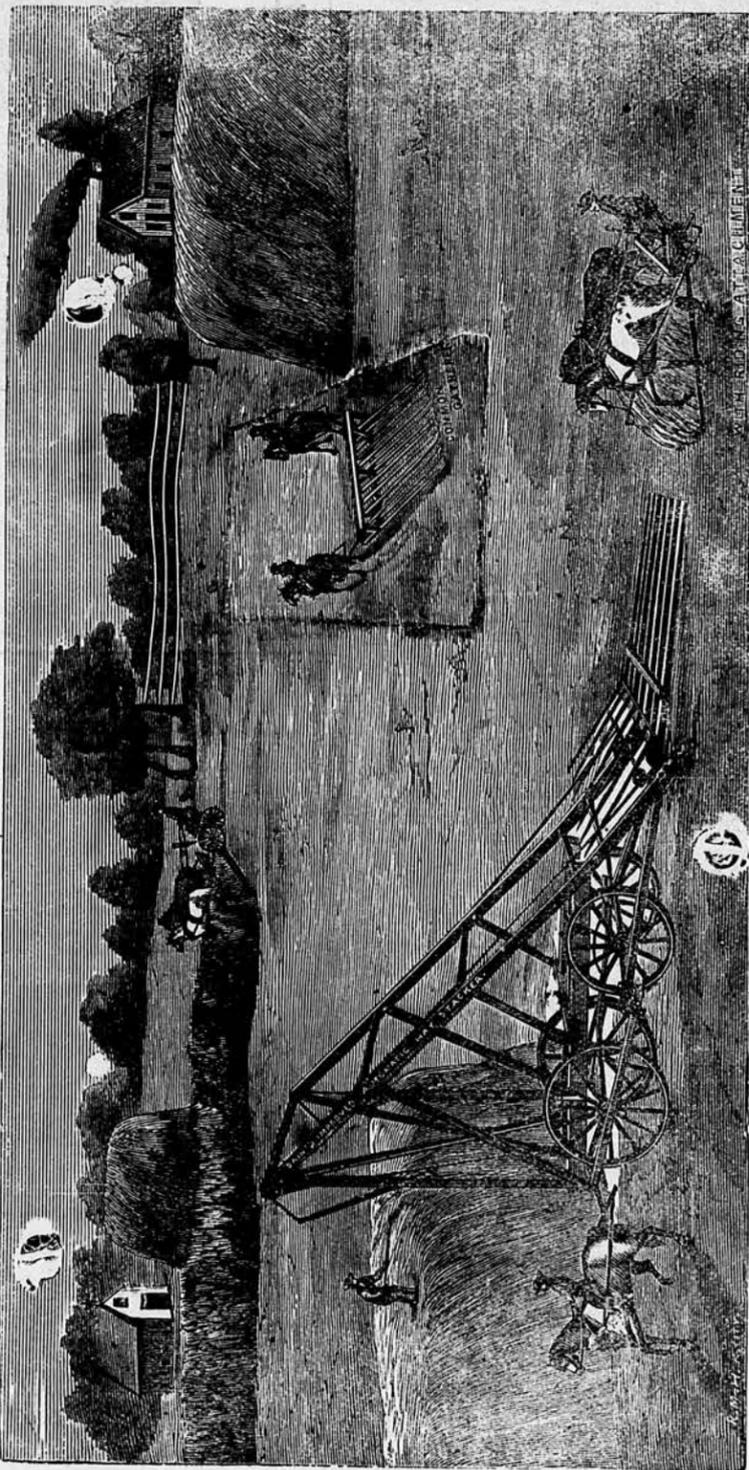
FOR SALE—1,100 Ewes and Wethers, 2 years old, and 640 Lambs. E. F. KNIGHT, Hodgeman, Kansas.

1,000 Graded Merino Sheep for sale, cheap for cash. Inquire of KANSAS FARMER.

800 JOKER WIND MILLS, \$40 EACH.

Twelve foot wheel. In power, each and every Mill warranted. Send for circulars to ROCKWELL & SEXTON, Iron Works and Foundry, Peabody, Kansas.

DAIN'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC HAY-STACKER and GATHERERS.



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

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LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

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