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### Carrying Frozen Meat.

Some nice questions are coming up on this subject. It is true that meat once frozen very readily taints after thawing, and this is one serious obstacle in the way of permanent success in the frozen meat trade. On the other hand transportation of live animals carries with it an immense freightage of valueless material. As a partial set-off to this, however, refrigerator cars are more expensive than common cattle cars, and hence, pound for pound, it costs more to ship dressed meat than it does to ship live stock. Still, if we consider the probable effect of humanitarian influences now at work, we may expect that it will not be long before the cars for carrying live animals will be much more expensive than they are now. We notice that a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat argues that it is better to ship the live meat, and among his reasons is one to which he gives much prominence—more work for the railroads. But the people want as cheap meat as they can get, and they will not stop long to consider who is not making money in bringing it to them.

This carrying of frozen meat, or at so low a temperature that it remains well preserved, is a new business and has not been perfected, but its success has been remarkable. Large houses are established, and a good deal of capital is invested in the dressed beef trade. It is growing, but still it is being carefully studied to the end that obstacles may be removed as fast as possible. A year ago this paper predicted that the great slaughter houses of the future will be in the country where the animals are raised. Texas, since that time, has two establishments where animals are slaughtered and the meat shipped in cold cars to eastern markets. Kansas ought to have half a dozen such places. But, as we have said before, the details of the business are being studied so as to perfect the system. It may be interesting to our readers to know something about ocean transportation of frozen meat. What follows is taken from an Australian paper, published at Sydney.

At the head of Darling Harbor, the Orange Frozen Meat Company has a hulk fitted up with appliances for the freezing and storage of meat preparatory to its dispatch by the Orient steamers to London. The lower hold has been converted into a freezing chamber, and here can be stowed about 4500 carcasses of mutton or 500 of beef. Arrangements are being made for the formation of a second chamber between decks, and it is estimated that the hulk will then have accommodation for 10,000 sheep or 1000 bullocks. One of the first points which strikes the observer on looking over the works is the absence of ice or ice-making appliances, the system adopted being what is known as the dry-air process. A quantity of air is taken into a cylinder, and by means of a 20-horse power engine subjected to a pressure of fifty pounds to the square inch, which raises the temperature to about 300 deg. F. The compressed air passes through a set of coolers similar to those used as surface condensers on board steamships, and by means of a constant stream of water it is cooled down almost to its original temperature. It then enters another cylinder, where it is permitted to expand, and in doing so the temperature falls to about 40 deg. below zero, or 72 deg. below freezing point. The whole operation only occupies a few seconds. This intensely cold air is passed into the freezing

room, where the carcasses to be treated are hung, and in the course of several hours the meat becomes rigid and hard as a block of stone. The time required to freeze a sheep completely through is about thirty-six hours; quarters of beef take from five to six days. A remarkable feature in connection with the refrigerating chamber is that notwithstanding the excessive degree of cold, little or no inconvenience is experienced by the visitor on entering, or even for some half hour afterwards, till the stock of heat contained in the body has been to some extent dissipated. The discomfort is not by any means so great as that occasioned by a cold windy day even in Sydney. The company has similar works erected at Orange. The animals are killed there and the carcasses frozen, and sent down to Sydney in trucks specially constructed with double sides, packed with three inches of sawdust. Thence they are taken aboard the hulk and kept till the Orient steamer is ready for its cargo, when the hulk is towed down the harbor and the meat transferred, in a perfectly frozen condition, from the one freezing room to the other. In London, again, there is a storehouse for its reception, fitted with precisely similar refrigerating apparatus; so that the meat, from the time of its first freezing at Orange till its delivery at the London markets has never been allowed to thaw once. The cold air in the various establishments, after having been used in the freezing chamber, passes into a second room, the temperature of which is by its means kept sufficiently low for the chilling of meat required for the Sydney market, and which does not need to be frozen. The expenses connected with the freezing, the carriage from Orange and the storage, amount to about ¼ pence a pound, and 2¼ pence is paid to the Orient Company for freight, so that about three pence a pound is added to the cost of the meat before it arrives in London. The Orient Company has entered into an agreement for two years to carry sixteen cargoes averaging about 5000 sheep each, the freezing company to increase the number of cargoes at will.

### Something About Peanuts.

A representative of a New York house which deals extensively in peanuts gives the following information about this toothsome dainty: The nut comes from three sections in the South. One is in Virginia, one in Tennessee, and the third in North Carolina. The nuts are grown more or less all over the South, but not in quantities of commercial importance. Kansas raises some very good ones, which are disposed of in the Kansas City markets. Some are grown in Mississippi, which go to New Orleans. They are dirty, rough looking, and almost unsalable up here. The Virginia grown are the most valuable now. Formerly those which came from Wilmington were so, but the method of handling has deteriorated. This high rank they owed to a man named Nixon, who took great pains in picking, grading and packing. He prepared four brands. The same process is now adopted in Virginia with gratifying results. By the best handlers, dark or discolored nuts are thrown out; they are nearly uniform in size, and care is taken to prevent dirt getting in. The district which produces them in that State is west of Norfolk and east of Petersburg, and is chiefly comprised in the counties of Prince George, Surrey, Isle of Wight and Southampton. The production depends upon the soil, and the limits of growth in these and

adjoining counties can be traced with definiteness on a geological map. When a certain soil ceases, the growth of the peanut stops. Until 1870, there was a very small quantity of this nut in the market, nor did its sales begin to increase much until 1874. Tennessee has a region about half way between the north and south lines of the state, lying on the Tennessee river, where a great deal is grown. It includes much of Perry, Humphreys and Hickman counties, besides some in other counties. They are nearly all shipped from four landings on the river—Dennison, Britt's, Mouse Tail and Cuba. I have seen brought down to one of these landings in one night 3000 bags, each holding five bushels. The crop is chiefly grown there in the valleys of the small creeks which run into the Tennessee. Every season they are inundated by the backwater, which deposits its solid particles on the soil, thus acting as a manure, and on these bottom lands the plant is grown. It requires a soft soil and a good degree of moisture, but not too much, otherwise the nuts become puffy. These farms are perhaps 150 yards wide by three-quarters of a mile long. The floods come with much regularity. In North Carolina the crop is grown in the neighborhood of Wilmington, lying along the sounds or inlets there in New Hanover, Pender and Brunswick counties.

The crop is very impoverishing to the soil. The system of husbandry down there requires improvement. In Tennessee the plants are placed so that they can be artificially cultivated, but this is not the case in Virginia and North Carolina. Hoeing is done by hand and at a great expense. The crops are large and bring the farmer more than he can get at anything else. They raise in Tennessee from twenty-five to 135 bushels an acre, and 75 is a frequent crop. In Virginia many produce 100 bushels. At from seventy-five cents to \$1.25 per bushel you will see that this is a very profitable crop. It is three times the quantity you can obtain of wheat, and at something near the same price. One expense of the farmer in Virginia is hand picking. This costs him ten cents a bushel, and is necessary in order to get the best price, but it is likely to be superseded by other processes. He puts the nuts up in four-bushel bags instead of using five-bushel ones, like the Tennessee planter. The crop is first touched on the 20th of September, and down to that time nearly the product can be injured by frost. They are plowed up and children afterwards stack them. They stand five or six weeks, when they are picked. Some come into market about the middle of October or the 1st of November. When first picked they are very oily, but gradually dry up, and the process of desiccation keeps on as long as the nut lasts. In the South they are generally eaten raw, but in the North they are commonly roasted. The former way is certainly the most wholesome. No injury will result to the stomach after eating a large quantity of the unroasted, while those which have been submitted to the fire are indigestible. Their use is rapidly extending. A few years ago there was but little of this commodity eaten except in the cities, but now it is devoured everywhere. Circuses need a great many, and confectioners make much peanut candy. The small towns and cities of the South are beginning to consume them. They are known as ground nuts and ground peas in North Carolina, in Georgia and Alabama they are called pinders, and in Tennessee goobers. The plant was imported originally

from Africa, and Tennessee obtained them from the Old North State.

No other products are made from the plant except oil, and even that has not been extracted for the last four or five years. Cotton seed oil has entirely driven it out; it was used as a substitute for olive oil, to which it did not bear much resemblance. During the late war it was largely used as a lubricant by the Confederate States. Their supply of other oils was cut off, and they were forced to take peanut oil, which was all manufactured by one person in North Carolina. There are five kinds of peanuts known to the trade—the Virginia, white Tennessee, North Carolina, red Tennessee and Spanish. The latter is grown in Virginia, and has nothing Spanish about it but its name. Its fruit is small, regular and pretty. The white Tennessee and the Virginia are almost exactly the same. These are further varied in price by the fact whether they are hand picked or not. The difference between Virginia and Tennessee peanuts is that the latter are worth a cent to a cent and a half less per pound than the former. Twenty-two pounds make a bushel. Peddlers find they can get more quarts to the bushel from Virginia goods than from North Carolina. There is a peculiarity about the peanut shell which is worthy of remark. There is so much woody matter to it, of so permanent a nature, that it is almost impossible to incorporate it in the soil within a few years, and it is, consequently, valueless as manure. It is used for a mechanical separator of the earth with good success.

### What to do with the Bulbs.

When a Hyacinth, Narcissus, or other Dutch bulb has once flowered it is useless to expect much from it the next year. The Holland growers, in order to get strong, vigorous bulbs, do not allow them to bloom, but cut away the flower stems as soon as they appear. Bulbs that have had the best possible treatment in our beds and allowed to ripen well, though they will bloom the following year, will give flowers inferior to those first produced. After they have once flowered in a show bed, we find that the best use to make of them is to set the bulbs in some part of the garden to supply flowers for cutting. Bulbs in the house are either potted or made to bloom in glasses of water. Those who have purchased bulbs, do not like to throw them away, and we are often asked what can be done with them after flowering. Those that have been in glasses of water may as well be thrown away at once, as the growth of leaves and flowers has exhausted the bulbs. The case is different with those in pots; after the flowers have faded the stalks should be cut off, and then the pots may be placed at some light window and watered and cared for as long as the leaves remain green. When the leaves fade, let the earth dry; then take out the bulbs and the next autumn they may be planted in the reserve bed, as suggested for those that have flowered out of doors.—DR. THURBER, in *American Agriculturist*.

This is one of the sad conditions of life, that experience is not transmissible. No man will learn from the sufferings of another—he must suffer himself.

Hold on to virtue—it is above price to you at all times and places.

The road to home and happiness is over small stepping stones.

## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 August 21, 22 and 23—Combination sale, Phil. C. Kidd, Lexington, Ky.  
 August 23—Short-horn sale, S. C. Duncan and J. N. Winn, Plattsburg, Mo.  
 September 18—Wm. F. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas.  
 October 17—Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.  
 October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.  
 November 1 and 2—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.  
 November 1 to 5—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.  
 November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

### Bots in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep.

The following excellent article is copied from the *Prairie Farmer*, one of our most valued exchanges:

As the bot-fly is now in its glory, and deposits its eggs by the hundred, a brief description of the peculiarities of those which affect the horse, the ox, and the sheep, will be in season. Bot, bot-flies, or gad-flies, constitute a tribe of dipterous insects, well known to farmers for the annoyance which several of their species give to sheep, cattle, and horses. The perfect insects are short-lived, and not often seen; and the larvæ spend most of their existence under the skin, within the stomach, or otherwise in the interior of ruminating animals. Yet the whole tribe, in all the stages of existence, is remarkable for extraordinary habits, nice mechanical adjustments, and a general character of wondrous instinct and beautiful organization. Two genera particularly come under our notice, namely, *Gasterophilus* and *Cestrus*.

The great spotted horse-bot, *Gasterophilus equi*, is one of the largest, and by far the most common, not only of the genus, but of the tribe. Its length is about seven lines; its general color is clear yellowish-brown; its head is broad and obtuse; its thorax has a somewhat grayish color; its abdomen is rusty-brown, with a tinge of yellow, and a series of dorsal spots; and its wings are whitish, with a black undulated transverse fascia behind the middle. The female, in a series of sudden descents or dartings, deposits her eggs upon the hair of some part of the horse, within reach of his mouth, making them instantly adhere by means of a glutinous secretion which she gives out along with them, and sometimes depositing upon a single horse as many as four or five hundred eggs. Each egg is somewhat conical in shape, the attached end forming the apex; and when seen through a magnifying glass, is shagreened on the surface with transverse and longitudinal striæ. The horse, in licking himself, takes up a considerable portion of the eggs with his tongue, the eggs disclose their animated contents either while on the tongue, or very speedily after passing into the stomach; and the larvæ immediately attach themselves to the stomach's inner tissue, and there remain in security, from the end of summer or beginning of autumn till late in spring, enjoying a temperature of about 102 degrees Fahrenheit, suffering no injury from the action of the gastric juices, feeding upon the mucus or the chyme, and gradually, though slowly, growing to maturity of size. Each larva is shaped somewhat like a flask or elongated bag; it has a pale yellowish color; it possesses at the sides of its mouth two hooks, with which it anchors itself to the stomach's membrane; and it is engirdled with several belts or rings of spinlets and projecting points, by means of which it regains its position when, at any time, it accidentally loses its hold. When it attains maturity, it disengages itself from its anchorage, is carried with the horse's food into the villous portion of the stomach, passes out with the same, and is evacuated with the dung. The ejected maggot

seeks a place of shelter, buries itself in the ground, and changes into a chrysalis; the insect, in this latter form resembles the larva in shape, but is more rigid, and has a reddish-brown color. After lying for a few weeks inactive, it escapes by the narrow end of the pupa-case, and assumes its final form of an imago, or a fly.

Many stern opinions have been entertained as to excessive injuries done to the horse by the above described great common bot, and as to the desirableness of using strong medicinal means for destroying the insect; but all such opinions are very nearly without foundation. It is fortunate for the horse, or rather most beautifully ordained, that their numbers are much reduced, and kept within due limits, by the hazards they are exposed to in the singular round of their propagation. Some of the eggs, in the very act of their deposition, are shaken off by the movements of the horse; some, though firmly deposited, are not taken up by the horse, or are externally hatched from the action of rain or other moisture, and in consequence perish; many are destroyed during the horse's process of mastication; many fail to make lodgment in stomach, but pass on to the intestines; and not a few of the matured larvæ are dropped in such situations as to be crushed by the horse's foot, picked up by birds, or unable to find a suitable retreat for their transmutation into chrysalides. Altogether we may calculate that one hundred or upwards perish in the state of either egg or larva, for every individual which attains the perfect condition of the fly.

The ox-bot, *Cestrus bovis*, is a very annoying insect, and, as its name implies, it usually infests animals of the ox species. It is about the same size as the great spotted horse-bot, or rather larger; its forehead is white, and densely hairy; its thorax is yellow in front, black in the middle, and ash-colored behind; its abdomen has an apex with tawny-yellow hairs, and a black fascia in the middle, and is ash-colored at the base; its wing scales are white and very large, and its legs are black. Its eggs are deposited either on the skin, or in oviposital perforation through it; and its larvæ grow beneath the skin, principally along the side of the ox's spine and loins, and cause tumors or abscesses analogous to the galls on the leaves of willows and other trees, but often as large as pigeon's eggs. When cattle are attacked by the fly, they frequently become furious, bellowing with violence, and running off at their utmost speed, with extended tail and outstretched neck. A herd of cattle, driven on the road, may become struck with such a terror by meeting these flies, that they instantly wheel about, run off in a brisk retreat, and defy language not found in the bible, and all the sticks and stones of their drivers, till they find protection in a pond of water; and in days of yore, when plowing was done by oxen, frequently a team, when attacked at their work in the field by this fly, and not instantly liberated by their driver, have fled with the plow at their heels, totally regardless of the driver's heroic language and the enormous incumbrance upon their flight. The larva of the ox-bot has an oblong-oval shape; it consists of eleven segments formed by transverse bands which are crossed at the sides by longitudinal lines; and it has, on each side of every segment, a distinct spiracle or breathing-hole. A cyst or minute cell within the substance of the skin of the ox is the abode of the young larva, and the commencement of the abscess or tumor; this gradually enlarges with the growth of the larva; a secretion of pus, occasioned by the local irritation, supplies the insect with food;

and a minute opening on the crown of the tumor permits the insect to place the extremity of its principal air-tube in contact with the atmosphere, and afterwards, at the season of maturity, to withdraw its whole body from the tumor. The tumors occasioned in the skin of cattle by the ox-bot have long been popularly regarded as a disease under the name of warbles or wormals. Except in rare instances, however, warbles do not affect the healthy condition of cattle, but on the contrary, are regarded by many butchers as indications of soundness and strength. Yet hides which have been affected with warbles are irretrievably damaged, and when in that condition, are readily and greatly depreciated by the tanner; the tortures, too, which cattle suffer at the deposition of the eggs, are injurious to their welfare, and sometimes occasion considerable accidents. Either the insertion of a red hot knitting needle, or squeezing it out and crushing it with the finger and thumb, will kill the larva.

The sheep-bot, *Cestrus ovis*, is scarcely five lines long, its forehead has a dusky-red color with a blackish depression; its thorax is ash-gray, with numerous small, black hairy warts; its abdomen is variegated silky-white and light yellow; its legs are pale red; its wings are clear and unspotted, and its wing scales are white and large. The eggs are deposited on the margin of the nostrils of the sheep, and the deposition of them appears either to inflict or to occasion much pain; at all events it is greatly dreaded by sheep, and attempted to be warded off by various methods of defense. Sheep, when attacked in dry, hot weather, run into the road, lie down upon the dusty ruts, and hold their heads close to the ground, or they continue to stand, and place their noses between their fore legs, almost in contact with the ground; or, in an open field, they will rush together, into a dense assemblage, and so push their noses together or hold them to the ground so that only those on the outskirts of the flock remain accessible to the fly. The larvæ are soon hatched by the heat and moisture of the nostrils; they speedily effect a lodgment in the frontal maxillary, and other cavities of the face, where they feed upon the pus which their irritating presence occasions to be secreted; and when they become full-grown, they drop through the nostrils and seek an asylum of transformation into a pupa state, beneath some loose soil, or in adhesion to a blade of grass.

### Hogs from Young Sows.

Editor *Kansas Farmer*:

In your issue of July 4th, your correspondent, Stahl, says that breeding from young sows produces hog cholera. I have sixty-five fine young hogs all from young sows, and their mothers were from young sows, and their grandmothers, and so on. For nine years in succession have I bred from young sows. I have had no cholera. In all I have lost but three hogs, or pigs old enough to wean, of my own raising. I have had no sow to eat her pigs; I have had no sow to lose all of a litter. I had one sow that had two pigs and lost one of them; the next lowest any one sow raised was four.

He says that a sow should not be bred younger than sixteen months old. I butchered a sow at that age three years ago that weighed, dressed, 360 pounds; she had raised me seven fine pigs, and her mother was less than nine months old when she was pigged.

Money is what we raise hogs for, and there is more money in breeding a sow once and then sending her to market, having pigs to come in the spring, than there is to keep the same sow and raise

fall pigs, which pays poor at best. I have my pigs to come in March or April, and in the fall I select my best sows to breed from. This makes my sows 10 to 12 months old. They usually weigh from 275 to 350 pounds, and not fat. I believe that a thrifty hog is the best hog to breed from, and unthrifty the poorest; that there is more thrift in a good young sow bred once than there is in an old sow bred twice in one year.

The corn which is almost assured was never better in this county than it is now.

W. W. MILLS.

Concordia, Kansas.

### Hogs for Small Farmers.

When we say "Small Farmers" we mean the average farmers—those whose landed possessions are something less than a county each. A man owning a quarter section of land and cultivating a part of it may be called a small farmer within the meaning of this article, and so may one who works 40, or 10, or 5 acres. We know many such and so does every one of our readers.

Many of our small farmers have not been under way long and have not means to supply themselves with a general assortment of different kinds of desirable stock. There are many who are only starting that have no stock. What we have to say in this applies to all, but it is intended more particularly for those who are cramped for means. They need every penny they have, and have no capital to invest at long range. They can make only very small investments, and they cannot afford to wait long for returns. To such we recommend the raising of hogs, and we do it because we believe that it is the most profitable branch of the stock business for such persons. Remember, we are not referring in any sense to the men who own great ranches of one thousand to forty thousand acres, and cannot tell how many animals they own.

We know of many cases to illustrate our idea, but will mention only one. A poor farmer bought a common sow and seven pigs to start on. In six months afterwards, and thenceforward, he had his own meat plentifully, and in two years he had some thirty good fattening hogs. The start cost him seven dollars. There is no other stock that could have been so profitable on so small a capital.

Any one may figure it out for himself. Start in spring with one good sow and, say five pigs—two males and three females. Let the young sows have pigs at the end of the first year, and twice the second year. The sows of the first litter would have pigs at the end of the second year. Making due allowance for ordinary losses, the stock at the end of the second year, even if the original sow be left out of the calculation, would be surprisingly large; and with her breeding right along, if none but the barrows were slaughtered, the number left might easily be fifty head. With ordinary and common success, a man can, with a very small start in hogs, make a good deal of money in a short time, three to five times as much the first few years as he can with any other kind of stock.

But there are other considerations connected with the subject. A man cannot raise hogs without feed. It is fortunate that hogs require so little feed. On a fresh place out on the open prairie it would be folly to undertake to raise many hogs; but even in such a case, it will not be difficult to take good care of one sow and her pigs. Three days work in the spring with a good team will prepare a productive garden of an acre from the raw prairie. First skim off the sod on a strip, say three feet wide; throw the sod out of the way, and afterwards use it in building

a fence or making a cave (out-door cellar.) Then plow through the middle of the strip a furrow six or eight inches deep; turn up another of equal depth, throwing the first dirt back into the first furrow. Two "rounds" will plow out the skimmed strip. Then take off another slice—one 2-inch furrow, of the sod, turning it into the deep furrow, and follow that with another 6 or 8-inch furrow of the clear ground. In this way continue until the garden is plowed. The sod will all be loose from the soil and will be buried under it, so as to be wholly out of the way ever afterwards. Then harrow the ground until it is well pulverized, and plant your seeds. That garden will soon supply your family with vegetables, leaving enough wastage for the sow and pigs through the hot weather. Instead of breaking ten or twenty acres in the usual skimming method and relying on sod corn, prepare half as much ground, and do it just as you did for the garden. You will have a crop of good corn if anybody has on old ground. One acre of good corn—say only 50 bushels, will fatten more hogs than you will have the first fall, and four acres will keep a team a year. Five acres of prairie ground, broken in the way we suggest, will go a long way in a new country and with a family just starting on wild land. If your place is older, your conveniences will be, or ought to be, better. But no matter how well one is situated precisely the same arguments apply so far as the profit in hog raising is concerned.

When a farmer is well along with his improvements, he is better situated to care for his animals, and to him the profits are still greater, because care has a great deal to do with success in stock raising of any kind. Rye, oats and clover, when young and growing vigorously, are all good feed for stock hogs, and will keep them growing and healthy without any grain feed at all. young corn, after it is three or four feet high, is good for growing hogs, and continues to improve as feed until the stalk becomes too hard to be eaten. Turnips, potatoes, pumpkins and squashes are good. Any kind of young grass is good, but those above mentioned are best for hogs. Orchard grass is next in value. Add to these a little old corn, or rye or oats, ground, with salt and plenty of clean water, and the hogs will grow and be fat enough for good meat at any time.

We have often heard it stated that it is not safe to risk hogs on a new place in Kansas, but we never believed the statement to be true. The energy needed to make a success of anything will dissipate that theory. A man ought to study his business, and work according to some energetic method. What profit is it, for instance, to rely upon 20 acres of sod corn when 5 acres properly prepared will produce more corn and better with less labor, and leave the soil in better condition for the next crop? Every farmer can keep, and ought to keep, hogs for profit. The number must depend on circumstances which are best known to the farmer himself; but it should never be so great as to interfere with their proper care. It is better to kill fat shoats and eat them as we do veal, than to let them grow up uncared for. Young pigs make excellent roasts.

The poor farmer needs hogs more than he needs any other kind of stock, for the reason that they will help him make money.

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.

A clergyman who preached to the prisoners in the jail at Lawrence, Mass., on Sunday last, said that they were the most interesting and appreciative audience he had had for two years.

Department of Immigration. The management of the A., T. & S. F. railway company, August 1, issued the following circular:

CIRCULAR NO. 85.

For the purpose of encouraging immigration and the greater development of the resources of the country tributary to this line, the Department of Immigration is hereby created.

Mr. C. B. Schmidt, heretofore European Agent, is appointed Commissioner of Immigration in charge of this Department, with headquarters at Topeka. Appointment to take effect this date.

J. F. GODDARD, Traffic Manager.

Approved: C. C. WHEELER, General Manager.

This is an excellent move in the right direction. It cannot but prove to be of great value to the people of Kansas. From a circular letter before us we learn that by far the greatest proportion of the company's land grant, which does not extend beyond the western line of Kansas, has been disposed of to actual settlers, and what remains of it is being sold very rapidly and without any very great effort on the part of the company; either to parties for stock raising on a large scale, or, in the agricultural districts, to individual settlers. It will not be long before the A., T. & S. F. R. company will have no more land to sell. Yet, throughout southern and western Kansas, within reach of the Santa Fe line, there are vast bodies of uncultivated land yet to be had from private parties and from the Government which, if settled, would add greatly to the wealth of the State and to the business of the railroad. There are also many farms in all stages of development for sale, and such properties are usually differently farmed, and would be a source of greater profit if in the hands of settlers who intended to make permanent homes of them.

The work of the new Department of Immigration, under the direction of Mr. C. B. Schmidt as Commissioner of Immigration, is to cover this broad field; and the many agents of the company in all parts of the civilized world will assist in calling the attention of the emigrating public to these opportunities. Beyond Kansas, in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, even in California and old Mexico, vast resources are to be developed, and much muscle, brains and money are needed to accomplish it. Here too, the A., T. & S. F. will be, with its dependencies, the chief promoter of the business; and the Department of Immigration is to go hand in hand with the General Passenger Department in the work of attracting, and to a certain extent directing these requisite elements.

This movement has special interest for the people along the line of the road; and it is to be hoped the press all along the line, the local authorities, corporations and private individuals who have properties to develop, will co-operate in the work by keeping in communication with the Commissioner of Immigration, whose headquarters at Topeka, by posting him up on the wants and attractions of their respective localities, and by furnishing any information he may require to do his work effectively.

Mr. Schmidt has for ten years been identified with the immigration work of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and has only recently returned from Europe where he spent most of three years establishing agencies and advertising his road. He has returned home with greatly enhanced facilities for successful work.

Wells' "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions,

An Athens (Ga.) man recently walked on the shadow of a lamp-post fifty yards under the impression that it was a sill of a bridge. When he got to the end, a friend had to lead him off.

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.

Cattle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle and Swine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR JERSEY RED PIGS, Write to EDGAR OGDEN, Eddyville Iowa.

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

FOR SALE on Lone Spring Ranch, Blue Rapids, Kansas, fine thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd dogs, for driving cattle or sheep. Jersey Red Swine from prize-winning animals. All spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars. Address H. P. GILCHRIST, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kansas.

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

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H. V. PUGSLEY.



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



E. COPELAND & SON, Douglass, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 18 lbs. 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

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

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

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G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

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

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

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

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

W. M. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White, Brown and Dominique Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for thirteen.

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

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

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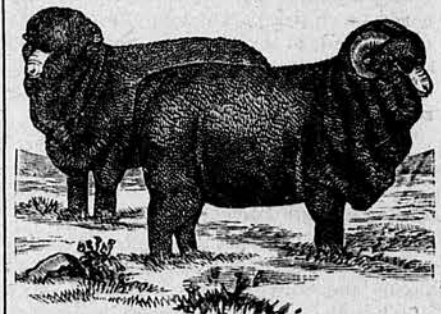
Established here in 1869. KEEPS ON HAND a full line of Nursery Stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum; Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Flowering Plants. Wanting to change location, will give very low figures to dealers or those wanting to plant largely, of the following: 75,000 2-year-old apple—best varieties, 4,000 3-year-olds; 30,000 1-year-old Concord vines; 50,000 Turner Raspberry 25,000 Pie-plant; 25,000 Blackberry. For particulars write or send for catalogue. W. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

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

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

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

ST. CLOUD Merino Stock Farm.



R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.,

Breeds and has always for sale the very best strains of

Vermont Merino Sheep.

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

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

## Correspondence.

### Letter From Pawnee County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Still the fine growing weather continues; rain every few days, and the ground is in splendid condition for plowing. Weeds are also doing their utmost. Threshing is in full blast, and wheat and rye are turning out a good average crop. Low prices are complained of, but people must have something to complain about. When have we ever seen the best prices for any product at the time of its harvest, especially when the article is abundant? I have made a trip through Hodgeman and Ness counties the first of this week, and find Ness especially nearly deserted of its former inhabitants, and I am of the opinion that a few more could be spared without lessening the agricultural productions of the county. Grass and weeds are looking splendidly; corn not quite so well, principally owing to the lack of cultivation in the proper season, and that I find to be the fruitful cause of nineteen-twentieths of the failures wherever I go. This slipshod, lazy man's farming never did and never will succeed in this or any other country. I have seen but very few crops of any description that were properly put in and properly attended but what bids fair to make an average yield.

I have had a fair test of lazy man's farming on our place this season, and the difference between work and loafing is quite plainly demonstrated already. When I arrived home on the 18th of July, I found little else than weeds, sunflowers and sand grass thickly inhabited with large yellow grasshoppers which had destroyed most of the crop, and many of my trees. But with the aid of 2,000 sheep and a good man with plow, roller, cultivator and harrow, we have destroyed hoppers, demolished the weeds and sunflowers, and the crops and trees are putting on a new growth and doing finely. One month or two weeks more and my crops would have been numbered with the rest of the failures so common in this portion of Kansas, and that with a full grown man at \$20 per month, and a fine large team of three animals with an abundance of feed and tools.

I find that the sheep do not eat the green sorghum, and when it is thin they completely clean out the weeds and pad down the earth which prevents its drying out. Weeds make good feed for sheep, but rather expensive to the owner. Many have tried the mixed farming of weeds and crop, but generally fail in a paying crop of either; still experience does not profit them anything.

Stock of all kinds are looking better than we can expect them to look next February and March, especially if they are expected to go through on the ranges without plenty of feed as many are preparing to do. Winter grass is bound to be a poor quality this winter, especially if our rains and growing weather continues as it is likely to do, and the trade in pelts and hides will be brisk another spring if not so profitable to the producer; and those who risk the winter without preparing feed will curse Kansas and the stock trade as usual. I have sown 15 acres of sorghum in the last week of July. It is all up and doing finely. I take no stock in shallow plowing or putting in a crop without pulverizing and rolling my ground, with proper attention after it is in, and I have not lost a crop or part of a crop from drought or hot winds in seven years. Grasshoppers and chinch bugs do far more damage when there are grass and weeds for them to burrow in.

Larned, August 4.

### Raising Mules.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In the first place get the number of mares you want or are able to keep. get good mares and sure breeders; then get you a number one good jack, a sure foal-getter. Have your jack in good condition when spring opens; then commence breeding. Give the business close attention so that none of your mares miss; for every one that misses is one hundred dollars out of your pocket. The young mules must be kept thrifty; let them suck about six months, and then feed them the best feed until grass comes in spring.

Welda, Anderson Co., Kas.

### Letter From Osage County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The Kansas granger wears a smile on his face that conveys his prosperity better than the pen can describe it. Last year we had a larger wheat crop, and some previous years had a heavier corn crop; yet, taking all the crops as a whole, Kansas never yielded a better average than this year. Wheat is yielding better than the estimate previous to harvest; oats are the best ever raised; corn will be a good average crop; grass is good; stock is doing well, no disease among them that I know of; potatoes will be a fair crop. Every product of the farmer brings a fair price except corn.

Farmers should quit the practice of raising corn for eastern market. We should sow more tame grasses and reduce the corn area till the home market will require all surplus corn. Fruit stands about 70 compared with a full crop. The quality will be first-class. Every man that wants to work can easily find employment at good wages. What more do the Kansas farmers want except the enforcement of the prohibitory law as well as the law against theft? The farmers propose to accomplish this and they will not stop till it is accomplished.

Perhaps there will not be as large an attendance at the State Fair this fall as there was last year, yet a very large number that attended last year did not contribute to the finances, nor did they go there to see the fine stock or grain, but they went to the Soldiers' Reunion. Many went to see Blaine and hear him speak. This year it will be different. Those that do go will contribute to the finances; and in the second place they will go to see the fair. I find by inquiry that many farmers and stock men from this county propose to visit the State Fair for the purpose of examining and comparing different breeds of stock and make purchases of breeding animals.

H. WARD.

### From Pottawatomie County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Harvest being over, threshing is well under way, and it is with a feeling of satisfaction that we note the happy expression with which the industrious farmers' face beams as he counts his bushels; so much greater is the yield of all kinds of grain than was even hoped for; The quality, too, is better than for several years. Oats, especially, are very heavy to the measure.

The prospect for corn, with the aid of the late rains was never better than now. All fields that were reasonably well tilled look very flattering. Much old corn that has been kept in store till the new crop should have been certain, is now being shipped. In fact, more corn has left this point during the past two weeks than for any like period this season.

Fruit of all kinds, except peaches will be abundant. The berry crop was very large. This fruit crop has had the effect of inducing many to plant fruit trees and shrubbery, and nursery agents are reaping a rich harvest for fall delivery.

One custom, and one to be approved of, is apparently gaining ground among the farmers—that of plowing stubble fields as soon as the crop is off. By close observance we have found this method to be the means of largely increasing the yield of the crop following. Besides giving the atmosphere an opportunity to act on the soil, which it is conceded must needs be, it has the effect of killing all weeds which spring up after harvesting the crop, thus preventing their seeding the ground.

Haying has commenced, and a superior article is being secured. Good hay can be made on the high prairie, and in the event of continued good weather a large tonnage will be put up.

Onaga, Kas.

## Horticulture.

### Budding Trees Again.

Our correspondent H. H., has some seedling peach trees that he wishes to bud from good varieties, and asks about mode, time, etc.

Do your budding near the ground and on the side where the bark is smoothest and most lively looking, and when the tree is transplanted set it so that the bud will be on the south side. This

is to give greater strength as against southerly winds in summer. If the tree is to remain in the place it occupies when budded, then put the bud on the south side.

The bud to be used is taken from the branch by slipping a sharp knife-blade under it from the upper or outer end toward the trunk. Start the blade in a little beyond the bud, say  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch; slide it under the bud deep enough to take a thin slice of wood; run it about  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch below the bud. The slip, (bud) will be about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch long. Cut off the upper point of the slip (where the blade first entered the bark) straight across, so as to form a shoulder, straight and smooth. Now, with the same blade, cut a slit up and down in the bark where the slip is to be inserted. Make the slit about an inch long. Cut cleanly through the bark the whole length. Then cut directly across this slit, and near the upper end of it, a slit, say  $\frac{1}{4}$  an inch long. Raise the lower lips at the cross carefully, and slide the lower end of the slip under them until the shoulder drops neatly down against the bark at the upper side of the cross cut. See that the two barks come properly together. Then lay the lips down against the slip and bind them with woolen yarn.

Some persons apply a little tar, tallow or grafting wax to the wound, but we have never done so. Bees wax and tallow melted together, make a good composition for the purpose, but it is doubtful whether it does any good.

We suppose that budding may be successfully performed any time this month if the trees to be budded are still in good growing condition.

It may be well to save some good branches containing buds for use in spring in case of any of those placed now do not grow. There is no difficulty in knowing whether they live. Their appearance will show for itself.

Those branches to be saved are cut in pieces, say six or eight inches long. Put them together in a bundle, and bury them in moist sand in a box. Place the box in a cool place till the trees to be budded show growth in the spring. Then take out the buried branches and bud again the same as you did in August.

The cuttings should be kept slightly moist with an occasional sprinkling of the sand with water—just moist enough to preserve the natural moisture of the twig.

For information about fine Thoroughbred Merino Rams, address BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Topeka.

The cream of many a man's experience is obtained from spilled milk.

"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.

## SHEEP FOR SALE.

Any number of Sheep, from one to a thousand or more. Are GRADED MERINOS. Original stock from Michigan. To reduce stock. Will dispose of Sheep at any age—Lambs, Yearlings or Older Sheep. Are all Ewes above 2 years. Will rent land and furnish sheds, corrals, etc., to responsible parties. Persons interested should make immediate application, as now is the time to make good hay and prepare for winter. Address ABTEKETA RANCH, Mission Creek, Nebraska.

## FOR SALE.

I have about 200 Thoroughbred MERINO SHEEP, including 52 one and two-year-old Rams, at my stock farm in Jefferson county, Kansas. The flock clipped an average fleece of 11 pounds—a few days over eleven months growth. For particulars address WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kansas.

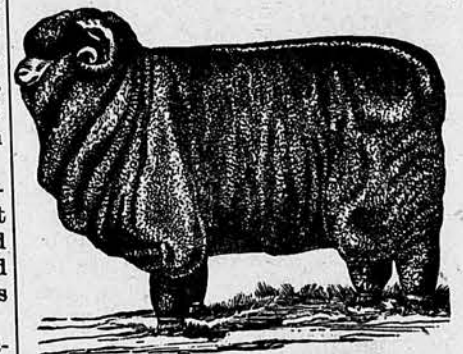
## 2,000 MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE.

For Sale my entire flock in Osage county, consisting of 20 Merino Bucks, 400 April Lambs, 400 Wethers and 1,200 Ewes, which is the produce and the original flock that I brought from Ohio. The flock is healthy and heavy shearers, the clip of 1893 averaging nearly 6 pounds of cleansed wool. Write at once for particulars and prices to W. D. MINER, Burlingame, Kansas.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,  
HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,  
And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES,  
WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, Imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-ANZA No. 889—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.



STUBBY 440—21 fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.; 5th, 31 1/2.

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



R. T. McCulley & Bro.,  
Lee's Summit, Mo.,  
Breeder of Pure  
Spanish Merino  
SHEEP.

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

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

## 500 SHEEP At Auction.

At our sheep ranch, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Skiddy, (Camden), Morris county, Kas.

Tuesday, August 21st, 1893,

125 wethers, 3 Merino bucks, 50 lambs, 1 Cotswold buck, balance young ewes 1 and 2 years old. All are in good condition, and nearly fit for butchering. Sale positive and without reserve. Sale to open at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms cash.

CHAS. G. PHILLIPS & BRO.  
J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—350 Missouri Ewes and 7 Merino Bucks. Will trade for other property. C. C. GARDNER, Wakarusa, Kansas.

## BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

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

STOCK RANGES OF ANY SIZE a specialty. The largest County, with no Debt. Magnificent Range and Short Winters. For information or price lists, address EL DORADO (Butler Co.), Kansas.

TAKE The World Watch Stationery Packaging is the fastest selling article in the market.—Contains 10 sheets note Paper 10 Envelopes, Pencil, Pen Holder, Pen, and a handsome piece of Jewelry. Retail price 25 cents. Four dozen for \$3.00. A watch guaranteed with every four dozen you order. For 25 Cents in one or two cent postage stamps, we will send a complete sample package, with elegant Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons, Gold Plated Studs, Gold Plated Collar Buttons, Handsome Watch Chain, Gold Plated Ring and elegant Scarf Pin. Register large amounts. 48 Page Illustrated Catalogue of Guns, Self-cocking Revolvers, Telescopes, Spy Glasses, Watches, Accordions, Violins, Orphanettes, &c. free. Write at once to World Manufacturing Co. 125 Nassau Street New York

NOTICE Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

Merinos at Independence, Missouri.  
 Editor Kansas Farmer:  
 Messrs. Samuel Jewett & Son have out a neat catalogue of their Merino sheep. Most of the facts it contains were drawn from records and accounts, and are so weighty that many of them will doubtless find their way into the permanent history of sheep husbandry of the world. Should Mr. Jewett quit the sheep business to-day he would be secure in the allotment of a place among the first half dozen foremost sheep men of whom we have any knowledge, and it is safe to predict that ten years more of the kind of work he has been doing during his very active life will put him out to the front to stand there alone as the great improver. Having produced "Stubby," his fame is secure, and his lasting monument will be the gratitude of his race for having done so. There has never before been another "Stubby," and until the centuries produce a second, no one will appear to claim of Mr. Jewett a part of his laurels. Messrs. Jewett are in every sense of the word specialists, consequently success with them was a sure thing.

"We entered the business (sheep) believing we could succeed on two conditions: 1st, if we kept good stock; 2d, if we satisfied our customers." These two conditions have been taken care of. The records below show the quality of their stock, and their customers are satisfied. Almost as much praise as the average sheep man wants for his sheep is to be able to say "This is a Jewett sheep."

|                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| In 1874, 8 breeding ewes averaged | 20 lbs. 3 oz.      |
| In 1875, 10 "                     | 18 lbs. 6 4 5 oz.  |
| In 1876, 32 "                     | 19 lbs. 11 over.   |
| In 1879, 17 "                     | 17 lbs. 12 oz.     |
| In 1880, 9 "                      | 18 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.  |
| In 1881, 28 "                     | 18 lbs. 4 over.    |
| In 1883, 24 "                     | 18 lbs. 13 1/2 oz. |

The ewe, Favorite No. 17, brought from Vermont when Mr. Jewett moved to Missouri, won in her time seventeen first prizes and seven sweepstakes. No. 48 (ewe) shorn by Mr. A. B. Matthews, on the public square, Kansas City, clipped 26 1/2 lbs.; No. 57, 25 1/2 lbs.; No. 554, 29 1/4 lbs.; No. 184, 23 lbs.; No. 123, 22 1/2 lbs.; No. 143, 22 5-32 lbs. Besides the above, 14 ewes are found to have shorn 21 lbs. and over, and 17, 20 lbs. and over. Some heavy shearing done this spring at Sedalia is not yet reported, and consequently not included in the above.

An examination of dates shows that while Mr. Jewett has been raising and shearing sheep in Missouri since 1869, his records reach back only to 1874. As his average for that year is highest in the list, it may be assumed that these heavy shearers are not a new invention, and that his stock is down deep in heavy-shearing blood. He is of the opinion that he has owned two rams that could have beaten 40-pound fleeces if they had been cared for as shearers, viz: "Matchless," who twice made 33 lbs., and "Greasy," who, while making his 36 1/2-lb. fleece, received only flock care among about 150 other rams he wintered with, and where he remained till caught up to start for Sedalia to be shorn by the Wool-growers' Association. 117 Matchless, bred by Mr. J., sire Golden Fleece 432, by Doty Ram 134, dam by Buck Mountain 433, etc., made under the most adverse circumstances the best average on record by scoring 30 lbs. 1 1/2 oz. for nine consecutive fleeces, including his lamb fleece. 527, Matchless 2d, gave 31 11-16 lbs. for second fleece, and 35 1/2 lbs. for third fleece, at Sedalia, 1882. 180, Greasy, 36 1/4 lbs., at Sedalia, 1881. 274, Vermont Wrinkly, sire of Stubby, 31 1/4 lbs. 120, Silverhorns, by Eureka 4th, by Eureka 3d 223, gave 28 lbs. 7 oz. It cleansed 7 3/4 lbs. and sold for \$6. He was sold in the fall of 1882 to Mr. G. A. Horle, San Antonio, Texas, for \$500. 695, Woolly Head 2d, by Golden Fleece 432, by Doty Ram 134, etc., has never been beaten in the show ring. He took sweepstakes at Bismarck and Topeka in 1882. He has just been sold to H. B. Clark, Ellsworth, Kansas, for \$500. 432, Golden Fleece, clipped at Sedalia 31 1/4 lbs. Stubby 440, by Vermont Wrinkly 274, dam 44 by Eureka 3d, 223 by Silverhorns, g. d. Atwood ewe by Rockwell's Eureka 58, g. g. d. Atwood ewe bred by P.

Elitharp. He has been shorn four years in public, as follows: Second fleece, 29 lbs.; third fleece, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; fourth, 29 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.; fifth, 31 1/2 lbs. With five of his lambs he has taken three first prizes. A half interest in him has recently been sold to H. V. Pugsley, of Plattsbrg, Mo., for \$500.

I have intentionally given what might seem an over-abundance of these splendid records for the purpose of convincing your readers that there is, in this flock, no lack of very desirable stock. After the sale of about 150 breeding ewes during the last year there still remain about 200 for next year's use. The list of rams for the season's trade consists of 75 home-bred yearlings and 300 choice Vermont rams. "Of these 100 are as fine as can be found in any flock or place. The quality is unsurpassed."

As to fairness in dealing, I quote verbatim: "We guarantee satisfaction—not merely to induce sales, but as a fundamental principle in our business. Stock shipped by us not giving satisfaction on arrival may be returned at our expense. We refund the money. Satisfaction or No Trade."

All these are facts which breeders should possess, and I know of no better medium for transmitting them than the good, solid, old KANSAS FARMER. L. L. SEILER. Osborn, Mo.

A brave and faithful guardian of our homes and property rescued from imminent peril.

A VERY popular and well-known member of our police force, who has performed duty twelve years at the Union R.R. Depot, on Exchange Place, in Providence, R. I., gives his unsolicited testimony. Hear him:—

"I have been dreadfully troubled with disease of the Kidneys and Liver during the past six months; at times I was so severely afflicted that I was unable to stand on my feet, as my feet and lower parts of my legs were very badly swollen; my urinary organs were in a dreadful condition, my blood was in a wretched state, and it had become so impoverished and circulated so poorly that my hands and feet would be cold and numb and so white as to appear lifeless. I could not rest nights, but was so distressed all over that I could not lie still in bed, but would keep turning and rolling from one side to the other all night, so that I would feel more tired and exhausted in the morning than when I went to bed. My condition became so serious that I was obliged to stop work, and for thirty days I was unable to be on duty. I consulted the best doctors, and tried the numerous medicines and so-called cures, but rapidly grew worse, and was in a sad condition every way when a long-time valued friend of mine, prominent in this city in a large express company, urged me to try Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of wonderful cures effected by it. Upon his representation I obtained two bottles of the Remedy and commenced taking it as directed, and greatly to my surprise in less than twenty-four hours I commenced to feel relieved. I was in an awful condition when I began to take the Remedy, and had no faith in it; therefore, when I found almost immediate relief, even in one day's use of it, my heart was made glad, and I assure you I continued to take the Remedy and to improve constantly from day to day. I took it with me on my trip to Maine, for I was bound to have it with me all the time, and the result is that I improved speedily all the time I was away; and ever since my arrival home, which was several weeks ago, I have been on duty every day. I feel first-rate, and the swelling of hand, feet, and legs have disappeared, and the terrible back-ache, which used to bother me more than all the rest, troubles me no more, and I sleep splendidly nights, and surely have very excellent and forcible reasons for speaking in praise of Hunt's Remedy, for it has made a new man of me. I don't know what I should have done without Hunt's Remedy; it is the best medicine that I ever took, and I very gladly recommend it to all who are afflicted with Kidney or Liver disease, or diseases of the Urinary organs. Respectfully,  
 ISAAC W. FAIRBROTHER."

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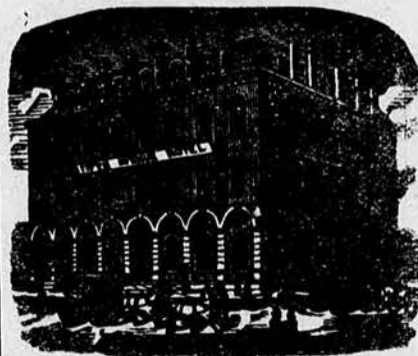
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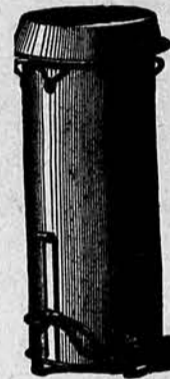
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And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved himself a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keillor Photograph 3561, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.

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

## Ladies' Department.

### The Old Printer.

A printer stood at his "case" one night,  
(And a very "hard case" was his'n),  
And the weary sight was dim as the light,  
Of the lamp in his dusty prison;  
The wintry winds were howling without,  
And the snow falling thick and fast;  
But the printer, I trow, shook his locks of  
snow,  
And laughed at the fleeting blast;  
He watched the clock as the hands crept  
round,  
Keeping time with his snail-like tick,  
As he gathered the type with a weary click,  
In his old rust-eaten "stick."

His hair was as white as the fallen snow—  
And silently, day by day,  
He beheld them with grief, like the Autumn  
leaf,  
One by one "passing away."  
Time had cut with its plough furrows deep  
in his brow,  
His cheek was fevered and thin,  
And his long "Roman" nose could almost  
repose  
Its head on his gray-bearded chin;  
And with fingers long, as the hours stole on,  
Keeping time with the clock's dull tick,  
He gathered the type with a weary click,  
In his old rust-eaten "stick."

For many long years, through joy, through  
tears,  
That old printer's time "battered-face,"  
Ghostly and lean, night and morn had been  
seen,  
Earnestly bent o'er the "chase."  
In a few years more death will "lock up his  
form,"  
And "put it to press" in the mould;  
And a "stone" on the spot where they lay  
him to rest  
Will tell us his name, and how old—  
And his comrades will light the old lamp by  
the "case,"  
And list to the clock's dull tick,  
As they "set up" his death with a solemn  
click,  
In his old rust-eaten "stick." —*Ex.*

Delicate lambrequins for your guest chamber may be made at odd moments of the popular and pretty darned net. Trim the edges with lace and line with a colored silesia, which is pretty and in harmony with its environment.

If you are afraid that your yeast cakes are a little stale, put one of them in a cup of warm water with a good pinch of hops; let this stand for an hour or so before using; it will have an excellent effect on the yeast and will insure good bread.

A table scarf that is tasteful and quite inexpensive is made of dark green felt. It should be about half a yard wide; have it pinked on the edge, and on each end put a strip of silk patchwork, familiarly called "crazy patchwork." Have this strip about one-quarter of a yard deep. Make fringe of the felt, cut in very narrow strips, and six inches deep. Each edge of the silk patchwork should be feather-stitched.

**HOW TO PICKLE YOUNG GREEN CORN.**—Use the unripe ears of corn when they are about three inches long; remove the husk and silk, and put the corn in glass or earthen jars; put a red or green pepper, and three or four small onions in each quart jar; pour in sufficient cold vinegar to fill the jars, and seal them air-tight. Wide-mouthed glass bottles may be used, and after they are cooked they can be sealed with the sealing-wax for bottles, for which a recipe is given below.

An ingenious woman wished that she had a lace bed-spread, but did not see her way clear to buying one with pillow covers to match, so she took a new lace curtain that had never been used, and put it on the bed to try the effect. The curtain was scalloped on one end and on both sides, and in width it was exactly right. It reached just to the edge of the bed, and did not hang over more than two inches on each side. Under it was a pretty silk quilt, which answered every description of a lining. The other curtain was folded lengthwise, and covered the pillows; it was finished on the top with a broad handsome bow, and one not in the secret would have never known but it was the latest style of lace bed spread, the effect was so pretty

### Another Deluded Girl.

The following, taken from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is one among many cases happening almost daily, which not only proves that truth is stranger than fiction, but is, also, one more lesson to teach girls the necessity of prudence, and of paying due attention to their mothers' advice, so long, at least as the mothers remain true to themselves and their holy relation of motherhood.

Another young lady of this city, deluded by the glamour of the stage, has shared part of the bitter experience that generally falls to the lot of stage-struck girls. More fortunate than some, however, she has escaped unscathed, and returned to her home, no doubt a happier and a wiser girl. The following dispatch, received last night, tells part of her story:

NEW YORK, August 7.—Miss Alice Gilmore, a handsome young girl of 17, the daughter of Mrs. Hattie Gilmore, a widow living at No. 113 North Twelfth street, St. Louis, started from Jersey City to-night to return to her home from which she ran away about three months ago. Early in the month of May Miss Gilmore and her intimate friend, Miss Viola Mitchell, aged 18, ran away from St. Louis and went to Chicago to compete in a contest of beauty which they saw advertised in a Chicago paper. The contest was held in Brandenburg's Museum, and at the end of two weeks the first prize, \$150, was awarded to Miss Mitchell. From Chicago the two girls went to Pittsburg, Pa., when they entered into a similar contest, and the first prize was again awarded to Miss Mitchell. Elated with their success, the girls determined to try their fortune in New York, and on reaching the metropolis they engaged a room in Bleecker street. A few days ago, Miss Mitchell, who had begun to receive attentions from a young man, informed Miss Gilmore that she would have to vacate the room, and that she had better go home. So Miss Gilmore, who had neither money nor friends,

### WAS CAST ADRIET

in a strange place. With rare good fortune the girl avoided the traps set for such as she in this city, and made her way to Jersey City, where she confided the story of her bitter experience to a Mrs. Kane, a dress-maker, who lives at No. 54 Montgomery street, and with whom she had become acquainted. Mrs. Kane conducted her to police headquarters and told her story to Chief of Police Murphy, who telegraphed to St. Louis and learned that the girl's story about running away from home with Miss Mitchell was true. He then put himself in communication with Mrs. Gilmore, and on ascertaining that she was unable to send for her daughter he confided the facts of the case to George W. Clerihew, who is noted for his benevolence, and who paid the girl's fare.

### THE MOTHER'S STORY.

Upon the receipt of this telegram a reporter called upon Mrs. Gilmore. The lady, though living with several children in a third-story back tenement room, has evidently, as she herself says, seen better days, and is a woman of education and refinement. She in the main confirmed the above story and told additional facts. Last winter her daughter answered an advertisement in a daily paper calling for an intelligent, good looking girl to receive a musical education free. Out of a hundred, so she was informed, she was selected, and Prof. Williams, an elderly man, began to give her instruction, telling her that he intended to put a troupe on the stage. The mother constantly opposed the idea of her daughter becoming even a first-class actress, but the daughter was infatuated with it, and although dutiful in other respects would not submit to her mother's will in this regard. Meanwhile Viola Mitchell, who is the daughter of well-to-do parents, began to take similar lessons, and the old professor informed both that he would send them to Chicago. Viola was accompanied to the Union depot by her parents, took the train for Chicago, went through the tunnel, got out at East St. Louis, returned to this side, and took up her residence on Locust street. Another girl informed her parents of it, and Williams learning that Mr. Mitchell was looking for him very earnestly, raised the money and

### SHIPPED THE TWO GIRLS

to Chicago, Viola having induced Alice to accompany her. There they found that there was no theatrical troupe for them to

engage in and they drifted into the beauty show. Alice kept up correspondence with her mother, and informed her that she was receiving \$8 a week and expenses paid. After two weeks' exhibition there they gave another during two weeks at Pittsburg. Thence, she wrote, they were sent on to New York, and then the tone of her letters began to change and exhibit despondency, though she would not tell the straits to which she was reduced. Though her mother constantly inquired, she would never say a word concerning the Mitchell girl. Last Friday Mrs. Gilmore was startled by the dispatch asking if she had a daughter Alice and if the girl had left home. She telegraphed back the facts, and Sunday she received the second dispatch calling for money to pay her daughter's way back. Mrs. Gilmore endeavored but unsuccessfully to raise the amount; she was advised besides that some swindler might have learned her name and address and was trying to obtain money under false pretences. She accordingly telegraphed back that she was unable to comply with the request, and determined to patiently await the result. She was overjoyed by the news brought her by the reporter that her daughter was even then on her way home.

### Letter From "Virginia."

I was sorry to see Aunt Polly alone in the L. D., so I have come to keep her company. I expect to profit by her suggestions about plums. I can endorse Maggie's way of canning fruit; I never take the trouble to put glass cans in water before filling, only to rinse them. Our family is large, so I always use half gallon jars, usually fill two at a time; and instead of wrapping with a wet towel, as Mrs. Todd, I lay a folded paper on the stove hearth and set the jars on it; then with a large spoon or small dipper I dip first in one, then in the other; when full, shake well and have the juice to cover the fruit. Then with a wet cloth wipe the mouth of the jar, put on the rubber band, screw on the top and set where the air will not strike them. In a day or two I usually have a stronger hand than mine to turn the top down to be sure it is airtight, and then put them anywhere most convenient. I find the dining room, cellar, or dark closet all the same, so they don't freeze.

I am sorry the FARMER is down on Mother Hubbards. If they are comfortable for children why not be comfortable ourselves. I feel so easy and comfortable in mine that I wear it with a good grace, although one of my sons threatened to tie a rope around me, while another remarked—"Why, ma, you look like a load of hay, but certainly very comfortable," and so I do feel very comfortable while I write, in my Mother Hubbard, and feel myself justified in anything that gives me comfort.

In an old number, Mrs. D. B. C. says she would like to vote for a law to compel mothers to lengthen their children's dresses. Now I want to know whether she has any little girls; if so, how does she dress them?

Do any of you have trouble with tomatoes, the blows dropping off? I find great benefit in cutting back the vines, both in bearing and early ripening.

A delicious pickle for present use: Take ripe tomatoes; scale and slip the skins off; cover with vinegar well flavored with allspice or cloves; salt and pepper.

### VIRGINIA.

If Virginia will look at that Mother Hubbard item again, she will see that it was written by a woman, and that it was taken from one of our exchanges. The FARMER is not opposed to any kind of dress for woman or for man that is comfortable. Fashion is a soulless, conscienceless, tasteless, remorseless tyrant. People torture themselves daily, and many of them hourly, for fashion's sake. Children are made to suffer untold pains because of the endless and relentless demands of fashion. It does us good to see a sensible woman rebel against this thralldom. Much of the dressing of today is not only absurd and without taste or symmetry, but it is uncomfortable to the wearer and offensive to the disinterested looker on. If people in matters of dress would study comfort, neatness and the approval of those nearest to them instead of fashion's monstrosities and the whims of milliners and tailors, they would be vastly more comfortable, and the next generation of children would be more healthy and intelligent.—EDITOR K. F.]

### 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.

The museum at Reading, England, contains among its curiosities a bride formerly used to stop the mouths of scolding women in that town. There is a tradition that it was an effective instrument.

There are nearly one hundred persons in Gloucester, King, Queen and King Henry counties, in Virginia, between the ages of 80 and 100 years, who are in good health and of sound mind. These persons are all natives.

### Ladies

Afflicted with weaknesses peculiar to their sex will find in Lels' Dandelion Tonic a genuine friend. If it be taken persistently in small doses it will effect a permanent cure. It contains the phosphates, iron and other tonic and nutritive principles, the lack of which in the system causes female diseases.

A new French gun is twenty-nine feet six inches long, weighs fifty tons, and cost \$120,000. It is wire-bound, and is expected to put a ball through fifteen inches of armor, heavier than any on our monitors, at a distance of seven and a half miles.

Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures every kind of humor, from the common pimple or eruption to the worst scrofula.

Four to six bottles cure salt-rheum or tetter. One to five bottles cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to four bottles clear the system of boils, carbuncles, and sores. Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or running ulcers and the worst scrofula.

By druggists, and in half dozen and dozen lots at great discount.

At the recent sale of highly bred young horses at Louisville, Ky., fifty seven head were sold for an aggregate of \$26,645, an average of \$467.80 per head.

### 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.

A bill has just passed the Legislature in New Jersey making pool selling on horse races in that State a crime punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars and one year's imprisonment.

Of the crop of 1882, Fulton, Ky., dealers had received up to April 4, 710,000 pounds of tobacco, 35,838 bushels of corn, 52,769 bushels of wheat, and 1,400 bales of cotton.

### By Universal Accord,

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

For sale by all druggists.

## The Young Folks.

### Different Points of View.

Saith the white owl to the martin folk,  
In the belfry tower so grim and gray:  
"Why do they deafen us with these bells?  
Is any one dead or born to-day?"

A martin peeped over the rim of its nest,  
And answered crossly: "Why, ain't you  
heard  
That an heir has come to the great estate?"  
"I 'aven't," the owl said, "pon my word."

"Are men born so, with that white cockade?"  
Said the little field mouse to the old brown  
rat;  
"Why, you silly child," the sage replied,  
"This is the bridegroom—they know him  
by that."

Saith the snail so snug in his dappled shell,  
Slowly stretching one cautious horn,  
As the beetle was hurrying by so brisk,  
Much to his snailship's inward scorn;

"Why does that creature ride by so fast?  
Has a fire broke out, to the east or west?"  
"Your grace, he rides to the wedding feast."  
"Let thie madman go. What I want's  
rest."

The swallows around the woodman skim-  
med,  
Poising and turning on flashing wing;  
One said: "How liveth this lump of earth  
In the air, he can neither soar nor spring?"

"Over the meadows we sweep and dart,  
Down with the flowers, or up in the skies;  
While these poor lumberers toil and slave,  
Half starved, for how can they catch their  
flies?"

Quoth the dry-rot worm to his artisans  
In the carpenter's shop as they bored  
away:  
"Hark to the sound of the saw and file!  
What are these creatures at work at—say?"

From his covered passage a worm looked  
out,  
And eyed the beings so busy o'erhead:  
"I scarcely know, my lord; but I think  
They're making a box to bury their dead!"

Says a butterfly, with his wings of blue  
All in a flutter of careless joy,  
As he talks to a dragon-fly over a flower;  
"Ours is a life, sir, with no alloy."

"What are those black things, row and row,  
Winding along by the new-mown hay?"  
"That is a funeral," says the fly;  
"The carpenter buries his son to-day."

—L. P. Hervey.

### How Car Wheels are Made.

The most important difference between a car wheel and any ordinary machine or apparatus made of cast iron, is the fact that the "tread" of the wheel, viz., that part which runs on the rail, is quite different in character from the "plate" or main body, though cast from the same metal in one pouring. The tread or rim is actually harder than the finest steel, thus enabling it to resist not only the wear upon the steel rail, but the still more destructive grip of the brakes, and its average "life" is not far from 150,000 miles of service. The process by which the hardening of the tread is produced is called "chilling," and is somewhat analogous to the "tempering" of steel. A mold is made in sand from a wooden pattern, the moist sand is pressed by the molder against both sides of the pattern with a hand rammer, and it is then sufficiently tenacious to enable the pattern to be carefully removed without destroying the mold; this "sand mold" is enclosed in a ring made of iron called the "chill mold," whose internal face has been previously turned upon a lathe to form the tread and flange of the wheel; numerous air passages, or vents are made through the sand with a long needle to permit the gentle escape of highly explosive gasses which are formed when the molten iron is running into the mold; the stream of glowing fluid iron quickly fills the hollow space between the upper and lower sides of the sand mold, and running to the eye, comes in contact with the iron ring, or chill mold. This being a much better conductor of heat than the sand mold, chills the rim of the casting, not only congealing the iron instantly, but causing it to crystalize, (to a depth of about half an inch) in beautiful parallel filaments, as white as silver and nearly as

hard as diamond. The portion of the wheel forming the plate or sides cools more slowly, is not "chilled," and its texture is the same as that of ordinary cast iron. If the wheel is made of a mixture of iron which is too highly sensitive to the chilling influence, it will be too brittle for safety and too hard to permit of boring the hole in the hub into which the axle is to be fitted. If, on the other hand, the metal does not possess sufficient chilling property, the tread of the wheel is too soft and soon becomes flattened by its incessant pounding upon the rail, and then the wheel is useless. The margin between these extremes is very small, and it is the daily aim of the wheel-maker to steer between this Scylla and Charybdis.

It must not be supposed that all irons possess this chilling property, for it is a comparatively rare one, and little is known, even among the most expert iron masters, of the causes which produce it. Very recently some light has been thrown upon the subject by the aid of chemical analysis, and scientific investigation will doubtless reveal still more clearly what is yet but dimly seen. Pig iron is not a simple substance, but is in reality an alloy composed of at least half a dozen different elements, each one of which helps to stamp its character upon the metal. It has been found, for example that the substance, silicon, which is always present in pig iron, exerts an extraordinary influence upon its chilling power, and a variation of less than 1 per cent. of silicon is sufficient to make or mar a car wheel; indeed, it has happened that an entire day's work of several hundred men has been spoiled by an excess of one-half of 1 per cent of this substance creeping undetected into the mixture. The method of analyzing the iron to ascertain the proportion of carbon, phosphorus, manganese, sulphur and silicon which it contains is too complicated to admit of a general description; suffice it to say that a few grains of a sample are reduced to fine powder, weighed upon an extremely sensitive balance, treated with acids and other "re-agent," or tests, by which means each element is separated from its partners, and its weight is ascertained. In a wheel foundry the iron is commonly melted in a large furnace called a cupola, capable of melting fifty or more tons a day. Anthracite coal is used, and a strong blast of air from a pumping engine creates an intense heat. As the iron melts it collects in a pool at the bottom of the furnace, from which it is drawn in an immense ladle or cauldron, sometimes holding fifteen or twenty tons. From this it flows into smaller ladles, holding just sufficient molten iron to make one large wheel.

Great skill is required in pouring the iron into the mold. It must be just the right temperature and it must be allowed to run into the mold with just the right force; otherwise a bad casting is the inevitable result. After the wheels are taken out from the molds they require to be thoroughly annealed as they are subjected to an immense strain due to the more rapid cooling of the chilled tread. For this purpose they are either put into pits previously heated or buried in hot sand, where they are allowed to remain for several days. In this way the molecules (or smallest particles) of the metal gradually arrange themselves in new positions and the strain is entirely removed. The sand which adheres to the wheel is then brushed off, and the wheel tested for strength by heavy blows with a sledge-hammer, and for hardness on the tread by chipping with a highly-tempered cold-chisel. In this way any "soft spots" may be readily detected and the wheel accordingly condemned. There are, in fact, no less than twenty-seven distinct "diseases," so to speak, which a car-wheel is liable to contract in the course of its manufacture, and it must pass a rigid inspection in the quarantine or "cleaning shop" before it receives the required guarantee of its maker that it is "free from all defects."

Finally, having obtained a clean bill of health from the inspector, the wheel passes to the machine shop, where the hub is bored out, the axle fitted in by hydraulic pressure (of nineteen or twenty tons) and the wheel and its mate are ready to start out on their long journey. If they are well matched they should roll along through their whole life without jarring, and, barring "accidents," will often travel 150,000 miles before becoming completely tired out.

The chilled cast-iron car wheel is a purely American invention, and the method of an-

nealing, which alone made this process practicable, was devised by a manufacturer in this city as long ago as 1847, since which time between one and two million wheels have been made in the works established by him, and have been shipped to all parts of the world where the shriek of the locomotive whistle has penetrated.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

### A Story of Tithes.

[The following story was sent to us by a very warm friend of the KANSAS FARMER, in Illinois, and he writes that he understands the story to be a true one.—Ed. K. F.]

Many years ago a lad of sixteen years left home to seek his fortune. All his worldly possessions were tied up in a bundle, which he carried in his hand. As he trudged along he met an old neighbor, the captain of a canal boat, and the following conversation took place, which changed the whole current of the boy's life:

"Well, William, where are you going?"  
"I don't know," he answered. "Father is too poor to keep me at home any longer, and says I must now make a living for myself."

"There's no trouble about that," said the captain. "Be sure you start right, and you'll get along finely."

William told his friend that the only trade he knew anything about was soap and candle making, at which he had helped his father while at home.

"Well," said the old man, "let me pray with you once more, and give you a little advice, and then I will let you go."

They both knelt upon the tow-path (the path along which the horses which drew the canal boat walked), the dear old man prayed earnestly for William, and then this advice was given: "Some one will soon be the leading soapmaker in New York. It can be you as well as any one. I hope it may. Be a good man; give your heart to Christ; give the Lord all that belongs to Him of every dollar you earn; make an honest soap; give a full pound and I am certain you will yet be a great, good and rich man."

When the boy arrived in the city he found it hard to get work. Lonesome and far from home, he remembered his mother's words and the last words of the canal boat captain. He was then and there led to "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." He united with the church. He remembered his promise to the old captain. The first dollar he earned brought up the question of the Lord's part. He looked into the Bible, and found the Jews were commanded to give one-tenth; so he said: "If the Lord will take one-tenth, I will give that," and so he did. Ten cents of every dollar was sacred to the Lord.

After a few years both partners died, and William came to be the sole owner of the business.

He now resolved to keep his promise to the old captain; he made an honest soap, gave a full pound, and instructed his book-keeper to open an account with the Lord, and carry one-tenth of all his income to that account. He prospered; his business grew; his family was blessed; his soap sold, and he grew rich faster than he had ever hoped. He then decided to give the Lord two-tenths; he prospered more than ever; then three-tenths, then four-tenths, then five-tenths. He then educated his family, settled all his plans for life, and told the Lord he would give Him all his income. He prospered more than ever.

This is the true story of Mr. Colgate, who has given millions of dollars to the Lord's cause, and left a name that will never die.

Are there not boys and girls who will now begin to give to the Lord one-tenth of all the money they receive, and continue to do so throughout life?

### Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—L. O. B.  
My first is in kind but not in good.  
My second is in hat but not in hood.  
My third is in can but not in could.  
My fourth is in bones but not in blood.  
My fifth is in leaf but not in wood.  
My sixth is in stream but not in flood.  
My whole is the central State.

### WORD SQUARE.—L. B.

\* \* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*

(1) A book kept by sailors. (2) A number. (3) A kind of bread.

Nearly all the petroleum that goes into the world's commerce is produced in a district of country about a hundred and fifty miles long, with a varying breadth of from one to twenty miles, lying mainly in the State of Pennsylvania, but lapping over a little on its northern edge, into the State of New York. This region yielded, in 1881, 26,950,813 barrels, and in 1882, 31,398,750 barrels. A little petroleum is obtained in West Virginia, a little at various isolated points in Ohio, and a little in the Canadian Province of Ontario. There is also a small field in Germany, a larger one, scantily developed, in Southern Russia, and one still larger, perhaps, in India. The total production of all the fields, outside of the region here described, is but a small fraction in the general account, however, and has scarcely an appreciable influence upon the market. Furthermore, the oil of these minor fields, whether in America or the Old World, is of an inferior quality, and so long as the great Pennsylvania reservoir holds out, can only supply a local demand in the vicinity of the wells.—*Century.*

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."

J. G. Beale, Leechburg, Pa., recently sold Wilkes, a black four-year-old, full brother to Rosa Wilkes, to W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., for \$5,000.

Consumptives, call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery.

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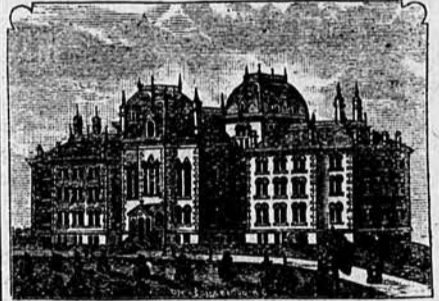
Other expenses are reasonable, and opportunities to help one's self by labor are afforded to some extent. The work of the farm, orchards vineyards, gardens, grounds and buildings, as well as of shops and offices, is done chiefly by students, with an average pay-roll of \$200 a month.

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Turn under the weeds.

V. W. Wolcott's question will have attention next week.

Clean up all trash about the premises, and throw it in a pile where it may be rotted for manure.

It will be well for everyone having any kind of young trees, especially fruit trees, to look after borers.

F. Barteldes & Co., seedmen, Lawrence, Kas., advertise fresh grass seeds for fall sowing. This is a reliable firm.

Mr. Mohler, Osborne county, writes a postscript to a business letter—"Our corn crop is saved and the farmers are happy."

We have newspaper reports of proceedings of the National Forestry Commission at St. Paul. Too late for further note this week.

R. W. Gentry, President, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the proceedings of the third annual convention of the Missouri Wool-growers Association held at Sedalia last April.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, Cherokee county, will please pardon us. His letter was mixed up among some other matter by mistake and carried away from the office. When it was returned it was too old to be of interest. Write again.

Boys about the farm may do a good thing by gathering up all the loose stuff about the place, manure, straw, hay, weeds, etc., and piling it up in a pen, mixed with a little earth and water, for a compost to make hotbeds in the spring.

The Kansas State Fair Association, the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the Kansas Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association, the Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Society and the Kansas Band Union, have all united to hold the Third Annual Kansas State Fair, at Topeka, September 10th to 15th, inclusive, 1883.

The State Fair prospect is booming. The indications are very favorable for a large attendance of visitors, and one of the best displays ever made in the West. The agricultural exhibit must be good; it cannot be otherwise, because we have the stuff, and we are going to show it; and as to stock, we have assurances that there will be a collection of some of the best specimens in America. We look for a grand time. Mr. G. Y. Johnson, Secretary, will please accept our thanks for the handsomest fair ticket we ever saw.

### The New Railroad Law and its Practical Workings.

Our readers need not be told that our faith in the new railroad law is not sufficient to remove a very large mountain. The first thing done by the commissioners was to announce a principle of law which is much older than the Kansas code, namely—that the railroad company is not bound to make change for a customer. The second ruling was, that railway companies may charge and receive less for services than the law prescribes. This, we suppose, everybody knew. Those two rulings have been regarded by all interested persons as proper. Commissioners were not necessary, however, to make them, because there could not have been any doubt on the subject without any decision.

But the Commissioners have had another case or two to examine and decide upon. One was in the southeastern part of the State. The board decided that what the railroad company had been charging for switching cars laden with ordinary freight was reasonable for like service no matter what the car is loaded with. This was a fair decision, we may presume; but what the railway company has done about it, we are not informed.

Another case, and the last one of which we have knowledge, was a complaint made by the citizens of Beloit, in Mitchell county, in July. The Commissioners met at Beloit and heard some testimony, and adjourned over to August at Atchison. At the Atchison meeting some more testimony was heard, and the Board adjourned over to September at Topeka, to hear still further testimony.

The Beloit people are not satisfied with this proceeding. The Gazette, of that place, in its last issue, criticises the Board, thus:

We have heretofore said but little in regard to the railroad investigation, believing that the Commissioners intended to deal fairly with the citizens of Beloit, and the Solomon valley, but the recent adjournment from Atchison to Topeka, instead of to Beloit, as agreed upon, while the Commissioners were in session at this place, would indicate that we were not to be allowed an opportunity of presenting our grievances before the Board. The general complaint against the railroads, that the tariff is "too high," can probably be as well investigated at Topeka as at any other point, as all the testimony for a proper adjudication of that question must necessarily come from the railroads, and it will not be necessary for any of our citizens to be present except Mr. Ellis who has the matter in charge, and Mayor Vreeland. But in the matter of specific charges it will be necessary to examine many of the business men of the Solomon valley, who cannot afford to leave their business for two or three days at this season of the year, and undergo the expense of a trip to Topeka, and many of them say they prefer to suffer the extortions of the railroads than to leave home. This is an injustice to us.

The Gazette adds that the Beloit case is of interest to the people of the entire State, because—

The result will determine two things: First, the power of the Commission over railroads; second, the efficacy of the law. If the Commissioners can fix a maximum rate for railroads, and does so, the people will be satisfied. If it decides it cannot, then the next Legislature will, by the voice of the people of the State, be compelled to pass an amendment to the law that will give the railroads more trouble than they ever dreamed of.

It seemed exceedingly strange to us, and we called attention to it frequently when the bill for the new law was before the Legislature, that the people failed to see in the bill itself that there was no intention to give the Commissioners any "power over railroads." There is not a word in the entire law even looking in that direction. As we said last winter the Commissioners are no more than a committee on suggestions. If the Legislature had remained in session all spring and summer and called to their aid every railroad lobbyist in the State, it could not have passed a bill that would have been of less value to the people or less obnoxious to the railroad companies. Section 18, of

the law, provides for such a case as this one at Beloit, and then adds:

If upon such an examination it shall appear to said Commissioners that the complaint alleged by the applicants or petitioners be well founded, they shall so adjudge, and they shall then and there decide what is a reasonable charge for such freights, and shall inform the corporation operating such railroad company of their adjudication within ten days and shall also report their doings to the Governor, as provided in section six of this act, and shall certify to such complainants the result of such adjudication, and such adjudication shall be *prima facie* evidence of what is a reasonable charge in all actions for such service.

Section 14 refers to section 18, thus:

SEC. 14. In all cases where complaint shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 18, hereinafter provided, that an unreasonable charge is made, or that the rates charged for freight are unjust, unreasonable or extortionate, and the board shall find such complaint to be true they shall require a modified charge for the service rendered, such as they shall deem to be reasonable, and shall certify their finding to the managing officer of the road against which complaint is made, and the rates so determined by the Board to be reasonable, shall be, by the railroad company affected thereby, accepted and posted up in a conspicuous place in each depot on the line of its road that may be designated by said Board, and such rates so found shall in all actions arising in any court in the State be taken to be reasonable compensation for the services for which they are provided until the contrary is proven and all compensation demanded or received by any such railroad company in excess of the rates so determined by the Board, shall in any such action be taken to be unjust, unreasonable and extortionate until the contrary is proved. All cases of a failure to comply with a recommendation of the Board of Commissioners shall be embodied in the report of the Board of Commissioners to the Governor, and the same shall apply to any unjust discrimination, extortion or overcharge by said company, or any other violation of this act by such company.

Now, please read section 18, and then read section 14; read and study them. In section 18, the Commissioners "shall then and there decide what is a reasonable charge," and "shall inform the corporation," etc. What else? This: "And such adjudication shall be *prima facie* evidence of what is a reasonable charge in all actions for such service." The italics last marked are ours. The judgment of the Commissioners is to be "*prima facie*" only; that is, it is good only so long as it is not successfully outweighed by other evidence, and then only in actions. It is not intended that the decisions of the Board shall apply generally in the business of the road; only in suits brought against the company. The ordinary farmer, for instance, does not make a business of bringing suits against railroad companies, but he cannot avail himself of the Commissioners' ruling unless he goes into court to recover what he overpaid.

In section 14 we are informed that the finding of the Board "shall, in all actions arising in any court of the State, be taken to be reasonable compensation," etc. What about all the cases that do not go into court? But, the language of the same section (14) further is, that such decision of the Board shall "be taken to be reasonable compensation \* \* \* *until the contrary is proven.*" Our italics again. We emphasize these words only to call particular attention to them. Who is competent to prove the contrary? No person, of course, except such as are well acquainted with railroad business.

Section 19 is as follows:

SEC. 19. Any railroad company which shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit for every such offense to the person, company or corporation aggrieved thereby three times the actual damages sustained by the said party aggrieved, together with the costs of suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court; and if an appeal be taken from the judgment, or any part thereof, it shall be the duty of the appellate court to include in the judgment an additional reasonable attorneys fee for services in appellate court or courts.

Before any person aggrieved is entitled to any remedy he must go into court and make out a case of actual damage; that is, that he really lost a certain sum of money that he can fix

and prove clearly; not inferential, or implied, or remote damages, but actual damage—so many dollars and cents actually lost without any surmises or ifs or ands. And then he gets three times the amount, subject to appeal. The loss may be five, or ten, or twenty dollars. If he wins he gets fifteen, thirty or sixty dollars. But he runs the risk of losing not only his case, but all the costs. In any event the proceeding is about as certain as the time when a Cumberland River steamboat will arrive at a certain point. And the great mass of the people are in no wise affected by the decisions of the Commissioners or the judgments of courts. They apply only to the particular cases presented, and they must go through court. No one of all the people, except only the person who goes into court, can have any benefit of this law, unless the railroad company sees fit to adopt the suggestion of the Commissioners.

The Gazette is mistaken in supposing that the Board's decision in the Beloit case will be applicable all over the State. Its operation will be purely local, and it will have no force even there unless the railroad company is willing to adopt it. If the Company differs with the Commissioners, they will wait until some person brings suit against them, when they will go into court and prove "the contrary." If they fail in court, the judgment against them will apply only to the particular case in court and not to any other. If people consider themselves aggrieved by railway overcharges, they must individually make cases in court, just as they might have done at any time. What is reasonable compensation is determined at last by the courts, and when a case gets into court the decision of the Commissioners is worth no more than the testimony of any other reputable witness. We think it will soon be discovered that the Commissioners have no power over railroads whatever.

But we do not quite like the spirit of one sentence in the Gazette's article—that which threatens surprising legislation. What is needed, and what the people want is, reasonable and just legislation. Let the Legislature establish liberal maximum rates; then let the railroads play as suits them best, not to exceed the lawful rates. Appoint Commissioners to prevent discriminations, and to adjust any differences arising under the law. We do not want the roads crippled in any respect; we want only justice and fairness to the people, and we want the law to state what that is.

### The Wool Market.

Our eastern report is up to Aug. 9. W. C. Houston, Jr. & Co., Philadelphia, say—During the past three weeks the sales of wool in eastern markets have been exceedingly large; the amount sold in Boston and Philadelphia being 16,000,000 pounds, of which 5,000,000 are credited to Philadelphia, the past week here being the heaviest of the three. Such large sales have naturally tended to stiffen prices, but no actual advance has been obtained.

Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado wools. The demand has been principally for fine and medium, and well grown and light shrinking fleeces have sold about as fast as graded. Manufacturers are paying considerable attention to these wools, and they have in a large measure applauded California.

Light, free from sand and bright in color: Fine, 21a23; medium clothing, 27a30; quarter blood clothing, 22a24; com. and cotted clothing, (run out Cotswold,) 17a18; black and burry, 18a20; medium combing, 30a31; quarter blood combing, 25a26; common combing, (long, coarse-haired Cotswold,) 20a21.

Health is an important item in domestic economy. All home premises ought to be well cleaned up, and no rank weeds allowed about the house.



Silk Culture.

We have a report from Bird McDuff, Atchison, Kas., on silk culture. The writer was not successful. The letter concludes with these words: "I feel very much chagrined over my failure, but am not discouraged and intend to try again next year."

Had we received the report in time for publication with the others, it would have been given in full. The conclusion, above given, however, states the two essential facts.

Folger, Wilde & Co., of Washington, Iowa, manufacturers of sorgo machinery, have sold \$14,000 worth of their machinery in Kansas this season. The largest pan made is 5x30 feet of which size they sold in Kansas to A. A. Denton, Bavaria, F. B. Sherbet, Emporia, S. B. Sheltzer, Eldorado, J. C. Heminger, Girard, Becker & Folsom, and Theo. Norton, McPherson. This manufactory is running day and night to supply the demand. They talk of moving their establishment to Kansas.

Chester Whites—Premiums.

The following letter explains itself: Editor Kansas Farmer:

DEAR SIR: Please announce in the FARMER that inasmuch as the State Fair Association has not seen fit to offer a premium on Chester White hogs, I have concluded to give a Chester pig to the one showing a better lot of Chesters at the State Fair than mine—at least three of them to be one year old. The Judges on sweepstakes to do the judging. Very truly, M. WALTERS. Carbondale, Kas., Aug. 8.

About Sowing Wheat.

A Nemaha county subscriber that has not been long in Kansas wants information as to proper time for sowing wheat, and also the best variety.

In our judgment the first three weeks in September afford the best time for wheat seeding in Kansas. We would be governed by circumstances as to the particular time, such as the general character of the season, the condition of the ground, the temperature in August, etc. We have seen wheat sown in August and every week after that till December, and our observation satisfies our minds that September is the best month. If the ground is in good condition about the 10th day of the month, that would be our favorite time in northern Kansas. If the season had been unusually wet, we would prefer a week later; if dry, a week earlier. As to variety, we would consult farmers in the county. May and Fultz both do well about Topeka.

Kansas Wheat in 1883.

From the July report of the State Board of Agriculture, kindly furnished us by Secretary Sims, we make the following extract:

The object aimed at in making crop reports, is to place before the public—the producer, dealer, and consumer—the latest and best information as to the product harvested, and probable yield of growing crops, thereby giving to all parties in interest equal facilities for estimating the supply, which, together with the demand, should, and in the absence of improper manipulations would, fix prices.

While these reports, published by authority of the State and Nation, are not, for reasons well known, wholly reliable, they at the same time approximate so nearly the facts as to make them of first importance to those interested in determining the prospective price of a given product, or discovering the locality best adapted to that branch of industry in which they are directly interested or desire to engage.

Disguise the facts as you may, the general tendency, under the present system of manipulating prices "on 'change," is to depress the produce market while the crop remains in the hands of the producer, and to advance the price when the bulk of the crop has passed into second hands. To accomplish this transfer at an early day, facts are often perverted, as to induce the belief that better prices will be obtained

in the early than later markets. This is but natural (particularly with that class of individuals whose fortunes depend upon their ability to manipulate the markets, and control prices), and will continue until farmers learn to look to sources of information unbiased by personal interest.

As will be seen by the tables contained in this report, Kansas has again produced a fine crop of wheat; but this is not true of all other wheat producing sections. The best authorities agree in placing the total crop of the country at about 100,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1882, which furnished for export 180,000,000 bushels, or double the amount which can be spared from the present crop, which, when considered in connection with an increased foreign demand, which will most certainly result from short crops in other countries, would seem to indicate that better prices should be realized than are now being paid for this cereal.

WINTER WHEAT.

At the time the monthly report for June was published, the abstracts of five counties—Ellsworth, Ford, Marshall, Smith, and Wyandotte—had not been returned to the board. During the interval between the June report and this one, all of these missing abstracts have been received. The estimated acreage of winter wheat for these five counties was placed too high, Ellsworth county having more than 30,000 acres less than that sown the year before. The total area harvested is therefore reduced from that in the June report, to 1,479,995 acres, or less by 33,990 acres. The area harvested in 1883 is therefore larger than that of 1882, by 14,520 acres, which is an increase of only 1 per cent. The average yield of the wheat crop has been difficult to determine this year. The southeastern portion of the State, having a fair proportion of the area, has been especially difficult, and it is only now, while the crop is being threshed, that the yield can be approximated with any degree of certainty. On the uplands, in this section, where the crop had no protection from the severe storms of winter, the yield from that small proportion of the area that was harvested did not exceed six bushels per acre—hardly enough product to remunerate for the labor expended. On the bottoms a different state of things has existed. The crop was partially sheltered; it was generally sown earlier and more care taken in its cultivation. Some fields, lying in the rich bottom of Spring river, in Cherokee county, had a yield of 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The average yield for this entire section is but little above 10 bushels per acre, an exceedingly poor yield for Kansas; and the result of this failure will undoubtedly be, that a large decreased acreage of winter wheat will be put in this fall.

The threshing, now in active operation, has disclosed the fact that in that portion of the State termed the "wheat belt," the yield is much better than was anticipated at cutting time. Many of the counties in this region have had as good a yield as was obtained last year. Harvey county, that was estimated at 17 bushels per acre in June, reports this month's yield as follows: John E. Lewis, of Macon township, threshed 10 acres of winter wheat that made 400 bushels, and 50 acres that made 1,600 bushels, the first field of 10 acres being included in the latter; the variety sown was Turkey. E. W. Maxwell, of Peabody, Marion county, one of the volunteer correspondents of the board, reports the following yields from the vicinity of Peabody: 72 acres, 33 bushels; 50 acres, 30 bushels; 40 acres, 35 bushels; 12 acres, 28½ bushels per acre. The wheat in the "belt" has threshed out much better than was anticipated, repeating

the experience of last year. The north-east remains about the same as estimated in June, and the extreme west has threshed less than was expected. The estimated yield for the State, as reported by 459 correspondents, is now placed at 27,127,803 bushels, or an average yield of 18.3 bushels per acre. The spring wheat yield has not been changed by correspondents from that given in June. The total crop of wheat in Kansas this year is therefore 23,382,919 bushels, or a decrease from the crop of 1882 of about 7,000,000 bushels.

Gossip About Stock.

The farmers in Ness county and on Walnut above Ness City have formed a pool, agreeing among themselves to allow stock to run at large.

By reference to advertisement of Wm. P. Higginbotham, of Manhattan, Kansas, it will be seen that western buyers will, on Sept. 18, have an opportunity to buy some fine stock.

J. E. Bruce, auctioneer, made his opening sale at Peabody last week. Spring calves from \$15.25 to \$16 per head; long yearling heifers \$40 per head; cows from \$40 to \$45; mules from \$90 to \$175.

M. F. Baldwin & Son, Field City, Nebraska, writes us: We have just added to our herd of hogs some very choice Jersey Reds, Yorkshires and Chester Whites, from some of the very best herds east and west, and feel justly proud of our herd.

Messrs. J. W. Arnold & Son, Pottawatomie county, have lately purchased from Mrs. C. Pugsley, Independence, Mo., the registered rams Magnet 123, two years, and Excelsior 149, one year. Also 23 registered ewes, 30 registered lambs and 21 unregistered ram lambs—all beauties.

Topeka Capital: Geo. Wolfe yesterday sold the trotting horse Gov. Anthony, to Ben Allman, of St. Louis, Mo., the price not made public. Gov. Anthony was raised by B. F. Akers, of Lawrence, and was sired by Gov. Sprague; dam, Jewell. He will trot in the Missouri and Kansas circuit, having been entered clear through.

H. H. Lackey & Son write us: We have lately added the great cow Lucy Ashton 3d, and the fine 2-year-old bull Favorite, from the late herd of Col. Richardson, to our Elmwood herd. Also 24 head of cows and heifers, comprising Rose of Sharons, Red Roses, White Roses, Pearlets, Arabellas, Blossoms, Young Marys, Charlottes, etc., the best we could find for sale in Illinois and Missouri. We flatter ourselves our next sale will be no mean success.

Coffeyville Journal: Maj. Osborne, who has the finest herd of Short-horns in southern Kansas, owns a heifer of his own raising, four years old, that weighs 1,840 pounds. If anybody can beat that walk up your animal. The Major owns a fine stock farm adjoining the city, and makes a specialty of the best cattle in the thoroughbred markets. Mr. H. C. White, of New York, has purchased the stock farm of Mr. E. S. Pierce, with 1,000 head of full-blood Merino sheep, southwest of town.

Our Mr. Heath, a few days ago, visited the breeding establishment of Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa. They must have used him well, for this is what he writes about them: They are breeding and importing Norman and Clydesdale horses and have recently arrived with their eighth importation of 70 Normans and Clydesdales. The horses stood the long trip well and are in good condition. They expect another importation soon. This is the largest establishment west of the Mississippi river. Baron Kier heads the Clydesdale stud. He is a fine active 12-year old stallion, and has never been beaten in the show ring. He won first prize as draft stallion at Des Moines last year, also sweepstakes at the State Fair. He is the only stallion living in America that won the challenge cup in Great Britain. His sire and dam were also noted prize winners in Scotland. They have on hand 50 Clydesdale stallions and 15 mares of which it is safe to say there is no superior lot in this country. Napoleon II, imported in 1875, heads the Norman stud. He is of a dark color and weighs 2000 pounds, and the first French Government horse ever imported to Iowa. They have 40 Norman stallions and 10 mares. They are all of a uniform dark color with fine style and action. Several of the two-year-old stallions weigh 1800 pounds, and one, 2,000 pounds. In addition to the above, Singmaster & Son have on hand 200 high grade Norman and Clydesdale mares, which have been bred to their best stud.

These wealthy and reliable importers and breeders have built up quite a large business and as a western enterprise deserve the patronage of all lovers of the heavy draft horse. They had the nerve to buy some of the best horses that could be obtained in Scotland or France. See their ad. in the KANSAS FARMER.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 13, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 3,427 head. The market to-day was weak and slow but prices are not materially changed from Saturday. Sales ranged from 3 7/8 for Texas steers to 5 10 for native shippers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 2,191 head. The market to-day was weak and slow with values 5c lower for light, and 10c lower for heavy. Sales ranged 4 80a5 15; bulk at 4 95a5 15. SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 260. Market quiet. 245 natives av. 88 lbs. at 3 00; 206 natives av. 84 lbs. at 2 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 13,000, shipments 1,600. Market dull and 10a15c lower and very weak; packing 4 80a5 10; packing and shipping 5 10a5 50; light 5 35a 5 85; skips 3 60a5 19. Close heavy. CATTLE Receipts 7,000, shipments 5,000. Good stock strong, common weak. Exports 5 90a6 20; good to choice shipping steers 5 40a6 80; common to medium 4 50a5 20. SHEEP Receipts 1,000, shipments 100. Market fairly active and firm; inferior to fair 2 75a3 60; good 4 85; choice 6 50.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 2,300, shipments 230. Supply very small and only a trifling local trade at previous prices. SHEEP Receipts 450, shipments 1,000. Market slow and unchanged; medium to good muttons 3 50a4 00; prime to choice 4 10a4 50.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 6,290, making 16,700 for week. Steady and fairly firm for prime and extra steers, dull and lower for common to medium; clearance not made; prime native steers 5 00a6 60; extra and fancy 6 60a6 80; Texas and Colorado cattle 4 81a4 90; Colorado steers were unsold, with 4 61½ offered. SHEEP Receipts, two days, 53,800; market very dull, ½c lower; extremes 3 75a5 50; sheep, 5 00a6 70; lambs nominal at 4 00a4 75; sheep 5 50a6 50; lambs, 20 carried over. HOGS Receipts 2 days 21,700; market quiet at 6 00a6 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 17,129 bus; withdrawn 22,980; in store 197,502. The market was stronger on No. 3 red and higher on No. 2 red, No 2 soft and No. 1 red with fair sales. No. 3 cash sold at 85½c; No. 2 cash sold at 90a91½c. August sold unchanged at 90½c; September sold at 90½c, closing ½c higher. No 2 soft sold at 91½c and No. 2 red at 94½c. CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 17,394 bus; withdrawn 22,748; in store 100,202. Lower with fair trading. No. 2 mixed cash sold ½c off at 88c. August ½c off at 87½c; and the year unchanged at 31½c. No. 2 white mixed was nominal. RYE 44½c. OATS 20c. BUTTER Supply moderate consisting of light percentage of dairy, a little larger of creamery and mostly of storepacked, of which latter the bulk is as usual, poor in quality. Prices are steady. We quote packed: Creamery, fancy..... 19a20 Creamery, choice..... 16a18 Choice dairy (in single packages)..... 14a16 Fair to good dairy..... 8a11 Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a13 Medium to good..... 7a 8 CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern full cream: Young America, 12a13c per lb; full cream flats, 11½a12c; do Cheddar, 11a11½c. Part skim: Young America 10a11c per lb; flats 9½a10c; cheddar 9a9½c. Skims: Young America 8a9c; flats 7½a8c; Cheddar 7a7½c. APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted at 2 50a3 00 per bush; common to fair 2 10a2 50; home grown common 50a60c per bush; choice to fancy 75a1 00 per bush. PEACHES Strictly fancy lots at 1 00a1 25; good to choice Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri 75a80c per ½ bush box; do fair to good 60a70c; do inferior to common 50a55c; good to choice do 60a70 per pk basket; fair to good do 5½a60c per pk basket. ONIONS We quote southern: red at 75a90c per bush; silver skin 1 00a1 25. POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 25a40c per bush.

Chicago.

WHEAT Quiet and easier. 1 01 August; 1 02½ a1 02½ September; 1 04½a1 04½ October; 1 05½ November; 1 01 for the year. No. 2 spring 1 00½; No. 3 89c; winter 1 08. CORN Fair demand but lower 50½c cash; 49½c August; 49½a49½c September; 49½c October; 45½c for the year. OATS Quiet and weak; 26c cash; 25½a25½c August and September; 26c October; 25½a25½c for the year. RYE Easier at 61a61½c. FLAX SEED Lower at 1 81.

St. Louis.

FLOUR Unchanged. WHEAT Unsettled and lower. No. 2 red 1 06½ cash; 1 06½ August; 1 08 September; 1 10½ October; 1 12½ November; 1 06½ for the year. CORN Slow and lower. 46c cash; 46½c Aug; 46½c Sept; 46½c Oct; 44c Nov. and May; 42½c for the year. OATS Firm but slow at 25½a25½c cash; 24½c August and September; 23½c October; 24½c for the year; 29a29½c May.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 140,000, exports 240,000. No. 3 red 1 15½a1 17; No. 2 red 1 20½a1 21 elevator; 1 17 store; No. 2 red, August sales, 71,000 bus at 1 16½a1 17½; September sales 1,408,000 bushels at 1 17½a1 18½; October sales 1,112,000 bus at 1 19½a 1 20½, closing at 1 19. CORN Receipts 93,000, exports 94,000. Ungraded 52a62c; No. 2 white 70½c; No. 2 August 61½a62c; September 61a61½c; October 61a61½c. OATS Market lower. Receipts 50,000, exports 74. Mixed western 38a39c; white 40a50c.

## The Busy Bee.

### Hints to Beginners in Bee Culture.

To the beginner in apiculture, the matter of increasing his colonies is one of the greatest interest, and usually the one which he deems of the greatest importance. Hope beats responsive to desire, and his aspirations are to rival the most successful in the business. He has not yet learned the importance of making haste slowly, and is firm in the belief that he can manage one hundred stocks profitably, as easily as he can five or ten; and all this too, notwithstanding the fact that failures have resulted in nearly every instance, where large apiaries have been undertaken at the start.

The questions of how it is best to increase; and the amount of profitable increase that can be obtained from a single colony in a single season, have been the subjects of earnest thought and hard study for years; and as yet the matter is one of considerable doubt, and much uncertainty exists in regard to them in the minds of our ablest and most successful apiarists. Since the invention of foundation, and the discovery of the fact, that judicious feeding will produce the best of results, the matter of increase has been shorn of many of its former terrors, and the rule now is that as many colonies may be allowed to increase from a single one, as can be built up by judicious feeding to sufficient strength to winter safely. If it is desired to obtain a large amount of surplus honey, the least possible increase must be allowed; but the owner of two or three colonies only, who desires to obtain the largest possible amount of increase from them, that can safely be allowed, will be astonished to learn how much can be done in that direction, by one who fully understands the nature of the bee, and the *modus operandi* of artificial swarming. My opinion is that two colonies could easily be increased to twenty or more in a given season; but in order to make such an increase, a large quantity of food would have to be supplied. Many plans of increasing an apiary have been given to the public, but of them all I consider the nucleus plan of making artificial colonies, by far the safest and best; that plan is as follows, and in starting it I wish to be understood as referring to eight-frame hives: If the bee-keeper has hives which contain a greater or less number of frames, he can vary his operations accordingly. When the season first opens, the owner of five colonies will take a frame of brood from each of them; (I am assuming they are all strong, as they ought to be) supplying their places with frames of foundation; he will brush all the bees from the combs, (being careful not to take the queen from either hive): place them in a new hive; set the new hive on the stand of the strongest old colony, and remove that to a new location. At the expiration of four days he will open this new hive, destroy all the queen cells that are found started, and then put therein the frame of foundation he placed in the hive whose queen he wishes to breed from. Queen cells will be immediately started on this new frame, and he will be ready in four or five days to begin his increase. When the queen cells thus started are from seven to eight days old, he should break one of his colonies into four nuclei; giving each two frames of brood, and one or two frames of foundation. The old queen will be left in one nucleus, and a ripe queen cell should be transferred into each of the others. A frame or two, depending upon its strength, should be taken from each of the old colonies and placed in each nu-

cleus, foundation being used to supply its place, and this may be done every four or five days. As soon as the queens in these nuclei have become fertilized, another batch may be started, and another of the old hives broken up into nuclei in the same way, and so on during the whole season, or until as many stocks as are desired have been obtained. If one is desirous of making more speedy increase even, he can easily do so by purchasing dollar queens and making use of them instead of rearing queens himself. To make the matter a perfect success, constant care is required; feeding in sufficient quantity, regularly, each day must be done, to supply the wants of the bees, and to stimulate the queen to her utmost powers. The queens must be watched closely, and if any are found failing in their vigor, or from any cause not laying up to the desired standard, they should at once be superseded. A poor queen is one of the things that should not be tolerated in an apiary, for upon the number of worker eggs she may lay, and the regularity with which she lays them, depends entirely the whole success of increasing stocks. The queen must at all times have sufficient room in which to deposit her eggs, and food enough should not be given to allow the workers to encroach on her domain. If a large amount of honey is being gathered from the fields, the extractor must be kept in daily use if necessary, to furnish a sufficient number of cells for the queen, in fact everything else should be made subservient to production of brood, if the best results are to be expected. It will be far more easy to purchase queens than to rear them, and perhaps more easy to purchase as many colonies of bees as may be desired, rather than to increase in the above manner. Still, by raising one's own queens, and by building up one's own apiary, a large amount of practical experience is obtained, which is of great value, and the satisfaction that one always has in accomplishing successfully a difficult undertaking is ample remuneration for the time and trouble expended. It is not expected that an article of this kind should contain full details of any special apiculture work, and for complete directions as to the best manner of rearing queens, I refer the readers to Alley's new work entitled "The Bee Keeper's Handy Book," for sale by all supply dealers. In this work he describes his new and original method of rearing queens, which is so simple that the veriest novice cannot fail, if the directions given therein are closely followed. Queen breeding has now become a specialty, and breeders are paying particular attention to selection of stock, for that reason it will be the better course for owners of small apiaries to purchase queens, rather than raise them in their own apiary; still I advise every beekeeper to learn the best methods of queen raising, and practice them sufficiently to keep their hands in, and thus be ready for any emergency.—J. E. Pond, Foxboro, Mass., in *Kansas Bee Keeper*.

### Bismarck Western National Fair.

The entries for this fair continue unabated, and promise an exhibition unequalled by anything in the past at these beautiful grounds. A special attraction will be the county displays competing for the U. P. special premium of \$2,000. Applications for space have already been made from many of the counties in Eastern Kansas as far west as Ottawa county, as well as from Iowa. It is also expected that counties in Missouri and Nebraska will be in the contest. The spacious building for county displays is ample, and probably the best arranged for such exhibits of any in the country.

For the information of counties proposing to compete for this premium, we publish the official statement of the association: The Awarding Committee will be selected

by the Board of Directors from citizens of other States.

**Class 1.**—County Agricultural Display. First premium, \$400; second premium, \$200; third premium, \$100.

**Class 2.**—County Horticultural Display. First premium, \$200; second premium, \$100; third premium, \$50.

\$75 will be guaranteed to each county not taking that amount in premiums, making a creditable display, occupying 400 feet of floor space and 300 feet of wall space. Payment to be made on report of Awarding Committee as to creditability of display.

**Class 3.**—Display by Horticultural Society. For best display, \$100; for second best, \$50.

All articles for agricultural and horticultural display will be transported on the Union Pacific railway to and from the fair free of charge to the exhibitors, and it is expected like facilities will be granted on other roads.

As the fair opens on the 3d of next month all county entries should be made at once, that space may be allotted. Also entries for trotting and pacing races will close August 20th, at 11 o'clock p. m.

The Board is now prepared to sell privileges, and all persons desiring them should address  
COL. H. L. MOORE, Secretary.

Having observed that in hen's eggs partly varnished, the embryos did not attain the normal size. Herr Gerlach and Herr Koch were recently led to make a number of experiments in artificial production of dwarfs, by limiting the access of oxygen to the embryo. Several eggs were coated over with varnish, all except an "air spot" over the germinal disc, about a fourth of an inch in diameter. Of the embryos developed on the fourth day, two were only about half the length of the normal embryos; in some, the comparatively strong development of the head was remarkable. To get more pronounced dwarf formations, other experiments were made, in which the access of oxygen was still further limited, the air-spot being either reduced in size, or situated not above the germinal disc. The result in all cases, was a retardation of growth, variable according to the case. One embryo was only about a fourth of the normal length; others were hardly one-half; still others, two-thirds, three-fourths, or four-fifths. Here, again, there was, in most cases, a remarkable development of the head.

### GERMAN AMBER SEED WHEAT.

**To the Editor:**  
The farmer who wrote to you last week about the German Amber wheat did not state all the facts in the case. I procured a pint of this wheat from the Department of Agriculture at Washington four years ago, and after planting it two years isolated from all other grain, in 1882 I raised from 10 acres in a fraction of 50 bushels of as fine wheat as I ever saw grow. The millers to whom I submitted samples in two and five bushel lots pronounced it the best milling wheat they ever saw and would have bought all I had at a high price, but this I refused as I wanted it for seed. The German Amber is a smooth-headed fall wheat, tillers finely, is a vigorous grower, large strong stalks, stands up well, has the largest heads I ever saw on wheat and the berries are large and fat, and in some instances heads have been procured that had as high as 65 grains in them. I think, and my neighbors coincide with me, that the German Amber wheat is the best fall wheat that ever was planted in this section of the country. If any of your readers desire some of this wheat for seed they can procure it from Phil. Chew, Editor *Journal of Agriculture*, 718 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo., with whom I have placed all I can spare this season, at following prices: Single bushel, \$3.50; 3 bushels, \$10; 5 or more bushels at \$3 per bushel. A sample package 25 cents.  
St. Louis Co., July 17, 1888.  
L. H. BAKER.

I bought two bushels of the German Amber Wheat last season from my neighbor, L. H. Baker, and it has made this year from one-third to one-half more wheat than any I have planted. I consider it a better wheat by far than the old Golden Chaff, as the heads are larger, the stalks stronger and the berries much heavier than any wheat I have ever grown.  
MICHAEL DEMSEY.

St. Louis Co., July 16, 1888.  
Hon. J. S. Parsons, State Senator, Saline county, Mo., says: "I can vouch for all that Mr. Baker claims for German Amber Wheat."

All kinds of good horses are in demand now and prices are firm and the market active. A good class of horses are going to the Eastern markets. The greatest demand now is for heavy and strong harness horses which sell readily at top prices.

A lady in Providence has, among her elegant articles of bric-a-brac in her parlor, a large carved wooden spoon with a wooden chain attached, hung by the side of the fireplace. This unique ornament is over 200 years old.

Mr. George Wells, architect, Kansas City, Mo., writes that he has for some time past used Lels' Dandelion Tonic for torpid liver, deranged stomach and loss of appetite, with the happiest results. He considers it a very valuable medicine.

There are 1,100 foundlings at a single institution in New York city, and the collection has been made within two years. Most of them were left upon the doorsteps of wealthy residents.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

## The WONDER of the ACE. "REX MAGNUS,"

### The Humiston Food Preservative

Keeps all Kinds of Food Absolutely Fresh for any length of time. It will not only keep fish, flesh and fowl, eggs, milk, butter and cream perfectly fresh and sweet, but it actually improves their quality.

#### Tough and Dry Meats Made Tender.

L. B. Hiscock, of Fauveuil Hall Market, Boston, says: "I kept some tough, dry, old ewe mutton, which had been treated with this preparation in my stall for over two months. Then I and others ate of it and it was as sweet and tender as mutton could be."

#### It is Tasteless, Harmless and Cheap.

REX MAGNUS is a combination of well known antiseptics, perfectly simple and harmless in character and its use will not injure the most feeble and delicate system. It really promotes health, for it makes meats mellow, tender and juicy, and absolutely prevents that decay which even in its earliest stages renders food unwholesome for the human stomach.

#### No Taste of It Can be Detected in Food.

It has withstood the most searching tests in this respect. Dishes of treated and untreated meats, fish, oysters, milk, and cream, have been placed side by side at several notable dinners in Boston, New Haven and Chicago, and no one could tell which was preserved and which was fresh.

#### How to Get It.

All druggists and grocers keep it. Sample packages sent by mail or express as we prefer. Name your express office.

"Vlandine" 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.

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,  
72 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

IS THE ACT OF  
**FLOWING WATER**  
over lands, to  
**NOURISH CROPS.**  
The 8' reams of the  
**ROCKY MOUNTAINS**  
enable the  
**COLORADO FARMER**  
to raise a  
**Big Crop Every Year.**  
He defies drought and  
never suffers from rain.  
Summer is temperate,  
winter open and mild.

THE GREAT  
**Irrigation Canals!**  
recently built, have  
opened up the most de-  
sirable lands in America.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO  
**S. J. GILMORE,\***  
ASSISTANT MANAGER  
**The Platte Land Co.**  
(LIMITED)  
Denver, Colorado.  
\*Late Land Commis-  
sioner Union Pacific R. R.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

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

ARKANSAS VALLEY

on the 38th  
parallel,  
the favored  
latitude of the world, free  
from extremes  
of heat and cold;  
short winters, pure  
water, rich soil; in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

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

LANDS

Out of Debt: Happy Homes

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

\$70 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly  
outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

## In the Dairy.

### The New System of Butter Making.

A few weeks ago we made note of the fact that a new system of making butter is coming into notice—the centrifugal plan. The fact that cream rises and remains on top of milk is conclusive evidence that cream is lighter than milk. By applying a well known rule of physical law, the fresh milk is put into a revolving motion, and the heavier particles will be thrown farthest from the center of motion. If two bullets, one heavier than the other, be propelled with equal or the same force, the heavier one will go to the greatest distance.

We have not seen any of the machines, and have not read much about their work; but we have learned enough to feel assured that the centrifugal system is a success. People have been so long accustomed to the old methods of churning that they will not take readily to this because of its novelty. Our attention was first called to it by a notice in a Philadelphia paper which referred to experiments in that city. It was called the Danish-Weston Separator. A few days afterwards we saw something in a Chicago paper about the same thing in other hands and called the De Laval Separator. This looks like an incipient dispute about the ownership of the patent. Both, however, admit the foreign authorship of the discovery.

The Prairie Farmer, referring to this last exhibiton, in an article on the general subject of cream rising, says:

While our inventors were trying to force this separation by various methods of setting milk, the experimenters of Europe hit upon the idea of a mechanical method of accomplishing this end. Cream being lighter than the skim milk, centrifugal force would cause the heavier particles to seek the circumference, while the lighter cream would remain in the center. Thus the genius of man has annihilated time and space, and now there is a little machine called the De Laval Cream Separator, which can be stored away in a flour barrel, which whirls the cream out of seventy gallons of milk warm from the cows before it has time to cool. So modest and simple was the little contrivance that it is within the reach of any dairyman who handles a dozen cows and commands a single horse power. Thus in butter making the process of evolution has gone on. The slow and toilsome ass of Ninevah is superseded by the lightning process of De Laval.

As to the product of the new process, the National Live Stock Journal says: "The centrifugal cream separator appears to be coming into use with but moderate progress. Its heavy cost for small dairies, and its slow work for larger ones and creameries, are in the way of its general adoption. It is, however, a very interesting machine, and fully demonstrates that the instantaneous separation of cream is an established fact. Notwithstanding its tardy introduction, its work is generally approved. We hear but little complaint of its not being satisfactory. The most we hear said against its work is the expression of an opinion by some that the butter made from the cream separated by it is inclined to appear greasy. The few samples of butter we have seen made from such cream immediately after its separation had not so good a grain as butter usually has from well-ripened cream. It had rather a salvy texture, similar to butter made from cream quickly raised and churned at once, while very sweet. Whether this was the uniform result or an incident due to some special cause, our observations have been too limited to decide. In flavor the butter was clean and full, like that made from well-matured cream, and was entirely devoid of the "cowey" taste to which butter from very sweet and new cream is liable. It was appar-

ent that the thorough airing which was given to the cream by the rapid motion of the machine had a very purifying effect, if it did not also brighten the flavor of the butter. With the machine making 2,000 revolutions a minute, the cream got as much airing in one minute as it would get in a day in a still atmosphere. A more effectual mode of purification from gas and odors could not well be devised, and the result has been in all the examinations we have made that the cream thus separated has had a remarkably high and delicious flavor.

It is a purifier of skim-milk as well as of cream. The skim-milk from a good centrifuge is very thin and blue, but is remarkable for its clean, pure, and fresh taste. It gets a more thorough purification in passing through the machine than the cream does, and is in a most perfect condition for use. One of the most striking results the operation of the centrifuge has developed is the surprising amount of matter it separates from milk in ordinary condition. With the vessel which holds the milk, some two feet in diameter, revolving from 1,200 to 2,000 times a minute, the cream being the lightest part of the milk, readily moves to the center, while whatever is heavier than milk moves as readily away from the center to the side of the vessel, to which it is so strongly pressed as to adhere. After running fifteen or twenty hundred pounds of milk through the machine, the inside of the vessel is found to be covered with a coat of slimy matter, from 1-16 to 1-8 of an inch in thickness, with a dirty color and an offensive odor and flavor. Upon standing a while exposed to air and light, it turns to a dark greenish-black color, and smells like decaying animal flesh. Upon examination with a good microscope, it is seen to be composed of specks of dirt, hairs, fragmentary bits of tissue with fat globules adhering to them, small clots of curdled milk, and minute flakes of flesh-forming matter, similar to curd, white when first separated, but quickly turning black, and beginning to putrefy—this from milk from one of the most cleanly and well-ordered dairies in New England. From milk carelessly handled the deposit must be considerably greater. The writer has made similar clarifications of milk by passing it through charcoal, when deposits corresponding to those on the inside of the centrifuge were held by the coal and underwent the same changes. An analysis of the matter caught by the centrifugal machine proved 25 per cent. of it to be composed of curd or matter similar in composition to flesh. Hence the extremely offensive smell when it decayed.

These developments of the centrifuge are not only surprising, but suggestive as to whether milk is always just the pure and wholesome article it is credited with being. When freed from all matter foreign to its necessary composition, there can be no doubt of its ability to sustain life and health in the most perfect manner; but when by the centrifuge there can be separated from it one-hundredth of one per cent. or more of slimy matter, waste tissue, and other animal matter in a state of decay, and the flavor of the milk and cream is found to be greatly improved by the separation, the fact suggests whether a more critical study of milk than we have been in the habit of giving it, would not be useful.

### What one Cow Will do.

A garden of one acre may be kept richly manured by the droppings of one cow. For five years past I have reserved one pet Jersey cow for the use of the house, and have kept her in a stable near the house and fed her upon the lawn-mowings and a small plot of grass,

with the vegetable waste of the house and garden. The produce of the acre is more than sufficient to feed the cow the year round, with the help of four quarts daily of feed. This amounts to about one ton per year, costing about \$25. I estimate the milk, cream, and butter of a good cow to be worth to a family \$100 a year. That is, it would cost that sum to purchase the amount of these used in a family. There will be a surplus of milk or butter to be sold equivalent to a further sum of \$50. The manure for one acre of garden will pay well for the labor of attending to the cow, and in ten years will pay for the cow besides. So that a good family cow, when well cared for, will produce in 10 years the actual sum of \$1,000, beside paying for herself, her feed, and attention. Then there will be eight calves besides, and skimmed milk and butter-milk to partly feed a pig, or a flock of poultry. And then the comfort and pleasure of it!

I am already feeding down a small piece of orchard grass under some apple trees the third time by tethering the cow upon it. Some of the grass I have just cut the second time and some will give a third cutting. Fifty rows of sweet corn for table use are now beginning to yield boiling ears and the stalks and husks go to the cow. There are pea vines, bean vines, beet tops, small potatoes, and other wastes to help feed the cow luxuriously, and in this way the family cow may be kept in abundance throughout the year, while her manure will keep the whole acre growing richer every year and will provide a liberal quantity for the flower beds and the shrubs and dwarf pears on the lawn. A very large quantity of the best manures is made by throwing the weeds with all the soil attached to them, the leaves that are raked up, and the wood-ashes from the house, together with as much soil as may be needed into a shallow pit in the cow-yard and leading the drainage from the manure gutter into it. If a farm were only managed as one manages the garden every acre might easily pay a hundred dollars; but the labor is not to be had, and one pair of hands cannot do it for more than five or six acres. But the time will come when it must be done; when the land becomes fully occupied and this great country has its 500,000,000 of inhabitants, a number which it can sustain with the greatest ease with a thorough system of cultivation.—N. Y. Times.

### "The only Thing that Ever Did Me any Good."

Writing of the very remarkable improvement in her condition which followed the use of a single Home Treatment supply, a patient at Walworth, New York, says: "It has been about one month since I used up my three months' supply of Oxygen, and I am feeling quite well again. Do not have any cough now, nor hoarseness. It is the only thing that ever did me any good, and I thank you very much for the wonderful good it has done me. I do all my own work—can walk quite a distance; do not seem to get tired. I have not done so much work for almost two years as I do now. Could but just get around the house when I first commenced using the Oxygen." 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.

The highest prices that have been paid for years for fast horses are being obtained for such stock this season.

### "A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" and have taken six bottles, and to day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. JAMES O. BELLIS, Flemington, N. J.

"Discovery" sold by druggists.

A Kentucky farmer cures fowl cholera by boiling a bushel of smartweed in ten gallons of water down to three gallons, and mixing the decoction with their feed twice a day for three days, then every other day for a week.

### Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility." \$1.

Onions often do well on last year's breaking. The ground is less subject to weeds than old ground, and it requires less labor to keep the crop clear of barn grass and other weeds.

### Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats" 15c.

## THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sityton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URY, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kibellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and GOLDEN DROP'S HILLBURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas. is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

## SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
of CLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES,  
Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows,  
and raise for sale each year  
Near 400 Bulls.

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to  
J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;  
H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.;  
or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

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



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

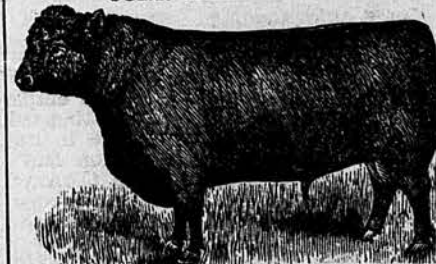
## Hereford Cattle.



### Walter Morgan & Son

Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.  
Address WALTER MORGAN & SON,  
Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

## Galloway Cattle CORN HILL HERD.



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

**The Workingman and His Wages.**

In our article last week the thought was presented that the people in general who use, or are benefited by, what is made or done by the workingman, are interested in his wages; that such interest is direct to the extent of at least living wages, and is indirect to the extent of fair wages. And this is true without in any manner considering what is due to the immediate employer; indeed, without taking him into the estimate at all.

But this person, the employer, stands between the workingman and the people who are his customers, and he is an important personage. He has rights as sacred as those of any other person. His real value is in proportion to the amount of capital which he uses profitably and honestly. He holds a double relation in his business, one toward the public to whom he sells his wares, another to the persons who perform the labor necessary in his business, whatever that may be. He is bound, in honor, to let the people have his merchandise for a fair and reasonable price; he is bound equally in honor to pay his workmen a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor; and what he does pay them he has received from his customers. Out of the money which is paid for all articles of trade, whether they be products of hand or brain, comes the laborer's pay: To further illustrate: The people need clothing. A man undertakes to furnish that clothing, and he employs persons to do the necessary work. When a coat, a shawl, a dress, a shirt is sold, the price received for it contains three elements—1, a fair payment for the article; 2, a fair compensation to the workman; 3, a fair profit to the employer. The employer is as much entitled to his reasonable profit as the laborer is to his reasonable pay, and both of these elements together (with cost of raw materials, which we are not now considering,) make up the price to the consumer; and out of that price must both be paid. The same rule applies anywhere and everywhere in all the endless ramifications of business, trade and labor.

What, then, is a fair profit? What is a reasonable compensation for labor? How are these to be determined? and where is the power to enforce the decree? These are questions of the gravest import; they must be answered satisfactorily by some one, and the effect of that judgment must be duly executed. Writers on political economy inform us that these things regulate themselves in perfect accord with certain established laws of trade. In one sense this is true, but it is in the same sense that governments are perpetuated, though changed, through revolution; and similar results follow; one class is always left in the rear—the poor man that does most of the hard work. Men in political affairs chafe and rebel; so do men that work for wages. If these well established laws of trade were what they ought to be, most of this irritation would be avoided, but they are not. Among nations might has been construed into right, and the same rule of construction has been adopted by men who handle money. While this is being written a large convention of steel and iron workers is in session in Philadelphia, consulting about means to protect themselves against injustice on the part of employers. At the same time some thousands of telegraph operators—(more in number than General Washington had in his army at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered and assured the independence of the United States,) are away from their tables because, as they allege, their wages are insufficient. Many other workers are off duty in other departments of labor. Nearly every large city in the country has one or more

strikes on hand at this hour. If the laws of trade were regulating wages, these things would not exist. There is something wrong, and that something must be remedied. The complaints are numberless; they exist in all directions, and in all places; and what is still more suggestive, they are all of the same tenor—insufficiency of compensation. They are not all wrong. The poorest man is always the last to complain. This universal revolt among laborers must have some just foundation.

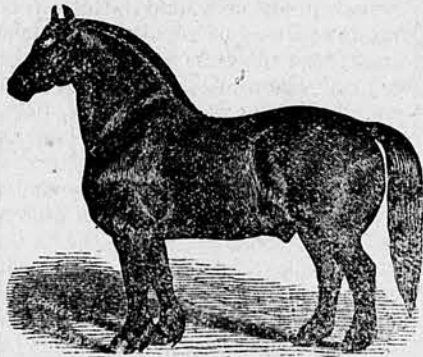
The fact that employers do not complain against the people—their customers, because of inadequacy of prices for commodities, is evidence conclusive that the people are paying enough on their part to make good all necessary and proper expenses of the employer, though we know that this proposition is subject to some conflicting influences, as competition, short crops, foreign cheap labor, etc. Still, the general proposition holds good, that employers receive ample pay from their customers, the people. The necessary inference is, that these employers are not paying out enough of their receipts to the persons who work for them.

We find this subject is growing on our hands. Here is the second article, and still we are not at the end. But the FARMER expects to live, and we will have other opportunities to write. The subject is too important to treat lightly.

Fifty Fine Young Merino Rams for sale, or exchange for other sheep or other property. Address BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Topeka, Kansas.

**HEFNER & CO.,**

BETHANY, MISSOURI, AND PAXTON, ILLINOIS.



Importers and breeders of

**NORMAN & ENGLISH**  
Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of imported and high-grade stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required.

**Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas**



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

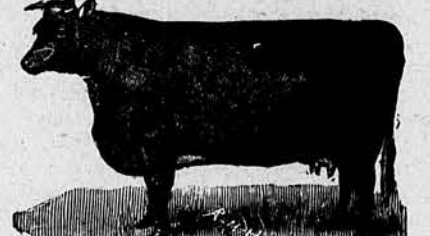
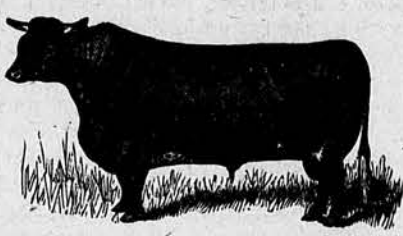
**A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.**  
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this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



**H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas, 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 Blumark 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. PROPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.** Send stamps for circular and price-list.

**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 47851, 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 and healthy, making this a rare opportunity to secure well-acclimated Short horns.

**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**

**POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.**

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of 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. **J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.** Established in 1868.

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.**



Owned by **J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.**

**J. A. DAVIS,**

**West Liberty, Iowa,**

Breeder and Shipper of

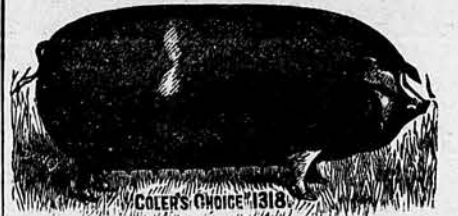
**PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.**

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



**LORD GORWING**

**Riverside Stock Farm.**

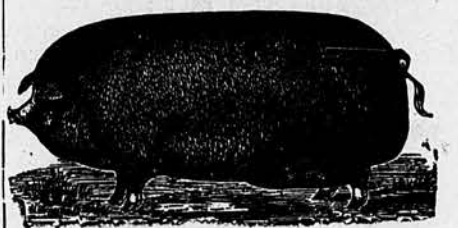


**COLER'S CHOICE 1313**

Herd of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Poultry. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Rodertok 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.

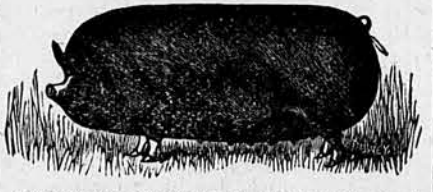
**Stock Sold on their Merits.** Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited. **M. F. BALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska.**

**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 Nindenners 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 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. **S. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.**

The Tropic Fruit Traffic.

Modern ways of commerce are fast over-coming distance, and the fact is not anywhere more noticeable than in the tropic fruit traffic. It is said that New Orleans merchants complain that they are not doing as well in this trade as those of other cities much farther away from where these fruits are grown.

A few years ago, bananas, pines and plantains were seldom seen in the markets of the great West; mangoes were never met with at all, while few of the inhabitants of Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis had ever tasted that now common delicacy, a green cocconut.

But the enterprise of eastern fruit dealers has kept pace with the rapid development of our railroad system. Cars for the special transportation of tropic fruits, thoroughly ventilated, are provided for the trade during the summer months, while in winter another class of cars, heated sufficiently to prevent the fruit from being frosted, are waited rapidly to the great consuming centres of the West.

For some reason, hitherto unexplained, tropic fruit that passes through New York or Philadelphia brings a higher price in the consuming centres of the West, than that forwarded to the same markets via New Orleans. At least, so the dealers of the Crescent City assert. It is true that fruit from the Isthmus, by way of New Orleans, reaches Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis several days sooner than it can via New York or Baltimore, and in consequence reaches its destination in a fresher and a better condition; yet, strange to say, the merchants of the Atlantic seaboard obtain a higher price for their goods than their Crescent City rivals do.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported.

For sale by all dealers.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefit the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such 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 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 \$23.

Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk. MULE--Taken up by Wm. M. Garl, in Scott township, June 15, 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, 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, 4 white feet; valued at \$10. 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; value at \$40.

Marion County--W. H. Hamilton, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Peter Graesch, 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 \$20.

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 \$20. MULE--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 25, 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. Lattimore, in 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 3 years old, sweeny in left shoulder, star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, no brands; valued at \$30.

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, 15 1/2 hands high, harness marks. Decatur county--E. W. Rathbun, clerk. MARE--Taken up by K. Tacha, of Garfield township, July 18, 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. O. 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.

Strays for week ending August 15, '83. Allen county--T S Stover, clerk. MARE--Taken up by R. R. Hill, Elsmore township, one black mare three years old, fourteen hands high, small white stripe in forehead, scar on right shoulder, mane lays on left side; valued at \$50. MARE--Taken up by P. W. Jerry, Elm township, one dark sorrel mare, 10 years old, hind feet white, small star in forehead, about 14 hands high; valued at \$40. PONY--Taken up by G. C. Brown, Deer Creek township, July 21, 1883, one dark bay stud pony, 3 years old, cut on right fore knee with barb wire; valued at \$12.

Ness county--J. H. Elting, clerk. COW--Taken up by Geo. W. Grissom, Center township, July 28, 1883, one red and white spotted cow, 5 years old, giving milk, branded H on right side, ear marks. PONY--Taken up by Ell Harmon, in Center township, July 21, 1883, one light bay horse pony, 5 years old, hind feet white, left front foot white, tip of nose white, indescribable brand on left hip.

Elk county--Geo. Thompson, clerk. PONY--Taken up by A. Allen, in Pawpaw township, July 8, 1883, one black mare pony, medium size, branded B on left shoulder, also on hip, figure 3 on right shoulder, one foot badly cut by jumping wire fence, probably from 4 to 6 years old.

Crawford county--A. S. Johnson, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Harris and West, Osage township, one bay Texas pony mare, 5 or 6 years old, with scar on left shoulder, left hind foot white, about 14 1/2 hands high; valued at \$50.

Montgomery County--J. S. Way, clerk. MARE--Taken up by Sol. O. Shoup, in Sycamore township, June 28, 1883, one speckled gray mare, 7 years old, branded B on the left hip and V. Y. on the left jaw.

Jefferson County--J. R. Best, Clerk. HOGS--Taken up by F. S. Stevens, in Rock Creek township, July 18, 1883, five barrows, 80 to 200 pounds each in weight, black with some white, total weight 700 pounds; valued at \$35.

For Sale.

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

A BARGAIN--We have for sale 125 head of good Grade Yearling Steers. In good condition. Price, if taken soon, \$25 per head. Very cheap, as they are a fine lot. Address M. F. BALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska.

FOR SALE--Cheap, 17 two-year-old Thoroughbred Friesian Rams. Will trade for cattle. Can be seen at Bartholomew's Sheep farm, 5 miles west of Topeka. Address JAMES LAURENCE, North Topeka, Kas.

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I HAVE 700 good Merino sheep for sale; also 700 acres land with good improvements. For particulars address J. M. ALLEN, Urbana Neosho Co., Kas.

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New Tall Meadow Oat or Evergreen Grass, per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$20. New Timothy, per bushel, (45 lbs.) - - - - - \$2 00 New Orchard Grass, per bushel (14 lbs.) - - - - - 1 00 New extra clean Ky. Bluegrass, per bushel (14 lbs) 1 75 New Red-top, per bushel (14 lbs.) - - - - - 1 25 New English Bluegrass, per bushel (20 lbs.) - - - 2 25 No charge for sacks. Delivered on cars here. Terms, cash with order. LAWRENCE, KAS., August 15th, 1883.

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STOLEN--\$65 REWARD.

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

PHIL O. KIDD'S GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE

Will take place at Burgess & Gentry's Stock Yards, at LEXINGTON, KY., commencing on TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1883, at which time about 100 head of Strictly First-class Horses will be sold, consisting of Match Horses, Double Teams, Fancy Buggy and Saddle Horses, Trotters, Stallions, Brood Mares, Ponies, etc. On WEDNESDAY, 22d, 75 head of Short-horn Cattle and 150 Pure Bred Sheep will be sold. On THURSDAY, 23d, 200 Pure Bred Sheep, of nearly all breeds, will be sold. The above stock is from the reliable and prominent breeders of Kentucky. If you want the best stock attend this sale. For catalogues address PHIL O. KIDD, LEXINGTON, KY.

I will organize a Combination Sale of Horses and Cattle of different breeds, at Chicago in November. For particulars of this sale address me at Lexington, Ky. P. C. KIDD.

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Two No. 1 Kaw Valley Grain and Stock Farms, adjoining each other, situated 12 miles east of Topeka, on the U. P. R. R. and on bank of Kansas river, Jefferson county. One of 185 acres; 145 acres in high state of cultivation; balance in timber well set in orchard and blue grass; divided into 7 fields and 1 ten-acre feed lot, as good as any in the State; good orchard of over 100 apple and other fruit trees; good dwelling with 8 rooms; barn, cribs, and other outhouses. The other Farm contains 75 acres; 50 in cultivation, balance in timber well watered for man and beast. Will be sold either separately or together. Also the present growing crops on each farm and the stock of horses, cattle and hogs on both premises are for sale. For further particulars inquire of GEO. R. HINES, Agent, Perry, Kansas.

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



GUARANTEED Superior to any other make. 17 Sizes-1 to 40 H.P. Adopted by U.S. government at forts and garrisons and by all leading railroad companies of this and other countries. Also the Celebrated I X L FEED MILL,

which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 25 bushels per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Send for Catalogue and Price-List. Address U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Ill. [State where you saw this advertisement.]

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

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PERPETUAL HAY AND STRAW PRESS. Received First Premium at N. Y. State Fair, 1880, 1881 and 1882, over Diederick and others. The ONLY PERPETUAL HAY PRESS MADE. Puts 10 tons in car. Most simple and durable. A bale every 3 minutes. Also Horse Powers, Road Graders, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, etc. Manufactured by WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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DISG IRISH OR SWEET POTATOES. Mfgd. by Milliken & Cisle, HAMILTON, OHIO. Send for Prices.

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CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP. CURES SCAB. This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks. Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep. G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

### The Veterinarian.

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

**REMEDY FOR SHEEP TICKS.**—A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer writes. "I have found the following effectual in ridding sheep of ticks; it is cheap and easily applied: For fifty head of sheep mix half a pound of sulphur with as much salt as you ordinarily give them at one time, and allow them to eat it. Repeat two or three times, a few days apart, and the work is done."

**FOR CRIBBING HORSES.**—An Iowa farmer says that horses may be prevented from cribbing by nailing a portion of sheepskin, wool side uppermost, on the manger. Another uses woolen cloth, instead of sheepskin, but sprinkles it with red pepper. A third simply smears the manger with kerosene. A fourth has successfully tried feeding from a box on the floor, with no partition or manger within reach. With the head lowered to the box cribbing is impossible.

**INFLAMMATION OF A HORSE'S EYE.**—The absorption of a speck in the eye of a horse, if resulting from inflammation, may often be hastened by blowing some burned alum through a goose quill into the eye. A good cooling dressing is four grains of sugar of lead, dissolved in one ounce of rainwater; or sulphate of zinc may be used instead of the lead. A rag saturated with the solution should be hung over the eye and the animal kept in a dark stable for some days.

**INFLUENZA.**—To avoid this weakening disease, thorough ventilation should be given in the stables and too great warmth avoided. The food should be of the best character, the bowels should be kept somewhat relaxed by bran mashes and linseed meal, and give an occasional tonic, such as half an ounce of gentian root and one drachm of sulphate of copper. With such care this disease will probably be avoided. Horses, after driving, should not be left standing exposed to storms.

**HOW TO TREAT SICK STOCK.**—Speaking of some of the almost inhuman methods of "doctoring" sick live stock, Dr. J. N. Cook, the veterinary surgeon of Atlanta, Ga., very properly says: "Treat your sick animals on the same humane principles that your family physician would treat you when ill, and these relics of the dark ages will soon be known only as things of the past." We care not how soon this happy era for the dumb brute dawn upon our land. Sick or well, all domestic animals deserve humane treatment.

**THOROUGHSPINS AND CURBS.**—I have a six-year-old horse which was taken lame the last of January, in the hock. A lump formed on the outside and inside which swelled very much. He is not able to get out of the stable; the lump appears to be very sore. When he rests his leg it does not show so much as when he tries to stand on it. I have tried some liniments, but none of them helps him.—S. R. W., Charlestown, West Va. [The horse has a thoroughpin, and probably a curb. Blistering twice may relieve him a great deal. Firing and blistering would be advisable.]

**REMOVING WARTS.**—A writer in the Country Gentlemen thus tells how he very readily cures warts: "In answer to various inquiries let me say that I have for years cured warts very easily on all animals, no matter where located, by applying butter of antimony with a feather two or three times, at intervals of two or three days. If the warts are

dry-scaled I scrape them lightly at first. It simply dries the wart down to hardness, when it drops off without leaving soreness or irritation. The best milking cow which I own I purchased out of a drove of beef cattle on account of her superiority in having all the excellent milking points, and the discovery that her teats were literally covered with pointed warts, which I had no doubt was the reason why she had been fattened and sold."

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Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

Manufactured by the  
**Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,**  
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GREAT PARIS MEDAL, 1878,  
California and Oregon Gold  
Medals, 1877, 1878 and 1880.

AWARDED THE  
CENTENNIAL MEDAL, 1878.

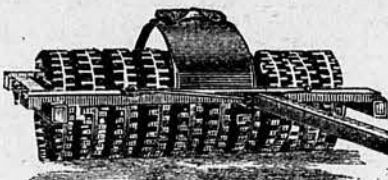
No person who has an orchard can afford to be without one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven sizes manufactured.

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

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Send for Catalogue and Prices.

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[Established 1867.]

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200 Cans sent on trial. Send for Catalogue B

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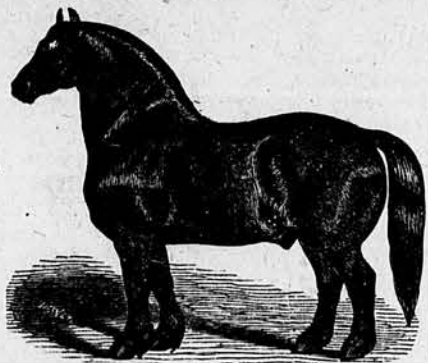
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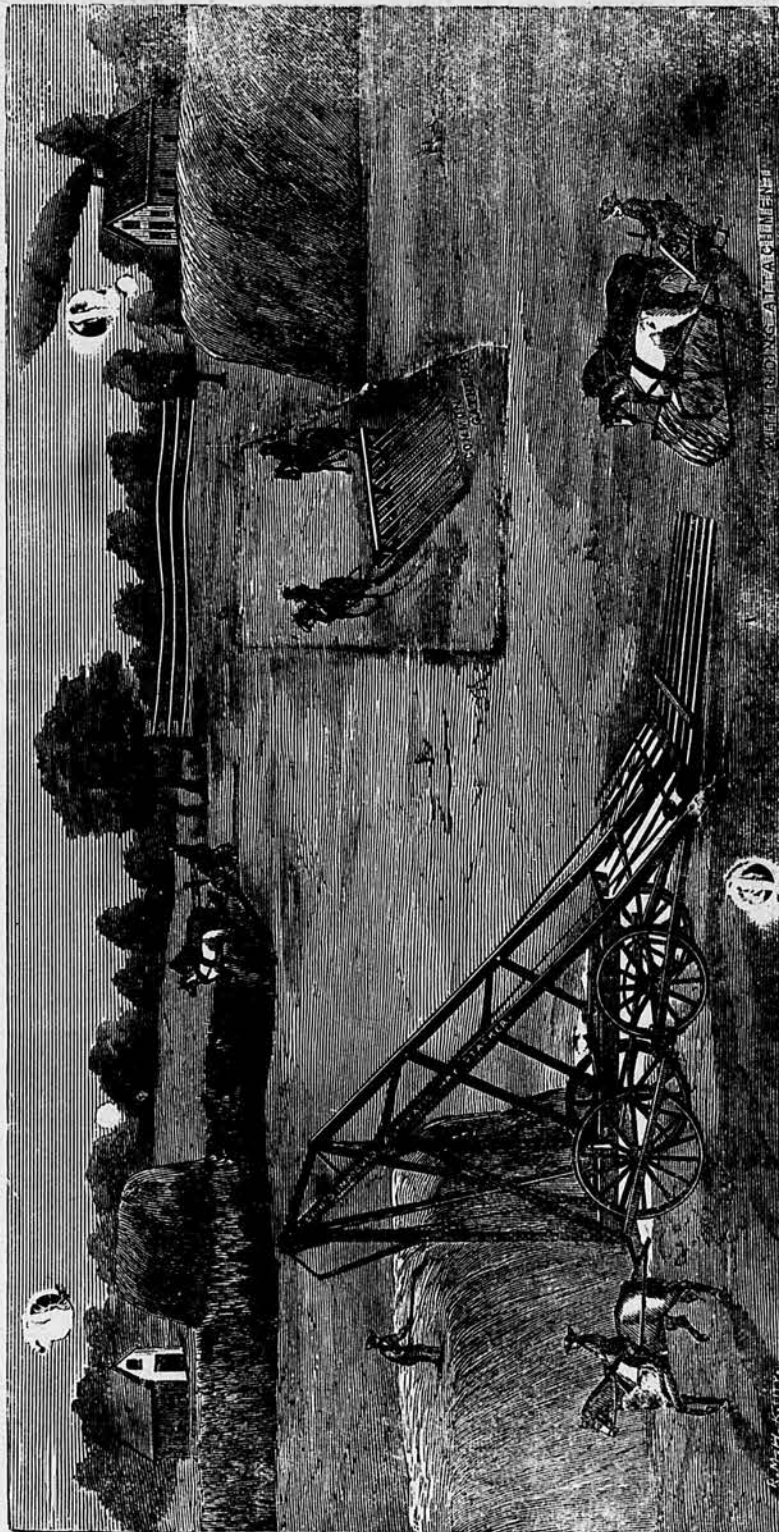
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ONE HOLSTEIN BULL, 3 years old.  
TEN AMERICAN MERINO BUCKS.  
FIFTY THREE YEAR-OLD COWS with sucking calves. The Cows are fine individuals and good milkers and will sell cheap to reduce herd.

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