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St. Cloud Stock Farm.

This week we present an illustration of the farm residence of St. Cloud Stock Farm, owned by R. W. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. This farm of 1,100 acres, with 800 Merino sheep, was inherited from the father of R. W. Gentry, who was the foremost and pioneer breeder of sheep in Missouri, and to-day the farm is devoted exclusively to the sheep business. It is the intention of the proprietor to keep 2,000 registered Merino sheep on the farm, making St. Cloud Stock Farm the largest Merino breeding establishment in the West.

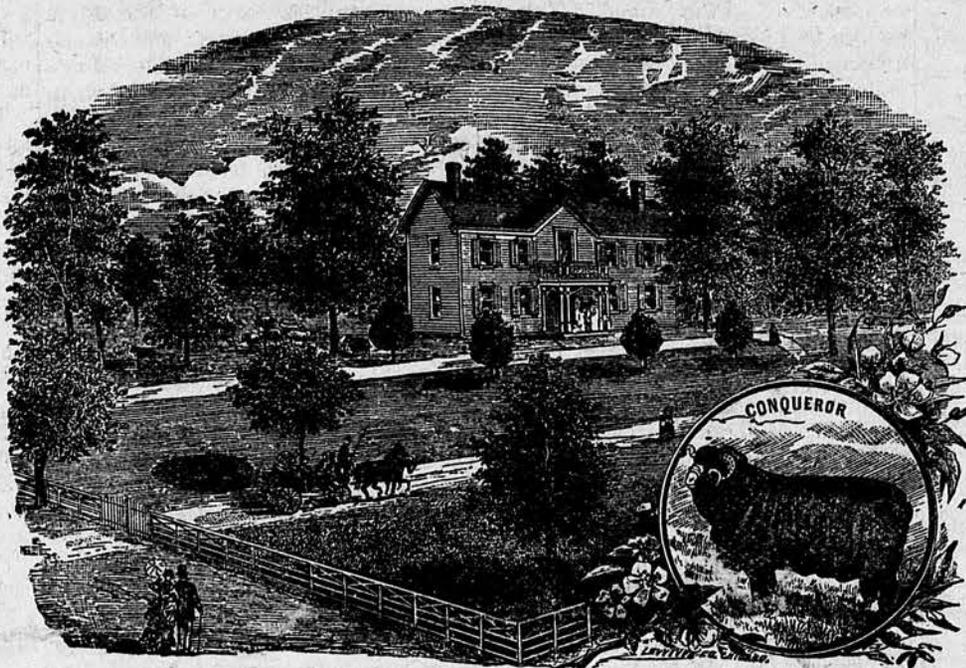
Four large and commodious sheep barns are located on separate quarter sections of land divided into 40-acre fields. Each barn is supplied with a windmill of sufficient power to pump the water, cut the fodder and grind the grain for the sheep. The improvements, approaches and surroundings, are all models of convenience, such as a careful, systematic and successful breeder should have.

A large number of registered and well bred rams are kept for sale on the farm, either of his own breeding or selections from Vermont flocks; and while he pays long prices for his breeding stock, he makes a specialty of selling at reasonable figures. It will well pay any sheep man to visit this establishment, which is connected with the city of Sedalia by telephone, placing the visitor in quick communication with the hospitable proprietor of St. Cloud Stock Farm, who will show you his flocks and give you all the points of the business, as well as show you many other breeding establishments of live stock in Pettis county. The Rural World, speaking of the stock rams, says:

"Mr. Gentry has at present a stud of 12 stock rams, which for size and symmetry of carcass, and quality and weight of fleece, are unsurpassed in the West. Chief among them are: Hercules, Jr., 165, a two-year-old, sired by Burwell's Hercules, he by Burwell's Bismarck, (the prize-winner at the Centennial, and the most noted stock ram ever raised in Vermont). Dam of Hercules by H. T. Langdon's No. 6, dam of Hercules, Jr., by Morrison's Castellar, he by Barton's Little King, grand-dam also by Little King; Little King by Hammond's Green Mountain, dam one of the Hammond Queen ewes. This is Mr. Gentry's choice ram, and though not in show condition, will be on exhibition at Sedalia. Second, Missouri's Best 46, bred by C. Pugsley, whose fleece at the State shearing in 1881 sheared 30½ lbs., and last year 32½, which scoured 10½ lbs., the heaviest scoured fleece on record. Third, Conqueror 504, bred by Sam Jewett, a remarkably fine ram, very symmetrical, and a choice sheep, shearing at two years old at public shearing 28½ lbs., and measuring 4 inches in staple. This also is one of his favorites, and a noted stock-getter."

Mr. Gentry has unlimited faith in the sheep industry and is a great admirer of the enterprise of Kansas flock-masters. He submits the following reasons for asking the patronage of sheep men:

1. I was born and raised on a Merino sheep farm.
2. Have been among sheep all my life.
3. Am President of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association, and acquainted with the leading sheep men of this and other States.
4. Am a member of the Vermont Merino



"ST. CLOUD STOCK FARM."--Residence of R. W. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

Sheep Breeders' Association, and posted in all its proceedings.

5. Am a member and Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, and shall through this position render my patrons any service I can.

6. Have thoroughly studied the sheep question in all its bearings, and propose to give my patrons the full benefits of my study and experience.

7. Have embarked in the sheep business for life, and propose to keep the best only; and I pledge my stock to be just what it is represented.

A Wool Scouring Machine.

In the Auckland, New Zealand, Weekly News of July 14, we find the following interesting account of a wool scouring machine:

On Wednesday at noon a number of gentlemen assembled at the Dairy Buildings, Surrey Hill Estate, to witness a trial of Potter's patent wool scouring machine, the patent rights of which have been acquired by a joint stock company recently formed, from the patentee, Mr. Albert Potter, and Messrs. S. T. Sheldon and William Steele, for scouring wool in the fleece.

Mr. Potter, the inventor of the process, has been a woolstapler of extensive experience in England. He turned his attention some time back to the construction of machinery for cleaning flax, and latterly, to devising a machine for scouring wool. The machinery with which yesterday's experiments were conducted, is a small compass, simple of construction, and consisted—first, of a steam engine of 4-horse power, to work the stampers under which the wool passes in a series of water-tight boxes or trolleys. There are two tanks, one holding the hot water and lye (soap and soda), and the other cold water, for supplying the boxes in which the fleeces are placed. First the boxes, which are mounted on wheels, are run up to the tanks in succession on the traveling railway, charged with hot lye and cold water, till the requisite temperature has been attained, when the fleeces are placed in them. They are then run along the rails till they come under the stampers, which are 40lbs

weight each, and twelve in number. They are in two sections, the motion in each section being reversed, so as to thoroughly equalize the pressure over the whole fleece. The stamping process lasts about a quarter of a minute. The wool is then carried on to a couple of metal rollers, where it is squeezed and wrung out, and from thence it passes on a traveling track back again to the hand of the dipper, who repeats the process a second time. On reaching his hand on the last occasion, it is placed in baskets, and carried to the drying racks, where it is spread out and dried. The boxes have plugs for running out the waste water. Five boxes running like an endless belt are sufficient to keep the machine going, the whole labor required being one man and four boys. On Wednesday 322 lbs. of wool was put through in an hour and a half. The machinery can be easily constructed, and at moderate figure. Some of the scouring machines in the South have cost thousands of pounds, and simply tear the wool to pieces. By Potter's process the fleece is kept intact, if desired and the wool is uninjured. Mr. McCrea, of Marlborough, was so pleased with the experiments and tests that he informed the directors he would send up at first shearing from his station 10 bales of wool to be put through the machine, to practically test for himself the whole question, as he had to discontinue hand wool-scouring through the high price of labor. We were shown some samples of wool sent from Napier, Canterbury, and Waiato which had been subject to Potter's process, and turned out in excellent condition, free from grease or yoke; also, some samples of dyed wool—dyed only the previous day—and which showed that the wool after the scouring process by Potter's machine is quite ready for the purposes of the English manufacturers. Some of the dyes were of a very delicate tint. If wool can be sent home in this condition, the manufacturers can deal with the sheep-breeder and wool-grower direct, thus saving the middle man's profits, the cost of rescouring the wool in England, and a large percentage of freight. The importance of this to the colonial wool-grower will be seen at a glance. A penny or two-pence a pound even saved

on the wool shipped home would foot up to something handsome in the year. A large proportion of the wool sent from New Zealand is exported in the greasy or unwashed state, and being packed in this condition very much depreciates its value. The loss in scouring wool so packed often exceeds 60 per cent. Wool which is scoured by the ordinary process before packing is usually done so imperfectly that, before the manufacturer can use it, it requires to be re-scoured, and loses from 20 to 30 per cent. Wool scoured by Potter's machine does not, as already stated, require to be scoured a second time on arrival in England, but is at once fitted for the manufacturer, the loss on coarse cross-breeds ranges from 25 to 36 per cent., and on clothing Merinos 52 per cent. The peculiar and great advantages of this invention is that the machine can, at small expense, be placed on each sheep station, so station-masters can scour their own wools before packing, and at less expense, and with better results than by the usual process. The machine is patented in New Zealand, and it is proposed to obtain patents forthwith for the several Australian colonies. It looks very much as if the days of wool-scouring by hand were numbered, in the face of steam and machinery, and the use of Potter's process.—Texas Wool-Grower.

Bismarck Fair.

There seems to be no question as to the extraordinary success of the coming fair at Bismarck grove, near Lawrence, Kansas, commencing on the 3d of September, and closing on the 8th.

Most of the counties of Eastern Kansas will make displays in the county agricultural and horticultural departments, and a large number of societies throughout the state have made entries for the horticultural premiums. In consequence of the favorable season, and the deep interest manifested, this branch of the fair will be the most extensive ever held in Kansas.

The main exhibition building has nearly all been apportioned to exhibitors, who will make displays in natural history, horticulture, agriculture, plants and flowers, dairy products, canned goods and pantry stores, merchandise, watches, clocks and silverware, textile fabrics, ornamental and fancy work, machinery, implements, &c. A visit to this department alone will astonish and delight every intelligent visitor.

The entries in the speed-ring have surpassed all expectations. Every race will be hotly contested. In each class from four to fifteen entries have been made. The best horses west of the Mississippi river will contest for the unusually large purses offered. Enough is already known to make it certain that the races will be most noted and interesting. The entries of draft, carriage and other horses are unprecedented in number, and promise to rival in excellence all previous fairs.

Entries of thoroughbred cattle are coming in from all parts of Kansas, and from the surrounding states. The finest herds of Herefords and Short-horns ever exhibited in the West have already been entered, and the managers are advised that the show of fine stock will be simply immense. A special feature will be a herd of native cattle, raised on the plains of Kansas, only two years old, having an average weight of 1,200 pounds. These cattle were never stabled or fed, and will show to the world what the native grasses of Kansas are capable of producing.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 September 8—Wm. P. 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 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.
 November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

Turnips as Stock Feed.

It is little worth to talk to farmers in Kansas about turnips for stock, but the time is coming when they will listen to words on any subject that will tend to hasten and cheapen the fattening of stock. We have not reached the turnip stage yet, but it may, nevertheless, be interesting to know how people talk that are there.

There is an interesting discussion in the Breeders' Gazette on this subject, and what follows is from the pen of F. D. Curtis, in that Journal. Whether we agree with him or not, it is well to hear him. There is no danger of our learning too much.

Turnips can be made a blessing in more ways than one. In the great West, where corn is so abundant, I suppose turnips are despised or considered of very little account. The large ranges of corn-fields afford a great amount of fodder in the autumn; but even in the West, with this bountiful advantage, there is a time when the frosts have so injured the cornstalks that they contain very little nutriment, and, however plentiful the supply, cattle will shrink in condition if confined to them for food. At this period turnips may be made to supply ample food and in a form as cheap as anything of equal value, not excepting corn. Meal feeding, or its equivalent, must be followed at this season of the year for fattening animals—cows or any kind of stock—if it is desired to hold them in condition.

Even where the custom is to let the cattle range in the corn fields to eat ears and all, with the hogs following them, it might be well to have a change to a turnip field. The succulent and cooling effect of the turnips and the leaves most certainly would counteract the dry and heating action of the corn. In my opinion they would be just the thing to keep cattle healthy, while allowed all the corn they would eat, and I am sure they would conduce to better digestion and more rapid fattening. There can be no doubt that they would be valuable for breeding animals. A western farmer who is rank in corn notions—and who among them is not?—will probably sneer at my suggestions regarding turnips, and will say there is no good in such watery stuff. It is the very fact that they are "such watery stuff" which gives them their chief value. The same criticism may be applied to grass, as it is "watery stuff" compared to dry hay or corn. Yet it is this same kind of "watery stuff" which animals require keep them healthy, and on which they thrive the best. It constitutes the greatest panacea for the ills of the animal kingdom, and many a fevered horse, hog, cow and steer, could they have spoken, would, no doubt, have thanked the Giver of all good gifts for "such watery stuff." It is the want of more succulent food which has laid the foundation of hog cholera, and western breeders will find, in time, that an exclusive corn diet will injure their stock. Like whisky drinking, it "will fetch them" in the end.

With all the want of appreciation of turnips in this country, and the general notion of farmers that they will not pay, let it be remembered that the farmers of Great Britain pay their rent with "such watery stuff," and that their annual

rent is more per acre than the average price of American farms. This fact I consider to be a conclusive argument, and a complete rebuttal to all prejudices and notions to the contrary. Turnips do possess a value not only to bridge over the frosty period and afford wholesome and plentiful food in the place of frost-bitten and almost worthless grass and cornstalks, but as supplementary food in connection with grain feeding, in which form they add to its value by making it more digestible, and by keeping the stomach in better tone and creating a healthy appetite and more invigorating blood. In addition to these values, which are enough to compensate for all the trouble and cost of growing the crop, they put land in the best possible order for any kind of a crop, and at the same time they will add to its richness if fed on the ground. This is an idea that few American farmers fully appreciate, viz: the importance and value of feeding crops on the ground to enrich the land. Our processes are more of the robbing order—to gather rather than to spread. Turnips may be made to do an important work in the older States in the way of renovating the soil. Every farm should have a big patch or field of turnips. The best could be gathered and stored for winter feeding, to make beef and mutton and for the young animals, and the balance be fed out on the ground. This course of feeding can not continue in our rigorous climate all winter, as it does in England, but it may be continued during a period of two months; and, what is of the most importance, during the very time when other foods, in the form of pasture, are almost worthless, and to depend upon hay and grain is most expensive. The loss of flesh in stock before going into winter quarters is in the aggregate immense, and can not be avoided without extra feed in some form, for during the latter part of the fall, pastures can not furnish sufficient nourishment to keep stock growing, or even to hold their own. There are a great many patches of land about a farm which may be utilized to good advantage by putting in turnips. The process is exceedingly simple. All that is required is to make the ground rich, and it matters not how or with what fertilizer, barn-yard manure or some sort of phosphate; and to make the surface mellow, and then scatter the seed and cover it slightly. A rake can be used to do this; brush drawn over it, or a roller. Surely, no crop requires less culture. This is not all. It can be made to follow other crops, and really cost nothing except the labor of putting in; and when fed on the ground there is no cost in harvesting. The refuse leaves and small ones will go quite far in paying the cost of harvesting.

Turnips may follow a crop of spring grain, wheat or early potatoes; or an old pasture may be turned over and made an excellent place for them. A clover sod, after the hay has been gathered, is nicely adapted for them, as the ground will naturally be mellow. A couple of plowings will fit a pasture sod for them, and make the sward rotten, which will be all the better to make a prompt growth. Wood ashes are a good fertilizer for turnips, and the best of any single thing. They feel the effects of plaster and also of phosphates as much as any crop. I have often had a large amount of feed from turnips sown in the corn field, especially where there were skipped hills, or the corn was thin from any cause. It is good economy and time well spent to sow turnip seed in every vacant spot in the garden, or in the corn or potato fields, as something can be had for almost nothing, and at the same time the weeds will be kept under. I hope to see the time

when turnips will be one of the regular crops of the farm, and, as one outgrowth of this reform, more meat produced, which will in turn enlarge the area of production from the barn-yard. This is what every farmer wants, a big barn-yard and plenty in it. There is no other basis which will be lasting, and to accomplish this end should be the study and effort of every farmer.

White Polled Cattle.

Although the farmers in the north-eastern counties of Scotland have for a long time paid great attention to the breeding of cattle, I believe there are few districts where less attention is given to pedigree or the history of cattle. If an animal pleases the eye, little further inquiry seems to be thought necessary. The native cattle in all the lowland counties north of the Firth appear to have been black; and the evidence that they were originally horned is at least equally as strong as that in favor of any polled tribes (whatever the color) known—but this is now a difficult point to determine; but in no instance have I ever heard of any white polled cattle being known until after the introduction of Teeswater, Holderness or Short-horn cattle into the country.

It is quite certain that, originally, the most numerous and most valued breed of cattle in Aberdeenshire were black, with white horns, and these were frequently flat, not round. At least as early as 1748 they were in some cases crossed with the Falkland breed (a local Fifeshire sort which had been the result of a cross betwixt the native Fifeshire cow and some English bulls, sent there by James I, after he went to England); but of what breed these bulls were is not now known.

It is now more than 100 years since Short-horn bulls were introduced into Aberdeenshire; and at the same time cows—presumably of the same breed, although known then by the name of Holderness or Teeswater—were kept by some of the more enterprising farmers. I believe "G." will find that any White Polled cattle now to be found in the north of Scotland—and they are comparatively common—are the produce of the native black breed of the country crossed and recessed with Short-horns and black or colored Polled bulls. In appearance these White Polls seem to resemble the cattle referred to as having been known in Norfolk. The native Orkney cattle were, until forty or fifty years ago, black and horned, and of a very poor description. Since then Short-horn bulls have been largely imported into the island, and there are some Short-horn herds now in existence; a few Black Polled cattle have also been imported. We now get a number of White, and nearly pure white, Polled cattle from Orkney; and this, in some degree, would point to these White Polls in the north of Scotland being the result of crossing, and not the remains of any special breed. I may add that some of the cattle imported from Ireland for grazing are White Polls, so that the distribution appears to be pretty general.—*Agricultural Gazette (London.)*

The Foot and Mouth Disease.

There is a great deal of excitement now about foot and mouth disease growing out of proposed legislation in England to prohibit importation of live stock from certain countries. An extended examination fails to show any cases of the disease in this country except such as have been found on ship board—foreign animals in quarantine. The following description of the disease is taken from the report of the treasury commissioners who investigated the matter.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MALADY.

The significance of the entire absence

of this disease along the whole line of our cattle traffic and the herds into which this traffic leads can only be appreciated when considered in its relation to the nature of the disease and the unmistakable symptoms by which it is manifested. The following points are specially to be noted:

First—The foot and mouth disease, is, perhaps, the most contagious malady known. It rarely enters a herd without striking down all the members of that herd simultaneously, or nearly so.

Second—The susceptibility to the disease is all but universal on the part of warm-blooded animals, but all cloven-footed animals are especially and about equally predisposed to it. It cannot be overlooked nor covered up therefore as can a disease which confines its ravages to a single genus; but sheep, goats and swine coming within the range of the infection contract and manifest the disease as readily and in as marked a way as do cattle.

Third—The period of latency or incubation is remarkably short, the eruption of the malady often taking place in thirty-six hours, and rarely being delayed, even in cold weather, beyond six days after exposure to infection. There is, therefore, no opportunity for concealment nor for the disposal of affected but apparently sound animals, while a journey of four or five days from the west, with the attendant privations and febrile excitement, would infallibly determine the full eruption of the disease before the stock arrived at the eastern seaboard, and this although the infection had only been received after shipment on the cars.

Fourth—The manifestation of the disease is not only so universal in the herd affected, but so prominent and unmistakable that it could not possibly be overlooked. No one could ignore for a moment the swollen digits, the lameness, and the blisters or ulcers between the hoofs; the heat, tenderness, swelling, and blisters or raw sores on the udder and teats, and the abundant frothing and slobbering at the mouth; the frequent loud smacking noise made with the tongue and palate, and the large rounded blisters or red angry sores on the mucus membrane of the mouth. These cannot escape the attention of the owners and attendants, and especially when a whole herd of ten, fifty or a hundred are suffering simultaneously. Much less can they escape the instructed eye of the professional veterinarian.

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

Fine Merino Rams for Sale.

We would respectfully announce to our friends and sheep-breeders of Kansas that we shall exhibit our Merino sheep at Bismarck and Topeka fairs, and shall also have with us and for sale the finest lot of registered Merino rams ever offered to the sheep-breeders of Kansas. Don't fail to call at our pens and examine them and get prices.

Respectfully,

R. T. McCULLY & BRO.,

Proprietors of Merino Sheep Farm, Lee's Summit, Mo.

Mr. C. D. Swart, Cannonville, N. Y., lost a cow, and examination after death showed a darning-needle in her heart, supposed to have been swallowed with apple parings.

Bartholomew & Co.—Merino Bucks—Topeka.

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

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
 ARTEKETA RANCH,
 Mission Creek, Nebraska.

In the Dairy.

Leathery and Soft Cream.

Many interesting things are learned about our work that we cannot account for, and even about those which we think we understand, there are always different opinions. The National Live Stock Journal says:

Cream, as it rises upon milk, is sometimes so tenacious, or adhesive, as to suggest a similarity to leather, and hence such cream is often spoken of as "leathery." Such cream has a solid, compact structure, and a dry and smooth appearing surface. It is very rich in fat, and if skillfully treated makes excellent butter, but if its peculiarities are not well understood, it is liable to occasion waste and defective butter. At other times it will be very soft and fluid, and often appear to be covered with a thin stratum of pure water over its surface—exactly the reverse of the "leathery" cream. The thin cream is the more bulky of the two. Not being so completely separated from the milk as the other, it has the greater depth on the same depth of milk. At other times, the same milk set under other conditions will have its cream neither leathery nor thin, but between the two in fluidity, and even in its consistency.

What makes these different conditions in cream has been a puzzle to many a dairyman, and is just now puzzling some of the dairy writers in contemporary publications, who seem to have wholly missed the causes producing them.

When a vessel containing ice-water is placed in a warm atmosphere, dew gathers upon its surface, because the very cold surface of the vessel so condenses the warm air touching it that the air in its condensed state cannot hold the water it was carrying in its warmer and rarer state. The water which is thus squeezed out of the air by its contraction, adheres to the surface of the vessel in the form of dew.

The same process takes place on the surface of the water in the vessel that does on the surface of the vessel, except that the condensations from the air mingle with the water in the vessel and escape observation.

When milk is set in very cold water, and remains there until it becomes considerably colder than the surrounding air, the cold milk acts as a condenser the same as the ice-water in the warm air, as above described, and causes condensations from the air to collect on the top of the cream and remain there like a thin sheet of water when the cream is stiff enough to hold it. These condensations begin to collect as soon as the surface of the cream becomes about ten degrees colder than the surrounding atmosphere.

The depositions of dew thus made upon the surface of cream, keep it moist and soft and in excellent condition, and are thought by some creamery managers to be very useful; but they are a source of pollution. All that is foul in the air, and whatever spores it may contain, go with the dew and lodge on the cream and contaminate it to its injury, and, of course, to the injury of the butter in several ways, especially in its keeping quality. This accounts for the soft cream of the creameries in cold open setting.

Now, as to the "leathery" cream. To account for it we have only to reverse the conditions and make the air colder than the milk. When the cold air touches the warmer milk, the air expands instead of contracting; and as it becomes rarefied its capacity for holding water becomes increased, and it begins to absorb moisture instead of parting

with it, and it at once commences to load itself by absorbing moisture from the surface of the milk (or cream), thereby drying the cream and making it become adhesive or "leathery." When milk is submerged under water there can be neither dew nor dessication, because the small quantity of air over the milk can neither contract nor expand.

Thus the cause of the different conditions of cream are plain and simple enough, and if they were kept in mind by dairymen generally it would save a good deal of perplexity and loss from faulty butter. A statement in brief may aid in their remembrance. Cold milk under warm air condenses the air and deposits its moisture and impurities on the cream in the form of dew, defiling the cream. Warm milk under cold air rarefies the air touching it, causing the air to absorb moisture and odors from the surface of the milk (or cream), thus drying and purifying the cream. In the former case the milk (or cream) takes moisture from the air and aids in purifying it; in the latter, the air takes moisture from and aids in purifying the cream.

Milk cools so much slower in air than it does in water, that, if the air is much colder than the milk, it takes so long a time to cool to the temperature of the air that there is time for the surface to get pretty dry and tough before the cooling ceases and the rapid drying abates.

If this tough cream is churned too soon, it will be broken up by the action of the churn, without being dissolved, and the unchurned fragments will mingle with the butter, very much to its injury. To prevent this, such cream should be thoroughly mixed and often stirred till the dried particles become soaked so soft that they will separate easily. It will then churn perfectly.

If milk, when set, is to be open to the air, the cream will be in the best condition to have the air, if it is cooled by air, not much colder than the milk—about 60 degrees—for at such a temperature the atmospheric absorption will not be enough to injure the cream by dessication. If the cooling is to be done by water while the milk is open to the air, depositions of dew upon the cream will be avoided by having the water not very much cooler than the air in contact with the milk. Dew will not deposit on the cream when both air and water are cold alike, or nearly so.

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 500 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. L. H. BAKER, St. Louis Co., July 17, 1883.

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, 1883.

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

W. D. Philbrick, in the New England Farmer, says it is well known that a thrifty strawberry-runner, set in August, will grow larger berries for exhibition than can be grown in any other way.

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."

The Swiss National Council have adopted a protective tariff. Watch-man, what of the night?

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.

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

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

ALTAHAM HERD, W. H. 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.

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

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, Kenick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattsburg is near Leavenworth.

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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 Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

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

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

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.

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

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 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and JERSEY RED SWINE, Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

S. V. WALTON & SON, shippers and breeders of 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 o spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars. H. P. GILCHRIST, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kansas.

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

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

SHEEP.

H. V. PUGSLEY.



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



E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardhood and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleeces 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, Rochester, Boone county, Mo.

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

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

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep, 150 rams for sale. Dickinson (508) at head of herd, clipped 3 3/4 lbs.

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

HARRY MCCULLOUGH, Fayette, Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of Merino Sheep, Berkshire Hogs and high-class poultry. 400 rams for sale on reasonable terms.

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

WM. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White, Brown and Dominique Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2 03 for thirteen.

Nurserymen's Directory.

THE YORK NURSERY 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.

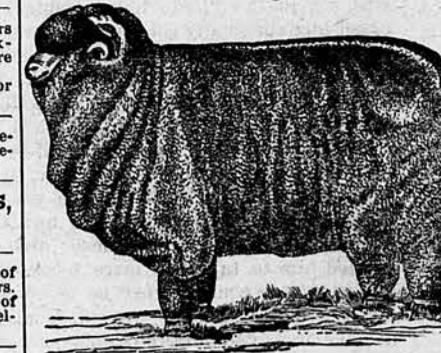
BALDWIN CITY NURSERY.

Established here in 1869. KEEPS ON HAND a full line of Nursery Stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum; Shrubs, Roses, Tulbs 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 Pi-plant; 25,000 Blackberry. For particulars write or send for catalogue. W. P. SKETT, 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.



STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 23 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.

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

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

The Dam of Alexander's Abdallah, and John Sutton's Stone Boat.

Alexander's Abdallah, formerly "Edsoll's Hambletonian," was, all things considered, the best son of Rysdyke's Hambletonian. He died young. I think he only had forty-two foals to his credit, but he bred speed. No modern pedigree is a No. 1 unless you can trace to Alexander's Abdallah. His blood costs money. An Abdallah cross is valuable; it will add at least two hundred dollars to a well bred filly. Every breeder and buyer understands this. The great merit of Abdallah, like his sire Rysdyke Hambletonian, was not only that he got speed, but he imparted to his sons and daughters, grand-sons and grand-daughters, the power to produce such as no other son of Hambletonian has done when we consider the opportunities he had. I speak positively upon this point, because I believe it is a fact which all horsemen will freely concede.

George Wilkes, another son, was certainly a great horse in the stud. He went into the stud late and had considerable prejudice to encounter notwithstanding all that he died with twenty trotters with records better than 2.30 to his credit; yet he was not the equal of Abdallah. So with Volunteer, another distinguished son; he has to his credit the "King of the Turf," and twenty-seven others with records of 2.30 or better, and yet he is not the equal of Alexander's Abdallah as a sire. The writer has written this preliminary statement of Abdallah, because some of your readers might not know his value, and consequently would scarcely care to waste their time in reading anything of the history of Abdallah's dam. To such let me say that if Alexander's Abdallah were living to-day and ten years old, he would bring at auction under the hammer cash down at least as we believe, one hundred thousand dollars. My friends, he was a great horse; not as a trotter, but as the sire of trotters.

The partial history of his dam I learned from John Sutton, who did reside at Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., and will certainly be interesting to every true lover of the trotting horse; its only a scrap; but as I have never seen it published, concluded to write what John Sutton told me as near as I can remember concerning the dam of this most extraordinary horse.

Mr. Sutton said that his uncle was a horse dealer; picked up horses about Orange county and drove them to New York City for sale. Himself and his younger brother generally went along with him to help do the driving, and frequently stopped at what was then known as the "Red House," on Harlem lane. This was the head center of horse-men, buyers and sellers; occasionally the horse sports would make up a race at this point. On one occasion young Sutton happened to be present; it was a double team race. The purse not over \$25, but there was much interest manifested in the race; and if I recollect rightly, it took two races to satisfy the defeated party. The dam of Alexander's Abdallah was one of the team that was victorious. All that seemed to be known of her owner was that he lived up the river; but where, or what his name was, young Sutton never knew and could never find out. While exercising for one of these races this mare got hurt. She was put in the "Red House stable" and cared for; she finally got down and was unable to get up. She was actually wearing away her flesh on the hard ground. The keeper of the tavern said to him, John, there is a well-bred mare in the shed, the best mare he knew of. He then told young Sutton how she could trot, and how, by an accident she was hurt and that she was out in the old shed, and could not get up; that she was wearing away her flesh; that he wanted him to take the mare home with him to Orange county; that he would give him the mare; that she was worth a great deal of money to him, provided he could get her home. John went out to see the mare. She was lying down and could not get up. Young Sutton said he would like her, but he could never get her up to Orange county; the roads were rough and mountainous, and it was out of the question; but the Red House man said to young Sutton that he would never have such another chance to get a good mare for nothing; that he had always taken a liking to him, and he wanted him to have the mare. John still refused because as he said, he could not get

her home. The tavern keeper abused young Sutton roundly and told him that unless he took that mare home with him he should have no further use for him. To get rid of him he promised to see his uncle and see what he thought about it. His uncle was of the same opinion as young Sutton, but the tavern keeper would not take no for an answer and John agreed to take the mare home with him if possible. Some of the way they hauled her on a stone boat; but to shorten the story, after much labor and patience they got the mare safely to their home. They nursed her and she finally recovered, and they bred her to Rysdyke's Hambletonian. This mare was the dam of Alexander's Abdallah, the greatest trotting sire it is believed that ever lived, all things considered, and young Sutton didn't know how good a thing he had. He sold out his interest to Major Edsoll, who sold him to Col. Alexander, of Woodburn stud farm, Ky., for I believe \$2,500 as a three-year-old.

What a chapter of accidents! In the early part of the war the Rebels captured this horse and hurried him south by a forced march; Col. Alexander pursued and overtook the party, and I believe paid a large ransom; at any rate he recovered his horse and started back with him when they were met by a cold and severe rain storm, from the effects of which Abdallah was taken sick and died there and then, and before he could get home.

Had John Sutton failed to take this mare as a gift, or the old stone boat had given out, Goldsmith Maid, record 2.14, Leslie, McGregor, Belmont, Almont, Nutwood, Wedgewood, Monroe Chief, and hosts of others who have already distinguished themselves either as stock horses or trotters, would, as the constable would say, have been *non est inventus*.

Sugar In Kansas.

It is within reason, we think, to state that Kansas this year will lay the foundation of a permanent industry of inestimable value. Sugar has been made in Kansas, and scientific tests have demonstrated that Kansas sorghum is richer in sugar than the growth of any other state. Our soil seems to be peculiarly well adapted to the growth of sugar-producing cane. Several large establishments have been erected in different parts of the State, enough to thoroughly satisfy the people on the practicability of making sugar and sirup profitably. The editor of this paper hopes to visit one or more sugar works during the fall, so as to be able to give our readers the benefit of personal and disinterested observations.

Last week we published a short description of one establishment. Here is another from a Kinsley paper: One of the leading industries of Kinsley is the sugar factory, which we are informed will be in running order in about ten days or more. The building, which is situated in the southern suburbs, is three stories high, thirty-two feet wide and eighty feet long, and shelters about \$25,000 worth of machinery. Three large boilers furnish the motive power. The mills were formerly located near Larned, but moved to this place last spring on account of the superior facilities for irrigation. John Bennyworth, the proprietor, has added about \$3,000 worth of new machinery since moving, for the purpose of refining the sugar, which he was unable to do while at Larned. The full capacity of the mills is about one hundred tons every twenty-four hours. To run night and day will require a force of between fifty and sixty men. Mr. Bennyworth has about three hundred and forty-five acres of cane of his own in fine condition and expects to buy up as much more, which will enable him to run full time for about three months. The mill will work up "seconds" and seed into glucose during the summer. The cane is first crushed, the juice refined from gross impurities and put into the evaporators, where it is boiled down a half. Thence it goes into the settling tanks and is pressed through a bone black filter—the refining process—and then into the vacuum pans, where it is boiled down into green sugar. The syrup remaining is then swung out by centrifugal force and sugar is ready for barreling. Mr. Bennyworth showed us a specimen of cane sugar manufactured at Champagne, Ills., which was very fine. An average crop of cane is eight tons per acre. Each ton will produce about thirteen gallons of syrup, or between sixty and seventy-five pounds of sugar.

Fairs in Kansas.

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

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

Short-horn Sale.

Special Cor. KANSAS FARMER.

Another highly successful Short-horn sale has been held at Plattsburg, Mo., this season, not by the Breeders' Association of Clay and Clinton counties, but by two of the prominent members of the association, S. C. Duncan, of Smithville, and J. N. Wina, Graysonville, Mo., who consolidated part of the produce of their respective herds.

The sale last Thursday was largely attended by representative breeders and buyers who quickly disposed of the cattle at satisfactory prices under the guidance of Col. Muir, the auctioneer. The highest price realized was \$735 for Lady Halstead 2d, calved in 1881, a Surprise, sold to H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo. H. S. Burgess paid \$435 for a Rose of Sharon bull, the highest price paid for any male. The majority of the animals sold went to Missouri.

SUMMARY.

4 bulls sold for \$1,285, average.....\$321.25
45 females sold for \$10,030, average... 223.00
49 Short-horns sold for \$11,315, av.... 231.00
Kansas City, Mo. H.

Fattening Poultry in France.

Any one of our countrymen who, from rheumatic gout, or any other ailment, may be sent to Vichy, would do well, as soon as they have sufficiently recovered the use of their legs, to pay a visit to the Villa Belvedere, where a very singular mode of fattening poultry has been for some time successfully pursued. A large circular building, admirably ventilated, and with the light partially excluded, is fitted up with circular cages, in tiers rotating on a central axis, and capable of being elevated, depressed, or rotated, which are so arranged that each bird has, as it were, a separate stall, containing a perch. The birds are placed with their tails converging on a common center, while the head of each may be brought in front by a simple rotary movement of the central axis. Each bird is fastened to its cell by leathern fetters, which prevent movement except of the head and wings without occasioning pain.

When the feeding time comes the bird is enveloped in a wooded case, from which the head and neck alone appear, and which is popularly known as its "paletot," by which means all unnecessary struggling is avoided. The attendant, a young girl, seizes the head in her left hand, and gently presses the beak, in order to open it; then, with her right, she introduces into the gullet a tin tube about the size of a finger. This tube is united to a flexible pipe, which communicates with the dish in which the food has been placed, and from which the desired quantity is instantaneously injected into the stomach. The feeding process is so short that two hundred birds can be fed by one person in an hour. The food is a liquid paste, composed of Indian corn and barley saturated with milk. It is administered three times a day, in quantities varying according to the condition of each bird. The food seems to be very satisfactory, for if any chances to fall they devour it all as soon as released from their paletots.

The poultry house is well ventilated; but, of course, it is impossible for any place where six hundred fowls are confined to be entirely free from smell. It takes about a fortnight to fatten a bird by this method. Before being killed, the birds are left in a dark but well ventilated chamber for twenty-four hours without food. Each fowl is then taken by its feet, is wrapped up so as to prevent all struggling, and then bled so adroitly in the throat that its death seems instantaneous. The blood is then allowed to flow from it, and finally, after being plucked washed and cleaned, it is wrapped in a damp cloth and is ready for sale. From forty to fifty fowls are thus killed and sold daily.—*Scientific American*.

Write Bartholomew & Co. for Fine Rams—Topeka.

Careful experiments recently made in Germany, show that cows milked three times a day, yield milk richer in fat than if milked but twice each day. It is also reported that cows milked three times a day gave five pounds of milk over cows milked but twice.

Of all thieves fools are worst; they rob you of time and temper.

The winner is he who gives himself to his work body and soul.

A LIVE SCHOOL,

With Modern, Progressive Ideas.

JACKSONVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

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

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

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

Her Krupp and the Works at Essen.

[Special Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

In the midst of a beautiful landscape, with hills rising in all directions, stands the magnificent mansion of Herr Krupp, a large white stone edifice. The most attractive feature about it is the extensive grounds, which seem to reach into the neighboring woods and become part of the surrounding hills. Herr Krupp, whose works are now larger than Essen itself, employing, including those engaged in mining, 20,000 persons, began life on a much smaller scale. In 1848 he did not employ over seventy persons in the cast-steel manufactory. The little cottage in which he used to live still stands within the walls of the immense works at Essen, and is in great contrast to the grand mansion amid the woods and hills. Herr Krupp is a fine, tall, handsome old gentleman of about seventy. He has a white beard and wears a wig. He enjoys excellent health, drinks two or three bottles of fine Bordeaux wine a day, and still keeps his steady hand and clear head at the helm of the firm. He is a lover of good horses, and owns a rare stable. It is difficult to estimate his wealth, as it is any man's who is engaged in manufacturing, though it is put here at 300,000,000 marks (about \$75,000,000). Some years ago, when the iron trade of Germany was depressed and suffering from British competition, Herr Krupp was obliged to borrow 30,000,000 marks, (about \$7,500,000,) and his securities were issued and changed hands the same as the securities of a State. To-day the firm is in a most prosperous condition and is paying higher than the average wages.

The heir to this enormous estate, and the son of the great steel and gun maker, is a modest young man of about twenty-nine. He is thoroughly prepared for his important position, having served as a workman in the principal shops of the firm, and in this way mastered the business. Indeed, this young man has never held what may be called a position in the works until within the last year, when he was married, and discarding the workman's garb has become one of the directors of the concern. In this way the name of Krupp will be perpetuated.

Arriving at the station I took a carriage to the works, which afforded an opportunity to see the town. Essen, for a manufacturing place, is clean and exceedingly well built. The road leading to Krupp's was shaded by trees on both sides. The area occupied by the works is much greater than that covered by the town of Essen itself, though the population, according to the census of 1880, was nearly 60,000. A road runs through the centre of the works and leads to the colony, as it is called, where the operatives live. Passing along this road at about 9 o'clock in the morning one meets scores of women dressed in the gayest colors, some with large baskets of provisions, and others wheeling in front of them green and yellow barrows loaded with baskets of bread and vegetables. They are a contented, healthy looking people, and their bright colored dresses and the clean handkerchiefs tied over their heads are a great contrast to the gloomy attire and half-combed hair of the women I met in the iron districts in England and Wales. Many of the women wear wooden shoes, some of them good stout boots. All of them were neatly clad.

It is no easy matter to obtain admission to Krupp's, but permission for my visit had been secured some days before. At the outer office I stopped, and my card was sent up to the main office, and then a messenger was sent down to conduct me to the principal offices, where, after greeting some of the directors, I was introduced to a young gentleman who was to be my guide through the works. The extent of these works may be imagined from the fact that after nearly four hours' steady and rapid walking through myriad shops, some making crucible steel, some puddled steel, some Bessemer steel, and some Martin steel; through mills making steel rails, steel tires, iron and steel plates; iron foundries for machine castings and for projectiles; locomotives and wagon-wheel works; boiler and girder shops, gun-shops, mechanical shops, smith and a score of other kinds of shops, one is conscious only that he has had a bird's-eye view of Krupp's works. In these shops there are no less than 1,600 furnaces of various construction; not far from 300 boilers; between 80

and 90 steam hammers from 100 to 50,000 kg. weight; 25 rolling trains; 320 steam engines of from 2 to 1,000 horse-power; and about 1,700 machine tools of various kinds. The machine shops remind me of those in Elder's shipyards at Glasgow, while the works as a whole seemed like several large steel works combined into one. Nearly 3,000 tons of coal and coke are consumed daily in the works, and the smoke escapes from innumerable tall chimneys and blast furnaces. The establishment has its own water and gas works, and besides the electric lights there are nearly 25,000 burners. The firm have their own chemical laboratory, photographic and lithographic establishment, printing shop, and bindery. There are about 50 miles of telegraph and 35 telegraph stations belonging to the establishment.

After I had inspected the works and admired the gigantic guns and the shops in which they are made, my guide kindly offered to take me to the colony to see the homes of the workmen. These houses are not far from the works, but are comfortably located on high ground, and well shaded with avenues of trees. How they retain their verdure is puzzling amid so much smoke and heat. The firm of Fried. Krupp at present owns 3,250 well-built and to all appearances healthy dwelling-houses, in which over 16,000 individuals are living. The buildings have two and three floors, and are constructed partly of stone and partly of frame work, and are surrounded as much as possible with gardens. The single dwellings, which, besides cellarage and garret, have from two to four rooms, are self-contained and separated from the other dwellings. The letting to lodgers is permitted only in dwellings of three to four rooms, and must receive the special permission of the central committee appointed for maintaining cleanliness and order. The annual rent for the family dwellings varies as follows:

	Per year.
For two rooms in lodging-house or barrack-house.....	\$15 to \$23
For two-room house with cellar....	22 to 27
For three-room house with cellar....	30 to 40
For four-room house with cellar....	45
For five-room house with cellar....	52

Thus, for one dollar, or about four shillings, a week, the usual price for small cottages in the industrial districts of England, the German artisan at Essen can rent a large house and garden; while for 1s. 2½d. a week the British workman could not get a room. The Dundee pig-styes and the hovels of South Wales rented for 2s. 6d. to 3s. a week.

I visited a sample of each of the houses at Essen and conversed with some of the inmates. Upon the whole they are better off than the industrial classes in many of the English districts. At the same time they did not strike me as more comfortably situated than the working people of a place like Middlesborough, where the houses are new and the operatives fairly well paid. The interiors of some of the Essen houses were anything but clean, and the atmosphere was fetid. There is certainly no squalid misery, and the average workman and his family have plenty to eat and are comfortably lodged. The German drinks beer, and in the summer spends the evening often with his family in the beer gardens, of which there are seven belonging to Krupp. The German workman is more moderate, more economical, and drinks less gin than the ironworkers of Scotland and England, and rarely beats his wife. But even in a place like Essen, which is above the average, there is a marked difference between the Continental and American workman, and the condition of workers here will not compare with the advanced condition of the artisan in such places as Johnstown and Pullman in our own country.

The single men at Krupp's are provided for in a large boarding-house capable of keeping 1,800 boarders, at a cost of about 80 pfennigs (20 cents) a day, bread not included, making the probable cost about one mark or about 25 cents per day. Herr Klupfel, the director, who has charge of the labor department at Krupp's, told me that no men were now being paid less than 3 marks a day (about 75 cents). This is of course to the unskilled laborer. Skilled labor is paid from 3½ marks to as high as 7 and even 9 marks a day for skilled mechanics in the machine shops, but this was of course exceptional, the wages not often exceeding 5 marks or a little over one dollar American money. For these same classes of labor the Ameri-

can manufacturer probably pays \$2.50 and \$3 and even \$5 a day.

Connected with Krupp's are sick and pension institutions, out of the funds of which temporary support and pensions are paid to members who have been disabled in the service of the firm, or to their widows. Also to those who have worked for many years and are too old for further service. There are also a hospital, bathing establishment, life insurance union, and primary and industrial schools, all connected with the firm. The labor of women and children is excluded from the works.

In the afternoon Herr Osann and myself were invited to dine with some of the directors of the works, and to these gentlemen, especially to Herr Jenck and Herr Klupfel, I am indebted for many interesting facts concerning Krupp's. Both of these gentlemen expressed surprise when I informed them of the lowness of wages in England. They had hardly realized how rapidly the industrial centres of Germany had in the last few years been improving the condition of the workman by paying him higher wages and enlarging his opportunities. But with all that has been done by such men as Herr Krupp and the able men he has drawn around him, much yet remains, and the task to elevate labor in Germany is no easy one.

In conclusion I must express my thanks for the courteous manner in which every facility was afforded me to prosecute my inquiries at Essen, and for the cordial manner in which they receive Americans. Herr Krupp once remarked that the United States would never buy cannon of him. We may, however, should our mills be unable to supply all the Bessemer rails required, still want steel for a more peaceful purpose, and I believe that for some time the barb wire used for fencing our farms has been made out of German steel rods. For such purposes Essen may continue to export its steel, though in return Germany refuses to admit American pork. ROBERT P. PORTER.

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For the galled or otherwise injured horse, use Phenol Sodique, should you wish his early relief and usefulness. See adv. in our columns.

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

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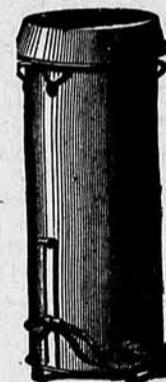
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Ladies' Department.

The Milky Way.

Evening has come, and across the skies,
Out through the darkness that quivering
dies,

Beautiful, broad and white,
Fashioned of many a silver ray,
Stolen out of the ruins of day,
Grows the pale bridge of the Milky Way,
Built by the architect of Night.

Dim with shadows, and bright with stars,
Hung like gold lights on invisible bars,
Stirred by the wind's low breath,
Rising on cloud-shapen pillars of gray,
Perfect it stands, like a tangible way,
Binding To-morrow with Yesterday,
Reaching from Life to Death.

Dark show the heavens on either side,
Soft flows the blue in a waveless tide
Under the silver arch.
Never a footstep is heard below,
Echoing earthward, as, measured and slow,
Over the bridge the still hours go,
Bound on their trackless march.

Is it a pathway leading to heaven
Over earth's sin-clouds, rent and riven
With its supernal light.
Crossed by the souls of those who have
flown

Stilly away from our arms, and alone
Up to the beautiful great white throne
Passed in the hush of night?

Is it the way that the angels take,
When they come down by night to wake
Over the slumbering earth?
Is it the way the stars go back
When the young Day drives them from off
his track

Into the distant, mysterious black
Where their bright souls had birth?

What may it be? Who may certainly say?
Over the shadowy Milky Way
No human foot hath trod.
Ages have passed, but, unsullied and white,
Still it stands, like a rainbow of night,
Held as a promise above our dark sight,
Guiding our thoughts to God.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Modern Arab Wedding.

The wedding I propose to describe took place in the present year of grace, 1883, at Souakin. For the benefit of those whose geography was learned some years ago let me state that Souakin is a town situated on the Red Sea, in 19 deg. north latitude and 37 deg. east longitude, and is the chief port for the produce of the Soudan and the equatorial provinces of Egypt. The fathers of both bride and bridegroom were leading merchants in the port, the father of the bridegroom being the owner of nearly two-thirds of the island on which Souakin is built. The festivities in connection with the wedding lasted for ten days, during which time open house was kept by the bridegroom's father, music, singing and dancing being kept up night after night, until dawn announced the approach of day. Each night some different tribe gave its own peculiar songs and dances in a large shamiana which had been erected for the purpose, and all Souakin flocked to participate in or be passive spectators of the scene. Professional singers and dancers had been brought over the sea from Jeddah to assist the local talent, and the intervals between the dances were filled up with Arab love songs. The favorite musical instrument of all Arabs is the drum, or tum-tum. This consists of a gourd or a large earthen bowl with a skin stretched over it. The Souakinse have also a sort of double flageolet, made of reeds, which makes a very shrill, though not unpleasant, sound; and the Hadramant Arabs use a species of bagpipes which emit sounds productive of the most exquisite torture. The music, as a rule, is of a very monotonous character, though at times something like a quick march is struck up, which is always accompanied by the audience with a clapping of hands. Entertainments were given on successive nights by the Bishareen Arabs, who inhabit the hill country between Souakin and the Nile on the southwest; by the Hadendoas, who dwell south near the Abyssinian frontier; by the Hadramants, who hail from the Persian Gulf; and by professional dancing girls from Jeddah, who gave several performances of the deluka, a

dance very similar to the Indian nautch. The national dance of the Bishareen Arabs is of a military character, as becomes the members of so warlike a tribe. The dancers form a circle, standing about four paces apart, so as to give space for the brandishing of their spears. They then move slowly round to the beating of the tum-tums, singing the while, and now and again halting and raising their spears high above their heads, as if about to hurl them. Gradually the music quickens, and with it the steps of the dancers; the spears whirl round the heads of the dusky warriors at an astonishing rate, and it looks as though somebody would certainly be impaled. This continues till the dancers are tired out, when they retire, and their places are taken by another batch. They soon come up to time again, however, and about thirty of them will keep the dance going incessantly throughout the night. The dance of the Hadendoas is somewhat similar, except that they are armed with swords, and all carry round shields made of hippopotamus hides. As they get excited in the dance they crouch and spring, and assume the most grotesque attitudes, clashing their swords and making wonderful close shaves of cutting off each other's heads.—*Belgravia*.

Speak a Cheerful Word.

Did you never go out in the morning with a heart so depressed and saddened that a pall seemed spread over all the world? But on meeting some friend who spoke cheerily for a minute or two, if only upon indifferent matters, you have felt yourself wonderfully lightened. Even a child dropping into your house on an errand, has brought a ray of sunshine which did not depart when he went his way again. It is a blessed thing to speak a cheerful word when you can. "Every heart knoweth its own bitterness" the world over, and those who live in palaces are not exempt, and good words to such hearts are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Even strangers we meet casually by the way, in the traveler's waiting-room, are unconsciously influenced by the tone we use. It is the one with pleasant words on his lips to whom the stranger in a strange land turns for advice and direction. Take it as a compliment, if some wayfarer comes to you to direct him which street or which train to take; your manner has struck him as belonging to one he can trust. It is hard sometimes to speak a pleasant word when the shadows rest on our hearts; but nothing will tend more to lighten our spirits than doing it. When you have no opportunity to speak a cheering word, you can often send a full beam of sunshine into the heart of some sorrowing friend, by writing a good, warm-hearted letter.

A Word to the Men Folks.

There is almost no end to the good advice given to farmers' wives as to how they should conduct themselves so as to keep their husbands in a pleasant frame of mind; how they should always have their dinners smoking hot on the table exactly at the right time, always be ready to meet him with a smile, etc.; and now, we propose to ask the men a few questions. Of course, every one of you love your wives; you would be very sorry to have anyone think you did not. You have really no desire to exchange your "own dear wife" for any of those "dear five hundred friends" of hers you so often meet, no desire to hurry her into the grave prematurely, and yet some of you are doing just that very thing, all unconsciously, perhaps, and yet doing it just as surely as you are living. How, you will ask, are we doing anything like that? We answer, you are worrying her into it by your carelessness in little things. When you are looking for any article, do you carefully put everything back in its place, or do you leave them around until your tired, patient wife can not possibly get time to pick them up after you; when you bring in a pail of water, are you careful not to spill it, or must your wife go behind you with a house-cloth until she wishes that you had not thought of bringing it in, and hopes you never will again. When you and the hired man come in from the barn-yard, are you careful to set him the example of cleaning your feet off nicely, or do you scrape it off on the edge of the stone hearth, thus letting it spoil both stove hearth and carpet. If you are in the habit of shaving, do you put back in its place the razor, cup,

and brush, or do you leave them lying in a chair for your wife to pick up. You would not like a slovenly wife, but if you are careless in your habits, she can hardly be anything else. Unless she has more than human patience, she will get disheartened and worn out both bodily and mentally, and many a sharp, cross word from her, you are really responsible for. Nothing grieves and frets a wife more, when she is already weary, than to have all her efforts at neatness unappreciated, and we know that you do not mean to be unjust or cruel, but you are both through your carelessness. We beg those of you who love your wives to think of these little things and others like them.—*Ex.*

Simple Remedies For Common Ailments.

A pinch of common table salt dissolved in water will relieve a bee-sting.

Pains in the side are most promptly relieved by the application of mustard.

To cure sneezing plug the nostrils with cotton wool. The effect is instantaneous.

Broken limbs should be placed in a natural position and the patient kept quiet until help arrives.

If an artery is severed, tie a small cord or handkerchief tightly above it until the physician arrives.

Seven or eight successive applications of the white of an egg will prove a most efficacious remedy for a burn.

A good powder of snuff which will cure catarrh is made of equal parts of gum arabic, gum myrrh and blood root.

Burns and scalds are immediately relieved by an application of dry soda covered with a wet cloth, moist enough to dissolve it.

To cure earache, take a pinch of black pepper, put it on a piece of cotton batting dipped in sweet oil, and place in the ear and tie a bandage around the head, and it will give almost instant relief.

If your hands are badly chapped, wet them in warm water, and rub them all over with Indian meal; do this several times, and then in the water used to wash off the meal put a teaspoonful of pure glycerine.

An excellent liniment for toothache or neuralgia is made of half an ounce each of oil of sassafras and oil of origanum, one and a half ounces of tincture of capsicum, and half a pint of alcohol. Apply to the face on a flannel cloth.

Preserved Melon-rind.

After the melon-rind is peeled, and made green if desired, weigh it; to each pound allow a pound of sugar, an ounce of green ginger root, a lemon, and half a pint of water; scrape the ginger-root and tie it in a clean cloth with the yellow rind of the lemon peeled very thin; squeeze the juice of the lemon and strain it; put the sugar and water over the fire and let them heat together and begin to boil, removing all scum as it rises; when the syrup is free from scum, put in the melon-rind, ginger, and lemon peel and juice, and boil all together until the melon looks clear, removing any scum which may arise; when the melon is clear take it out of the syrup with a skimmer, and put it into an earthen bowl; then boil the syrup until a little of it cooled on a saucer thickens slightly; pour it over the melon, and let it cool. When the melon is quite cold put it up in glass jars, and seal it from the air.

Citron-melon may be preserved according to the above directions.

How to Green Watermelon Rind.

Pare the rind, remove the soft portions, and cut it in two-inch lengths, or in fancy shapes; line a preserving-kettle with a layer, three deep, of fresh vine or peach leaves; weigh the rind, and for each pound allow a bit of alum as large as a grain of corn; pulverize the alum; put the melon-rind into the kettle with alternate layers of leaves, sprinkling the pulverized alum between the layers; cover the melon with leaves three deep, and pour into the kettle just cold water to cover the top layer of leaves; spread a clean towel over the top of the kettle, and put on a perfectly tight cover to keep in the steam; place the kettle on the back of the stove, where its contents can be heated gradually, but not boil, and steam them for three hours; be careful not to let the melon-rind boil. When the melon-rind is green drain it, and put it into cold water for an hour; then again drain it; it will then be ready to boil until clear in sirup.

During the war the income of Peter Cooper from his iron-works averaged fifteen hundred dollars a day.

Mr. C. Wolley Dod writes in the London Gardener's Chronicle of the ash tree as a favorite of lightning. Two were struck during a recent storm, though many taller oaks stood in the immediate vicinity.

Woman's Friend.

So many women suffering with female diseases have been thoroughly cured by the use of Lels' Dandelion Tonic, that it is very justly and appropriately called the Woman's Friend.

Illinois is talking about triennial sessions, to give the public machinery longer rests between the tinkering.

Young men or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is a fresh movement for a tunnel under the Hudson river 100 feet below the surface to connect New York with Jersey City.

A Dead Shot

may be taken at liver and bilious disorders with Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Mild yet certain in operation; and there is none of the reaction consequent upon taking severe and drastic cathartics. By druggists.

Mr. C. W. Horton, Westtown, N. Y., picked 4,541 quarts of strawberries from three-fourths of an acre. Crescent was twice as productive as Sharpless, Bidwell and Charles Downing.

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

Mr. R. W. Smith writes to the Rural World that the Wilson strawberry in New Jersey is a strong grower and more certain than any other variety to yield a large marketable crop of fine fruit.

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

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The Young Folks.

He best deserves a knightly crest,
Who slays the evils that infest
His soul within. If victor there,
He soon will find a wider sphere.
The world is cold to him who pleads;
The world bows low to knightly deeds.
—E. P. Roe.

Within a wall as white as milk,
Lined with a skin as soft as silk,
In crystal fountain, bright and clear,
A golden apple doth appear.
There is no door to this stronghold,
But thieves break through and steal the gold.

A Tough Story.

A very, very tough story in which a chicken, a rat, a cat, a dog and a boy figured, was going the rounds in the East End yesterday. The story is vouched for by good authority, and on this account is all the more remarkable. It is related that Mr. Sam. McCurdy was sitting 'neath the shade of a tree in the back yard of his residence on Clay, near Franklin street, talking to some friends, when his attention was called to a hen with a brood of young chickens and a large rat that had just emerged from its hole and was quietly regarding the young chickens with the prospect of a meal in view. As the rat came from his hole the house-cat awoke from her afternoon nap and caught sight of the rat. Crouching low, she awaited developments, and stood prepared to spring upon his ratship. At the appearance of his ancient enemy, the cat, a Scotch terrier, which had been sunning itself in the wood-shed, pricked up its ears and quietly made for the place where the cat stood. At this moment a boy named Andy Quaid came upon the scene. The chickens were not cognizant of being watched by the rat, nor did the rat see the cat, nor the feline the dog, who had not noticed the coming of the boy.

A little chick wandered too nigh and he was seized by the rat, which was in turn bounced upon by the cat, and the cat was caught in the mouth of the dog. The rat would not cease his hold on the chicken, and the cat, in spite of the shaking she was getting from the dog, did not let go the rat. It was fun for the boy, and in high glee he watched the contest and the struggle of each of the victims. It seemed to him that the rat was about to escape after a time, and seizing a stone, he hurled it at the rodent. The aim was not good, and the stone struck the dog right between the eyes. The terrier released its grip on the cat and fell over dead. It had breathed its last before the cat in turn let go the rat and turned over and died. The rat did not long survive the enemy, and by the side of the already dead chicken he laid himself down and gave up the ghost.

The owner of the dog was so angry at his death that he is said to have come near making the story complete by killing the boy that killed the dog that shook the cat that caught the rat that bit the chicken on Clay street.

President Van Buren, in his old age, did not lose his youthful nerve and vim, and was universally respected and loved. Though he could not boast of a commanding presence, he had an elastic figure, and carried himself erect. His features were animated when conversing, and wore a constant smile. When relating an anecdote, or relishing a good story, his eyes twinkled with fun. In fair weather it was his custom to take a horseback ride every morning until his final illness, sitting erect in his saddle, and wearing a skull-cap, beneath which his snow-white hair could be seen.

One morning, when riding past Stuyvesant Falls, he was hailed by a barefooted urchin, who shouted out, "Hey, mister, is you the President of the United States?"

"I used to be, my little man," was the prompt reply; "what can I do for you?"

"Oh, nothin', sir; only I thought Jimmy lied to me. I didn't think such a little man as you could be President of the United States."

One of the best rules in conversation is, never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had left unsaid; nor can there anything be well more contrary to the ends for which people meet together than to part unsatisfied with each other or themselves.—Swift.

Alpaca Farming.

It was in a bitter wind storm, on the desolate table lands of the Peruvian Andes, that I first saw a ludicrously ungainly beast pop up from behind a rock, as the stumbling feet of my mule sent some loose stones rolling noisily down a precipice. The brute surveyed me for an instant, then shook his hairy head, gave a loud snort and vanished. The echoes of the lonely pass bore to my ears a singular noise, as if an army of barefooted men were flying down the mountain. I had startled a herd of grazing Alpacas, and their sentry had warned them of my approach. The noise was the beating of their huge, cartilage-padded feet on the rocky ground. As I rode on, I saw flocks from time to time, grubbing the sparse grass from the rock-sprinkled levels and the steep declivities, which are such a peculiar feature of the heart of the Andes. There was always one big fellow perched on a rock, or at some other point of vantage, and at this snort the whole herd would turn tail and take to flight. Often I would see the sentry, without seeing his comrades, balanced far above me on some splintered pinnacle of stone, with his big, soft eyes fixed on me, ready to give the signal, as soon as he considered my proximity dangerous. It was a singular sensation, the meeting with this alert brute, the only living thing but myself and mule and an occasional condor, among these desolate mountains, whose peaks pierced the sky in a line of savage teeth, like a huge saw. That evening, on a rock-strewn plateau, without a bush and almost without a blade of grass around it, I halted at a dreary, stone built house, with a roof made of bundles of straw, held down with planks and stout saplings. Skulls and skeletons of horned cattle and other animals were scattered all around. From the wall of the house projected a couple of big bull's horns, apparently cemented in the masonry for ornamental purposes. As I drew rein, a terrific snorting and scrambling broke out in a paddock, fenced with stout poles, behind the house. This was an Alpaca farm.

The Alpaca, which many people confuse with the Llama, though very closely allied to it in form and characteristics, is the "gold mine" of the Indians of the Andes, especially those of Peru, Bolivia and Chili. It is an extraordinary brute, in more senses than one. Its appearance, with its wool on, is supremely ridiculous. It is as large as a big sheep, with a neck like a small giraffe; a mere bundle of hair carried around on four legs, terminated with feet resembling those of an ostrich. Its legs are powerful, and inappropriately graceful, in comparison with the body they support and the feet in which they terminate.

If the Alpaca is absurdly ugly with its hair on, it is a positive burlesque after it has been sheared. It is sheared like a sheep, only its head is left covered. It is sometimes sheared once a year, yielding a six to eight-inch fleece, but the more provident Alpaca farmers only shear wool from fifteen to thirty inches long. The wool is found ranging in color from white through gray, yellow, and brown to black. The animal looks black, however, as the fleece exudes an oil, and mats with the dust of the mountain pastures in which it roams at large. The fleece is very fine in texture, metallic in lustre when clean, and the fibre is far stronger than that of any sheep's wool which I know.

The Alpaca is allowed to graze at random, only being "rounded in" to be sheared. It can only be domesticated when young. An old Alpaca, separated from its flock, will lie down and die of pure stubbornness and grief. Young Alpacas are, however, herded in paddocks, and become as familiar, quiet, and impudent as dogs.

They are gentle brutes, unlike their cousins, the Llamas, which are often full of viciousness. The Alpaca never gets over its shy and timorous wild habits, and though it seems to know and not fear the farmer and his men, the mere sight of a stranger in the distance will stampede it. The age to which an Alpaca will produce valuable wool, none of the farmers seem to know. When it ceases to be worth shearing, they kill and eat it.

The Alpaca farmer leads a life little better than that of the brute he lives on. His home is desolation itself. His only amusement is eating and sleeping. He scarcely knows even the vice of drunkenness. Ex-

cept a chance traveller, he never sees a soul from year's end to year's end but the priest, commonly an Indian like himself, who strays up now and then from his home in the lower regions to collect his mass money, and the wool trader who once a year makes the rounds with his peons, or Indian servants, and his train of pack animals. Most of the trading is half barter and half money. The visit of the trader is a great occasion. Then the old iron scales are brought out and hung on the bull's horn at the door, and the year's harvest raked down from the loft of the house, where it has been stored. It is a curious fact that the Alpaca farmer will never let a trader use any other scales. He is afraid of being cheated. But he lets the trader weigh the wool with his own weights, and I fancy the trader is satisfied with the bargain.

During the solitary portion of the year the women of the Alpaca farm card and spin the wool, and weave it into blankets and ponchos, or cloaks, which latter are simply blankets with a hole in the middle for the head to pass through. The ponchos are sometimes ornamented with grotesque but effective patterns in dyed wool. They are sold, like the wool, to traders who carry them to the coast.

The region of the Alpaca farmers is the most dreary and inhospitable on the continent. The nights at these high levels are always bitter cold, and the air is so thin that bullocks brought up to the plateau soon die, apparently of consumption. The land produces only potatoes, tiny, hard as bullets, and bitter as quinine. These can only be eaten after the bitterness has been roasted out of them. The houses are built as regular fortresses against the weather. They only have a couple of small loopholes for ventilation, and the stench at night, when the doors are closed, and the oily reek of the wool overhead pervades and mingles with that of unwashed humanity, is simply abominable. The Alpaca farmer is a creature of the earth, ignorant and superstitious, but he is a mild-natured fellow, and is nominally a Christian. His life is a miserable one, but he alone is fitted to live it. It is as impossible for a denizen of the coast country or a European to exist among the mountains, as it has been found to acclimatize the Alpaca in civilized countries. In my ride across from Lima into Bolivia, I suffered almost as great inconveniences and miseries in breathing and in rushes of blood to my head, as I experienced a year ago in a descent into the compressed air inside the lock of the Hudson River tunnel.

About the only thing that will stir an Alpaca farmer up to rage, is the wanton killing of one of his sheep. Travellers sometimes make free with their revolvers among the flocks, and several murders have occurred in consequence. In every case the murderer was an Alpaca farmer, who thus avenged himself for the injury done his property.

Unlike the Llama, the Alpaca cannot be used as a bearer of burdens. It makes its only concession to man when it permits him to deprive it of its fleece. The Llama produces a fleece also, but it is coarser and less beautiful than the Alpaca's, besides being different in texture. Of late years, Alpaca wool has been considerably adulterated with that of the Llama, but this is the work of the traders. The sharp practises of our acute modern business systems have not yet infected the simple denizen of the mountains. As civilization is rapidly invading even the Andes, it will not be safe to calculate too far on the Alpaca farmer remaining innocent of the tricks of trade.—Am. Agriculturist.

Afraid They'd Eat Him.

"I am so alarmed, Lizzie," exclaimed a St. Louis girl, who was engaged to be married to a young army officer. "He hasn't written me in three days."

"There is no occasion to get excited," was the reassuring reply; "he is out of the reach of Indians, there is no epidemic prevailing where he is stationed, and when he last wrote you he was in perfect health."

"Oh, yes, I know all that, Lizzie," said the timid, agitated creature, "but there's the army worm."

To have the mind clear, the judgment just, the conscience true, the will strong, so that we may sight the good of life, learn the laws by which to reach it and seek it steadfast among all seductions—this is wisdom.—Heber Newton.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

WORD SQUARE, No. 3.—L. B.

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* * *

My first is a domestic animal; my second is to be in debt; my third is not dry.

WORD SQUARE, No. 4.—L. B.

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(1) A boys name; (2) a kind of shovel; (3) anxieties; (4) one skilled in any art; (5) does rest.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Cross-word enigma in FARMER, Aug. 15, Ans.—Kansas.

Word square, No. 1. (same paper.) Ans.—Log, One, Gem.

Strawberries vary wonderfully on different soils. The best way is not to plant much of any particular sort with first testing its adaptability to the proposed soil and location. There will then be fewer tales of financial disaster and defeat.

Drunkenness.

Those trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance, will experience great relief from the use of Leis' Dandelion Tonic. It restores the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action and strengthens the will-power. There is nothing that will so quickly cure the ravages of a long course of debauching. It is recommended by leading temperance advocates.

Land for the proposed Garfield Hospital in Washington has been purchased at an expense of \$37,000.

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting treatise (96 pages) sent, postpaid, for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

California is wisely beginning to split up the great ranches into small farms. For a monopoly-ridden State this is a good sign.

There never has been a year in which bees have been so prolific as this. From all sections of the country bee raisers report that they have had hard work to keep hives enough ahead to accommodate the new colonies that wanted to set up housekeeping for themselves.

Irrigation

IS THE ACT OF
FLOWING WATER
over lands, to
NOURISH CROPS.
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COLORADO FARMER
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THE KANSAS FARMER

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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B. Rotholmew & Co.....	Rams for sale.
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Man-on & Wright.....	Herford Cattle at Fairs.
J. S. Hawes.....	Trade for Sheep or Cattle.
J. Siverson.....	

The Johnson county Co-operative Fair Association holds its second annual fair at Edgerton, September 19, 20 and 21.

This office is in receipt of a copy of proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the Iowa State Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

In naming the different machines represented on our first page last week, we got things mixed. But any one knows how they ought to have been.

Colts need good care now. Hot days and cool nights, with heavy dews, are as effective in producing disease among young animals as among young people. Colts are more delicate than most people know. Causes operating now may show effects in February or March.

Watch the leaves of young trees now; trees that you are anxious to save. Various caterpillar insects will be found strewing the leaves with little brown eggs, and the leaves will curl up, and many other things will take place. Strip the leaves clean of eggs; or where the life of the leaf is already destroyed, remove the leaf. Get rid of the eggs some way. Gather the leaves in baskets and burn them.

According to the American Newspaper Catalogue of Edwin Alden & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio, just published, containing over 800 pages, the total number of newspapers and magazines published in the United States and Canada is 13,186; (showing an increase over last year of 1,023.) Total in the United States 12,179; Canadas 1,007. Published as follows: Dailies, 1,227; tri-weeklies, 71; semi-weeklies, 151; weeklies, 9,955; bi-weeklies, 23; semi-monthlies, 237; monthlies, 1,324; bi-monthlies, 12.

We notice an interesting item in the Independence Kansan. Referring to a visit to the office by Rev. S. Lampman, the Kansan says: "He gave one or two instances of the remarkable results following the application of manure to hard-pan land." We wish the Kansan would state what Mr. L. said on the subject, so that we could give it to our readers. It is an important matter. We have made very satisfactory experiments in the same way. People generally believe, or act as if they believed, that hard-pan is no good; that nothing will make it tillable or productive. We know better, because we have made hard-pan into a good garden.

Government and the People.

Legitimate powers of our government have afforded grounds for dispute by American politicians ever since we had a government. The earlier and later discussions differ in practical details, though little, if any, in fundamental principles. It was the surveillance of the mother government that forced the Revolution. Having felt the power of central authority, the fathers very naturally were jealous of it. But the necessity of a local government was everywhere recognized to be imperative if we would perpetuate our independence. The great question was how much power shall it have. On that question the Federalists and Republicans—(afterwards called Democrats) differed.

Up to time of our civil war, there was no demand for special interference by the government in affairs of the people. It was to repel foreign invasion, establish a principle of international policy, avoid foreign complications, or, in some matter pertaining to our relations with other governments, that the people called for governmental action. But things are very much changed now. Before the war it was debatable whether we had a government, and there are a few persons even now that hold to the old theory that what we have is a mere fiscal agency without any coercive powers. But the war settled some things, and among them is the fact enunciated by President Lincoln on the Gettysburg battle-field. The question which he propounded was answered—that government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

The great question, then, is settled—that we have a government, and it will not be disputed that its powers belong to the people. Still, as new questions arise, the extent of that power gives rise to further discussion. It is, perhaps, universally conceded now that the general government ought to have exclusive control of the currency; it is also settled that the government has power to regulate the business of common carriers. In the discussion of transportation, the question has been raised whether the government ought not to take charge of the railroads and canals and rivers, and do the business at cost for the people. Just now another question is raised by the great strike of telegraph operators—ought the government to take charge of the telegraph system of the country? There are never any strikes by persons that work for the government. The people always pay good wages for the work they have done for them, and they pay promptly. Circumstances of the war showed that people are ready and willing to work for the government when it has not a dollar to pay with. They willingly took its notes (greenbacks) and used them as money. This fact alone, is one argument in favor of governmental control of the telegraph. It would ensure regular, steady and cheap work. But there are other things to be considered, and they relate not so much to the power of the people in the premises, as to whether, all things taken into the account, it is better to do so. The discussion involves some nice distinctions as well as grave questions, and we need not be surprised if action is not taken hastily.

On the general proposition, it seems to us, there need be no doubt. There was a time, and not long ago, when some men argued that the States, separately, ought to carry the public mails. Now nobody asks that, but we all agree that the Federal government ought to superintend the mails. That, as we look at it, settles the telegraph question. Telegraphing by the people

is precisely the same thing in nature as written and printed correspondence carried in the mails. If government ought to have charge of one, why not of the other? It is true that rural people do not directly use the telegraph much, but indirectly they are largely benefited. Business is indebted largely to telegraphy for information, and newspapers rely almost wholly upon it for news. This is all of great value to the people.

But, as things are now running, one corporation—the Western Union, has practical control of all the telegraph lines in the country. It has bought up all competing lines, or nearly all, and charges its own rates for work and pays what it pleases to employes. It has the business of the people in its hands, and in many instances it controls the dispersion of news.

The KANSAS FARMER is in favor of the government establishing a system of postal telegraphy, to be used by the people just as the mails are used. We would not advise buying any existing lines, unless they can be purchased at reasonable rates, but we would build new lines and put them in charge of the Postoffice Department. This system works well in England, and we believe it would work well in the United States.

General News Items.

Frank James' trial is in progress at Gallatin, Mo.

The President is enjoying his mountain rides very much.

At Lima, Peru, a long but slight shock of earthquake was felt.

There were thirty-two deaths from yellow fever at Havana the past week.

A Mattoon, Ills., dispatch, Aug. 23, says: David Woods and his team were stung to death by a swarm of honey bees.

British Parliament has adjourned. The Queen congratulated the members on the general good condition of foreign affairs.

Chief Justice Coleridge, England, is coming to the United States on a visit, and our lawyers are preparing to receive him properly.

A Zanesville, Ohio, dispatch insists that a rich vein of lubricating oil was struck at a depth of thirty feet, fifteen miles down the river, yesterday. It is flowing rapidly.

The Commissioner of the General Land office, in the St. Cloud, Minnesota district, began the sale of 2,000,000 acres of public land at auction. The prices realized \$3.35 per acre.

The Missouri Free Trade league, ex-Governor Phelps president, has issued invitations to all who oppose a protective tariff and favor genuine reform of revenue laws to a conference at St. Louis the 2d of October, 1883, for the discussion of this question.

Last Saturday, six miles south of Clifton, Arizona, an express wagon loaded with Chinamen was attacked by three rustlers. The Chinamen returned the fire and mortally wounded the assailants. Four Chinamen were injured, two fatally. The robbers succeeded in getting \$300.

Before the sub-committee of the Senate, now investigating the labor subject, Robert Howard, of Fall River, Mass., gave detailed accounts of the workings of the spinning business in Massachusetts. The wages of spinners before organization averaged \$7.20 a week; now they average \$10.40.

The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service received the following telegram from Pensacola: The inspector reports satisfactory affairs, only a few houses were found unclean and these received attention. No sickness of a serious nature is in the city. Murray re-affirmed the correctness of his post mortem. The doctors here are much excited over it and the people much elated. The cordon is perfect. The Navy yard reports three cases.

The wheat crop of Kansas this year is remarkable in one respect—large yields. The acreage was less than that of last year, and there were many fields that gave very light returns. But we hear of

more large yields than we remember in any former year. We have here an item taken from the McPherson Republican, and it is like a great many others in other papers. The Republican says: "George Graham's wheat measured from the machine 43½ bushels to the acre. He had 55 acres. Forty-three measured bushels weighed 45 bushels and 40 pounds. He has some wheat that weighs 64 pounds."

Something for Horsemen.

The FARMER is in receipt of the following letter asking information about trotting stallions. To lovers of the trotting horse the question will have interest. We do not care to spend time in looking the matter up, because we believe that some of our readers are much better informed on trotting pedigrees than we are, and we respectfully refer the matter to them, requesting that they look it up and give the FARMER family the benefit of their researches. Here is the letter:

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Will you give the breeding of McGregor's Leslie and Moore's horse—Messenger, I believe they call him? Moore's McGregor, and Capt. Willitts horse, Mambrino. What I want to know is which of these stallions has the most trotting blood? and therefore the most likely to sire trotters?

READER.

The Wool Market.

Sales of wool continue good, but there is no advance in prices, and nothing to warrant hope that there will be. W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia, under date of August 23, say:

"Since our issue of August 9, the movement in wool has continued large, but the business can hardly be called satisfactory, for, as a rule, prices have not been remunerative. Manufacturers continue to be free purchasers, because they believe wool is as low as it is likely to be, and also because, at present prices of the raw material there is a fair profit to them in the manufactured article. In spite of the stoppage of considerable machinery in the New England States, the sales of wool since January 1, foot up larger than during the same period of last year. Notwithstanding these large sales, prices are only maintained and show no improvement. Reports from a neighboring market try to take a rose-colored view of the situation, although some sales have been made there at figures below general quotations."

Kansas wools, in Philadelphia, range from 20a21c for common combing, to 26a28c for medium clothing.

Report has it that pleuro-pneumonia has appeared among some cattle in Connecticut, near Salem. Two herds were attacked by the disease. On the report of its appearance they were at once quarantined by order of the State Commissioners. This is the first case reported for some time and the vigilance of the authorities in watching it cannot be too highly recommended. What few cases so far found in this country have been in the Atlantic States and around the big cities. The people need to be very careful. This disease is to be dreaded, and it is easy to spread it by sending cattle west. Let every animal purchased outside of the State, or imported from other States be carefully scrutinized before it is purchased. Every citizen is interested in keeping the disease within its present limits. We agree with the Price Current: It would be a terrible calamity if it should ever cross the Alleghany Mountains and once get among western cattle. This can only be done by bringing diseased cattle out from the East, and all purchasing of cattle or calves in the eastern States should be done most cautiously.

A Queer Philosophy.

A number of more or less prominent persons met at Parsons, this State, within a week past to discuss the comparative merits of license and prohibition in the liquor business as temperance measures. Ex-Governor Robinson took part in the discussion. He is for license, as everybody knows. Thursday evening the ex-Governor was introduced, and in acknowledgment he uttered a few words only, intending to express himself fully the next day. In those few words is found what we name a queer philosophy. He is thus reported:

I want to say to the young men here to-night, if you wait until the law banishes strong drink from our land it will be too late for you to be saved.

It is the use and not the manufacture of strong drink that will carry you down to everlasting death and decay. It is for you to decide and not the man who makes it whether or not you grow up and go down life's journey sober or drunk. If you don't use it everything is possible for you in this land of ours; but if you do yours will be a life of woe and shame. There is nothing in this accursed stuff that will make you better or happier. Stimulants are a delusion and a snare. I lift you up for a time and then leaves you physically below where you were before its use, and next time you will need a little more to raise you up, and each time a little more until you are over the line and lost. Lost to home, lost to friends, lost to manhood, lost to all you hold dear, and at last lost in eternity.

What strikes our mind as queer is, that such strong and truthful language should be used in condemnation of the use of strong drink, and by a man who not only opposes all efforts to prohibit traffic in such liquors, but believes prohibitory legislation is tyrannical, despotic, and ought not to be respected. The writer of this heard one of the ex-Governor's public addresses on this subject. He said as hard things about the prohibitory liquor law as he ever did about the fugitive slave law, and he characterized prohibitionists as fools, bigots—fanatics carried off by ignorant zeal. He said the law was the very essence of tyranny and oppression, shameful in its scope, unworthy of respect, and that the people ought to despise themselves if they obeyed it. Strong drink is a bad thing, Gov. Robinson says; it will destroy young men. "There is nothing in the accursed stuff that will make you better or happier." That is good doctrine well stated. The stuff is accursed. It does destroy; young men are ruined by it; so are old men; so are women and children. Everybody is injured by it in health morals and pocket. But there must not be any effort to prohibit its manufacture and sale. It must not only be not prohibited, but it must have the sanction and approval of law. Only pay a few dollars and charge them up to the poor drinker, and you may sell as much of this accursed stuff as you can find purchasers for. Young men ought not to be destroyed by use of intoxicating liquors; society ought not to be charged with the evils of this dangerous traffic; and the best way to save people from the evil consequences of the destroyer, Gov. Robinson informs us, is to authorize persons to deal it out to everybody that wants it. As a temperance measure, let every one that wishes to deal in liquors, do so.

The ex-Governor says he is honest in these views. That fact adds to the strangeness of his philosophy. How such contradictory doctrines can be believed and taught by an honest man is strange, indeed, and yet it is a fact. But men still live that believe the normal and proper condition of a "nigger" is slavery, and at the same time believe and teach that—"all men are created equal."

They do not raise wheat in north-western Kansas. Such stories as the following are libels on the farmers, and it is a wonder that somebody does not complain. Listen to the Mankato (Jew-

ell county) Review: "Mr. J. H. North, the wheat man of Athens township, and the largest wheat raiser in the county had, last Saturday, threshed over 10,000 bushels, and had 5,000 more to thresh. A steam thresher was doing the work, and the wheat was turning out an average of 40 bushels per acre. Mr. N. has already sold it all at \$1 per bushel."

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. Agee sold out his herd of yearling heifers, near Hodgeman Center last week at \$26 each.

Mr. M. T. Burwell, of Gibson, Ill., purchased nearly 200 head of cattle in Larned, mostly from W. C. Edwards and McVeigh.

Mr. Frank Jones, proprietor of a flourishing sheep rancho two miles east of Marion, has gone to New York to make some fine additions to his flock.

A Hartford dispatch, Aug. 26, says that Wm. Rockefeller's double team, trotted at Charter Oak park to-day for a record, making a mile in 2:10½; previous record 2:18½.

Dr. A. M. Eidson, Reading, Lyon county, Kansas, advertises Short-horn cattle for sale. The Doctor is a very pleasant gentleman to deal with, and we hope to learn of great success in his business.

W. H. Stockwell, Ottawa county, Kas., says that sheep will pay 75 per cent. on money and labor invested. He knows it because he tried it. Sheep are more desirable than cattle in a great many ways, he says.

Phil D. Miller & Sons, Panora, Iowa, are working up quite a brisk trade in Kansas, having recently sold a Poland China sow to J. S. Coddling, Louisville, Kansas, and two Jersey Reds to A. E. Woodson, Trenton, Mo. They expect a good trade on Short-horn and Galloway bulls.

The old reliable headquarters for Norman horses is represented this week by an appropriate cut of a ship in the advertisement of the Dillon Bro., at Normal, Ill. They now have on hand 250 Norman horses; 33 horses were received in July and another importation is expected in October. The stables are moved from Bloomington to Normal, Ill., about two miles from the old place, and now are the most conveniently located and arranged stables anywhere.

Manhattan Republic: A gentleman called at our office last week who landed here a few years ago with \$13. He has worked steadily and cautiously, without attempting to astonish his neighbors, and has increased his capital from \$13 to over \$15,000. The first investment he made was to buy a cow. He now has 100 head of fine cattle, a dozen extra good horses, and no mortgage on his 320 acres of land nor on any of his personal property.

R. T. McCully & Bros., Leis' Summit, Mo., made the following sales the past week: One ram to B. F. Coffman, Smithville, \$50; one ram to H. B. Clark, Ellsworth, Kas., \$200; two rams to E. J. Dewey, Grenola, Kas., \$75 apiece, \$150; ten to a party at Abilene, Texas, \$300; six to a party at Abilene, Texas, \$150; one to S. W. Sowers, Fremont, Mo., \$50; two rams to A. J. Curtis, Grenola, Kas., at \$45 and \$48; 3 rams to E. J. Dewey, \$150.

Burlington Patriot: Tuesday a herd of fifty head of cows and calves were driven through here en route to the Solomon. They were purchased here and taken up there for a better field for grazing.—Although the usual amount of hogs have been grown in the county this year, stock hogs are hard to be found for the reason everybody expects to feed this fall. With the present prolific corn crop there will be all the hogs fed that can be furnished in the county.

Ford County Globe: J. J. Cox, who is holding cattle south of Garden City on the south of the Arkansas river, returned to the city Wednesday after being absent since last October. He has been all through the territory of New Mexico looking up a new stock range, and we believe he has found what he desires. He informed us that he would locate on the Pecos river of that territory.—T. S. Haun, attorney of Jetmore, Kansas, who was employed by Parker Bros. to protect their interests against the encroachment of through Texas cattle, informs us that the number of through cattle that passed that point over the trail north, was about 165,000 head, which added to the

75,000 head sold on this market would make the drive 240,000 head to this place and the northern country.

Cress Bros., of Washington, Ill., breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses have several as fine types of the pure Clydesdale as can be found in the country. They do not propose to keep on hand a great number, rather a few superior horses, preparing to sell the best rather than a large number of good, bad and indifferent. Their importation of 16 Clydesdales has arrived by this time and purchasers of draft horses will find Washington, Ills., headquarters for not only Cress Bros., but H. W. Gove & Co., and A. G. Danforth, proprietor of Melbourne Stock farm, have large establishments and large importations will arrive this summer.

The public sale of Short-horn cattle sold by Pickrell, Thomas & Smith, Harristown, Ills., was not so famous a sale as their previous one, notwithstanding the sale was made at Dexter Park, Chicago, by the noted auctioneer, Col. Judy. The attendance was very small and the bidding dull, yet the sale was a fair one. The cattle were in the best condition and were a well bred lot. 54 Short-horns sold for \$10475; 15 bulls averaged \$139; 39 females averaged \$215. The cattle sold went to Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. Seth E. Ward and Son, Westport, Mo., paid \$500 for London Duchess, of Glenwood, the highest priced animal sold.

The Hereford herd of J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kansas, consists of 175 head, many of them imported, coming from such noted English herds as those of B. Rogers, Phil Turner, W. S. Powell, J. B. Grew and Warren Evans. There is no question about the blood of Mr. Hawes' cattle. He is one of the oldest breeders of these famous cattle in the country, and understands his work. Recent sales from his Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm are 2 bulls to A. B. Powell, Coffeyville, Kas., for \$1,000; bull calf to John B. Egger, Appleton City, Mo., for \$300; 2 bulls to Samuel Fullenwider, Colony, Kas., for \$500. He has a 2-year-old grade (%) Hereford steer that weighs 1850 pounds.

Business Matters.

As we anticipated in our last issue, markets have been a little feverish the past week; but there was nothing panicky about them. Wheat advanced and receded, closing about where it was a week ago. Hogs are a little lower, beef some ahead. Last Saturday's Live Stock Record, Kansas City, said: "A lower and slower hog market was had yesterday all round. Chicago reported 13,000 hogs in and values off. Here at Kansas City there was quite a decline, but sales fair at the lower values. Receipts 5,132. St. Louis also had a dull and lower market. Offerings 2,800. Cincinnati was steady under light receipts, 1,700. Telegrams from the various cattle centers yesterday indicate a fair market. In Chicago the receipts were 6,000, sales good and values firm. At St. Louis best grades were steady and in fair demand but poor dull and weak. Receipts 650. New York had a very good market and values better. Here at Kansas City trading was quite fair at unchanged prices. Offerings 1,532."

The outlook generally, is improved. A greater degree of confidence is manifest all around. R. G. Dunn & Co. report: Business throughout the country has been well maintained, bank exchanges indicating considerable income over the corresponding week last year. There are certainly indications of increased activity at many leading centers.

The money market seems favorable, and the year is certainly likely to be one of vast productions.

The iron trade is not very satisfactory. In consequence of the supply of most kinds of pig the prices are lower. The feeling in the trade, however, is more hopeful.

The failures reported for the last seven days are 167 against 170 last week. The distribution is as follows: New England 23, Middle 20, Southern 30, Western 48, Pacific and Territory 21, New York city 4, Canada 19.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New York were unusually large the past week, amounting to \$8,374,483. This is second to the largest total for any one week this year, the largest being the week ending March 20, when the exports aggregated \$8,419,350. This week \$2,200,459 were shipped to Liverpool and \$1,381,909 to London. Since January 1st the exports were \$225,201,706 against \$211,027,984 for the corresponding period last year.

If there are any weeds still standing in the corn fields, they ought to be removed in some way before the seeds ripen. The more seeds are left on the ground the more trouble we may expect from weeds next year.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 27, 1888.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,348 head. The market to day was steady for offerings of good quality but weak and slow for common. Sales ranged at 2 70a5 18.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 1,445 head. There was a stronger feeling to the market to-day and values were a shade higher, sales ranging 4 70a5 10, light selling at 5 00a5 10, mixed at 4 85a4 95 and heavy at 4 70a4 80.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 10,000 shipments 2,800. Market strong and steady; packing 4 50a4 90; packing and shipping 4 10a5 00; light 5 25a5 50; skips 3 50a4 75; closed strong.

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 16,000. Market strong, active to values firmer. Exports 6 09a 6 40; good to choice shipping steers 5 40a5 90; common to medium 4 10a5 25.

SHEEP Receipts 1,000, shipments 200. Market strong and higher; inferior to fair 2 50a3 00; good 3 75; choice 4 00.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts, receipts for three days 14,000. Market firmer, active, shade easier; native steers 5 00a6 75; tops 6 80a7 00; Texas and Colorado 4 40a 5 10; range cattle 4 40a4 67½.

SHEEP Receipts, three days, 35,000; market active, firm; ½a½c higher; common to good sheep 4 25a5 50; prime exports 5 75a6 25; common prime lambs 5 25a7 25.

HOGS Receipts 3 days 21,000; market steady a 5 50a6 00.

St. Louis.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE Receipts 550, shipments 400. Market steady and stronger and good demand. Exports 5 75a6 00; heavy shipping 5 25a5 75; light 4 75a5 00; common stuff 4 00a4 50; TEXAS steers 3 25a4 00; best Indians 4 15.

SHEEP Receipts 1,800, shipments 900. Supply generally poor quality, which is not wanted. Common to medium 2 50a3 23; good to choice 3 50a4 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 54,337 bus; withdrawn 27,428; in store 861,245. The market was weak quiet and lower on cash and current month deliveries and fairly active and firm on remote futures. No. 3 bids 1½c lower at 82½c; No. 2 cash bids ½c lower at 88½c and August ¾c lower at 88½c; September sold opening at 88½c advanced ¼c and closed unchanged at 88½c; October sold ¼c higher at 89½c. No. 2 soft cash ½c lower at 90c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 38,089 bus; withdrawn 18,699; in store 127,991. The market was lower and quiet. No. 2 mixed cash sold ¾c lower at 38c and August ½c lower at 38. September bids were ¾c lower and the year steady.

OATS No. 2 cash 22c bid, no offerings. BUTTER Supply is some diminished. The market is somewhat healthier. Eastern buyers have taken some of the low grades, leaving the supply light of all grades. Prices firm.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy..... 19a20
Creamery, choice..... 16a18
Choice dairy (in single packages)..... 11a16
Fair to good dairy..... 8a11
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a18
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.

POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 25a30c per bus.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Market opened lower, advanced and closed above Saturday's close. No. 2 red 1 04½a 1 04½c cash; 1 05½c September; 1 05½c October; 1 05½c November; 1 04½c for the year; No. 3 red 96½a 97½c.

CORN Market opened lower and closed higher at 45½a46½c cash; 46c September; 46½c October; 43½c November; 42½c for the year.

OATS Cash lower and options quiet; 25a25½c cash; 25c September; 25½c October; 26½c November; 25½c for the year.

RYE slow; 56½c asked.

Chicago.

WHEAT Regular, moderately active and a shade higher at 1 01½a1 01½c August; 1 02a1 02½c September.

CORN Active, firm and higher at 51½c cash; 51½a51½c August.

OATS Firm at 27½c cash; 27½c August. RYE Easier at 56½c.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 280,000, exports 216,000. Ungraded red 1 00a1 21; No. 3 red 1 13a1 13½c; No. 2 red 1 17½a1 18½c elevator; 1 19a1 19½c afloat. September sales 314,000 bushels at 1 16½a1 17½c, closing at 1 17½c; October sales 870,000 bus at 1 19a 1 20½c, closing at 1 20½c.

CORN Receipts 290,000, exports 280,000. Ungraded 56a64c; No. 3 62½c; No. 2 64a64½c afloat; 63½c job; 62½a64c elevator.

Horticulture.

Starting Tree Seeds.

In these days of timber culture, when so much interest is being taken in the subject by many owners of treeless tracts of land, it becomes an important question to decide how to treat the seeds as well as seedlings. Only nurse them through the first two or three years, and but little care will be necessary in the future. Some species of tree seeds, as the oaks and maples, grow, too readily and occasionally the little radical or first root in these may often, during moist weather, be noticed peeping out of the seed before dropping from the parent tree. Then again such seeds as the holly, juniper and yew will generally lie dormant in the ground for two and even three years. The proper treatment for the first is to dry them very slightly before committing them to their winter quarters; and for the latter class, place them in damp sand as quickly as possible after removal from the tree.

It is an excellent plan to wash off all the fleshy covering from pulpy seeds, as this acts more as a preservative than as an incentive to germination. A proper care of the tender young seedlings justifies us in protecting them from the direct rays of the sun and from the trying effects of high winds. This may best be effected by making frames of common, cheap boards, so as to form beds, say about six feet wide and of any length necessary. These are covered with lath racks or "shelters" four by six feet in size, with ordinary plastering lath tacked across them, leaving three-quarters of an inch between. Here may be started all seeds of difficult germination, as well as the rare species that we desire especially to grow. Many kinds, depending greatly on the size of the seed, must be covered slightly with sand; in fact merely hiding them from sight would be desirable. Others again of larger size require rather more soil over them, and those of larger dimensions, as the walnuts, must be placed beneath the surface for three or four inches.

An excellent rule to observe, however, is to cover too little rather than too much, as seeds during germination decay very easily. Sharp, gritty sand, or light sandy soil are about the best for covering seeds, although when peat or leaf-mold are readily procured, they will be found very serviceable for the purpose. When the young seedlings are two years old they must be transplanted, or if very close in the beds, they may be pricked out into other beds at one year old. Pinch off the tips of all long taproots and dip in thin mud before dibbling in their new homes. Again, cover the lath shades and mulch with moss if very valuable. Should dry weather set in, water thoroughly with a coarse rose or sprinkler, but toward autumn take off the racks to hasten the ripening process by means of the sun's rays.—*Boston paper.*

About Evergreen Trees.

Nothing relieves the dreary monotony of winter scenes more than these trees. It is many times real relief to look at them. Every farm house yard ought to contain a few of them. Their appearance, though so attractive in winter, is almost equally so in summer. Evergreens are pleasing to the eye at all times, and this fact more than pays for the little trouble necessary in setting them out.

It is said by many persons that more care is required in transplanting evergreens than is necessary with other kinds of trees. We doubt this, if it is meant to say that any trees ought to have less care than evergreens. Care is

necessary in planting any tree, and there ought not to be any difference in that respect. Every tree, when it is transplanted, ought to have all the care and attention necessary to insure a good job. The roots need to be well separated; all the damaged parts cut away; the hole must be deep enough to allow loose earth below the roots, and wide enough to admit of considerable growth of new roots before they come in contact with hard earth. The earth ought to be well settled in among the roots, and if it is not in very good condition, it ought to be wet with water before the hole is closed. This applies to all trees; evergreens are no exception.

It is true that, in proportion to the number and size of roots generally left on trees, the branches and foliage on evergreens greatly exceed those on other trees, and for that reason it is specially important that proper care be given them in transplanting.

We never had any trouble with evergreens, because of their failure to grow, except in Kansas. Examination and study of the causes of failure show nothing to our advantage. We do not expect to lose any more evergreens if they are not injured before coming into our possession.

The roots of this class of trees grow very close together, and many of them are exceedingly fine. In setting out such a tree, unless the earth is in the best possible condition, and the tree well shaken to settle the soil in among the roots, there will be many little air chambers left that ought not to be there. We have come to the conclusion that the principal cause of trouble with evergreen trees transplanted lies in this direction; and for that reason, we intend to water every one that we set out in future. A Scotch gardener, McNab, expresses our thoughts on this subject. He says: "As soon as the plant has been put into its place, the earth should be filled in, leaving a sufficient hollow round the stem, and as far out as the roots extend, to hold water, which should then be poured in in sufficient quantity to soak the ground down to the lowest part of the roots. In short, the whole thing should be made like a kind of puddle. By this practice, which is particularly necessary in autumn planting, every crevice among the roots is filled. Care must also be taken to have as much earth above the roots of the plant as will prevent them from being exposed when the water has subsided."

This watering we regard as very important, and the reason is two-fold. First, it insures getting earth close up to all the roots, no matter how close they are together or how fine; and second, it serves to stimulate energy in the root function, which is very much needed because of present, living foliage to be supported from the start.

An eastern writer, referring to the selection of evergreen trees, gives some good suggestions. He says: "In the selection of trees, the mistake is often made by going to the woods and selecting trees that grow where they are protected by other trees, thus causing them to grow tall and slim, with few if any limbs near the ground. Such trees are rarely transplanted with success. If trees are to be selected that stand where they have grown naturally, they should always be taken from open land where they stand singly, and are exposed to both the sun and wind. Such trees always grow in a cone shape, with the lower limbs very near, if they do not touch the ground. If trees are to be selected from a nursery, care should be taken to select those that grow where they are not so crowded as to kill the lower limbs, or prevent them from spreading out from the trunk, at least half as far as is the height of the tree."

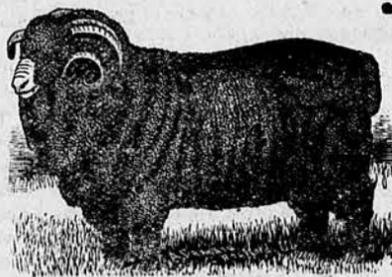
Autumn Pruning.

It is objected by many persons that pruning trees, vines and shrubs in the growing season is not good practice; that it injures the stock; is not natural, etc.

We have never found any injury to result from careful pruning at any time. We believe that when offending members appear, they ought to be removed, no matter when that time is. There is no more rapid grower than the grape, and it is often necessary to restrict its rambling by repeated pinching off of the leaders.

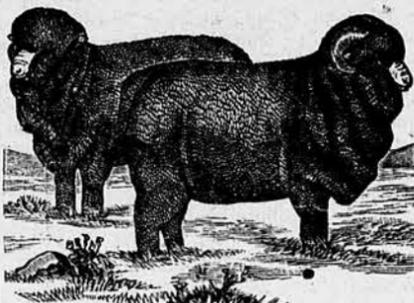
We have no pet time or rule for pruning. Though we do most of it in the spring, yet we always have a good pruning knife at hand and use it as occasion requires, without any regard to time. Excessive pruning will sometimes kill a tree, but the particular time when such work is most effective is not in the growing season.

For Fine Bucks see Bartholomew & Co., Topeka.



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

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.

NORMAN AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.



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

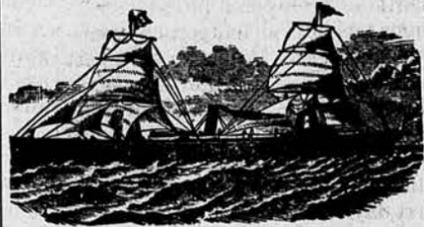
We also have 200 High Grade three and four-year-old MARES, in foal by our best imported stallions, all for sale. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Prices reasonable. We cordially invite you to call on us, or address

SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

LOCATED ON C., R. I., & P.

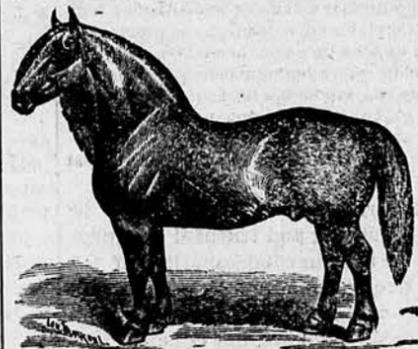
ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS. LEVI DILLON AND SONS.

DILLON BROS., (Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF **NORMAN HORSES, NORMAL, ILLINOIS.**

NEW IMPORTATION Arrived in fine condition, July 3, 1883. Have now a large collection of choice animals. **STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,** opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton depots. Street cars run from the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Lake Erie & Western depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. **POSTOFFICE BOX No. 10, NORMAL, ILL.**



CRESS BROS.,

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

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

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. 869—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20.** Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices—Correspondence solicited.

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.

The Veterinarian.

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

CATARRH IN COW—DISTEMPER IN COLT.—Have a cow that coughs and wheezes frequently and rubs her nose on the fence. Another cow running in the same pasture taken the same way. Also a colt six weeks old has been in contact with a horse that had the distemper. The colt is discharging at the nose.—F. H. [Your cows have a kind of catarrh in the head, and the irritation of the nasal organs causes them to rub their noses. Steam each one in the nose and wash the nostrils as well as you can with warm water. The colt has distemper, as contact with the horse caused it. Keep him from getting wet. Rub the throat with Caustic Balsam 2 oz. to 6 oz. of olive oil. Keep in the barn at night, wash and keep the nose clean; little medicine can be given with safety to so young a colt.]

RHEUMATISM.—Colt was all right till three days old, when his left fore leg swelled and became stiff; all the cords swollen. I applied salt and vinegar and hot flannel cloths; then it left that leg and struck the right fore leg. I applied the same to it; the cords became swollen and hard and the bowels constive. I gave Dr. Weist's liver pills, castor oil, turpentine, Biglow's rheumatic medicine, camphor, and a number of other remedies, but the trouble is in the stifle joint; it appears to be calloused and enlarged. It carries its leg up.—Jacob Eckert. [You have exposed your colt to cold, and it has contracted a severe case of rheumatism, which is correctly explained by your description of the pain leaving one leg and attacking the other. This consists in, or is occasioned by an inflammatory condition of the fibrous structures of the joints, tendons, and sheaths of the muscles. Take Caustic Balsam 4 oz., olive oil 1 pint; mix and rub the stifle joint. See that the mare and colt are stabled every night, as the dew, however warm the night may be, is deleterious to the health of so young a colt. No medicine internally to so young an animal will be of any avail. A warm injection is safe, but a warm mash to the dam at night would relax the bowels of the colt.]

DRY MURRAIN.—Dry murrain is the popular name for indigestion and impaction of the stomach with undigested food. This collects either in the paunch or the third stomach or maniplies. The first symptom of this trouble is loss of the cud and a poor appetite. The muzzle then becomes dry and hot; the eyes are dull, the breast stands apart with the head drooped; breathes quickly and moans occasionally. The dung is black and offensive and very thin at first, and soon becomes hard and dry or does not appear at all; then the animal becomes stupid and lies with the head turned on the flank half asleep. Last of all, the animal may die in this condition, or may get up and bellow and dash the head about until death relieves it. Powerful medicines are to be avoided. Linseed oil and copious drinks of warm thin molasses water will be useful. Or a pound of glauber salts dissolved in two quarts of tepid water, with a pint of molasses and a teaspoonful of ground ginger, may be given. Injections of warm, thin linseed tea or decoctions of slippery elm bark often afford relief. The great point to be accomplished is to soften the dry mass of undigested food and to get it out of the bowels as soon as possible. When that is done the stomach should be rested and helped to recover. Little food should be given for a time, and that of the most

nutritious and easily-digested kind, with plenty of soothing drinks and gentle tonics.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.—“Have a flock of 31 sheep and 28 lambs; for the past two weeks they have been growing poor, are now very thin; have had excellent pasturing, salt twice a week and a good shed to run under at the barn; all young sheep, only four of them four years old, the rest under. What is the trouble and what is the remedy?”

Reply.—It is impossible to state precisely what the trouble is with no more information than this. If the sheep cough or the lambs appear pale, with white, bloodless eyes and skin, or if they are troubled with diarrhoea, the disease would be due to parasite worms in the lungs or intestines. If the eyes and skin are yellow the trouble is due to flukes in the liver. Both of these disorders are common when sheep are in pasture and the season is wet. They are both caused by parasites, and the treatment is as follows for either: Mix one ounce of saltpetre, one ounce of powdered ginger, one-half ounce of carbonate of iron, and one-half pound of salt with two quarts of hot water. When nearly cool add six ounces of turpentine and bottle for use. Give one table-spoonful to a lamb and two to a sheep early in the morning and keep them without food for an hour. Repeat every morning. Shake the mixture before using it.

A COUGH.—The question is frequently asked, “What's good for a cough?” This is very difficult to answer satisfactorily without knowing the exact cause. There are so many causes of coughing—in fact, any affection of any part of the respiratory organs, including certain chronic diseases or abnormal conditions of the heart or the liver, indigestion, intestinal worms, etc., may be accompanied with more or less coughing. A cough is only a symptom of irritation or disease; and is therefore purely symptomatic. The causes of cough, as stated, being so varied in their nature, and each of these requiring special treatment, it will be understood that we would not be justified in recommending any special remedy upon the mere information that the animal is coughing, or upon the mere guessing that the animal must have caught cold at some time or other, and that it must have “settled on its lungs.” Treatment, to promise success must depend upon a knowledge of the exact cause or causes of the cough; and the amelioration or removal of these, will partially or entirely cause its cessation. Chronic cough is sometimes relieved by the administration of the following balls: Take two ounces of Barbadoes aloes, one ounce of powdered digitalis, and six ounces each of flaxseed meal and molasses. Make this into sixteen balls, of which give one a day. The balls should be kept in a place where they will not get dry and hard.

At the Point of Death.

A clergyman in South Haven, Mich., who has been greatly benefited by Compound Oxygen, and who has used his influence to induce others to try it, writes as follows: “An elderly lady here, who is now able to see to her household affairs, was long at the point of death from Consumption. A day or two since she walked out a distance of four blocks. All are expressing surprise concerning her recovery. The Oxygen is doing more for these cases than all the physicians.” Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Address Drs STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

There are ninety-three farmers in the New Hampshire Legislature. One bill introduced favors an increase of tax on dogs from \$2 to \$5, another proposes a scalp bounty of 20 cents per head on woodchucks and 50 cents on foxes.

A Royal Food Preservative.—Tribune.

“REX MAGNUS”

(THE MIGHTY KING.)

What it is, and what it does.

IT IS THE

Humiston Food Preservative

and, as its name signifies, is a Mighty King, an invincible conqueror. It is safe, tasteless, pure and harmless. Its special field of usefulness is in the preservation of food, such as fish, meats, oysters, cream, etc., either in large or small quantities—and it does it.

Stubborn and Incontestible Truths.

Cream, oysters, meats, etc., preserved by this method may be carried across the continent, or shipped to Europe, retaining their freshness and purity without the use of ice or any refrigerating appliance; or they may be kept at home for days and weeks even in the hottest weather, improving in taste, besides saving much time and expense in the cost of ice and trouble in going to market.

A 35 days' test, in a temperature averaging 70 deg.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the well known chemist, and for more than 25 years identified with the Scientific Department of Yale College, furnishes the following report concerning Rex Magnus:

“My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70°, on meats, etc., bought in open market have certainly been severe and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable, for domestic use. At the banquet of ‘treated’ meats at the New Haven House I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those taken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, were all as good as I have ever eaten.”

Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report: “I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it no more harmful than common salt.”

Thousands of Trials.

Such a test, and it is but one of many which have been made, ought to satisfy the most exacting skeptic. Ample corroborative testimony can be furnished.

Rex Magnus is a perfect and reliable substitute for ice, heat, sugar, salt or alcohol, in preserving food, which retains its natural flavor and sweetness, in all seasons and climates, after having been treated with the “Rex.”

Destroys Germs of Disease.

REX MAGNUS opposes and prevents putrefaction by the utter destruction or holding at bay of those parasites that prey upon organic matter. In the same manner it destroys all germs of disease, thus rendering the food wholesome and healthful.

It is safe, tasteless, pure, harmless.

The different brands of Rex Magnus are, “Viandine,” for preserving meats poultry and 50 cts. per lb.; “Ocean Wave,” for preserving oysters, lobsters, etc., 50 cts. per lb.; “Pearl,” for preserving cream, \$1.00 per lb.; “Snow Flake,” for milk, cheese, butter, etc., 50 cts. per lb.; “Queen,” for preserving eggs, \$1.00 per lb.; “Aqua-Vitae,” for keeping fluid extracts, etc., \$1.00 per lb.; “Anti-Ferment,” “Anti-Fly” and “Anti Mold,” are special preparations, whose names explain their uses, each 50 cts. per lb.

Do not confound this with the worthless compounds which have preceded it. This succeeds where all others have failed.

How to Get It.

You do not have to buy a costly recipe nor county right. We sell neither one nor the other!

If your grocer, druggist or general store keeper does not have it in stock, we will send sample packages prepaid, of any brand desired, upon receipt of price, by mail or express as we prefer. Name your express office. Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Rex Magnus is cheap, simple in its use, a child can use it, unfailing in its effects and healthful. Try it and you will say so too.

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

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

THE PERFECT REGISTERING DISK.



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

\$1 per Hundred by Mail.
Manufactured by
J. H. BROWN & CO., Ottawa, Ill.

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, Sittyon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Form joint station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

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

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

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

J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;
H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.;
or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILES, Proprietor,

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

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

Correspondence invited.
Address

J. J. MAILES,
Manhattan, Kansas.

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



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

Hereford Cattle.

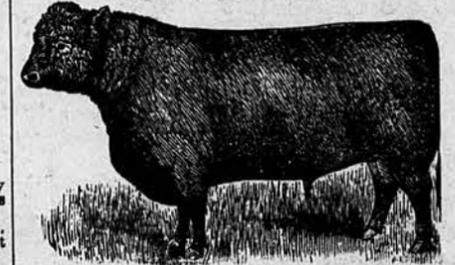


Walter Morgan & Son

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.

Scratchings.

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

Horses' shoulders are apt to become sore from hard usage during the first warm weather of spring. This may be avoided by bathing noon and night, in clear, cold water. A little salt placed in the water will be found of benefit.

It is said that weeds may be destroyed for years by copious watering with a solution of lime and sulphur in boiling hot water. This, if effectual, will be highly important to such as have garden gravel walks, pavements, etc., through which grass and weeds grow.

Salt the sheep regularly. It will tend to prevent wholesale losses. Salt acts as a condiment, and is no doubt an appetizer; but it also does something more in quickening the action of the internal organic system, and preventing the generation of internal parasites.

The State Entomologist of Illinois, in view of the destruction caused by the Hessian fly, advises farmers that the most expeditious way to exterminate the pest is to burn over the infested stubbles. Where this is impracticable, he recommends deep plowing and rolling.

Southern Industries gives this good advice to farmers: "Stock your farm to the fullest extent with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; raise all the food possible, and you have put your coarse grain, fodder and straw to the best use possible in increasing the profits of the farm."

The American Cultivator very truly says: "A farmer has no more right to grow a crop of weeds upon his own land to furnish seed to trouble his neighbors than he has to build fires upon his own land where they will oblige the neighbor to fight the fire in order to protect his own property from the flames."

The comparative exemption of wayside fruit trees from depredations of insects and blight, and consequent productiveness, is referred to by the Germantown Telegraph, and the suggestion made that this effect may be largely due to road dust, as the crop is usually in proportion to the quantity that settles on the leaves.

Many horses are much injured by halters not fitting or getting out of position on their heads. New rope halters are often hard and unpliant and are hard to keep on the heads of restless horses. It is said to boil them in water a couple of hours and then dry them in the sun or a warm room will make them soft and pliable. It is worth a trial.

The New England Farmer says: "After a field is newly seeded with blue grass, it should be allowed to go to seed once or twice, or until a thick turf is produced, but never afterward, as producing seed diminishes vitality. If dry weather stops growth, the grass is still very nourishing, and is eaten greedily by animals till the rains come to drench and rot it."

The Germantown Telegraph says that in removing hay from the field, that portion known as rakings should be allowed to remain, for two reasons: One is that it will not pay for gathering it up; the other, that it does pay, and twice over, in being scattered over the field and acting as mulch to the exposed roots of the stubble. These rakings keep the roots cool and moist, and will add largely to next year's yield of timothy or orchard grass, as the case may be.

Beatty's Organs for \$35.00.

Special attention is called to Mayor Beatty's parlor organ advertisement in another column. Any of our readers who are in want of a Cabinet organ at a reduced price should order at once from the advertisement, as the time is limited to only seven days from date of this paper.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says a neighbor of his had his orchard defoliated by the canker-worm. It bore no fruit that year, which was the bearing year, but the following season it produced a large crop, and the bearing year was permanently changed.

See Bartholomew & Co. for Fine Bucks—Topeka.

Wit is a merchandize that is sold but can never be bought.

He who proposes to be an author should first be a student.

An Internal Revenue Officer Saved.

PROVIDENCE, August 21, 1882.

Editor of Boston Herald:—

DEAR SIR, — During my term of service in the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, at the time my office was in this city, I was afflicted with a severe attack of Kidney disease, and at times suffered intensely. I received the medical advice of some of our best physicians for a long time, without being benefited by their prescriptions. Being discouraged by the failure of the doctors to help me, and being urged to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend who had tested its merits, although reluctant to try a patent medicine, I was finally induced to try the Remedy, and procured two bottles of it, and commenced taking it faithfully according to the directions.

Before I had taken it three days the excruciating pains in my back had disappeared, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Whenever, from over-exertion or a violent cold, the pains in my kidneys return, a few doses of Hunt's Remedy quickly effects a cure.

Before closing I beg to mention the remarkable cure of a friend of mine in New York City, to whom I recommended this valuable medicine. He was suffering severely from an attack which was pronounced by his physician a decided case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I obtained two bottles of Hunt's Remedy for him, and he commenced taking it, and began to improve at once, and was speedily restored to health, and he attributes the saving of his life, under the blessing of a merciful Providence, to Hunt's Remedy.

Another friend of mine in New York, to whom I recommended Hunt's Remedy, was suffering severely from Kidney disease, and was entirely cured of it after using this wonderful medicine only a short period.

Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefits experienced by my friends and myself from the use of Hunt's Remedy, I feel it to be my duty, as well as a great privilege, to furnish you this voluntary and unsolicited statement of facts for the information of your large number of readers, many of whom are undoubtedly suffering from this widely-spreading scourge, and I believe that it is the best medicine now known, and that it will cure all cases of Kidney diseases that can be cured.

I shall be pleased to confer with any one who may desire an interview regarding the statements herein contained. Truly yours,
RICHMOND HENSHAW,
90 Meador Street.

PHENOL
THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!
SODIQUE
Proprietors: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.
For description of its uses, see next week's paper.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BREED BY
A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

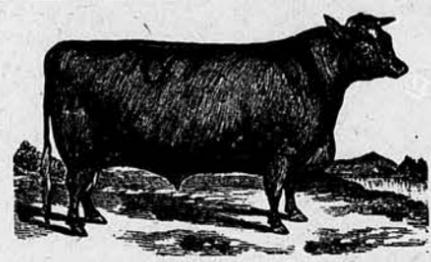
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 27 years. Those desiring 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-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hog 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, Ka. The well known prize-winner, Joe Blamarck stands at the head of my Poland Chinas. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **H. C. STOLL, Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.**

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

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:

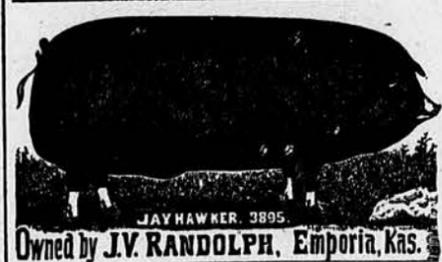
Rose of Sharons, Flat Creek Young Marys, Josephines, Desdemonas, Clarksvilles, Miss Severs,

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.

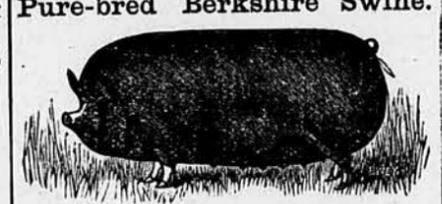
The sale will positively commence at 10 a. m. Lunch at 12 on the ground.
For catalogues address **WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Kas.**
COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.



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



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

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

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

River Side Herds
—OF—
POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawker 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 Poland, 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.**

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

J. A. DAVIS,
West Liberty, Iowa,
Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA EGGS.

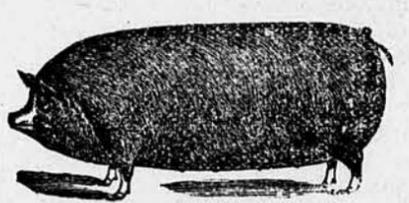
Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address **MILLER BROS., Box 298, Junction City, Kas.**

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigree, 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.**

The Busy Bee.

Hints to Beginners in Bee Culture.

I have had a number of letters asking me how I should proceed in certain matters, such as hiving a swarm that has settled in some almost inaccessible place, etc., which I propose to answer in this article, and thus endeavor to "kill several birds with one stone."

The hiving of a swarm of bees is one of the simplest things imaginable, and as a bee, when filled with honey, is always very clever, and as bees are always so filled when they swarm, there is but little danger of being stung, no matter how seemingly roughly they may be handled. As a general thing I sprinkle a swarm freely as soon as it settles; this causes it to cluster more compactly, and prevents the bees from leaving suddenly for a new location.

For hiving implements I use a common half bushel basket, or a box made 4-inch stock, 16 inches high, and 8 inches square. This box has a number of 1/4 inch holes bored in each side for the bees to crawl into and out of. With this box, or the basket, I use two poles, one to fasten on to take a swarm from a high tree, the other with a hook fastened to one end with which to shake the limb on which the swarm has settled. If the swarm is on a high tree, the hiving box, or basket, should be held under it, and the limb shaken by means of the hook on the end of the pole. The bees always follow the queen, and when the larger portion of the swarm is shaken into the box the balance will soon follow them, when they may be hived in the usual manner. I have caught a swarm by means of a small bush tied to the end of a pole. This bush I held near where the cluster was forming, and by gently shaking the limb on which they were endeavoring to light, I induced the bees to accept the bush so invitingly held up to them. If the swarm settles on the body of a tree, I endeavor, if I have time, to drive the bees up among the limbs by giving them a little smoke, and at the same time gently switching them with a small bunch of straw. If I am pressed for time I brush them, or as many as possible into the hiving basket, and by holding the basket quiet for a short time and brushing the bees as fast as they alight on the tree, I soon have them all in the basket, when they are hived in the usual way.

I once hived a swarm that had settled on a very large oak tree, by placing a hive at the foot of the tree with one end raised up about two inches from the ground, and then brushing all the bees down on the ground in front of the hive. I sprinkled them quite freely at first, and had no trouble in getting the whole swarm.

Bees sometimes take a notion to settle on a currant, or rose bush, or on a grape vine, or some valuable bush which the owner does not wish to destroy. In such case I should sprinkle the bees thoroughly. Carefully and firmly prop a hive over them, and by means of smoke and a gentle switching try to drive them up in the hive. If a frame of brood is put in the hive the bees will usually go up without trouble.

I once had a swarm light on a hedge from which I at first thought it impossible to dislodge them. After working with them a while I concluded to look for the queen; did so, found and caged her; put her on the alighting board of a new hive which set on the stand occupied by the hive the swarm issued from. In a few moments the bees returned, hived themselves, and when this colony was set on the stand I desired it to occupy, it ever afterward conducted itself properly; but the next season when a

swarm issued they went to the same hedge and settled, and I went through the same operation again. They had no chance to try it again, for the queen was old and I superseded her with a young one.

It is impossible to give directions which will fit every case; circumstances and conditions vary, and we must use thought and judgment in the matter. Nearly, if not quite every swarm that settles can be saved, as we can hardly conceive of a place where the bees can settle that they cannot be driven out of if we only persevere in our endeavors so to do.

After a swarm is hived we must be careful in covering them securely, so that not a single bee can get above the frames, else we shall find the cover of the hive so tightly glued with propolis that it cannot be taken off without much trouble. For covering the frames I use enameled cloth and common medium light cotton duck. The enameled cloth makes a good summer cover, but being impervious to air and moisture, should not be used in winter. On the whole I prefer the cotton duck, as then there is no chance for mistake. To make these mats or coverings, I cut the duck about 1/4-inch larger each way than those of the inside dimensions of my hives, and hem the raw edges. I have used and like very much mats made of wood by A. I. Root. The mats are made of strips of white wood 1/4-inch wide, 1-6-inch thick, and as long as the inside length of the hive; a sufficient number of these strips to fill the width of the hive are woven together with firm hemp twine, they are very durable, and serve a capital purpose to lay over the duck, or enameled mat, as it keeps them flat, smooth and in place nicely. It makes but little difference, however, what is used, so long as it is slightly porous, and will keep the bees on the frames.

Bee veils are handy at times, and can be easily and cheaply made of grenadine. A piece of grenadine about eighteen inches wide and long enough to fit loosely around the face, should be sewed together, one end should be hemmed, and the other should have a piece of elastic cord run in the edge. In use the elastic cord is put over the crown of a hat and the other end tucked under the coat or shirt collar. A cheaper veil for visitors can be made of common mosquito net, but it is not fit to use constantly, as the coarse wide bars interfere with the eye sight. Langstroth recommends a wire cloth bee hat, as he calls it, which is cool and comfortable. It is made of a piece of fine black or green woven wire three feet long and twelve inches wide; this is fastened together with a ring of three-sixteenth inch wire about 12 inches in diameter; is fastened into each end of the wire-cloth tube. One end has two thicknesses of cambric covered completely over it, and to the other end is sewed by pulling it on to the edge a piece of mosquito net for a cape to tuck under the coat collar. This bee hat covers the head and rests on the shoulders. It is strong and durable, and with care will last for years. By putting a wet napkin on the head before putting on the hat, one can work in the sun for hours without danger. I have one now that I made ten or more years ago, and it is as good as it ever was. I can't say that I advise the use of a veil, but I use one often myself, as I dislike the "looks" of a bee sting on my face.—*J. E. Pond, Jr., in Kansas Bee Keeper.*

See Bartholomew & Co. for Fine Rams—Topeka.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending August 15, '83.

Allen county—T S Stover, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. B. Hill, Elmore township, one black mare three years old, fourteen hands high, small white stripe in forehead, scar on right shoulder, mane and tail black; 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. Eling, 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 Eli 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, indistinguishable brand on left hip.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Allen, in Pawpaw township, July 5, 1883, one black mare pony, medium size, branded J 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 5—Taken up by F. S. Stevens, in Beck 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.

Strays for week ending August 22, '83.

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Furs, in Drum Creek township, July 9, 1883, one red cow, 7 years old, one horn broken off.

Strays for week ending August 29, '83.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Michael Dreese, in Halstead township, June 28, 1883, one light bay Texas pony mare, 6 or 8 years old, branded K with crooked line under letter on left hip; valued at \$30.

TO TRADE FOR SHEEP OR CATTLE.

I will trade my farm, situated 4 miles from Burrton, Harvey county, Kansas, for Sheep or Cattle. Address A. SIGERSON, Burrton, Kansas.

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

VERMONT SHEEP.

MESSRS. MASON & WRIGHT will have sixty head of Choice Rams for sale on the State Fair grounds at Topeka during the Fair.

All sheep men are invited to see them. They are a No. 1 lot.

Mason & Wright,
ADDISON CO., VERMONT.

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.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

H. C. ADAMS, of Ellsworth, Kansas, has the following Sheep for Sale—all HEALTHY and GOOD SHEARERS: 400 Ewes, 2 years old, price \$4.00 per head; 375 Wethers, 3 years old, price \$3.00 per head. Until Sept. 15th, address all inquiries to DANIEL M. ROLLINS, Carneiro, Kansas.

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.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO. Established 1852 by F. K. PHENIX, incorporated 1883. We offer for the Fall Trade a very large & fine Stock of every description of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Catalogue for Fall of 1883 now ready and mailed on application. 600 ACRES! 13 GREENHOUSES!

STOVER WIND MILL
We manufacture the Old Reliable STOVER self-regulating, solid wheel WIND MILL. O. E. WINGER'S Improved \$20 FEED GRINDER, which is operated by pumping Wind Mills. Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Ferrous and Life PUMPS, PIPE, RUBBER HOSES, etc. Price List and Catalogue FREE. Address DONATHEN & WINGER, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Carbolic SHEEP DIP
Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc. CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. CURES SCAB. This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly and carefully 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. MALLINCRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to the Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in 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

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

The Poultry Yard.

Thoroughbred and Cross-Bred Fowls.

A writer in the Country Gentleman takes this view:

I have frequently been led to speak of the injudicious crossing of fowls, as I have had some experience in former years. Long since I arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing like a pure-bred fowl for all purposes. My business with poultry has been the production of eggs, and to obtain that breed that would give the greatest amount with the least expenditure of food, or numbers. I have found a breed that at present answers the purpose, after having been regardless of outlay. This breed is the Brown Leghorn. Some ten or fifteen years ago this variety was comparatively little known, consequently prices were high. I procured a trio, however, from a breeder of fancy fowls, at a price that would have bought three good sheep, and to this day have never found cause to regret it.

The fowls are very small, and the first season I was unfortunate in not raising any chicks from them. The trio consisted of an old hen that did not lay more than two settings of eggs, and a young, very immature cock and pullet, to all appearance full brother and sister. They were very finely plumed, and thoroughly pure, but poorly kept. In the autumn I purchased nine more equally as fine, and possessing more size. The next season I raised as fine broods as to size and numbers as I ever met with. Being the first to introduce the fowls into the county, a number of eggs were sold for hatching purposes at prices that might be termed fancy. The first winter the hens last bought laid eggs enough to pay their express charges, even at common market rates, and when the hatching season opened they soon paid for themselves. At one time there was no Leghorns in the county of this variety, but those descended or directly procured from these fowls. I have never abandoned this breed, and consider it one of the very best for egg-production. They are quiet, tractable, and easily managed. When I hear complaints about Brown Leghorns I know that the fowls are not managed rightly.

My birds are of good size for the breed; constantly confined, and never know what it is to be-hungry or thirsty. The consequence is I have eggs the whole year round, of uniform color, quantity, quality and size. My eggs are now commanding six cents per dozen more than market price, sold side by side with other eggs. For the table the fowls are small, but of unexceptional quality. They are uniform in size and quality. This is the reason why I like thoroughbred fowls and object to crosses. I have, however, a few cross-bred fowls that have been raised from the sitters which I have to keep. A Leghorn crossed on a Brahma may, and may not, make a good fowl. There might be obtained some good layers, but such would be the exception, not the rule. For culinary purposes, while the amount of flesh is increased, the quality is reduced. Where a regular business of raising eggs is maintained, as with the writer, thoroughbred fowls, and non-sitters at that, are by far the best. I only raise sufficient chicks annually to keep the stock good, and dispose of the old birds.

We have found, after many years of experience, that the best, cleanest and safest way to remove lice of all kinds from chicks, is to saturate the down on the heads and necks at night with sweet or sour cream, and then place them under the hen. In the morning every louse will be dead, and the chicks will not be soiled or injured in the least. Lard and sulphur, or other ointments, are unsafe to use, and the chicks seem to suffer annoyance from such greasing. —Fancier's Gazette.

NEW PARLOR ORGAN ONLY \$35.00

WARRANTED SIX (6) YEARS.

Including Stool, Book, and Music, providing order is given and remittance made within seven days from date of this newspaper. **REGULAR PRICE, \$65.00**, without Stool, Book, and Music. The **PARIS, LONDON, and NEW YORK ORGAN** is built expressly to supply every household throughout civilization with organs at popular prices. It is handsomely built, for the Parlor, Lodge, Church, or Sabbath School, and is an ornament for the parlor of the millionaire, workingman, or the far away Western farmer, &c. **BRIEF DESCRIPTION, New Style, No. 700:** Height, 59 inches; Length, 41 inches; Depth, 23 inches; Weight, boxed, about 325 lbs.

FIFTEEN (15) USEFUL STOPS, NAMELY:

1. **POWERFUL BOX SUB-BASS.**
2. **DOUBLE OCTAVE COUPLER,** which doubles the power of the Organ; Closes Octaves Right and Left.
3. **VOIX CELESTE,** Opens set Three Octave Reeds, giving very charming, sweet, melodious tone.
4. **FRENCH HORN,** Imitates a full Orchestra and Brass Band.
5. **DIAPASON,** Opens five full Octaves new and original "Paris" Reeds.
6. **DULCIANA,** Powerful Five Octaves Golden Reeds are thrown open by this Stop. Tone, "London" Style.
7. **VOX HUMANA,** Tremulant. Which imitates by a **FAN WHEEL** the human voice.
8. **SAXAPHONE,** 9 Piccolo, 10 Eolian, 11 Clarinet, 12 Cello, 13 Vox Jubilante, 14 operated in direct conjunction with above seven, bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestral effects, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand burst of harmony. Its **THUNDERING TONES**, while using the full Organ, must be heard to be appreciated.

This original Cabinet Organ contains **FIVE SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS** as follows: 1st, Five (5) Octave Set Diapason or Paris Reeds. 2nd, Five (5) full Set Dulciana Reeds toned "London" style. 3rd, Sweet Voix Celeste Reeds of Three full Octaves. 4th, One (1) Full Octave Powerful Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds. 5th, Two (2) Octaves or one each of Piccolo and Saxaphone Reeds combined. The above Five Sets of Reeds are entirely original and are covered by Patents obtained at the **UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.** This beautiful Pianoforte Upright Parlor or Cabinet Organ contains Five Full Octaves, One Manual or Keyboard, Handsome Walnut Case, Reception for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stands, Handles, Rollers, Treble Upright Bellows, immense power, Steel Springs, &c. Eight Knee Swell, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swell, by which the full power of this Organ may be obtained at pleasure by use of the knee without removing the hands from the Keyboard.

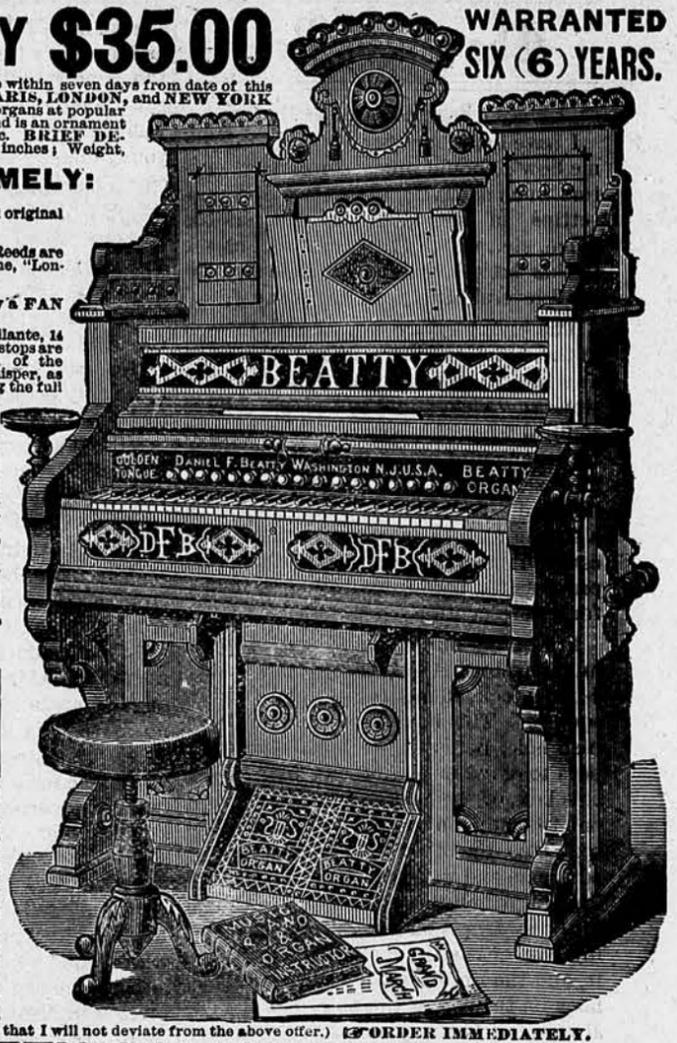
A \$65.00 Parlor Organ with Book, Stool and Music, complete, boxed, delivered on Cars at Washington, New Jersey, FOR ONLY **\$35.00**

Providing Offer is accepted and order given within Seven Days from date of this Newspaper.

CLIP THE FOLLOWING NOTICE AND MAIL WITH ORDER.
No. 111.
 Upon receipt of this Notice from any reader of the **KANSAS FARMER** together with only **\$35.00 CASH**, by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Check or Bank Draft, mailed within the limited time as specified, I hereby agree to receive same in full payment for one of my Beatty Organs, New Style, No. 700, &c. Money refunded with interest at 6 per cent. from date of your remittance, if not as represented after one year's use. Signed, **DANIEL F. BEATTY.**

Remember, to secure this **GREAT BARGAIN**, you should order at once before the limited time has expired. Nothing can be gained by long correspondence. My sole object is to have this popular organ introduced, without a moment's delay, into every household throughout civilization, as early and as quickly as possible. I am willing to offer the first instrument at a sacrifice to introduce, as every one sold so far has sold others. In one particular instance thirty sales, at \$35 each, have followed the first organ purchased. First Organ is shipped at **\$65.00** as an advertisement. All I ask in return of you is to show the instrument to your circle of friends. The instrument speaks for itself, it sings its own praises. If you are unable to accept this Great Offer, write me your reason why. Perhaps you have an instrument already of some other make and are not pleased. If so, dispose of it and order this. A friend of yours may desire an organ. Call their attention to this advertisement. If they are from home, mail this offer to them. If you can conveniently help me extend the sale of these Popular Instruments, I shall certainly appreciate your efforts. Shipments of Beatty's Organs, Church, Chapel, and Parlor (this does not include Beatty's Pianofortes), during the past seven months were as follows: December, 1882, 1,410; January, 1883, 1,102; February, 1883, 1,152; March, 1883, 1,435; April, 1883, 1,338; May, 1883, 1,401; **JUNE, 1883, 1,606. TOTAL, \$2,400,000.**

If you are in need of an Organ, you should avail yourself of the above offer at once, as it will not be repeated. Let me hear from you anyway. (Bear in mind, that I will not deviate from the above offer.) **ORDER IMMEDIATELY.**
 Address or Call upon the Manufacturer, } **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**



FRUIT GROWERS

Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

Manufactured by the **Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,**

Leavenworth, - - Kansas.



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

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

Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

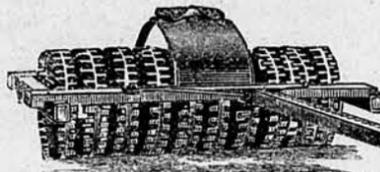
These Evaporators have been tested and pronounced the best Dryers ever invented. Unmarketable and surplus fruit can all be saved by this process, and high prices realized; for dried fruit is as staple as flour.

THE BATCHELLER



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

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



The Strongest, Most Durable and Simplest

CLOD-CRUSHER

—offered to the—
FARMER.

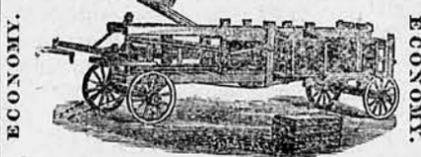
Just the thing to prepare the soil before planting and to roll the ground after it is sown in wheat or in any kind of grain. It presses the soil about the seed to prevent it from injury by drouth or frost, and

Will Add One-third to the Yield of the Crop

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

H. P. DEUSCHER,
 Hamilton, Ohio.

HAY PRESSES.



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

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

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



We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, O. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. EVERY WATCH WARRANTED. Address **STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO.,** PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Sorghum Evaporators



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



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MILK CAN

FOR
 Cream Gathering,
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200 Cans sent on trial. Send for Catalogue.

WHITMAN'S IMPROVED SEELEY PATENT



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 8 minutes. Also Horse Powers, Road Graders, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, etc. Manufactured by **WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO.,** St. Louis, Mo.

TAKE The World Watch Stationery Package is the fastest selling article in the market.—Contains 25 sheets note Paper, 18 Envelopes, Pencil, Pen Holder, Pen, and a handsome piece of Jewelry. Retail price 25 cents. Four dozen for \$6.00. 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 Button, 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, Organettes, &c. free. Write at once to **World Manufacturing Co.** **NOTICE**
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\$40,000 IN PREMIUMS AND PURSES! \$12,000 TO LIVE STOCK ALONE!

The KANSAS STATE FAIR,

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

For Premium Lists, Stalls, or Space, address

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary, Topeka, Ks.

The Jerseys are small, delicate, deer-like cows, with soft, velvety skin and well defined escutcheons. They mature early, and come in profit before they are 2 years old. They are not adapted for beef production, nor do they present a full, round appearance, but for the special purposes to which they are intended have no equal.

Better bend the neck promptly than to bruise the forehead.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

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"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.

D. B. EIDSON, Reading, Kansas, has 50 two-year-old SHORT-HORN GRADE STEERS, and 20 three-year-olds, in fine condition, for sale.

FOR SALE—Choice Thoroughbred Cotswold Rams. Address U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo.

320 ACRES UNIMPROVED LAND in Franklin Co., Kansas, near Richmond, for sale at \$10 per acre. J. N. STAUFFER, Topeka, Kansas.

CHOICE POTATOES—in quantities, wanted by C. P. ELLIOTT & CO., 112 Fifth street, Topeka, Kansas.

GOOD SHEEP FOR SALE.
800 Ewes, 400 Wethers, 500 Lambs, Cheap for Cash. Inquire of B. F. GEHMAN, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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.

600 PERFECTLY CLEAN Graded Merino Ewes, ages 4 to 6 years, for sale by NEISWANGER BROS., Osborne, Osborne Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—500 Merino Ewes, and 250 one, two and three-year-old Rams, from one of the largest and best flocks in the State. Prices low. For further particulars address WILBUR & BROWN, Augusta, Butler Co., Kas.

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

For Sale—Cheap.

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

COVERS FOR STACKS

Should be used by all who make a practice of stacking hay, grain, or straw. When the stack is unfinished, cover it at night or during any delay in bringing it up to a finished top.

Send for circulars and samples of goods to **Feltz Bros.,** 172 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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

I shall Show my Herd of

THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE

BISMARCK GROVE, KANSAS CITY, NEOSHO FALLS, and STATE FAIR.

J. S. HAWES Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.

FINE STOCK RANCHE FOR SALE.

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

Short-Horn Cattle, CLYDESDALE AND KENTUCKY MARES.

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

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

F. E. SAGE, LARNED, KANSAS

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Washington, - - Kansas, (Office, Washington State Bank.)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE, MERINO SHEEP, Poland China Swine,

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

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

FRESH GRASS SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING.

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.) - - - - - 2 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.

F. BARTELDES & Co.

BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

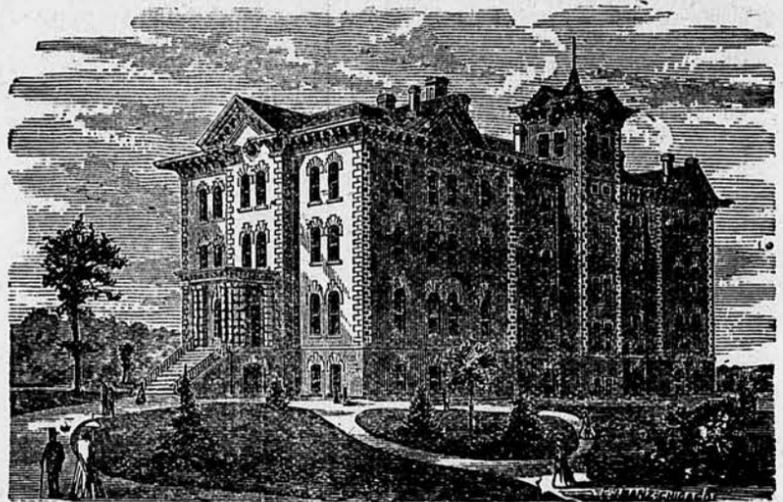
The Walnut Valley Land Office has the best Improved and Unimproved Farms at LOW PRICES.

STOCK RANCHES OF ANY SIZE

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

BRIDGEND POLLED HERD

Over 50 head of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, of Tilly-four blood, will be sold public roup, at Cooke's Circus, Aberdeen, on THURSDAY, 13th September. Catalogues from Messrs. Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York. J. FARQUHAR, Aberdeen, Auctioneer, who will attend to any orders.



WASHBURN COLLEGE.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, Jan 3, 1883. Four Courses of Study—Business, Scientific, Academic and Collegiate. Exact scholarship and correct deportment required. Personal supervision exercised. Reports of scholarship and deportment sent to parents at the close of each month. Open to both sexes. Separate grounds and buildings for young women, under care of Matron and Preceptress. Expenses very low.

Fall Term begins September 12th.

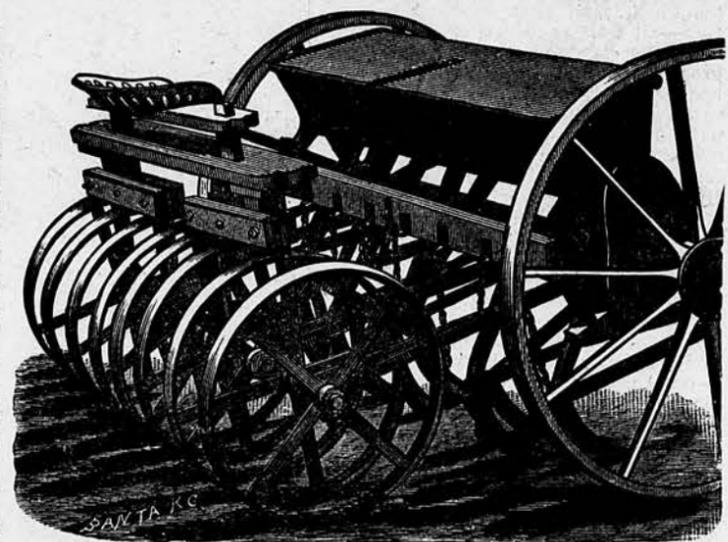
For further information, address

PETER MCVICAR, President, Topeka, Kansas.

WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF

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PATENT ROLLER ATTACHMENT

FOR SEED DRILLS.

The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drouth. Requiring less than one-half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter-killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill-hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through. The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

The IMPROVED HAY-STACKER works by a single horse, elevates the hay and dumps at any point of elevation, thereby saving travel for the horse and time in the operation. Will handle 60 to 70 tons per day. The Improved Rake runs on wheels and before the team. The rake is tilting, and when loaded the teeth are raised off the ground and all the weight is carried on the wheels,—operated by a boy. Simplicity, durability and perfection of work is not yet equaled.

Circulars and any information sent free to any address upon application.

Manufactured Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.

GRAPE VINES

Also other Small Fruits, and all other varieties Grapes, Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low Rates to Dealers.

POCKLINGTON, DUCH-ESS, LADY WASHINGTON, VERGENNES, MOORE'S EARLY, JEFFERSON, EARLY VICTOR, BRIGHTON,

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Prices reduced. Illus. Catalogue free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

SCAB! WOOL GROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as in mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an INCREASED GROWTH OF BETTER WOOL. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.