



ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXI, No. 37.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.  
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

### SUGAR MAKING.

Process of Manufacture by the Kansas Sugar Co., at their Works in Sterling.

Two weeks ago the readers of the Bulletin were apprised of the fact that the Kansas Sugar company had commenced operations. On account of everybody at the works being busy getting up the new machinery (\$17,000 worth in addition to the old) we thought it better to wait until the works were in actual operation before going into details. Last Tuesday the works started up, and all day loads of cane passed through the streets on their way to the mill.

We followed one of these loads and arrived at the mill in due time. There we saw huge stacks of cane and wagons arriving, unloading and departing. We stepped along until we came to where there were several men busy at work putting cane into what is called a carrier. This carrier extends about forty feet outside and to the east of the mill, and is made on the endless chain principle, is about four feet wide and moves at the rate of about a mile an hour. It carries the cane up into the building to the crusher, a huge, iron, three-roller machine, each roller measuring 4½ feet by 30 inches, the whole weighing 100,000 pounds. On the west side of the crusher is a carrier for the mangled cane after it has passed through the rollers, which carries and dumps it on the outside of the building from whence it is taken and spread out to dry, after which it is used for fuel.

To run this immense crusher there is an engine of 100 horse power. The steam for running the engine and other steam machinery, evaporating pans, heating purposes, etc., is generated in six boilers, averaging each 15 feet by 50 inches, and in the aggregate would furnish 350 to 400 horse power.

But to return to the cane, the bagasse goes out of a hole in the wall, but the juice, which is of a greenish hue, putting one in mind of a goose pond or stagnant pool in color, falls into a large copper pan 4x6 feet, 4 inches deep, and runs through a trough into a juice vat located below the floor, from which it is pumped by steam into four juice tanks situated in the upper part, or second story of the works. The total capacity of these four tanks is 6,000 gallons. Each of these tanks (as, in fact, have all the vats and tanks) has two valves, one to admit, and the other to let out the juice. From the juice tanks the liquid passes into four defecators, capable of holding 600 gallons each at a charge. The object of these defecators is to exactly neutralize the juice, which is done with lime, after which it is boiled in the defecators, steam appliances for which are very ingeniously contrived, and in this way a great portion of the impurities and foreign substances are eliminated by skimming. This process also does away with the so-called sorghum taste. While the process of defecation removes apparently all impurities, there still remains a flocculent precipitant which can only be eradicated by allowing the juice to settle. For this purpose there are provided four settling pans, of a capacity equal to the defecators. To these tanks the juice is drawn off into another tank from which it is again pumped by steam up into a tank situated above the evaporators, on the second floor; from this tank it is drawn off into the evaporators. These evaporators are made entirely of copper, are six feet in diameter and three feet in

depth. In these the juice (which has now lost its greenish tint and looks and tastes for all the world like licorice water, which we remember as a child) is evaporated down to about 20° Beaume. This process does not take very long.

After leaving the evaporators the semi-syrup, as it is now called, passes through a system of settling tanks, the object being to remove whatever other foreign substances may remain. From these settling tanks it is pumped into a tank in the tower, by a small Blake engine. The object of this is to give it height to allow of subsequent filtration, which is accomplished through six bone charcoal filters of ¾ feet in diameter and 12 feet in length. These filters are so connected by pipes and valves as to allow the juice to run through one or more of them, as the case may require, and thence into the tank underneath the vacuum pan. This vacuum pan is situated on the second floor, is eight feet in diameter, and its capacity is 2,200 gallons. It is the largest vacuum pan in Kansas, and has all the latest improvements and attachments, and cost in New York City \$4,000. It will make 15,000 pounds of sugar at a strike. A continual run of juice, which it is almost impossible to obtain this first year, would not be more than this pan could get away with, it being capable of making six strikes every twenty-four hours, of 15,000 pounds each. The air is exhausted from this pan by means of a Blake combined vacuum and water pump, having a five inch suction and four inch delivery.

The juice from the filter reservoir is sucked up into this pan and is evaporated at from 120 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, until the proper number of sugar crystals are obtained, when it is drawn off by means of a huge gate in the bottom into crystallizing tanks or wagons. These tanks, numbering eighty, are 4x5x2 feet in size and mounted on wheels, and as they receive the contents of the vacuum pan they are rolled into the crystallizing room and allowed to remain a day or two.

The crystallizing room is 40x40 feet, with very low and tight ceiling, and is kept at a steady and even temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, which is done by steam pipes running around the room. This process keeps the syrup in a condition to purge from the sugar.

The extract of the cane which we saw beneath the crusher in its watery, crude and greenish hue, has now assumed a bright, beautiful amber hue and is designated as malada or mush sugar. From these tanks the malada is dumped into a huge mixing tank which is just below the floor of the crystallizing room. The apparatus in this mixer is a long-toothed arrangement with a worm motion. The object of dumping the malada into this mixer is to break up the lumps and make an even mixture. From the mixer the malada is run by means of small gates into the centrifugals. The mixer being just above these curiously constructed contrivances, this is an easy matter. There are four of these centrifugals and each is four feet in diameter. A large round, cast-iron box, about a foot from the floor, through the center of which runs a spindle; attached to this spindle is a brass basket, the sides of which are composed of a double casing of woven wire, one coarse, the other fine. The spindle turns these baskets at the rate of 1,400 revolutions per minute. The malada is drawn into these baskets and the centrifugal force of the fast revolving baskets forces the molasses through the screen and retains the sugar in the basket. A little cone on the

spindle at the bottom of the basket is lifted and the sugar taken out at the bottom in small boxes and immediately barreled. In case the sugar is not to be barreled immediately it is stored in a room 12x12x8 feet, on the ground floor.

The molasses (for molasses it is after it has passed through the centrifugals and the sugar is taken from it) is re-boiled in the vacuum pan and then barreled. This article is of a darker hue than if the sugar had not been taken from it, but is free from the sorghum taste, as is also the sugar. In fact it has been clearly and practically demonstrated to us that if all impurities and foreign substances are removed, by any process whatever, and nothing but the clear juice manufactured, there will be no so-called "sorghum" or cane taste about it.

We are under obligations to President Langley, Prof. Scovell and Engineer Stayman, of the Kansas Sugar Co., for the courteous manner in which they gave us information in regard to sugar making. With such men at the head of one of the leading manufacturing interests of Rice county, and Kansas generally, there can be no such word as fail.—*Sterling Bulletin.*

### Government and the People.

We all preach that ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Orators and writers never weary in teaching the doctrine. But it is doubtful whether more than one in ten of the adult people of the country have even a fair understanding of what our government really is and what are its relations to the people. This is a broad statement, and is a confession of ignorance. If any one is curious to ascertain how little is known among the people about the structure and functions of our government, let him investigate and interview every person who will submit to it. He will find that not one in a hundred can tell him the opening words of the constitution of the United States, and few that can give an intelligent statement of the relations between the general government and those of the several states. He will find that while every person is ready to announce or request what is his politics—that is, to what party he belongs, but not many are willing to undertake a plain and clear statement of what are the principles of his party and in what respect they are different from those of the opposite party. We do not wish to be understood as saying that the people do not know anything about the government, but we do mean to call attention to the very general ignorance of the people upon the real nature and functions of what we call the Government of the United States, and the people's relations to it.

A great many things done are charged against the government, when in truth there is no possible connection or relation between them anywhere. Our government, from its very nature, never committed a fraud, and never will. Here or there, or yonder, an individual person, charged with public duties, is dishonest and does a wrong, but that is an individual act and in nowise relates to or affects the government. Political parties do not differ about the nature of the government, but only concerning the operation of its powers, and their extent.

The first words of the constitution of the United States are these: "We, the People." The constitution is the governments' charter; it was made and adopted by the people and for the people. The Preamble is this:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do

ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

After that preamble follows immediately these words:

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

No powers are to be exercised except those granted in the constitution, and none are granted except such as are necessary to effect the objects named in the preamble. For the purpose of executing the enactments of the Congress, a President is provided for; and in order to settle all disputes touching authority, there is a judicial department. Here we have the three separate branches—legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch—congress, cannot execute a law; the executive branch—the President and his assistants, cannot interpret a law; the judiciary branch cannot enact a law. Each one has its duties defined in the constitution; and the functions of these three different departments, when operating, are the government of the United States. No officer is the government or any part of it, except only as he may be commissioned to perform certain duties. Officers are so many agents or servants—hired men, if you please, whose duties are all defined before the officer is chosen. There are now not far from a hundred thousand persons employed in the civil service; but none of them, nor all of them, is the government. They are only officers on duty under the authority of the government. They are clothed with certain powers of the government.

The people are the persons for whose benefit the government is organized; from them directly, and from them only comes the grant of every power of government; and in reciprocal action, the government operates on the people individually and directly. No one ever feels or realizes the presence or power of the government unless it operates to benefit him or punish him, and then he personally feels or realizes the fact. If one is deprived of a right, and he appeals to the government for redress, he gets it. If one commit a wrong and it is complained of, he is punished.

Government is established for the general welfare. Individual affairs have no relation whatever to government except only as they may be related to rights or wrongs pertaining to citizenship. The private business affairs of the people have no relation to the government unless they in some way are injurious to the public health, peace or morals; but when any one's private business is invaded by a wrongdoer, he may invoke the powers of government in his behalf. But it is only in cases where protection against wrongdoers is needed, that government may extend aid. It cannot help individuals in their personal affairs. It is here that some persons get lost. They imagine the government to be some omnipotent and friendly power that ought to step in and even things, taking from the rich and giving to the poor, or making all alike rich. Protecting powers of government are provided to operate in favor of individuals as against other persons, and not against themselves. If a man is cheated or beaten by another, he has his remedy; but if he makes bad bargains, and does not manage his business well, he has himself only to blame for it, and he is without resource. We have known men who said they believed it is the duty of government to give them what money they needed to conduct their business. This is an extreme case, but there are thousands of people who believe the government ought to be felt among the people to the benefit of poor persons in their struggles to live. A study of the nature and functions of government will soon satisfy any one that the less government we have beyond mere protection against wrongdoers, the better for all concerned.

## 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. Rut., Higginsville, Mo.  
 November 1 and 2—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.  
 November 14—W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.  
 November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.  
 November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

### The Business of Sheep Raising To-day.

Kansas Farmer:

The business of sheep raising to-day contrasts strongly with the same business as carried on a few years ago. At that time the plains of the West were unknown as the flockmaster's grazing-grounds. The demands for breeding animals now had from this quarter was a thing of the future. While a few men in the East owned some good animals, even these would not suit the tastes of the present time for thoroughbred animals, nor did they possess the real merits we now demand. While the western farmers, many of them, handled only a very common domestic production, and only cared, in many cases, to get a clip of very ordinary weight and quality, for manufacture at the country mills, of "home-made jeans." The levies upon their flocks for mutton for home consumption, and, as may be supposed, to satisfy the claims of all the dogs and wolves then on the frontier, made the business a less progressive one, and it was not attracting the attention of capital as at the present time. Our best goods came from the continent, while much less goods of superior make was then worn by our people. Fine animals had to be imported, experimental breeding done, and the demand for such animals by the people at large cultivated and waited for.

State and county associations were not held as now; intelligent readers, breeders and writers upon sheep and wool matters were wanting. Now we have these, as well as National and State registers, and several sheep and wool publications. There is a great demand for thoroughbred animals, even from Maine to California, while our fleeces are unsurpassed by any wool-growers in the world.

American sheep-breeders can appear at the international exhibitions in all quarters of the globe with a prospect of winning a share of the prizes; and this means an advertisement for the lucky breeder from the United States, letters of inquiry from different quarters of the globe, and a final demand for the best bred American animals, or the investment of foreign capital in blue-grass farms and animals of central United States, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, or in the other and equally profitable branch of American live stock enterprise, western ranching. We must remember that time and brains have been required, and, in some cases, liberally used, to bring about the results of which we have good cause to be proud. A few men of good parts, like Randall, left no stone unturned, but made a close study of this, with them, favorite and cherished pursuit. They imported the best animals to be had, or at least, of pure blood; they bred with an expertness, as to development or improvement, not excelled by any breeders ever known in any country. By making careful selections upon the theory of the "survival of the fittest," and by testing and putting into practice the best theoretical ideas by judicious feeding and handling, an amount of work has been accomplished, and a degree of development attained in a few years, which might well have occupied a century. This is all well. We are glad we have again reached the

prosperity known before the war, though our stocks were then inferior. But now there is no stop, no stand-still. It must be either retrogression or improvement. Our stockmen, like our artisans, are making constant efforts at new or better accomplishments.

Then the changes in manufactured goods, the varied uses to which our fleeces are put, make it an industry calling for, or admitting of, a constant display of skill and exercise of good and superior judgment.

But what pleases me exceedingly, and no doubt is very satisfying to the industrious and careful breeders of the well-favored blue-grass sections, is a present growing demand for mutton by our own people, who have heretofore been comparatively small consumers of mutton.

Lovers of mutton-chops on English soil, who eat meat every day, when desired, and digest as much mutton in a month as the average American has, until recently, consumed in a year, are now testing mutton-chops from the "States."

American enterprise is supposed to be unbounded in anything undertaken. Yet this country, above all other things, must be considered an agricultural nation, her people an agricultural race. The term agricultural must be interpreted and defined in its broadest sense. Farming for vegetable and cereal productions, and the breeding and handling of live stock, are necessarily inseparable. With the growth of one comes the growth of the other, and growth in quantity means increased home consumption, and, possibly, a demand for more first-class "chops," "fries" and "roasts."

This is as good a state of things as could be hoped for. As long as we have a good demand at home, we are independent of the demands from abroad. An additional foreign demand means an additional price—a fresh stimulus to our industrious breeders.

Australia, though holding high rank as a wool producing country, has already imported animals for breeding on their flocks. The Japanese have commenced to be interested in American sheep. Several cargoes have been taken to that country. A desire is springing up in that country to raise, manufacture, and wear more woolen fabrics; and not long since an application was made by a Japanese official in behalf of a young man in Japan who desired to place himself under the instruction of an American flockmaster, that he might learn the business as conducted here, and carry his valuable acquisition to his own country, as an auxiliary to her industries and wealth.

We hope the young Japanese may be accommodated. That he may re-enter Japan clothed with American manufactured goods, possessing some of the knack of American breeders, and with a peculiar inclination for mutton-chops. There is more that may be said upon this subject, but we will forbear.

JOHN H. WOODEN.

Sidney, Kansas.

### Experience in Hog Raising.

We cannot obtain any more valuable assistance from our neighbors engaged in like calling with ourselves than a relation of their experience. All that any of us knows he has learned, and what he has learned is some one or more persons' experience. Below we give what a swine breeder has to say—one that began more than twenty years ago, Joseph Harris. His remarks were first published in Breeder and Sportsman. Twenty years ago, he says, the prevailing American hog was a coarse, ill-bred animal. I had just such hogs on my own farm—hogs that would race about all day and squeal all night—hogs that would catch a hen, eat a lamb, kill

a sheep, and even maim a horse. I wanted to improve them. I wanted to stop their squealing. I wanted to give them less bone, less hair, and more flesh and fat. I have accomplished this object; I keep pigs by the hundred, but I rarely hear a squeal, and they are so quiet that a very slight fence will keep them in the pasture lots. With such pigs constantly in view, things which I thought very important twenty years ago are now of little moment. The change which has taken place in the character of the hogs on my own farm has taken place also on tens of thousands of farms in all the great hog-producing sections of the country. The improvement which has taken place in the breeding and management of pigs in the United States is something wonderful. Our cattle, sheep and poultry are far superior to those of twenty years ago, but the improvement, as a whole, is by no means so marked as the improvement which has taken place in the character of our pigs. To-day there are no finer hogs in the world than can be found in the United States, and certainly in no other country can so many really good hogs be found. It may be equally true that there are, perhaps, not over two or three countries in the world in which so many poor hogs can be found. Our good hogs are very good, and our bad hogs are very bad indeed. I may say without vanity that farmers who still raise bad hogs, should select out the best formed, largest, quietest, healthiest, and most thrifty sows they can find on their own farms, or on the farms of their neighbors, and cross them with the best, quietest, most highly refined thoroughbred boar they can purchase. The breed they select from is of comparatively little importance. The real point, I think, is to get a boar that is pure-bred, and which is distinguished for his quietness of disposition, either in himself or his ancestors, and also for his fineness of bone, fine hair, and little offal of all kinds. It may well be that the boar it is best to select is not by any means a model. He might not take a prize at any fair. He may be a small, insignificant pig, but if he is a pure-bred, and comes from a race of well-formed, pure-bred ancestors, you can use him with the greatest advantage. There is no doubt on this point. I have seen it tried again and again, and have never known a failure. Of course it is necessary to feed well. The best locomotive cannot be run at a high rate of speed without an abundant supply of fuel, and you cannot obtain rapid growth in a pig without liberal and constant supply of food. Breeding and feeding must go together. Breeding without feeding will result in disappointment; feeding without breeding is a mere waste of food. The improvement which has taken place in the character of an immense number of American hogs is something wonderful. There may be some difference of opinion as to how this remarkable improvement has been brought about. Some will say it is caused by the substitution of new breeds for the old ones. Others will say that, while this is true in some degree, the general improvement which has taken place in millions of American hogs is owing to an infusion of thoroughbred blood. Whatever the cause, the fact of the improvement cannot be doubted. The character of our hogs on many farms and in many sections has essentially changed. How to improve these improved hogs is an important question. We shall make a great mistake if we assume that there is nothing more to be done. We can never stand still. Our hogs will get better or worse. And, unfortunately, we have very little experience to guide us. The experience we have to fall back upon is not always

of an encouraging character. Going back to England, we find "improved" breeds in almost every country. They come and go without number. They are, and have been, essentially grades and cross-breeds. I do not know of an English breed that was not originally of a cross. Shall we cross our improved breeds? Every American breeder will say no, and I believe the American breeders are right. They will say improve the breed by careful and judicious selection, and whatever you do, keep the breed scrupulously pure. No cross can be entertained for a moment. It is necessary, however, to have clear and definite ideas on the subject. We must know what we are talking about. We must know what we want, and why we want it. If we want pigs to take prizes at the agricultural fairs, that is one thing; if we want pigs that are healthy, hardy, vigorous, and that are to some extent capable of taking care of themselves, and which at the same time will grow rapidly, fatten easily, and produce a large amount of ham, pork, breakfast bacon and lard, in proportion to the food consumed, that is another thing; but if we want pigs principally for breeders, if our object is to raise boars to be used in improving the general swine stock of the country, that is another and very different object. It may be thought that we can keep pigs for each one and all of these different objects combined, and such is undoubtedly the case, but it remains to be shown whether this combined pig is now, or ever can be, as good a pig for these different purposes, as pigs would be which are carefully bred for each special object alone. I have for many years kept a large herd of pure-bred Essex pigs. I keep them mainly for breeding purposes, fattening and selling to the butcher only those that are not good enough, or not required, for breeders. I am very certain it would not pay me to keep pure-bred Essex solely to fatten and sell to the butcher. It may be said that the breed is at fault, and that if I kept Yorkshires, or Berkshires, or Poland-Chinas, I should come to a different conclusion. Perhaps so, perhaps not. I am a little radical on this subject. I keep pure-bred Cotswold sheep, but I am sure, if I kept sheep solely for their mutton and wool, and not for the purpose of selling them for breeders, I would not keep pure-bred Cotswold. I know that the grades are happier, healthier, more vigorous, fatten easier, and are more profitable for wool and mutton than the pure-breds. How many farmers are there in England or America that keep pure-bred Short-horns, or Herefords, or Devons, solely for milk and beef? How many keep pure-bred Jerseys or Ayrshires solely for butter and milk. It may be said that the animals cost too much to permit their being used for ordinary purposes. I doubt very much whether this is the true explanation. If a high-bred Duchess Short-horn can be produced and raised as easily as a scrub, these choice animals would not be so scarce and high. The great value of the pure-bred male animal consists in the fact that, during his life, he may become the father of hundreds of animals which are vastly superior for man's use to the offspring of a common or cross-bred sire.

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

Much is said about the development of the country by opening new lands to cultivation in the far West. But that this is not all clear gain is evidenced by the decrease in cultivated lands in some of the older States and the lessened production of what is tilled.

Certificates from Kansas men concerning Sample's Scotch Sheep (Sp.) will be sent on application, by D. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, who sells it at manufacturer's prices.



Correspondence.

Facts and Queries.

Kansas Farmer:

The wheat is of medium quality and average per acre not very high; rye fair; corn is being cut and is better than was expected four weeks ago; ground all broken for wheat and in good condition; not quite as large an acreage as last year. More rye will be sown and more sorghum put in another year for feed. The amber cane is looking splendid and will return an enormous yield of fodder per acre. Grass is plenty for hay and is being put up in large quantities in good condition. The cattle and sheep are in fine condition all through the country; a few cases of blackleg are reported but very few thus far.

I have paid a visit to the Russell Creamery since my last letter and found everything in apple-pie order, the proprietor in good humor, the tin ware shining and everything as nice and tidy as the neatest house wife could have made it. I tasted some as nice butter as I ever saw. They are not working up to their full capacity, not having their routes fully established as yet, and probably will not until another summer. We wish them success and hope the number will be multiplied throughout this part of the state. By the way they are furnishing a wholesome beverage (buttermilk) for the community which during the heated term is largely taking the place of tea and coffee, not to say of something stronger; for within the past two weeks every saloon has been closed in Russell county, (permanently I trust) and the owners have all signed a bond not to sell any more in order to keep from being prosecuted, and there seems to be a strong sentiment (which has been steadily growing since last winter) in favor of enforcing the law. The law abiding citizens are having a general jubilee over it.

The future of Russell county seems brighter spiritually, financially and intellectually. We have had a better Teachers' Institute this year and the teachers are getting better wages than ever before; new school houses are being built, and everything shows more enterprise than heretofore.

I for one would like to know more about vaccination for the black leg; where the virus (or matter) can be obtained, and when is the best time, and above all, what is the cause and the first premonitory symptoms.

Will some of the many correspondents of the FARMER give the process of making pottery ware, especially the process of making and applying the glazing, for there are parties here that would like to experiment with some of our tough clay that is so plentiful here with a view to utilizing it. Will some one tell us the cost of the machinery for a woollen factory on a small scale, and where it can be obtained; for we have plenty of water power and wool here. I think it would pay to manufacture it.

RUSSELL CO. FARMER.

From Jackson County.

Kansas Farmer:

For the last two weeks we have had no rain, but just such weather as is needed to mature and ripen up the fine corn crop and for putting up hay. The grass was never better and just now in prime condition for making the best of hay. The farmers are just beginning to put up hay—so much rain through harvest that they were late in getting grain in stack. Considerable ploughing has been done for wheat and the farmers seem inclined to considerably increase the acreage over last year. A few of the press drills, manufactured at Topeka have made their appearance in this part of the county and we will have a chance to compare this manner of seeding with the old method. We shall closely watch the matter and hope to report the result through the FARMER in due time. Stock was never in better condition on grass than at present. A few stock men are around looking up cattle to feed the coming winter. J. W. WILLIAMS.

Cope, Jackson county.

From Elk County.

Kansas Farmer:

Since writing my last there has been change in the weather and we have had no rain or but little the last two weeks. Most are done with their hay work and are now in the midst of the work in cornfodder.

Crops of all kinds have been a grand success in the south and southeast part of this state; the general corn crop never was better and even grass and hay are splendid, and stock of all kinds are doing better than usual for this time of year.

Parties wishing to feed stock this winter will find plenty of feed of all kinds in this part of the state, and from Grenola down Big Caney river there will be opportunities for feeding all kinds of fat stock, and grain will be abundant as well as other feed. We need more good enterprising stock men in this fine county where we have no herd law to disturb the stock man.

D. C. BALDWIN.

Harts Mills, Chaut. Co., Aug. 31.

From Brown County.

Kansas Farmer:

Another busy summer has passed, and a busy one it has been with most farmers in this part of the country. When the June floods subsided the weeds had started, so that the work of cultivating and repairing fences and harvest were all crowded together. The small grain was all sown in pretty good condition. There is more weedy corn here this year than ever before. Some places that were plowed were entirely abandoned. That which was well cultivated promises a heavy crop of now ripening corn. A heavy growth of grass insures an abundance of hay in good condition. Most of the harvesting here was done with self-binders (mostly twine binders.) They do up the work nicely and expeditious; the only drawback is the running after repairs, which occurs too often. Much of the small grain is already threshed and yielded—wheat from 10 to 33 bushels, averaging about 15 bushels per acre; oats, 35 to 50 bushels; rye, 10 to 15 bushels. Wheat is better in quality than last year.

One of the steam threshers here put on a straw-stacker, which worked well one day; and after that not even the agent could make it work right.

The ground has been so thoroughly wet this summer that even during dry spells, blue grass always kept green and growing. Pasture has been very abundant, and stock looks well. On the whole thus far we have a year rich in blessings to the husbandman, with just reverses enough to remind man of his dependence on a Higher Power.

The letters to the FARMER have been few and far between for some months, yet during these months every observing farmer has not only gathered his harvest of valuable bushels of grain, but also increased his equally valuable stock of knowledge, by observing his successes and failures and tracing the causes of the same. I hope that much of this valuable experience may be made common property, by being published in the KANSAS FARMER.

H. F. MULLENBRUCH.

Carson, Kas., Aug. 31.

BISMAROK FAIR.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The general verdict of all who expressed their opinion regarding this fair held at that finest and best arranged exhibition grounds in the West, was that it was not a success. The attendance was very small except on Thursday and Friday. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by a number of exhibitors, especially those of the horse of all work department, who felt very much aggrieved because of the action of the superintendent of that department. Similar complaints were made in the machinery department. The character of all exhibits made were good, as usual; but there never was so few exhibits made in any department as this year. The exhibits in the main exhibition hall more nearly represented old time displays than any other department. A. F. Leis' display surpassed any previous one, and hundreds of people had an opportunity to test the merits of his famous German Baking Powder, by sampling the hot cakes and biscuits which were served in abundance, having been baked in the presence of the visitors on the Adam & Westlake oil stove. The agricultural, horticultural and floral products in this building were never surpassed for quality. The displays of merchandise, musical instruments, textile fabrics and the display by Barteldes' Kansas Seed House, were commendable. In the

AGRICULTURAL HALL

Jefferson, Douglass, Wyandotte and Ottawa counties made very creditable displays, far more tasty and extensive than heretofore. Jefferson county won the first premium of

\$400; Douglass county, second premium of \$200, and Ottawa, the only western county, took the third prize of \$100. In the county horticultural displays, the exhibit in charge of Dr. J. Stayman and G. H. Black, of Leavenworth county, wore the blue ribbon and \$200 prize; and the Leavenworth county display in charge of E. J. Holman and Dr. Twilliger, took second premium; while Douglass County Horticultural Society took the third prize of \$50. For best horticultural display, Douglass county won the first prize of \$100, and the Missouri Valley took second best prize of \$50.

The display of farm machinery was very interesting, the Lawrence Plow Company having the most extensive show. The Topeka Manufacturing company had a carload of their roller attachments and hay machinery on hand, and the exhibit attracted the interested attention of the farmers present. The most attractive exhibit made at Bismarck this year was the Plummer Evaporator, made at Leavenworth. This is one of the most useful inventions for the orchardist and gardener that has yet been invented, and this Plummer Evaporator, in particular, a product of Kansas enterprise, seems to do the work more perfectly than any other yet tested and has won the best prizes and endorsements all over the world wherever shown. It will be on exhibition at the State Fair and none should fail to see it.

LIVE STOCK—HORSES.

There was a good showing of farmers' horses made by best breeders as F. R. Shaw, Salina; E. Baldwin and E. A. Smith, Lawrence; John Carson, Winchester; J. H. Sanders, Topeka; W. A. Pardee and others. The managers of this department were roundly censured and the exhibitors declare that they have shown for the last time at Bismarck.

CATTLE.

The Shorthorns were represented by Col. Harris, of Linwood; W. S. White, Sabetha, Kansas; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale; and T. R. Bain, Rural, Kansas. The awards were as follows:

- Bull, 3 years and over, first, Col. Harris; second, W. S. White.
- Bull under 2 years, first, W. S. White; second, Col. Harris.
- Bull under 1 year, first to W. W. Waltmire.
- Cow over 3 years, first to W. S. White; second, W. W. Waltmire.
- Cow under 3 years, first, W. S. White; second, Col. Harris.
- Cow under 2 years, first, W. S. White; second, Col. Harris.
- Heifer under 1 year, first Col. Harris; second, W. S. White.
- Bull and 5 of his calves of any age, a gold medal won by Col. Harris.

In the Hereford department the well known herd of J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., made the largest display, followed by an interesting exhibit by W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas., who made a remarkably fine showing with this breed, bringing affidavits to show that the cattle had been fed nothing but prairie grass. Mr. Campbell is not breeding Herefords to sell, merely for his own use on the range; but being an intelligent lover of this beef breed, he brought this magnificent lot of cattle in off the range that the farmers might have a chance to judge of their merits. In the herd of ten he has the well bred bulls Equinox and Jumbo, and two imported Hereford cows. Lucien Scott, of Leavenworth, also showed some Herefords. The following are the awards:

- Bull 3 years and over, first, J. S. Hawes; second, W. E. Campbell.
- Bull 1 year and over, first, Lucien Scott.
- Bull under 1 year, first, W. E. Campbell; second, J. S. Hawes.
- Cow 3 years and over, first, L. Scott; second, W. E. Campbell.
- Cow under 3 years, first and second, J. S. Hawes.
- Cow under 2 years, first, J. S. Hawes; second, W. E. Campbell.
- Heifer under 1 year, first, J. S. Hawes.
- Bull and 5 of his calves of any age, first, J. S. Hawes; second, W. E. Campbell.
- S. S. Matthews, of Kansas City, showed the only herd of Polled Angus and Galloway cattle, which was undoubtedly the finest ever shown in Kansas. The sweepstakes on beef cattle were as follows:

- Bull of any age or breed, Col. W. A. Harris—"Golden Drop's Hillhurst," the short-horn bull illustrated in last week's KANSAS FARMER.
- Cow of any age or breed, S. B. Matthews' imported Polled Angus cow.
- Bull and 5 of his calves, bred by exhibitor, Col. Harris' shorthorns.
- Herd owned by exhibitor, consisting of not less than one bull and four cows or heifers, A. B. Matthews, Polled Angus.
- Herd bred and owned in Kansas by exhibitor, consisting of not less than one bull and

four cows or heifers, J. S. Hawes' Herefords.

The exhibit of Jersey cattle was good. T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas., showed a large, fine herd and won five premiums; Wm. Brown's Lawrence herd won five premiums; E. A. Smith, of Lawrence had a herd of Jerseys and took four first prizes and one second, and G. F. Miller's Jerseys won five premiums. Lucien Scott, of Leavenworth had three Holstein cattle, the only herd shown.

SWINE.

There was no better live stock exhibit than in this department. The famous herd of B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., was on hand with 37 Poland-China and Berkshire hogs that not only won the lion's share of premiums, but the admiration of the breeders and farmers. This herd is one of the most noted Illinois herds, and probably won more premiums than any other lot of swine on exhibition last season in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. In the Berkshire class he won five first premiums and as many second prizes. His Poland China swine won five first prizes besides sweepstakes for best collection, and both prizes for best herd of breeders.

A. M. Fulford, of Maryland, was the only other exhibitor of Berkshires, having 50 head of that breed, and he won the best prizes in that class, except in the breeders ring. He won four first premiums and three second premiums.

Rankin Baldrige, Parsons, Kas., the veteran Poland China breeder and exhibitor of the West, had a herd of 54 Poland Chinas that were hard to beat on account of his experience and success in handling this breed of swine ever since their origination. Farmers will do well to examine the herd at the State Fair, or at Parsons, Kansas, as he is not only a pioneer but professional breeder of Poland Chinas. W. A. Edson, Lancaster, Kansas, was one of the new Kansas exhibitors, and had a creditable display of swine which may also be seen at Topeka. The Miller Bro., of Junction City, had 13 superior Poland China hogs at Bismarck and took their share of prizes in the award in the Poland China class as will be seen in the following:

- Boar 2 years and over, first, B. F. Dorsey & Sons, second, Miller Bro.; Boar under 2 years, first, B. F. Dorsey & Sons, second, R. Baldrige; Boar, 6 months, first, R. Baldrige, second Miller Bro.; sow 2 years and over, first, Dorsey & Sons, second, R. Baldrige; sow under 2 years, first, Dorsey & Sons, second, R. Baldrige; sow 6 months, first, Miller Bro., second, R. Baldrige; sow under 6 months, first, R. Baldrige, second, Miller Bro.; sow and a litter of pigs under 3 months, R. Baldrige; herd of breeders, B. F. Dorsey & Sons. Sweepstakes award for best boar to Miller Bro.; best sow of any age or breed, A. M. Fulford; best litter of 6 pigs under 3 months, R. Baldrige; best collection of swine, B. F. Dorsey; best Kansas herd of 1 boar and 5 sows, Miller Bro.

SHEEP.

The only exhibitors of long wool and medium wool were S. M. Powell and J. P. Jones, Independence, Mo., and Dunton Bro. of Pleasanton, Kansas. Mr. Powell took the principal prizes on long wools, and Dunton Bro. on medium wool breeds.

There was a large exhibit of Merinos by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee Summit, Mo.; H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.; and McCullough & McQuitty, of Fayette and Rochepout, Mo. Kansas Merinos were well represented by H. B. Clark, Ellsworth; Dunton Bro., Pleasanton; and L. U. Todd, Lawrence, Kas.; and W. S. Stewart, Orleans, Neb., represented that state. The awards were for ram 2 years, first, H. V. Pugsley, second, R. T. McCulley & Bro.; ram 1 year, first, R. T. McCulley & Bro., second, McCullough & McQuitty; pen of 3 ram lambs, first, R. T. McCulley & Bro., second, H. V. Pugsley; pen of 3 ewes 2 years, first, R. T. McCulley & Bro., second, H. V. Pugsley; pen of ewes 1 year, first, H. V. Pugsley, second, R. T. McCulley & Bro.; pen ewe lambs, first, R. T. McCulley & Bro., second, McCullough & McQuitty. All the sweepstakes on ram, ewe and flock of 15 were won by R. T. McCulley & Bro., "Jumbo," the sweepstakes ram was beaten in class by H. N. Pugsley's "Ike."

McCullough & McQuitty, of Rochepout and Fayette, Mo., made their maiden exhibit in Kansas here and made quite a creditable display. They will show at Topeka. The writer of this is informed that their flock number 1,000 and ewes and bucks can be secured of them any time.

The display of poultry was not so large as usual, although Davis & Nye, of Leavenworth, had their usual large display of 40 varieties, and L. U. Todd, Lawrence, had the next largest.

Fine Merino bucks for sale by Bartholomew & Co., 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

ABOUT THE TARIFF.

How the Farmer's Wheat is Tariff-Protected.

Kansas Farmer:

The opponents of our tariff system have long circulated the false notion that agriculture is the chief victim of protective duties, yet is not itself protected.

We do import a little of that grain every year, and would import many millions of bushels annually, were it not for the duty of 20 cents per bushel, and the duty of 20 per cent. on wheat flour.

The protection which our tariff gives to our agriculture is so imperfectly understood and so grossly misrepresented that the scanty view presented above deserves to be set forth with ample proofs.

Table with 3 columns: States, Census population, Bushels wheat.

Next, assuming that the home consumption of wheat in the East averages 5 1/2 bushels per capita, which is the rate fixed by experienced statisticians for the population of Great Britain, and which, consequently, cannot be regarded as excessive for the people of the Eastern States, we have 83,420,574 1/2 bushels as the quantity needed for the domestic supply of those States, distributed among them as follows:

Table with 3 columns: States, Total bushels needed, Bushels not home grown.

It thus appears that these States are dependent on sources outside their own limits for at least more than forty-five million bushels of wheat, all of which must be obtained from the West (because no other section has a surplus to spare), except the small quantity im-

ported, which averages scarcely more than a million bushels a year, flour included, as the following tables clearly show:

GRAIN WHEAT IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES FROM ALL COUNTRIES. Table with 4 columns: Years ending, Bushels from all countries, Bushels from Canada alone, Percentage from Can.

WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES FROM ALL COUNTRIES. Table with 4 columns: Years ending, Barrels from all countries, Barrels from Canada alone, Percentage from Can.

These figures are in broad contrast with those to be found under the old reciprocity treaty with Canada. From July 1, 1865, to March 17, 1866, under that treaty, covering its closing period, we imported from there \$3,584,082 worth of wheat, and \$4,498,824 of wheat flour, quantities not stated—a total value of \$8,082,906 in less than nine months.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO UNITED STATES FROM CANADA. Table with 4 columns: Years ending, Bushels of wheat, Barrels of flour, Total wheat and flour in bushels.

Here are only 8,945,018 bushels of wheat imported from Canada in five years after the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, whereas 16,831,652 bushels were imported in one year under the treaty. Western farmers got the benefit of the large annual difference, and the difference clearly resulted from substituting tariff protection against Canada for free-trade with Canada.

Let the duties on wheat and flour be abolished, then Canadian farmers would take away from United States farmers the latter's home market for at least forty-five million bushels of wheat—a market now rendered secure by our tariff. What would be the effect of adding forty-five million bushels to the annual surplus of this country for export? It is conspicuously plain that, in such a case, the prices of wheat would decline. The competition for sale abroad would be so much more intense than it is now that foreign buyers could, within certain limits, dictate their own prices when the crop in their own country was an average, or above the average, and the Western farmer would lose, in greatly reduced prices for his wheat, many times as much as he could gain in any cheapened cost of manufactures to result from free-trade in those products.

To repeal the duties on agricultural produce would be, therefore, an invasion of the rights and interests of the Western farmer. So long as he has a large surplus of wheat, corn, oats and hay to dispose of, besides a long list of

provisions and dairy products, and is a regular dependent on the exportation of these articles, in immense quantities, to foreign countries, it is unjust to him to let aliens, without cost, into his home market, to crowd him out of part of it, and to add to the difficulties which he encounters in selling his surplus at a reasonable profit.

But the farmer is not entitled to all the protection. The manufacturer and the mechanic are entitled to their full share. If it be right to ablish the duties on manufactures, or to reduce these duties below the point of protection, with the intent of conferring the cheapest of prices for manufactures, then it is equally right to abolish the tariff which shields agriculture, or to reduce that tariff below the protective point, with the intent of giving the Eastern States the cheapest of food. Low prices, however, do not necessarily mean prosperity, or power to purchase and consume, as was painfully learned during the distressingly hard times of 1877 and 1878. Steady protection sustains prices at a point where there is a profit, creating prosperity for all; but the cheapness which results from the pressure of embarrassment in production and trade is a curse to any people. What farmers need to make them prosperous is ample markets with good prices for surplus produce; but they cannot have these conditions when manufacturing industry in the United States is prostrate or crippled, and when large bodies of laborers are out of employment or earning very scanty wages. Let the farmer learn and remember that the conditions which yield general prosperity cannot be maintained under a tariff for revenue without protection, and that, when hard times prevail, he suffers with the rest of the community. It is even his selfish interest, no less than his patriotic duty, to uphold the protective system.

DAVID H. MAISON, Chicago, Sept. 5.

Bartholomew & Co., Topeka, are selling fine bucks, cheap, sound and healthy.

This is the cause of every evil deed, that, propagating still, it brings forth evil.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable.

If you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends, let others excel you.

Don't Die in the House. "Rough on Rats," Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c

Mr. George Fricker, superintendent of the Southwestern Stage Co., states that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic whenever he has had occasion to take medicine of any kind during the past year, and he thinks that it is an article that every one should keep in his house, and that if it be taken promptly it will save doctor's fees.

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.

Ask your Druggist for a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

The law of politeness should be binding at home as well as abroad.

Be Careful. The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at law, 178 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

H. H. WILCOX, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, Topeka, Kas. Established in 1868. The oldest in the city. If you desire to purchase or sell lands or city property, address or call on H. H. WILCOX, 91 Kansas Avenue.

SNYDER'S ART GALLERY, No. 174 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. \$3.00 per dozen for BEST CABINETS.

TOPEKA TRUNK FACTORY, 122 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Shawl Straps Shopping Batches, Pocket Books, etc. Trunks & Sample Cases made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SHAWNEE Roller Mills, Topeka, Kansas.

Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour SHAWNEE FANCY AND TOPEKA PATENT American Roller Process. EVERY SACK WARRANTED.

Wheat taken on Deposit for Flour. Highest cash price for wheat. SHELLBARGER & GRISWOLD.

CAPITAL HOTEL, 83 and 85 Sixth Avenue, TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

Located in the Central part of the City. New furniture throughout and first-class in every particular.

OUR TABLE SHALL NOT BE EXCELLED. Large Sample Rooms.

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

TALLMAN & BARKER, Proprietors.

COOLEY CREAMER. The COOLEY (the only submerged) system for setting milk for cream is the only way to make the Most and Best BUTTER in all seasons of the year. Creamers, or cans only. Wholesale or retail, by J. E. LYMAN, 259 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. AGENT FOR Mason & Hamlin Organs Send for Price List.

Topeka Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE. ESTABLISHED IN 1882. DR. MULVANE & MUNK, Physicians in charge; also, medical attendants at the Topeka Mineral Wells. Vapor and Medicated Baths. Special attention given to the treatment of Chronic and Surgical diseases, and diseases of the Ear and Eye. 86 East Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA TALLOW FACTORY, 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, Topeka, Kansas. OSCAR BISCHOFF, Dealer in HIDES, TALLOW, FURS and WOOL. Cash paid for Dry Bones and Dead Hogs in good condition.

Oscar Krauss, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Saddlery Hardware, Leather, Findings, Hides, Furs, Etc., and Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness. 21 and 23 Kansas Ave., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

C. E. BUHRE, JEWELER, 123 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA. Keeps the largest and best selected stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Diamonds in the State. All goods engraved free. Fine watch repairing a specialty.

BRODERSON & KLAUER, MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS and Dealers in Tobacco and Smokers' Articles. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

GEO. B. PALMER, UNDERTAKER, 261 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas. Dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received and answered at all hours of the night and day.

D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Reliable brands of Machinery Oils, White Lead, Colors and Mixed Paints. Agency for SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP at manufacturers' prices.

## Ladies' Department

### The Fall of the Angels.

[The account of the origin of sin, the fall of the angels and the creation of the human race, in the Buddha Guadma's Doctrine, is one of the most beautiful traditions on the subject to be found in the whole range of classical or Oriental literature. The allusions to sin having been caused by the use of food, to the sons of God having come down to earth and to a deluge, all point to the same primeval traditions which are preserved in sacred writ.]

High o'er the deluged earth, the tide  
Rose up from the realms of night,  
Till the waters danced at the golden gates,  
And joyously hailed the light;  
And the lotus gleamed on the murky waves,  
As pure as the drops of snow,  
So fair, that the Dewas wond'ring gazed  
On these waifs from the world below,  
And long'd to seek for that unknown land,  
Where the fragrant lilies grow.

Then they bade farewell to heaven, and made  
Each lotus cup their bark;  
And their rays lit up the sunless void,  
As stars when the moon is dark.  
Like an infant clasp'd to its mother's breast,  
As they floated o'er the deep,  
They drank long draughts of the lilies' breath,  
Till they felt earth's odors steep  
Their senses in strange drowsy dreams;  
Then they wondering sank to sleep.

They slumber'd on, till the waters fell;  
Then earth appear'd once more,  
A lonely isle, that bloom'd amid  
A sea without a shore.  
There was no sun to guide them there;  
No stars appear'd in sight,  
But the rays of heaven around them streamed,  
And the Dewas' path was light.  
Where'er they went, the daylight came;  
Where'er they left, 'twas night.

Wild with delight, they roam'd afar,  
Oh, the new-born earth was fair!  
Ah! little they dreamed, as they wreathed  
its flowers,  
And drank up its odorous air,  
A change was stealing o'er their forms,  
They were breathing lust and hate;  
Alas! that folly was learned so soon,  
And wisdom learned so late!  
Burning with new-born wild desires,  
They longed for food—and ate.

They ate, alas! and were gods no more.  
They felt their radiance fade;  
And the darkness gathered o'er their heads,  
In a deepening murky shade,  
That shut from their eyes Nirvana's gates.  
Too late they strove to fly;  
Their idle pinions long before  
Had dropp'd from their wings. The sky  
Could only be reached through the gates of the grave;  
They first must learn to die.

Then they trembling raised a wall of grief,  
So loud, that to heaven it rose,  
Where each long lost Dewa's voice was heard  
Mourning its human woes.  
Though the gods gazed down through the viewless void  
They wept and watched in vain  
For those wandering lights; their glimmering rays  
Were never more seen again.  
But the gods still mourn for the Dewas lost;  
And their tears are the drops of rain.  
—Continental Magazine.

### A Query.

Are we morally obliged under all circumstances to tell the truth, can there be conditions supposed under which one is justified in dissembling, or telling a falsehood? Those who answer are desired to give their reasons with their opinions. Questions of morality are in order among women if anywhere. JANE.

THE CABBAGE-WORM.—J. F.: The only satisfactory method of getting rid of the cabbage-worm is to pick them off. Some of them will get in among and under the heart leaves, where they cannot be reached by anything that may be put on the leaves. Of all applications put to the leaves, cayenne pepper, dry or in infusion, is the best we have tried.

## CURIOS COREANS.

### Singular Customs of the People of a Strange Country.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—A letter received here from an official of the Monocacy, the United States steamer which conveyed Minister Foote to Corea, gives some very interesting facts about the people of that strange country, the ceremonies attending upon the arrival of the party there, and the exchange of the treaty for that of the Corean Government. As the world knows less of Corea than any other nation, and as the United States was the first to penetrate the veil of mystery which has enveloped that country, the report of what was seen there is the more interesting. The landing of the party, he says, was not an imposing spectacle, according to modern ideas.

As the rise and fall of the tide (thirty feet) leaves a wide mud flat exposed at low water, the party had to be carried ashore on the backs of the men. Fortunately none of the party wore uniforms, so the crowds of natives were spared the ridiculous sight of an officer in brass buttons and sword astride a sailor man. Thimul-soo, as the anchorage at Roge Island is called, is the port of Seoul, and is destined to be the most important place on the west coast. At present it consists of a few wretched Corean hovels and a number of Japanese stores, with a temporary headquarters of the Japanese soldiers. A concession has already been granted to the Japanese, on which they will erect a consulate costing 50,000 yen. The party when en route was to all eyes, both native and foreign, most picturesque. Minister Foote rode at the head of the procession in a small carved chair of black wood, with the official tiger skin covering the seat.

He was carried by eight coolies and surrounded by a number of policemen and supernumeraries. The remaining chairs were of the simplest type, but considered as engines of torture they were complete. They consist of light wooden boxes, resting each on short poles carried by two men. They are open in front and have two small windows in the sides. They have no seats other than the bottom of the box. The poles are very short and the leading man obstructs the view and air, as he carries them in his hands and not over his shoulders as do the Chinese. The day was warm and so were the coolies, and the combination made it so for the unfortunate occupant of the chair. Add to the above discomforts the fact that every few minutes the two relief coolies would pass a stick sidewise under the chair and raise it bodily about a foot.

If the stick was forward of the center of gravity, they would slide the unfortunate well back, but if it chanced to be abaft that point they almost fired him out. His condition is best described by the French word "malheureux," meaning literally, "the unhappy." But in Corea chairs are luxuries not to be overlooked, as only high officials may ride in them. A few of the party rode on horses, but the torture of a Corean saddle is only a step removed from a chair, so that the condition of the party can be imagined when they arrived at Seoul, twenty-three miles as the crow flies, but more than thirty by the trail. After crossing the Salee river, the Minister was met by the Governor of the Province and Herr Von Mollendorff. Concerning the last named personage there is much of interest to be said. A German by birth and education, the last twenty years of his life have been spent in China.

Six months since, at the instance of the great Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, he was sent out to Corea as the man best adapted to advise the Corean officials in matters relating to the departure the country is taking from the ancient ideas and customs. He is at the head of the Department of Finance, but is called upon sometimes at midnight to pass his opinion upon some weighty problem of State. Really he is the King of Corea, and his power is more absolute than any emperor at the present time, if one can judge by appearances and his actions. He wears Corean clothing throughout with all the marks of the high official. Upon welcoming the minister, he interpreted, using English and Chinese with equal fluency. He was by far more interesting than the king, with all his official suite, as being totally different from any English speaking man in the world.

The ceremonious interchange of compliments and welcomes were concluded by a

cup of tea, and the party mounted for the last eight or ten miles of the journey. The whole distance of the road was thronged by crowds of Coreans, and groups of women could be seen in the background, as near as their timid nature allowed them to approach the distinguished foreigner of whom they had heard so much. In places where the streets were narrow the crowds were so dense as to impede the progress of the cavalcade, and the sticks of the policemen were used without the least ceremony, and often with what appeared to be serious effect on the heads of the nearest, old or young.

Once within the gates, the streets being very broad, the crowd was less dense, and a little more respectful, but their inquisitiveness was remarkable, and a wave of lowered heads passed along the crowd as they stooped to look in the first chair.

The Minister, Capt. Cotton, and Secretary Scudder, were guests at the house of Von Mollendorff; the remainder were quartered in a set of buildings reserved by the Government for housing officials from remote provinces of from China and Japan. Among the articles of furniture were Japanese bath tubs, Chinese chairs, clothes hooks from America, candles and candlesticks from Europe.

On Saturday the diplomatic suite, in citizens full dress, the naval officers in their full dress and side arms, crawled painfully from their little boxes (chairs), and with all the dignity possible after their cramped position, ascended the steps of the Foreign office, where they were received by the President of the Council and his subordinates, and the ratified treaty of the United States presented. \* \* \* and after a few pleasant speeches a glass of champagne was drunk to the health of His Majesty, the King of Corea. In all the remarks of the Coreans it was apparent that they were overjoyed to find that the treaty had been ratified and that now they had a status and could commence work in earnest. Von Moellendorff says that they have talked of nothing else for months, and watched the reports from the United States with great interest for news of the ratification. Had it not been done it was determined that he and two other high Corean officials should visit Washington and ask for a conclusion of negotiations as soon as possible.

The following day the party started for the palace, the King having intimated that he would receive them at a fixed hour. Imagine the astonishment to find a carriage bright and new for the new minister. The rest of the party looked longingly at the seat for the Japanese driver and even the footman's steps, but dignity was not to be sacrificed on this great occasion, and with groans and long faces they coiled themselves down in their respective dry goods boxes, and quietly suffered. A long route was taken, and for a mile from the palace gates the crowd was very dense, but for the mass of inquisitive faces nothing indicative of their feeling could be learned. We were going to be admitted to see their King, whom they had only heard of all these years, but their stolid faces gave no clue to their thoughts. It was with great difficulty that the policemen kept the crowd back at the gates, but one by one the boxes became unpacked, and the start made within the walls. A few Corean soldiers with muskets guard the innumerable gates, and some ancient Chinaman or other had taught them to present arms. Their efforts were recognized and rewarded.

At one of the reception rooms a number of the high state officials met the party and served tea and cigars. Arrangements were made concerning the minutiae of the ceremony, and we started. It should be mentioned that the Corean interpreter of the legation, Yenn Chi Ho, was promoted to a high rank when the King heard of his position in the Minister's suite. The Minister advanced first, bowing first on the steps, again in the center of the room, and again a few feet from His Majesty. The King stood at the back, in the center, and was surrounded by eunuchs, while at his right stood a number of officials. The remaining members of the party stood within the building, but apart from the King and Minister, while Gen. Foote read his address. It had already been interpreted for him by the courtesy of Von Hollendorff, so we were spared that ordeal, and were then presented by the Minister in order of rank.

The King is apparently of good figure,

though under size. His face is Mongolian, but is pleasant. He wears the regulation mustache, and thin, black chin beard. His robe of figured brocade, of crimson color, was embroidered with designs of birds in gold on the shoulders and breast, and he wore the official belt of polished stones. This belt is stiff, and does not confine the clothing, but projects in front and behind. His dome shaped hat, of horse hair, had no brim but a projection upward at the back. In ordinary high officials this article of apparel has two wings of woven horse hair, which so project from behind as to partially cover the ears.

Von Mollendorff was present at all the official receptions, but with his exception General Foote and his suite and officers of the Monocacy are the first of the Western nations who have had the honor of being presented to the King of Corea—the only king who has no name until after his death.

### Some Reflections.

I sometimes go out among my bees, and removing the cover from the boxes which are partly glass, I sit down on the cover and watch the little workers. They don't seem to mind the light but work on building the beautiful white comb, tolling incessantly. And then I wonder how can any one watch the bees and not read in their lives and habits the impress of Divine intelligence? The perfect organization of each colony. Its system unchanged from the beginning; neither can man change it, and in our efforts to increase their usefulness we must make all our modern appliances in strict conformity to the "natural" laws which govern them. (God's laws are all natural. It is when a perversion of these laws occur that evil results.) Wherefore the motive that prompts them to produce beyond their own need? We can attribute to them neither motive nor intelligence, nothing but blind instinct. We can easily prove this by placing them in a condition that will effectually frustrate them. And unless the natural conditions are restored they would soon become extinct. Again do we recognize wisdom and design in this; should any accident occur which might prove disastrous, that instinctive law which governs them, leads them to the proper means to supply the loss. When deprived of a queen they immediately proceed to rear another, could they reason on it they might often (as men do) be led to procrastinate, which with them would be disastrous if not fatal. So prompt must be their compliance with the strict laws which govern their existence. Then as we wander among the beautiful flowers, let us remember the triple purpose for which they are designed, first to perpetuate each distinctive species, next to furnish food for men, and last to beautify the landscape. In these things are the double purpose of loveliness and usefulness so beautifully interwoven. We could not well live without them.

M. J. HUNTER.

Ladies may I join your literary society? Will some lady please tell me how to make a needle cushion in which I can use small pieces of brocade silk and velvets; and will some one also tell me how to make tomato pies?  
FARMERS DAUGHTER.

### Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.  
For sale by all druggists.

# The Young Folks.

## Good Advice.

Never laugh at the misfortune of others.  
Never give a promise that you do not intend to fulfil.  
Never give a present hoping for one in return.  
Never make yourself the hero of your own story.  
Never refer to a gift you have made or a favor you have rendered.  
Never associate with bad company. Have good company or none.

## A Monster Alligator.

Reuben Cloud, who lives in the lower part of this county, and who, by the way, is a crack shot with his rifle, recently killed the largest alligator seen in this section in years. His gatorship had been preying on a long while upon the cattle and hogs of those farmers living in the fork of Spring Creek and Flint River, and many had been the rifle balls that had flattened against his adamant skull to no purpose. He had taken up his abode in a large deep lagoon in that locality, and at eventide and in the early morning his bellows could be heard for miles, almost equaling in terrible force the roar of the lion. Learning his haunts, Mr. Cloud set to work to kill him, and one day recently, filling his powder-horn with powder and shot-bag with bullets, set forth to hunt him. He found him sunning on a log, and fearing that he would become alarmed, shot him first at about 100 yards, in the hinder part of the body. This shot entered the bowels, and the writhings of the monster were fearful to behold, and created a commotion in the water almost equal to a herd of wild horses. He soon sought a landing, however, and crawled out again upon a treetop, bellowing like a mad bull. Drawing nigher, Mr. Cloud continued to perforate his abdominal cavity until no less than a dozen half-ounce rifle balls were lodged in him, and he lay still, dead. He was then drawn out, skinned, and his head taken off for his tusks and teeth. The monster measured 11 feet and 6 inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and 6 feet 4 inches from end to end of fore feet across the back, and would have weighed probably 800 pounds. His skin was brought to town and sold on Saturday. Sixty-five of his teeth and tusks weighed one and a half pounds. His stomach contained parts of the remains of one or more large hogs.

## The Refuse of a Great City.

In New York the garbage and ashes are placed in boxes and barrels on the sidewalks and removed daily by the carts of the Street Cleaning Department, which haul them to the nearest department dock, where they are dumped on scows; and these scows are towed out to sea in deep water and there emptied.

The street sweepings are disposed of in a similar manner.

The offal, such as dead animals and diseased meat, comes within the province of the Health Department, which lets out by contract to certain parties the removal of this material from the entire city. For this present year this work is done for \$40,000. The offal is taken by the contractors to Barren Island and then converted into fertilizers.

Two kinds of street sweeping machines are used, says Engineering News, one made by the Chapman & O'Neil Manufacturing company, at No. 291 Avenue C, New York, and the other, called the "Boston machine," made by the Abbot-Downing Manufacturing company, of Concord, Mass. A single horse machine costs about \$350 to \$400.

The arastras used in some of the Nevada mines are run by sand. A windmill runs a belt containing a great number of buckets, and these carry the sand up to a big tank, just as grain elevators carry wheat to a flouring mill. A stream of sand being let out upon the overshot wheel, it revolves just as it would under the weight of a stream of water, and the arastras move steadily on at their work. When there is much wind the sand is stored up for use when calm prevails, so the arastras are never idle. After a sufficient quantity of sand has been accumulated there is no more trouble on that score, the same sand being used over and over.

## A NEBRASKA HOG.

### From the Corn Orib to the Sausage Machine and Rendering Tank.

A few days ago at the Union Stock yards of Armour & Co., Chicago, a Nebraska hog weighing 850 pounds laid down his leaf-lardful life. He was slaughtered in company with 11,000 other hogs hailing from Kansas, Illinois and Iowa.

Coming to Chicago Thursday, his Nebraska hogship was assigned quarters in immediate proximity to a corn-bin. Saturday, while out for an airing, he was abducted and put to death. This is the story of his taking off:

He was gently urged up an inclined plane and to a covered bridge extending from the neighborhood of the corn-bin to a huge brick building. Before, and as far as they could reach, he saw hogs. Behind, even to the horizon where the corn-bin met the sky, were hogs. Progress was slow and difficult, for hogs hemmed him in, and many times tried to stampede him. Over the long covered bridge fifteen abreast the swerving line moved lazily until the brick building was reached. A rush, a swinish roar, the crackling of great whip-lashes, and the 850-pound hog from Nebraska stepped from the bridge into a shackling-pen. The prison was ten feet long and eight feet wide. Great timbers and thick planking made it secure.

With the representative from Nebraska in the pen at the time were twenty common Kansas hogs and a Chicago man with a shackling chain. Stooping to the floor of the pen, the man adjusted the chain around the left hind leg, and

NEBRASKA WAS WHIRLED INTO THE AIR as lightly as a cork-puppet. Head downward and suspended by the leg to a wheel which revolved in a miniature tramway or "rail," the knife was applied to Nebraska's throat by a man called a "sticker," to whom Armour & Co. pay \$3.50 a day for practicing like atrocities at the rate of sixty a minute.

The scene at the second of execution was one to be remembered. In the rear of the shackling pens were a dozen men cracking whips and hurrying the squealing victims ahead to the chain shacklers and their throat-slitting accomplices. Four hogs are simultaneously twiched up to the rail, four knives do their work, and thus the hog product of Chicago is multiplied with almost miraculous rapidity. One expert "sticker"—the one who tackled Nebraska Saturday—disposed of 3,500 hogs and did only an ordinary day's work.

After a hog's throat is cut he is allowed to hang twenty minutes. The bloodless carcass then passes down from the rail into the scalding-tub, where the temperature of the water is 150 degrees. In the tub he is turned and kept moving by men who manipulate him with poles and hooks. From the tub the animal is scooped up by a semi-circular rack, and thrown onto a bench where the bristles are plucked for brushes. He then travels through the scraping-machine, a wonderful labor-saving invention. Every portion of the body is exposed to the action of steel brushes, adjusted on wheels so that the brushes are mechanically governed in their operation by the size of hog which is being cleaned. Emerging from this machine, six men with long knives remove stray bristles, and the carcass is shoved along to the end of the block where his head is severed, the gambrel strings of the hind legs are cut, and the animal is again hoisted automatically to a second rail, and suspended by the legs is sent spinning around to the point where he is disemboweled. This is accomplished by one stroke of the knife, and an expert will remove all the internal organs at the rate of seven hogs a minute. Still depending from the rail the carcass goes to the washer, and then to

### THE HAM-FACER,

who dextrously removes the lump or layers of fat from the face of the ham. The next advance is to the lard-raiser, who extracts the leaf-lard. This product is carried to the lard-tank while the animal swings along to the tonguer and thence per rail to the hanging-room, where he is "marked" by being split down both sides the backbone with a broad ax, then scraped again to insure perfect cleanliness, and here left to hang with 15,000 other hogs for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. He is then trucked to a block of oak wood and sub-divided by chop-pers into hams, shoulders, and feet. These,

in turn, pass to benches where trimmers carve out the short ribs, short-clears, long clears, and fat backs. The hams and shoulders drop to the floor below as fast as they are trimmed, while the cuts drop into the cellar and are trucked to a spread-room, an immense refrigerating department, where the temperature is 28 degrees above zero. The spread-room has a capacity of 75,000 pieces. Remaining in this temperature for forty-eight hours, all animal heat leaves the cuts, and they are also thoroughly dried out by a patent process. The succeeding stage of advance is to the curing-room where the meat is packed in hogheads and pickled with salt, water, saltpetre, and sugar. The curing-room is kept at a temperature of 38 degrees. Above this apartment and also above the spread-room is the largest ice-chest in the country. Its dimensions are 210-x400, and the ice is twenty-two feet in thickness throughout. After being stored for about seventy days it is then fit to smoke. The storage capacity of the establishment is 80,000 tierces of hams, shoulders, and lard, 125,000 barrels of pork, and 100,000 empty packages.

When the long clears are trucked into the cellar they are put into salt, remaining ten days, when they are resalted and piled up again after the fashion of cord-wood. After the third salting they are stored for sixty days, and are then pronounced cured meat. At present there are about 35,000,000 pounds of cured meat on hand. The smoke-house has a hanging way thirty-six feet high and a capacity of 50,000 pounds. The heat to which hams and shoulders are subjected is supplied by hardwood sawdust. From the smoke-house the next journey is to the sewing-room, where the porcine bundle is wrapped in paper covered with cloth, stitched up, and the whole covered with a yellow wash. The wash is composed of chrome, flour, glue, etc., and is intended to protect the package from the flies. After this the label and the packing-room, and the ham begins its marketable career. There is room for 3,000,000 pounds of ham in the store-room adjoining the smoking-house.

Meantime a portion of this 850-pound Nebraska hog has been

### TRAVELING THROUGH THE SAUSAGE MACHINE,

and finally appears in the disguise of smoked bologna, pork strands, or the festive Frankfurter. One machine in the sausage department chops 15,000 pounds of meat per day, and the total product is 50,000 pounds every twenty-four hours.

In the case of a hog weighing 850 pounds a goodly proportion of that bulk finds its way to the lard-tanks. Here it is subjected to an intense heat, and a solution is added to cut the dirt and settlings from the greasy deposit. The air and steam are forced from below up through the fluid, carrying the impure matter to the top of the tank, whence it is skimmed from the surface. The refined lard is then removed to an agitator, through which cold water is pumped, and from this agitator or "jacket" is drawn off in required quantities from a three-pound can to a 335 pound tierce. After standing about twelve hours the lard is ready for shipment.

In the canning department the visitor recognizes another section of his Nebraska hogship. His tongue occupies a handsomely labeled tin can, while the meat from his head has been carefully removed and fills a can bearing the inscription "English Brawn." His feet reappear in boneless canned disguise, here we have him again in headcheese and tripe, and again he turns up either potato, corned, or compressed.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

### Answers to Questions.

WORD SQUARE, No. 3.—Ans.—

C O W  
O W E  
W E T

WORD SQUARE, No. 4.—Ans.—

O S C A R  
S P A D E  
C A R E S  
A D E P T  
R E S T S

### Substitute for Rubber.

A composition has been invented by M. M. Dankworth and Landers, of St. Petersburg, which is reported to be tough, elastic, waterproof, insulating—in short, a nearly sufficient substitute for India rubber. It is

composed of a mixture of wood and coal tar, linseed oil, ozokerite, spermaceti, and sulphur, which are thoroughly mixed and heated for a long time in large vessels by means of superheated steam.

In some experiments a year ago it was found that lands top-dressed with manure produced much better wheat than where an equal quantity had been plowed under. The clover catch is also much heavier on the portions of the field top dressed.

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

The advantage of a heavy clay soil is that it is not easily exhausted. If cropped too severely nature interposes her protest by locking its fertility in clods until the land receives better treatment.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic, if taken promptly, often proves a decided measure of economy for it saves much by preventing loss of time as well as suffering. Containing the phosphates in the most elegant form, it is as necessary to many persons as food.

Crystalized carbonic acid dissolved and fed to hogs with bran slop is found by Nebraska farmers a sure cure for the hog cholera. It has been tried several years with uniform success. The pure article resembles camphor gum.

## EDUCATION PAYS

### The KANSAS State Agricultural College

#### TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS

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

#### Tuition Free.

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

THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS SEPT. 19TH, 1888.

with sixteen instructors, 350 students, buildings worth \$90,000, stock and apparatus worth \$35,000, and a productive endowment of 405,000.

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

## 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.

### Union College of Law.

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

Spalding's Commercial College  
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST-BEST  
KANSAS CITY, MO. J. F. SPALDING, AM. PRES.

Irrigation

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

**THE GREAT**  
**Irrigation Canals!**  
recently built, have  
opened up the most de-  
sirable lands in America.  
SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO  
S. J. GILMORE,  
ASSISTANT MANAGER  
**The Platte Land Co.**  
(LIMITED)  
Denver, Colorado.  
\*Late Land Commission-  
er Union Pacific R. R.

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

# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

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

**TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.**

**Single Subscriptions:**  
 One copy, one year . . . . . \$1.50  
 One copy, six months . . . . . 1.00

**Club Rates:**  
 Five copies, one year . . . . . \$ 7.50  
 Ten copies, one year . . . . . 13.20  
 Fifteen copies, one year . . . . . 18.40

Any one wishing to secure a free copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the number of subscribers named in any one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.

REMEMBER—The club must be FULL and the CASH must accompany the order. If you wish the FREE COPY, so state in your order.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Hiram Sibley & Co . . . . . Bulbs.  
 R. Nixon . . . . . Sheep for sale.  
 L. W. Ashby . . . . . Sheep for sale.  
 Bartholomew & Co . . . . . For sale.  
 Wm. P. Higinbotham . . . . . Reading notice.  
 Henry & Brunson . . . . . Golden Belt Sheep Ranch  
 R. A. Sawyer . . . . . Stock sale.  
 J. Stone Walker & Co . . . . . Combination sale.  
 Geo. M. Truesdale . . . . . For sale and For rent.  
 Western Ag's Supply Co . . . . . We pay salary.  
 Wm. F. Higinbotham . . . . . Notice.  
 Drs. Mulvane, Munk & Mulvane . . . . . Topoka Medical and Surgical Institute.  
 York Nursery Co . . . . . York Nursery.  
 Farm, Field & Fireside . . . . . \$40.00.  
 G. F. Parmelee . . . . . Kansas & Texas Land and Cattle Co.  
 Electry Pad Mfg Co . . . . . An Honest Offer.

September 10th the Sterling, Kas., sugar works turned out ten barrels of sugar.

The time of holding the Cherokee county (Columbus) Fair, has been postponed to October 16 to 19, so we are informed by L. M. Pickering, the Secretary.

The registering disc, advertised by J. H. Brown & Co., is said to be very handy and useful by those who have tried it. Look up their card and see what it is.

The first sample of sorghum sirup we have seen from this year's crop of cane was brought in Saturday by Master Euwer, son of James Euwer. It is a good, solid body, and has no unpleasant, bitter taste.

The Messrs. Stubblefield, noted horse breeders, Bloomington, Ills., lost twelve imported Normans last week by fire. The barn and everything in it was destroyed. This is a hard stroke on them and a serious loss to the country, but the Stubblefields are energetic men. They will soon recover.

Sidney, Ness county, has a brand new newspaper—the Cowboy, under editorial management of a veteran journalist, S. S. Prouty. The paper is owned and published by a large cattle company. With such backing and such an editor, the Cowboy will be among the progressive agencies of western Kansas.

We note the nursery of D. W. Cozad, LaCygne, Kansas, is highly commended by his county papers. The LaCygne Journal, in particular, uses strong language—"The grounds of the LaCygne nursery cover over fifty acres and each acre is a monument to the enterprising thrift and industry of its proprietor."

Persons who use gasoline or oil stoves cannot be too careful in their care of them. If gas escapes from the stove in a close room, the room soon becomes so full that any flame, as of a match, will ignite it, and an immediate explosion of the oil can is almost certain to follow. Such a case occurred last week in Cowley county.

We hope our readers will not forget the Fat Stock Show to be held at Kansas City, November 1 to 8. It will be of interest to farmers as well as breeders. We all want to know what is the best beef breed. Prizes are worth contending for and the beasts will be well worth going to see. Write Edward Haren, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

### Kansas State Fair.

We cannot pretend to give anything like a report, because our observations cover only the first day, and that is always the busiest one at a fair. But, speaking generally, it may be said that there never was a better exhibit west of St. Louis than may now be seen at the Topeka State Fair grounds. Arrangements for comfort of visitors and accommodation of exhibitors could not well be better. Water is abundant in all parts of the grounds, and it is clean, fresh from the river and filtered. Stables, stalls, sheds, feed rooms, halls, everything is in apple-pie order and not a word of complaint have we heard from any quarter thus far.

Agricultural Hall is full of as fine samples of Kansas products as were ever shown anywhere or at any time. The Horticultural department is an honor to our young State.

In live stock there never was a better collection of good animals in the West, and the best part of the matter is, that much of this good stock is Kansas grown. Monday the sheep pens were full. Messrs. Mason & Wright, of Vermont, have honored Kansas with an exhibit of Vermont Merinos. Several Missouri sheep men are on hand, and Kansas is well represented. We omit all names of exhibitors, except those already given, because they will all appear in our full report next week.

Of cattle the display is very large and full—every important breed being represented by very fine individuals. Horses in variety of breed, and of good quality are plentifully present, both of breeders and movers. The entries for speed numbered 64, and one thing that specially pleases the writer of this is that there were three entries for pacing, and in the 2:17 class at that.

Swine in great number, and of superior quality are present. One exhibitor has 51 head and half a dozen varieties.

The poultry is better, from the fancier's standpoint, than it was last year, but the number of birds may not be quite so large.

Machinery excels that of any former exhibit in Kansas, and the quality is the best.

The Texas Wool Grower takes the same view of the sheep growing business that we do, and it gives some facts in evidence. It says: During the past week we conversed with some well informed sheepmen. They told us just what we have believed all the time about sheep husbandry in Texas. One of them in particular has been a buyer of sheep extensively during the last month. From them we learn that sheep are looking up in price. In other words the lull and depression is passing away. Many old sheepmen are now buyers, not sellers. They are taking in every bargain, because they know one, as well as how to use it.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, advertise seed of the Tall Meadow oat, or Evergreen grass for sale in this issue of the FARMER. This grass is fast becoming popular in Kansas. Wherever it has been tested, satisfactory results followed. Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, speaks very favorably of it; so does Prof. Robson, Botanist of the State Board of Agriculture.

The article which we publish this week describing the sugar works at Sterling will be interesting to every reader of the KANSAS FARMER. Such an establishment is not equalled, probably anywhere in the country outside of Louisiana. And it is only the beginning of an industry that will work wonders in a few years. It will not be long before Kansas will beat the world on

sugar. The work of this year will astonish everybody except those closest to the work.

### Fair Notes.

Nature has made quite an improvement around the hog pens at the fair grounds by forming a fine sod of blue grass.

The sweepstakes on Jersey cattle at Bismarck were awarded to T. C. Murphy on herd, and to E. A. Smith on bull and cow.

H. H. Clark, Onaga, Ill., came in late with a fine herd of Poland Chinas and Berkshires, also S. Stires, Nortonville, Kansas, makes an exhibit of Chester Whites.

Pres. Codding says that the exhibition of sheep at the State Fair is fully 75 per cent. better than usual. The pens are 30x100 feet, yet they will not near accommodate the full exhibit of sheep. Late arrivals: the fine flocks of E. Copeland & Son, Douglas, Kas., G. J. Puffer, Blue Rapids, J. W. Hardy, Palmyra, N. Y., and E. D. Twitchell, New York.

The largest exhibit of sheep on hand this season is 151 registered Merinos from the "Ganargua Valley Stock Farm" of Joel W. Hardy, Palmyra, N. Y. This flock is the produce of some of the best eastern stock rams, among which are "Greasy Bill," that clipped a fleece of 40 pounds, and "Ruby's Boy," which clipped a fleece of 38 pounds and 12 ounces at the New York State shearing. The whole flock are noted for size, constitution, and heavy fleeces. His first pen in New York would be valued at \$1,500. Some of the best genuine sheep from New York State are now on exhibition.

### Is Your Time Out?

This is for every subscriber to the FARMER. Please look at the address on your paper and see what letter and figures follow your name. If they are "o 37," that means your time is out. The letter "o" we use to represent the year 1883, and this issue of the paper is No. 37, because this is the 37th week of the year. Next week will be "o 38," then "o 39," and so on up to "o 52," which is the last week in the year.

We make a special request of every subscriber to pay attention to the address on his paper every week, so that all may be informed as to the expiration of their subscription. We want you to have the paper, not to miss a number; but our rules are rigidly enforced. When the time paid for is expired, the subscriber's name is taken off the list, and the paper stops. We want to keep all our present subscribers, and obtain as many new ones as possible.

The KANSAS FARMER indorses the following notice of Messrs. Lord & Thomas, which we find in Kansas City Journal: Among the many advertising agencies with whom the Journal has had occasion to transact business, none have been found more prompt, reliable and enterprising than Messrs. Lord & Thomas, Dearborn and Randolph streets, Chicago. Careful in the selection of patronage, they never send objectionable or unreliable advertisements, and in their financial transactions the Journal has found special gratification in their correct and prompt dealing. They are of the class of concerns the Journal not only finds satisfaction in dealing with, but in commending to the newspaper fraternity generally.

In a note from the Secretary (W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.) of the Central Swine Record Association, we are informed that the whole four volumes may be had for \$8.50. Singly the different volumes come at \$3. Volumes 1 and 2 may be had for \$5; volumes 1, 2, and 3, for \$6. Pedigrees for Vol. 5 are now being received.

### When the Paper Stops.

It is a very common thing for subscribers to forget the time when their subscriptions expire, and then when the paper does not come they wonder what is the matter, and why it don't continue to make its regular visits. Several letters have come to this office within a week, inquiring why we don't send the FARMER, when the writers' times expired several weeks ago.

We have frequently tried to explain our way of notifying subscribers when their paper will stop, but some do not yet understand it. Every paper, when it is put up in the office for a subscriber, is marked with the subscriber's name, and the time for which the paper is paid. Wherever the name is, either on the wrapper or on the margin of the paper, there is the time, also, and this every week. But we don't name the month. We use one letter to represent a year. This year, 1884, we represent by the letter "o." A year has 52 weeks, and the FARMER goes out every week; therefore there are 52 papers to a year's subscription. We begin to number papers in the beginning of the calendar year. The first issue of the paper in January is No. 1. For the first number of this year the mark was—"o 1." The second issue was "o 2;" third issue "o 3," and so on for every week. The present issue, September 12, 1883, is marked "o 37." Last week was "o 36;" next week will be "o 38;" and so on up to the last week in December, which will be "o 52." If the letter and figures following your name on the wrapper or margin of your paper are "o 37," then your time is out this week, for this is the 37th number of the year. You will find the number of every paper given on the first page, at the left side, immediately under the head. Next year, 1884, we designate by the letter "d." If a paper is addressed "d 1," that means the first week in 1884; "d 5," means the fifth week in 1884, and so on up to "d 52," the last week of 1884.

### Small Grain After Rye.

A farmer in Brown county sends the following statement of facts for general information, and desires to learn of any similar experience among the readers of this paper, and any suggestions they may have as to cause. He says:

"I have a field of 90 acres that last summer was in corn all except three acres along the east side, which was in rye. This spring I plowed east and west, the lands going across the rye stubble and the corn ground west of it. I sowed some of the lands to spring wheat, and some to oats. The rye land was as good or better than the corn land, and the grain was equally well put in. Yet the oats on the rye stubble was not more than half as good as the other. In the spring wheat there was also a marked difference, but not quite so great as in the oats, that on the corn ground being the best wheat. The two kinds of ground being side by side makes a contrast that the most careless observer could not fail to notice. I would like to hear of others that had a like chance to note the difference."

G. A. Curtis, Neola, Iowa, says he has a pig that weighed 143 pounds when it was four months and three days old. It measured four feet two inches from the end of the nose to the root of the tail, three feet three inches around the heart, three feet eight and one-half inch around the belly, three feet six inches around the loin, and eight and one-half inches around the arm.

Prof. Snow's weather report for August puts it the coolest August on our sixteen years' record, with rainfall, cloudiness, and wind velocity all below the average.





**Horticulture.**

**Culture of Walnut Trees.**

**Kansas Farmer:**

Will you permit me, through your most valuable paper, to ask some questions regarding the planting and culture of walnut trees?

1st. Should the nut be planted as soon after gathering as possible, and should the outside covering be removed or not before planting?

2d. Is it best to plant the nuts where the grove is intended, or should they be bedded to remain through the winter and then in the spring be removed to their permanent resting place in the grove; and if the latter, should the removing be done before the sprouting of the nut or afterwards?

3d. What treatment should the trees receive after the first year?

I hear some say that the first spring after planting, the young trees should be cut back even with the ground before the buds start; others say this should be done the second spring; while others say this should not be done at any time, as we should save all the growth we have and add to it as rapidly as possible. Those in favor of the cutting process claim that in five years the trees thus cut back will be ahead of those not having been so treated.

I have now several acres in walnuts (having planted them last spring) and am preparing the ground to plant ten acres more, and hence should like the ideas and experiences of those who are acquainted with the walnut culture.

Shall be glad to have the above questions answered through the FARMER, or anything else said that will give us "more light" on the planting, cultivation and growth of this very valuable timber. Respectfully,

C. C. BURROUGHS.

Zurich, Rooks Co., Kas.

—Mr. Burroughs asks some important questions, and we hope that they will draw out many responses from our readers that have had experience or reliable observation. Tree planting will become more common in Kansas in a few years, and people need all possible information on the subject.

Having had some experience with walnut trees in Kansas, we will offer some thoughts in the line of that experience. If the hulls (outside covering) are not removed the walnuts may safely lie some time after gathering before they are bedded or planted. And we think this is the better way. There is no need of removing the hulls at all. Nature does not do it except by means of decay. But men are in a hurry, and removing walnut hulls is a step in the way of expedition. It is not so important to plant the nuts soon after gathering as it is to keep them moist until winter sets in. This the hulls will do if left on the nuts and not too much exposed to the sun. We would remove the hulls at any time convenient before they become dry, and bed immediately afterwards. And we would always bed the nuts, planting in the field only started trees. We would not remove a nut from the bed until it is well sprouted.

As to treatment after planting, we would cultivate the same as corn, if the rows were not too far apart. Continue cultivation until the size of the trees renders it unnecessary. That will be the third or fourth year probably.—EDITOR.

**One Way of Raising Black Walnut.**

Mr. W. H. Ragan, Secretary of the Indiana State Horticultural Society thinks that in raising black walnut trees the rows should be set about seven feet

apart at first, and corn, or potatoes, or some similar crops cultivated between the rows for two or three years. In raising the trees, he says, it is of utmost importance to do everything in the best manner. Those who carelessly plant the nuts, especially after they have dried for a long time, will probably fail to get trees; or if any grow, and the owner expects the young trees to take care of themselves, he will be greatly disappointed. Mr. Ragan's directions are therefore to the point, when he says the ground should be prepared in the best manner in the autumn. Furrow the ground off each way as for corn, except that the rows should be seven feet apart. Take the nuts, fresh from the tree, and plant two at each crossing. They are to be covered shallow, just enough to hide them. So much for planting. Then next spring furrow the seven-foot spaces intermediate between the rows, and plant with corn or potatoes. The corn and young trees will be all cultivated alike, and the young trees must be kept clean. The second spring thin out the trees to one in a hill. The thinnings will fill any vacant spaces where needed. Corn or potatoes may be planted the second, or even the third year, and after that the trees must be cultivated and kept clean until they occupy the whole ground so fully as to keep down by their shade all weeds and grass. Standing so near as seven feet, the trees will not require trimming, but will thus trim themselves. But when they begin to suffer from crowding, take out every alternate tree in each row, and in a few years another thinning may be made by taking out alternate trees in the rows at right angles to the first, leaving them fourteen feet each way. If the trees are to stand until they become quite large, additional thinning may be necessary. But they should always be thick enough to obviate the side trimming of branches.

**What Trees for Kansas?**

That depends largely on what the trees are desired for. If the object is simply to grow trees and do it in the shortest time possible, then the rapid growers, cottonwood, soft and silver maples, etc., are best. If a lawn is to be laid out and trees are required for that, then a variety is needed, and the less of cottonwood, Lombardy poplar and soft maple it contains, the better. Lombardies, because of their upright and rapid growth, add picturesqueness to a large lawn—a few trees scattered thinly about; but they are not generally of healthy growth in Kansas. Personally, the writer of this has no cause of complaint against the Lombardy poplar, for he has had uniform good luck with it; but he has seen so many failures from insects that he has discarded it from his list of desirable trees. For rapid growth, silver maple and cottonwood both stand in the front rank, and they rarely ever fail in Kansas.

But if trees are to be grown for profit in the way of timber or lumber, then these soft wood varieties are little worth. Something that has more wood, and of better qualities for use and endurance, must be selected, even though they do not grow so rapidly. With our present information, two hard wood varieties—walnut and catalpa, stand at the head. Our personal experience with both has been very satisfactory. When we have treated the trees well they have responded handsomely. If we were going to plant a forest in Kansas these two varieties would lead all others in our selections.

There are two good reasons for this choice. First.—They grow readily in our climate and soil; they are not difficult to start, and, when started, they grow vigorously. Second.—They are

among the most desirable trees for timber and lumber. They both take a fine polish, and catalpa is an almost everlasting post timber.

As to methods of cultivation, there is difference of opinion, but this arises from personal methods and experience than from any radical reasons for difference. If a walnut, ripe, is taken from a tree and laid in loose, soft earth, deep enough to about cover it, that walnut, if it is healthy, will sprout and grow; and if the young tree receives reasonable care and attention it will grow faster than most inexperienced people believe.

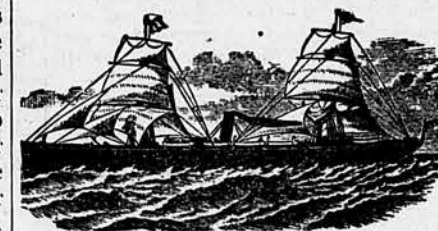
The labor needed and ground used in raising a forest, is greatly overestimated usually. The first two years the young trees are really not in the way of ordinary cultivation, if one desires to so look at it. Corn, potatoes, cabbage, onions—anything of this kind may be grown between the rows of trees if they are put five feet, or six, or seven feet apart. It has been demonstrated that corn, when grown in wide rows, suffers more by reason thereof. The young trees are cultivated when the corn is worked, and the space they occupy does not decrease the corn crop a bushel. This would not be the case the third year, or after the trees become of sufficient size to throw shade and absorb moisture to any considerable extent. By such a method, a farmer may raise his usual crop of corn or potatoes and also start a forest on the same ground.

These are hints thrown out to those who believe that land set to trees is wholly useless for other purposes. For three years fair crops may be raised between the tree rows if they are not too close.

**A Fatal Mistake**

would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrophulous disease of the lungs). Sold by all druggists.

ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS. LEVI DILLON AND SONS.  
**DILLON BROS.,**  
(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)



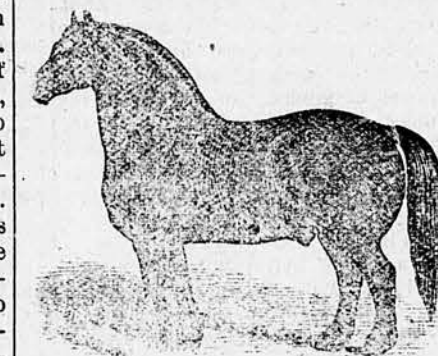
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF  
**NORMAN HORSES,**  
NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

**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.  
POST OFFICE BOX No. 10, NORMAL, ILL.

**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.

**REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,**  
HENRY AVE & Y, 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 careful 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 Graded 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. 849—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance.  
Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

**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. 1, & P.



**GRESS 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 we now have 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 Danby, Topgallon 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.**

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

**Out of Debt: Happy Homes**

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

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







### The Poultry Yard.

#### Experience With Poultry.

Kansas Farmer:

As many of my old friends are desirous of knowing what success I have had in the poultry business in Kansas, I give you my experience. In December I constructed two very crude hatches, designed from some good points of several others I had seen; I filled them with eggs and they worked fairly well, I kept them going from December 1st, to June 1st, clearing from them, during that time \$650.00 over and above everything, and that too, in spite of the high price of feed and the fact that my chickens were all marketed at low prices, the highest I got was \$6.00 a dozen, and the lowest \$3.75; during that time I also attended to my regular business. Believing this was a good return for the amount of work, I began to look around for a more perfect hatcher, and my attention was directed to the Common Sense. In June I procured instructions from J. M. Bain, New Concord, Ohio, he is secretary of the N. A. Poultry Association, and will send directions for making this hatcher to any one sending three two cent stamps to prepay postage. I had one made that would hold 250 eggs—cost about seven dollars. My success with this hatcher was all I could wish for, and I immediately had four more made, from these five hatches I have just taken 1030 fine chicks, out of a little less than 1200 eggs. I believe that I am placing it modestly when I say that I hope to clear \$2,500 by July next, and still pursue my usual business. The fact of the matter is, that there is no business as profitable as this is, provided one gives it the attention it deserves, and no business requires as little capital to start on. There is no necessity of men trying to hide the business or monopolize it any more than that of raising wheat or cattle. The field is the world—and the world, like Oliver Twist, is crying out for more. There are thousands of young men in this country who are teachers, clerks in stores and various other avocations, who look forward to the time when they can get a start in some lucky way, this way is here open to them all, and as plain as any thing can be, if they will only profit by it. Thousands of young women too who feel dependent on some father or brother, who in one year, could place themselves high above any dependence if they only would. Do not wait until spring, but get directions and make your hatches immediately, you can make them yourselves. Try one once or twice so as to be familiar with the business and then you can be ready for next spring trade.

L. L. JOHNSTON,

Ft. Scott, Kansas.

#### Judicious Feeding.

The object in healthful feeding should be to give the fowls just as much food at a time as will be consumed and no more, and without causing any accumulation of fat beyond the small normal amount found in every animal. Over-feeding is a frequent source of trouble, and is a great damage to fowls in many cases.

If the system is loaded down with fat, particularly the ovaries, the production of eggs is retarded, and the number perceptibly diminished, if not the laying stopped altogether. The food which we give our fowls should be proportioned so that they shall not be obliged to eat more fatty matter than they need for the requisite amount of flesh, bone, egg-forming material and heat.

Too much meat, especially raw meat, is hurtful, but a little meat must always be supplied in winter to take the place of insect food. Whatever be the articles given, the method of feeding may be detrimental. Too little variety seems to dull the digestive powers. Food given in such a way that the fowls can gulp it rapidly leads to over-feeding and indigestion. They should be fed so as to compel some exercise and slow eating, as by burying the grain in heaps of sand, straw or chaff. Irregularity of the time of feeding is to be avoided. We deem it quite as important a matter where poultry is raised for marketing or family use only that the birds be furnished with the best food attainable from the shell upward for their thrift as we do the fancy breeding stock around us.—Poultry Monthly.

#### Storing Eggs in Ashes.

Some time ago I adopted a very simple plan of storing eggs in dry ashes, and ever since I have adopted that system with very satisfactory results. Though rather fastidious about eggs, I have frequently eaten and enjoyed those that had been in the ash-box for more than four months. But this week I have tested the system still more severely. A box of ashes, that have been used for storing eggs, was laid aside as empty until two

days ago, when a solitary egg was found in it that had been laid on May 5, 1882. Though more than a year ago, the egg was perfectly good, and formed part of an excellent pudding the same evening. The only necessary precautions seem to be these; to see that the ashes are quite dry, and to see that the eggs do not touch one another.—Live Stock Journal.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

**DR. JOHN BULL,**  
Manufacturer and Vendor of  
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,  
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,  
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,  
The Popular Remedies of the Day.  
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

**USE  
LEIS' TONIC  
THE GREAT  
BLOOD & LIVER  
PURIFIER**

A SURE CURE FOR  
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-  
work or excess of any kind,  
—AND FOR—

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

### AN HONEST OFFER.

If you are sick or ailing, no matter what your complaint, write to us and we will send you ON TRIAL one of our large ELECTRIC MEDICATED PADS to suit your case, provided you agree to pay for it if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you it costs you nothing to try it. Different pads to cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Lung Diseases, Asthma, Catarrh, Lame Back, Agus, and many other diseases. Marvellous cures being daily made in cases where all other treatments have failed. Prices very low. Remember these are not little medals, but large Pads made of Roots and Herbs, combined with Electricity. We do not ask you to buy them blindly, but merely to try them at our risk. Book, giving prices and full particulars, free. Address at once  
ELECTRIC PAD MANUF'G CO., 560 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### THE FAVORITE CHAIR

For a Holiday, Birthday or Wedding Present, nothing could be more appropriate than this celebrated Combination Chair. The left cut represents but one of five varieties combined, viz. Parlor, Library, Reclining or Invalid's Chair, Child's Chair, Lounge and Bed. Fifty changes of position.  
It is simple and durable in construction, while its elegance and comfort is unrivaled. Satisfaction assured.  
We manufacture Invalid's Chairs on wheels and Physicians' Chairs. [Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Mention this paper.]  
Address: STEVENS' ADJUSTABLE CHAIR CO., No. 3 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### ATLAS ENGINE WORKS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U.S.A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM ENGINES  
AND BOILERS.  
CARRY ENGINES and BOILERS IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

### FRUIT GROWERS

Write for Catalogue and Price List of  
Fruit Evaporators  
—Manufactured by the—  
**Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,**  
Leavenworth, - - Kansas.

### HAY PRESSES.

ECONOMY.  
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 1857.]  
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.

AWARDED THE  
CENTENNIAL MEDAL, 1876.

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.

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

### THE BATCHELLER

PARREL CHURN — The Cheapest and best. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 500 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.

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

GUARANTEED  
Superior to any other make.  
17 Sizes-1 to 40 H. Power  
Adopted by U. S. Government at forts and garrisons and by all leading railroad companies of this and other countries.  
Also the Celebrated  
**IXL FEED MILL,**  
which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 12 bushel per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Send for Catalogue and Price-List. Address  
**U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.,** Batavia, Ill.  
[State where you saw this advertisement.]  
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.



\$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.

In a first prize English farm of 250 acres, 100 acres are in permanent grass.

Cutting green corn for cows in August is thought by some farmers to be wasteful because the corn is not ripened.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Includes image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion.

SHEEP FOR SALE - 900 Graded Sheep, mostly Ewes; 400 lambs all healthy, free from scab.

FOR RENT - Cheap, for three years, one of the finest Stock Ranches in Kansas.

FOR SALE - 800 Choice yearling Merino Ewes, 80 Merino Wethers, and 60 choice Merino Ewes.

WE PAY SALARY - Experienced men, \$3 to \$5 a day; new men, \$2 to \$3 a day.

FOR SALE - Short-horn (Bulls and Shropshire Sheep) by L. A. KNAPP, D.V.M., Kansas.

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.

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

FOR SALE

1000 High Grade Merino Ewes

All Young and Healthy. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers.

A. S. LONG, Sterling, Rice Co., Kansas.

Short-horn Heifers for Sale

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

I have direct from Kentucky 125 HIGH GRADE SHORT-HORN HEIFERS,

one and two years old, all more than three fourths pure-bred and in calf by Thoroughbred Short-horn bulls, except 10 in calf by Polled Angus bulls.

H. J. LOOMIS, Emporia, Kas.

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-failing water running through it.

Short-Horn Cattle,

CLYDESDALE AND KENTUCKY MARES.

Adjoins Fort Larned Reservation of over 10,000 acres of fine grazing land.

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

F. E. SAGE, LARNED, KANSAS

Combination Sale

JACKS and JENNETS.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at the Fair Grounds, near Richmond, Kentucky,

Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1883,

25 Head of well-bred Jacks, from one to seven years old, and 20 Head of Good Jennets.

These animals have all been selected with great care from the best producing families in the country, and this sale will offer a rare chance to all persons desiring such stock.

Persons desiring Catalogues, terms or further information, address,

J. STONE WALKER, W. W. WATTS, R. B. TERRILL, Richmond, Ky.

NOTICE!

At my sale of Thoroughbred Cattle, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883, I will sell

75 HEAD OF GOOD GRADE COWS, Heifers and Calves.

A very desirable lot of individual merit and color. The Cows and Heifers will have calves by their sides from, or be mostly bred to my Thoroughbred Bulls.

TERMS CASH—A credit of 6 months will be given on approved notes with interest at 10 per cent.

Sale commences at 10 o'clock. Lunch at 12 o'clock.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, S. A. Sawyer, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kansas.

STOCK SALE.

I will sell at public sale, at my residence, five miles west of Peabody, Kansas, on

Friday, September 21, 1883,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described stock:

Sixty five Cows, from 3 to 7 years old; 35 Heifers, 1 to 2 years old; a few high grade and full blood Short-horns; 50 Spring Calves, all dairies; 40 full blood Poland-China Pigs, very fine; also a few first-class brood sows.

TERMS OF SALE:—A credit of one year will be given, by purchaser giving bankable note 5 per cent. discount for cash.

Free transportation will be furnished from Peabody to the place of sale to parties coming by train.

J. E. BROWN,

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Auctioneer.

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 H. moccas

Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application.

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.

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.

Also 15 Young Horses, Mares and Mules. For individual merit and purity of blood this stock ranks with any herd in the country.

Terms—Cash. A credit of six months will be given on approved notes with interest at ten per cent.

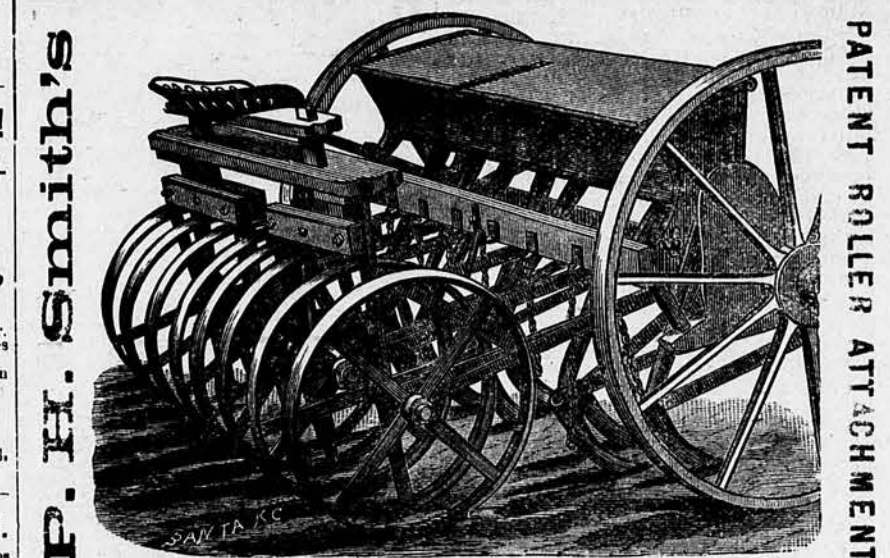
The sale will positively commence at 10 a. m. Lunch at 12 on the ground.

For catalogues address WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Kas.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.

WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF



FOR SEED DRILLS.

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

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.

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

Manufactured Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.

MAKE HENS LAY

Immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food.

SCAB! WOOL CROWERS

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.

Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.