



ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXI, No. 39.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

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

Inter-State Fair.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Inter-State fair, Kansas City's great exposition held last week, was considered a great success, although the live stock, horticultural and agricultural exhibit would not compare with the Kansas State Fair. The great features of the Kansas City fair were the speed ring, machinery and merchants' display.

The fair grounds have been fitted up this season and are located about three miles from town. The amphitheater is one of the finest in the United States, and will accommodate about 8,000 persons. The attendance was good; on Thursday there were over 40,000 people there.

The displays made in the agricultural and horticultural departments were of a superior quality, although the quantity was small for such a fair, and indeed would have been a very diminutive exhibit had it not been for enterprising Kansans. Jefferson county alone occupied about one-half the space. Fully three-fourths of the exhibit was from Kansas and made by Metzger & Insley, Oskaloosa, Dr. Stayman, Leavenworth, and Messrs. Holinger, Espenlaub & Hopkins in charge of the display by the Missouri Valley Horticultural display, which won the \$75 prize as best exhibit of fruit, and W. T. Irwin, of Oskaloosa, Kansas, won the \$75 prize for best display of agricultural products on the Jefferson county, Kansas, exhibit; and M. T. Cantrell, Fredonia, Kas., won the first prize for best exhibit of butter.

The machinery exhibit was by far the most extensive exhibit of the fair and to farmers was the most interesting feature. All the dealers and manufacturers of Kansas City, as well as manufacturers from all the different parts of the country made large displays. The following are the main awards:

Display of agricultural implements and machinery by dealer: first magnificent blue silk banner; second magnificent red silk banner; third, magnificent white silk banner. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, first; Keystone Manufacturing company, second; Furst & Bradley manufacturing company, third.

Display of agricultural implements and machinery by manufacturer. Handsome blue silk banner, Furst & Bradley.

Display of plows, cultivators, corn planters, drills, sowers, harrows and rollers—Silver medal. Keystone Manufacturing company, city.

Display of hay rakes, hay presses, corn shellers, hemp breaks, flax dressing machines, etc.—Silver medal. Keystone manufacturing company.

Display of evaporators, cane, cider grinding and feed mills, etc., etc.—Silver medal. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen.

Display reapers, mowers, headers, etc.—Silver medal. Champion Machine company, Springfield, O.

Display vehicles—Silver medal. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, city.

LIVE STOCK.

The exhibits in this department were good but small for a fair of such proportions. The best exhibit of live stock would rank as follows: Swine, sheep, cattle and horses, and in neither department would the showing compare with the Kansas State Fair in numbers.

Swine.—The exhibitors of Berkshires were A. M. Fulford, Bel Air, Md.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; B. F. Dorsey & Sons,

Perry, Ills., and O. B. Green, Belton, Mo. The class premiums were distributed one to Green, seven to Dorsey & Sons, three to Fulford and four to Gentry.

Poland China swine were represented by B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill.; Rankin Baldrige, Parsons, Kansas; D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo.; Lock & Snyder, Remington, Ind.; H. H. Clark & Co., Onarga, Ill., and Hazlett & Brown, Rocklow, Mo. The class premiums were pretty evenly distributed among the different exhibitors. H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, made a clean sweep of everything on other breeds and cross-bred swine. The sweepstake awards are as follows:

Boar any age or breed, 1st, B. F. Dorsey & Sons; 2d, W. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. Sow any age or breed, 1st, B. F. Dorsey & Sons; 2d, N. H. Gentry.

Litter of pigs, 1st, N. H. Gentry, 2d, Hazlett & Brown.

Collection of hogs of any age or breed consisting of one boar and five sows, 1st, N. H. Gentry; 2d, D. F. Risk.

Sheep.—R. T. McGulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., made a clean sweep of all the first prizes on fine wool sheep, and McCullough & McQuitty, Fayette, Mo., all the second prizes. On middle wool sheep I. P. Jones, Independence, Mo., won all the prizes. The Cotswold sheep were represented by N. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.; S. E. Ward & Son, Westport, Mo.; W. A. Gosnell, Kansas City and Jacob Powell & Son, Independence, Mo. The prizes were distributed about equally between McCandless, Ward & Son, and Powell & Son.

Cattle.—Short-horns were represented by Cundiff & Leonard, Pleasant Hill, Mo., and W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas. The Herefords by J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas.; W. M. Morgan & Son, Irving, Kas., and Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill. The Black Polled cattle by Gudgett & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, and G. W. Henry, Kansas City, Mo. The sweepstakes as far as awarded up to Saturday on cattle was as follows: Bull any age or breed, 1st, W. S. White; 2d, J. S. Hawes; 3d, J. S. Major, Kearney, Mo.

Cow any age or breed, 1st, Cundiff & Leonard; 2d and 3d, W. S. White.

Herd of cattle, beef breeds under 2 years of age, 1st, Cundiff & Leonard; 2d, G. W. Henry.

NOTES.

H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., arrived too late from Omaha, Nebraska, to compete on fine wool sheep.

The Eclipse Traction Engine manufactured by Trick & Co., Waynesboro, Pa., eclipsed all others as it did at Bismarck, Topeka, and elsewhere, winning first premium.

The most amusing as well as ridiculous occurrence of the fair was that of a Jersey bull competing for sweepstakes on beef breeds.

What About Creameries?

Within the last thirty days we have read several articles in Kansas newspapers giving currency to rumors about creamery failures. These failures, however, are all like the historic "milk fever"—always at some other place. We have not seen anything stating that—"The creamery at this place has failed." It is invariably at some other place that the failure is alleged to have occurred.

These rumors and their publication in the newspapers, have done injury to one of the best things in Kansas. They create false and mischievous impressions, because, while

there may be some foundation for remarks concerning the small measure of success attending some of the creameries, these newspaper articles bear a construction that would hold up creameries as bad investments. Persons not familiar with the methods by which creameries in general are conducted, and still less acquainted with the history and status of these new Kansas creameries, are led to believe that whatever obstructions may have been found in the way of complete success in these new enterprises here are because of inherent weakness in the system. This is an injury to all persons interested. It occasions direct loss in many instances, and circulates error among the people.

Our new Kansas creameries have not all made money; but it is not because creameries are not good things. Whatever of failure has appeared anywhere is directly traceable to something that ought to have been foreseen in the beginning. Some persons cannot wait until they are ready, hence they start before the proper time. Some persons believe they can begin and successfully conduct a business that they do not know anything about. This class of people generally discover, some time or other, that they have made a mistake. Some such folk have gone into the creamery business here in Kansas, and the greatest wonder is, that their failures have not been more disastrous. The same have squatted without having first staked out their claims. That is to say, they have put up their buildings and placed their machinery and contracted for help before they knew anything about the supply of milk from the farmers. These and other causes have operated in particular cases not to produce failures so much as to stand in the way of success. No one succeeds if he has started wrong.

Creamery butter has been selling all summer and fall at 20 to 25 cents per pound, and farmers that have supplied creameries with cream have realized 12½ cents and upwards per pound for the butter in their milk without the trouble of churning it. This is better than farmers average on their homemade butter. Where one gets 12½ cents a gauge for his cream, and yet has all the skim milk left, he is doing better than to churn his butter and trust to the varying prices offered at country stores. And, at 25, or even 20 cents a pound for butter at the creamery, there is good money in the business provided a plentiful supply of milk can be obtained.

A few days ago we had a conversation with a man who is now engaged in one of these new creameries. He says their butter brings an average of 22 cents per pound; and the only thing in the way of their complete success is the shortness of their milk supply. Give them all the cream they can handle, and they will make money at very satisfactory rates. He says the creamery business is a good business, but it won't run itself. He has examined into cases of reported failures, and found, in every instance, the fault was in lack of experience.

All this will come right in time. As men learn they improve. One will fail, and upon the wreck he leaves another will build securely. We will suggest to all our creamery friends who have been bitten or are getting ready to be bitten, to stop long enough to hear an experienced dairyman talk business. Learn all that you can from those who have experience, and then stay out of the business unless you have the benefit of some practical dairyman's assistance in starting. Don't invest a dollar until you have inter-

viewed the farmers in the region where you propose to locate as to the probable supply of cream, and the regularity and permanence of that supply. Make sure and safe work of all the preliminaries. Go about it as if it is to be your life business. Then be content to make a number one article at small profit until you are thoroughly established. It requires time to build up any business.

Dairying is going to be one of our chief industries in Kansas. It will pay, and pay well; but we must get the "hang of it," as the new scholar said about the school house, when he was asked why he did not spell better. He expected to do better work, he said, when he should get the hang of the school house.

Short-horn Sale.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The public sale of Wm. P. Higinbotham at Manhattan last Tuesday was a decided success, and reflected credit not only to Mr. Higinbotham and Manhattan, but was an additional send-off for the Kansas auctioneer, Col. S. A. Sawyer, who did the selling in his usual satisfactory manner. The attendance was good, and a number of prominent breeders were present. The highest price paid was \$500, for Rose Belle, a Young Mary, by F. M. Neal, of Pottawatomie county. The sales were made as follows:

24th Lowan of Woodlawn, M. Peake, Manhattan.....	\$200
2d Duke of Benton, Wm. Haskins, St. Marys.....	70
Duchess of Belmont, F. A. Butler, Clay Center.....	100
Bluemont Wiley 3d, Wm. Haskins.....	55
Lady Renick Airdrie 3d, F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co.....	200
Czar Renick, Bill & Burnham, Manhattan.....	85
Jennie June, E. Pillsburg, Manhattan.....	125
Joe Nelson, N. Caldwell, Manhattan.....	100
Commodore, H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody.....	95
Miss Lee, M. Peake, Manhattan.....	100
General Lee, J. C. Mayos, Clay Center.....	110
Rose Belle, F. M. Neal.....	500
Archie Hamilton, Wm. Haskins.....	120
Clara 3d, Wm. Haskins.....	80
Clara's Duke, H. J. Romig, Manhattan.....	80
Clara 4th, W. H. Eldridge, Manhattan.....	90
Clara 5th, Saml. Ledshaw, Riley Center.....	70
Bessie, H. H. Lackey.....	105
3d Duchess of Bluemont, Wm. Haskins.....	75
Mollie's Roan, Jno. Peake, Manhattan.....	100
Gamester, Jno. Peake.....	100
Abbie, Jno. Hanner, Clay Center.....	100
Duke Wiley, Saml. Ledshaw, Riley Center.....	75
Red Lady, Wm. Haskins.....	115
Peggie, J. J. Mails, Manhattan.....	95
Belle of the Blue, H. H. Lackey.....	85
Ruby 2d of Manhattan, H. A. Moyer.....	200
Candlemas Queen, Wm. Haskins.....	125
Little Betsy, and h. c. Wm. Haskins.....	150
Lizzie L., Wm. Haskins.....	140
Granger, Jas. Towers.....	110
Sharon Rose, J. J. Mails.....	250
Grace Wiley, Wm. Huey, Manhattan.....	80
Rosa, H. H. Lackey.....	165
Kate Sawyer, W. B. McCormick, Manhattan.....	70
Mary Sawyer, H. A. Moyer, Manhattan.....	200

31 animals catalogued sold for \$4,475, average of \$144.35.

There has been but three or four public sales of Short-horns in the State that has averaged better than this sale. H. Manhattan, Kas.

The pine forest along the Adriatic at Ravenna, Italy, celebrated by Dante and Byron, and which furnished the shipyards of Rome and Venice, are to be cut down, because an excavation for a railroad has so drained the soil that the trees have died.

Human foresight often leaves its proudest possessor only a choice of evils.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 17—Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.
October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.
November 1 and 2—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.
November 14—W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.
November 8—Earl & Stuart, Herefords, at Kansas City.
November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.
November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
May 27, '84—J. C. Stone, Leavenworth.
July 28 and 29, '84—S. E. Ward & Son, Kansas City.
May 30 '84—W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo.

Wool Growing.

There are a number of changes taking place in the wool trade at this time, which are worthy of mention. These extend from breeding the sheep to manufacturing the wool. In buying wool more care and discrimination is exercised than heretofore, and it is impossible for growers to pack up all sorts of truck and send it to market and obtain the price of a merchantable article. Wool is now sold on its merits. It is no hard matter to put it in proper shape for the market. There is not a shearer in the State who does not know that he is doing wrong by wrapping tags, dirt, shank and headwool inside of a fleece and tying it up. If he is following out instructions his principal does himself great injury as such wools have to be sold much below what they would bring in proper condition. To produce wool that will sell readily there must be more care taken in the breeds and health of the sheep. Attention should be given to keeping the animals sound and well fed the year round. By this means the wool will be healthy and of sound staple. When sheep are under-fed or neglected in any way their wool will show it in the staple, which will be tender and break off, thus greatly depreciating the value of the article. It is just as important to have good, sound, healthy stapled wool for carding to make good solid goods as it is to have it in that condition for delaine or combing purposes. A manufacturer who knows his business will not buy tender, brashy wool at any price if he can help it, as it is impossible to manufacture good sound goods from it. Such is not salable at any reasonable price and must be sold as damaged wool.—*San Francisco Grocer.*

The above is quoted a second time by the Texas Wool Grower for the purpose of adding further comments. The Wool Grower is an earnest and competent medium of communication between and among wool growers in the southwest. It is published specially for Texas, but much of the matter it sends out is applicable wherever sheep are grown for profit. What it says in commenting on the foregoing we commend to our Kansas wool growers, substituting Kansas for Texas wherever this word occurs in the article. This is what it says:

It treats of subjects none can afford to be ignorant of. What applies to sheep husbandry in California, holds good with equal force in Texas. The former State of late years has held the foremost place for the production of wool. Texas now contests the palm with her, and in fact is the banner State. To maintain this position is and should be the aim of every sheep owner. Therefore, we call particular attention to the points specified in order to make wool-growing more profitable.

Reference is made to the changes taking place at this time in the wool trade, extending as they do from the breeding of sheep to the manufacturing of the wool. While the sheep owner is concerned in learning what class of sheep to handle, in order to obtain the most desirable wool, the manufacturer has already found out how to purchase the fleece. The wool must stand upon

its merits. When it goes to market, it will not do to mix good, bad and indifferent together. Dirt and grease will not be purchased at any price. For these items a heavy discount is made against the producer and in favor of the manufacturer, the railroads only being the gainer in the way of freights.

Coarse and fine grades put up in one package generally bring the price at which the inferior grade is valued. Now that the fall shearing is about to begin, would it not be well for sheepmen to consider this matter, and profit by the suggestions made for their instruction? Some of them have adopted the plan of assorting their wool at home, and in every instance found it profitable. What profits one, will be advantageous to all.

Let the shearers understand that the plan of tying up "tags, dirt, shank, and head-wool inside of a fleece" will not be tolerated. So that when the wool goes on to the market, it will present a merchantable appearance. In such a case it will not go begging in order to find a buyer, but will be eagerly sought after and at the best prices.

The breed of sheep desirable for Texas is another valuable question to be solved. As a rule the Merino stands first in point of excellence. Not, however, that strain bred to "produce three-fourths dirt and grease and one-fourth wool." Just here comes in the importance of knowing the class of wool grown by the ewes, so as to select bucks for breeding purposes, possessed of the needful characteristics. If the ewes grow a short, coarse, dry staple of wool, select bucks with long, fine and rather greasy fleece. From the lambs of this crop a salable medium grade of wool will be the result. So in regard to all other valuable qualities. Upon the proper selection of bucks, much, very much, depends in obtaining a class of sheep growing a desirable staple of wool. By desirable we mean the merchantable article. Then the condition of the sheep has a great deal to do with the staple of the fleece. This is a fact well worth remembering, especially as relating to their winter care. If wool from a poor or unhealthy sheep is brashy, that is when the staple is so tender as to break in the handling, will it not pay to keep them in good order. The statement that brashy wool must be sold as damaged, goes very far toward accounting for the low prices complained of last spring.

What to Feed Sheep.

Now that the feeding season is approaching, it is well to consider the subject of food. When sheep are on good range and grass is fresh and growing, there is little need to worry over the question what to feed them, because they will answer the question themselves. But when frosts come and pastures gradually die away, all the conditions of feeding are changed, and it becomes matter of great moment what we shall feed our animals.

Varying conditions suggest different methods; but growth and health of animals depend upon food as well as on surroundings. A sheep would not long survive a home in a palace if it had nothing to eat. Food is more important than anything and everything else. With that for a foundation, then we may build better or worse with other things, as shelter, feed-ground, etc. And food for animals has a specific work: it is intended to do certain things and nothing else. Some kinds of food will answer the purpose well, others not so well, still others not at all. It is well then to study the subject, experiment, and adopt those methods which experience proves to be best.

Good feed for sheep is not a mystery, yet many persons, who ought to know

and do better, sadly neglect duty in this respect. Young farmers, and new ones—those who are men grown before taking lessons in the care of animals, need help, and this is more for such as they than for any others, though many careless and thoughtless persons of experience will or ought to be profited.

Oats is the best grain ever fed to sheep if only one kind is given. Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, Indian corn, wheat, bran, shorts or middlings, oil meal, and sorghum seed and millet seed are all good for fattening sheep, and are therefore good for ordinary feed. But they are much better mixed than alone. Sheep are not only fond of variety, but it is better for them; better for their health, their growth, their meat and their wool. It is not of much consequence what is used for rough feed if we have proper grain and enough of it fed regularly. One thing of prime importance in feeding all animals, and which too many farmers and stockmen wholly overlook, is the healthy and vigorous action of the various vital secretions. It is necessary to have the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and lungs in good working condition all the time. Without this disease must come sooner or later according to other conditions. We all understand that in the spring and early summer when grass is young, tender and growing, animals that feed on it are always well. Fevers follow constipation, and animals are not apt to be costive when they have abundance of good tender grass. Note how the old hair drops from badly wintered cattle when they get out into fresh pastures. Now, if we can find something that will, in fall and winter, take the place of grass in spring and summer and do its work; then we ought to use that thing, for it is a fact that a great many animals are lost from want of something of that kind in winter to keep the vital organs active and healthy. We know of nothing better for this purpose than flax seed meal. It is expensive, but, according to its food value, not more so than any other grain. It is very important that a little of it be used. "Linseed meal," says the National Live Stock Journal, "has a very soothing and healthful effect upon the digestive organs, and one and a half pounds to each sheep, per week, is worth all it costs as a promoter of health. It seems to have an effect similar to turnips, when sheep are upon dry food. Corn is too heating to be fed alone, but when fed with one-half pound of oil meal per day, it does not show any of its heating effects. Therefore, if corn is cheap, it may be the most economical to feed 1½ lbs. corn with this small amount of oil meal. Bran and middlings are often very low in price, and when this is the case, and corn is also low, 1 lb. of middlings and 1 lb. of corn may be fed, or in equal parts by weight."

It is much better to have the grains ground into meal. This greatly enhances the value of them for feeding purposes. Oats, corn, rye and flax seed ground together in proper proportions make the best feed for sheep that we ever used; and in noting the experience of other farmers, we never heard of anything better. In an excellent article on this subject, the paper above quoted says some things which we indorse and therefore quote:

"As a single food for fattening, oats is probably the best. The ten to twelve pounds of husk on oats per bushel, is what renders this food healthier than the more concentrated food, corn. This husk renders the whole porous in the stomach, and thus more easily saturated by the gastric juice. Besides, oats are a nitrogenous food, and supplies the animal wants for this element, but oats usually bear a proportionately higher

price in market, and may often be too dear to feed.

The feeder can not err in giving too great a variety in the food of sheep. The best ration we have ever known fed to fattening sheep was composed of equal parts by weight of oats, corn, peas, and millet, and to fifteen bushels of the mixture was added one bushel of flaxseed, and all ground fine together. Each sheep was fed two pounds of this ground mixture with hay, and made a regular gain of three pounds each per week, besides growing an unusually fine staple of wool. This small amount of flaxseed is peculiarly soothing to the digestive organs. It is a perfect preventive of all diseases caused by dry sodder. Such a ration as this may be considered quite impracticable upon a Nebraska winter corral; but since much of the food must, usually, be transported by rail or water, we would suggest that this ration, or something similar, may be compounded and ground at some milling center, and then shipped to the place for use, costing no more than to ship the raw material.

"Sheep may be fattened just as well on such a ration as this with straw for coarse fodder, requiring only a slight addition to the grain ration. When it happens that corn is fed alone as the grain food, it is well to put hay in the rack, and then spread the shelled corn on the top of the hay. The sheep will eat the corn as it falls down into the trough with the fine parts of the hay, and in eating the corn will also eat hay with it; thus bringing the masticated corn into the stomach mixed with the fibrous hay, rendering it more porous for the easier action of the gastric juice. All ground feed at the winter corral will, of course, be fed dry."

From recent experience of our farmers with sorghum, we are well satisfied that the seed of this plant, if ground, will be found one of the best grains for stock. But, we believe, it ought not to be fed with corn. Let it take the place of corn. Feed one only, corn or sorghum at a time. As to quantity we would say about the same. But, while corn may be fed whole, we believe cane seed ought to be ground always. Corn is better if put into meal, though no harm comes from feeding it whole. This may not always be said of such small and hard seed as that of sorghum or millet.

Keep the Hogs Growing.

Slops, made of shorts and bran, are recommended by a contemporary for hogs in warm weather to promote their growth. Neither corn, or any other carbonaceous food should be fed to hogs in large quantities, it says, in hot weather. That is all true and good. But the hot weather is past now, and carbonaceous food is in order. Corn is now hard enough for use, and not a pound of flesh ought to be lost from want of feed. Shortening up the feed now is like slipping backwards when we would go ahead. Every step backwards is not only lost but time and effort are required to get to where we were before the slip occurred. If a hog now loses a pound of flesh, not only is that much gone, but time and additional feed are required to get the animal to where it was before the loss occurred. So, in feeding we must do as the sailor does when he hauls in a line—he keeps in all he gets and coils it up for use when needed. Let us keep the hogs growing, and growing as fast as possible.

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

Simple's Scotch Sheep Dip is a valuable dressing for animals when suffering from sores or wounds. Circulars with prices sent by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka.

The Management of a Horse.

Horses are naturally hardy, and when they become unsuitable from hurts or disease, the fault is in the management. Colic could often be prevented much easier than cured, if more judgment was exercised in feeding. The stomach of a horse is small, and he should be fed often instead of in large quantities; but when the horse is deprived of food for long periods at a time, it is no fault of his that he perverts his natural instinct to his disadvantage by eating not only to excess, but of such food as he would reject if he had the liberty of exercising his selection in the matter. The heaves is the result of feeding dirty and dusty hay to the horse, which is compelled to accept it or nothing, when a little wetting with water would probably render the hay more palatable and prevent the disorder. Distemper, and diseases of that kind, are due to exposure and lack of care. Stables that are apparently warm and comfortable may be all the more dangerous if a small aperture or crack exists through which a cold stream of air may enter and come directly on a portion of the body. As the animal is sometimes worked to an extreme, the drinking of large quantities of water while very warm often renders him useless for life. Frequent sponging and cleaning, with a good brushing at least once a day, does much to rid the skin of parasites and from the eggs of flies, and to make it soft, and the hair fine and glossy, as well as removing the dirt which stops up its pores, through which many bodily impurities are thrown off. The age of a horse should be considered in the management, for a young horse has stronger digestive organs, possesses greater vitality, and is more capable of enduring hardships, while the aged horse, whose teeth are decayed, finds difficulty in mastication, and feels the extremes of heat and cold more. Horses are worked too hard at times and not enough at others. A moderate degree of exercise should be given them daily, in order to avoid the troubles incident to standing for a length of time in the stall, and they should always have a good bed at night. It is wrong to dose a horse on signs of every complaint that may arise. Physic may relieve temporarily, but it finally undermines the system. Careful preparation of feed, regular times for feeding, warm, well-ventilated quarters, and kind attentions in the way of cleanliness of body and quarters, will enable the horse to last much longer than is now the average.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Handling Stock.

Mr. A. B. Allen, in trying to define what handling stock means, says that when the fingers are moderately pressed upon the fleshy parts of an animal, and the hair, hide, and especially the flesh, beneath, have a fine, soft, elastic spring, it is called "good handling;" on the contrary, if they are coarse, thick, hard, and rigid to the feeling, with little or no spring under the pressure of the fingers, that is called "bad handling." Of course there are as many degrees in handling, from very bad to very good, as there are grades of animals. The better an animal handles, the quicker it feeds—that is, the sooner it will mature and become fully grown for the purpose of breeding, or to fat for the butcher, and a good handler will do this at a much less consumption of food than a bad one.

By cultivating a race of cattle which handle well we gain in two ways—lessen the time in perfecting them, and save in the food. For example: A good-handling steer can be fully fitted for the shambles at about three years of

age, while an indifferent one will require a year longer to do this, and a bad one fully two years; and yet the price realized from the three will be within a fraction of the same. So here is a considerably greater consumption of food in the last two, greater risk in keeping them, and a loss of one to two years of interest on the amount for which they are sold.

So important is the knowledge of proper handling considered in England that when a grazier comes to purchase stock of the breeder to feed for the shambles, he would rather select the animals, blindfold, with handling, than with his eyes wide open to inspect them without this opportunity of touching them. I had the privilege of taking a practical lesson from Mr. Thomas Bates, at Kirklevington, when viewing his herd, and was quite impressed with the importance which was attached to the handling of cattle there.

Where the Trotters Come From.

In the Central Trotting Circuit, consisting of Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Springfield and Hartford, the following named horses have won nearly one-third of all the money or purses. They are all Hambletonians: Dictator, \$10,950; Witherspoon, \$6,625; Edwin Thorne, \$5,300; Jay-eye-see, \$8,250; Phallas, \$4,200; St. Julien, \$6,875; Wilson, \$7,800. The Hambletonians are certainly out-trotting all other breeds of horses.

In the great stallion race to come off at Beacon Park, Boston, the last week of this month, no other breed of horses is entered in the class known as the "free for all" except Hambletonians. At this rate of "going on" it will not be long before the Hambletonians will do all the trotting and take all the money. X.

If seeds are buried too deeply many will not germinate. This is the most common cause of thin seeding. With the greatest care to deeply pulverize the soil the seed is buried correspondingly deep.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Motivated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

An unknown disease, thought by some to be bloody murrain, has broken out among the cows in Newburg, N. Y. One dairyman, Mr. Samuel J. Hewitt, of that place, had thirteen cows. All were attacked and all died within half a day.

Charles S. Gleed, of the law department of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, writes that having tried Lela's Dandelion Tonic, he is satisfied that it is all it pretends to be. It is an unequalled remedy for many of the ills that afflict the people of the West.

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

If orchard grass is to be sown this Fall, it should be done at once so that the plant will get a good stand before winter. While young it is apt to be up-rooted by frost, and if it cannot be sown early it is better to defer seeding until spring.

"Money makes the mare go," but it must be applied to the purchase of Phenol Sodique if she has a chafed shoulder, from rubbing of harness or any other cause. Sold by druggists and general storekeepers. See adv.

Look Out for Frauds!

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 and 25c. Bottles.

An experienced poulterer says that the best way to break hens of egg-eating is to break their necks.

Gorged Livers and Gall,

Biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, constipation, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10c. and 25c.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

JOHN CARSON, Winchester, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale and Norman Horses. Inspection and correspondence invited.

CATTLE.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families, and choice calves. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE of the best strains.

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

J. P. HALL, Emporia, Kansas, BREEDER OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

GUILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Jersey Red Swine a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

HIRAM WARD, Burlingame, Kansas, owner of School Creek Herd of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. My breeding stock have been carefully selected. They are good individuals as well as of good families. A few choice bull calves for sale, and good pigs now ready for delivery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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

SWINE.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE SWINE of largest size and choicest strains.

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

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

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

SHEEP.

H. V. PUGSLEY.

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

E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleeces for the flock of 694 is 18 lbs. 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

E. T. FROWE, Pavillion, Kansas, Breeds and has for sale SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Inspection and correspondence invited.

J. R. KEENEY, Tipton, Lenawee Co., Michigan, has choice Michigan Merino Ewes for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARDS, Manhattan, Kas., still at the head. If you want fowls or eggs of Light or Dark Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks or Bantams, write. F. E. MARSH.

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

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

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

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

W. M. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White, Brown and Dominique Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.01 for thirteen.

Nurserymen's Directory.

THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up Capital \$44,000. Officers—J. H. York, President; U. B. Fearroll, Treas.; J. F. Willett, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. References:—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

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

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY.

Established here in 1869. KEEPS ON HAND a full line of Nursery Stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum; Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Flowering Plants. Wanting to change location, will give very low figures to dealers or those wanting to plant largely, of the following: 75,000 2-year-old apple—best varieties, 4,000 3-year-olds; 80,000 1-year-old Concord vines; 50,000 Turner Raspberry; 25,000 Pi-plant; 25,000 Blackberry. For particulars write or send for catalogue. W. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

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

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

BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

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

STOCK RANCHES OF ANY SIZE

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

NOW is the time to PLANT your STRAWBERRIES for good crop next June. Send for free circular. Address F. L. SAGE & SON, Wethersfield, Ct.

Correspondence.

Free Trade and Protection.

Kansas Farmer:

In your editorial some time ago under the heading "Facts and Assumption," your language implies that free trade is what ails the Irish tenants. Don't you know better? The world knows better. The Irish are living under laws which make commerce a crime and labor penal. Tribute levied by absentee landlords, collected by rapacious agents who grind the poor without mercy. The tenant cannot let his beard grow, or allow his children to marry, or be out at night himself without the landlord's permission. If that is free trade then the brimstone region over which Satan is said to preside is full of free trade. Ireland is a very fertile country, rich in minerals, yet all the coal consumed by the city of Dublin is mined in England. Well do you know that oppression did not commence in Ireland 46 years ago when England adopted free trade. The Irish are forced to buy of the English manufacturer. Nearly 800 years of English rule in Ireland demonstrates the fact that England is determined to annihilate the native population of Ireland.

The price of steel rails in 1864 was governed very largely by our critical condition. We were waging a terrible civil war to maintain our nation's existence. The tyrants of the Old World took every possible advantage of us that our condition would admit of. In 1867 that war had ceased and we were getting ready to give England her third drubbing, but arbitration settled the matter, hence steel rails were much lower, and would have been lower than in 1864 without a tariff.

You seem to think that manufacturers don't make over 10 per cent. on their investments. I say not so. In 1880 the total amount paid by them for wages and material was \$4,344,777,344, and the manufactured goods brought \$5,369,579,191, or \$1,014,801,849 more than the combined cost of wages and raw material. Nearly 20 per cent. more than both and nearly 50 per cent. of the capital invested. Remember much of this invested capital is "watered" same as invested capital in railroads on which they declare dividend, although it never had an existence. If manufacturing does not pay why is it that the number of establishments nearly doubled from 1860 to 1880, only 20 years and the capital invested more than doubled? The howl raised by protectionists that manufactures would not exist without protective laws is as unreasonable as the cry raised by the railroad monopolies that they could not live if their roads were brought under government control. The English admit that our cut nails can and are being sold cheaper in Australia than they can sell them, and that we transport them from here there, nearly 10,000 miles and sell them cheaper than they are sold in our home markets. That is proof that this whole system is radically wrong. Does an industry need protection when a man by proper management can clear 24 per cent. in ten months of his investment? With less than one sheep to the inhabitant, and a country in which as fine wool can be grown as any country on the globe and as cheaply, a tariff which more than doubles the price of the manufactured article is worse than robbery. Our manufacturers take their goods to Australia's free market, sell for less than they sell the same article here; get wool, ship it here, and by that means keep down the price of raw material; so through the complications of the tariff they rob the people in two ways. The wool interest is one of the most highly protected, and yet Iowa which a few years ago had some 60 or more woolen factories, in 1880 had 34. Then she had about 2,000,000 sheep; now less than one half of that number.

One of my critics, a Mr. Snyder, I believe, gives the price of pork at 2½ cents under a low tariff; also wheat for 50 cents. Now under the highest tariff this country ever had, I have sold corn for 12½ cents; stock hogs for 2½ cents; wheat for 47 cents, and other things equally as low. The greatest financial panic this country ever underwent was in 1873, and that too under the highest tariff. Crimes, pauperism, tramps, strikes, and failures have increased more rapidly since we have been cursed with a high tariff than ever before. There has been greater fluctuations in the prices of the necessities

of life under a high tariff than under a low tariff. As a rule those industries the most highly protected pay the least wages and are the most arrogant in their demands for more favorable legislation.

Free trade is natural, right and easily understood. Protection, as we have it, is wrong, unnatural, complicated, and nobody understands it fully. As a rule the more the question is investigated the greater will be the opposition to it. No one advocates free trade in this country unless they have given the question some study, while thousands advocate protection because they never gave the subject an hour's investigation.

W. F. HENDRY.

Walnut Tree Growing.

Kansas Farmer:

In answer to C. C. Burroughs, of Rooks county, on the planting and culture of the walnut tree, I can give my experience as well as observation for 20 years in Kansas tree culture.

First, plant the nuts in fall when fresh; select good ripe ones and plant two in hill or check if for timber; but if for wind brake in rows about as corn, and drill a few feet apart in the rows. For timber some 7 to 8 feet apart, and put other crops for two or three years in rows between the walnut trees, and the fall of the first year if there is two take out one and cut the whole top off the other at the ground and let two sprouts start in spring, and when hardened take off one leaving the one on the South side of root, and cultivate in the best way possible with hoe crops, as potatoes, beans, and other vines if possible; if not, put in corn and cultivate and keep trimmed nicely and you will have nice straight stalks that will continue to make nice trees. D. C. BALDWIN.

Hart's Mills, Chautauqua Co.

From Harper County.

Kansas Farmer:

Another summer, and a very busy one, has passed, and judging from the scarcity of letters in the FARMER, I think others have been as busy as we have here. I hope each one will impart some at least, of the knowledge gained by speaking through the FARMER.

The wheat crop was good, averaging from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Corn never was better, and there are no better potatoes grown anywhere than we have here. Grass is plenty for hay and is being put up in good condition. Crops of all kinds have been a success in this county the last year. I think it has been fully demonstrated that Harper county is a good place for farming. More wheat will be sown this fall than ever before. Most of the wheat is already sown. We have had the benefit of a steam thresher this fall.

The Catholics have commenced their church here. We are looking for another railroad through this part of the county.

Danville, Harper Co., Kas. JEW.

OAKWOOD, Linn Co., Sept. 18.—Weather dry and hot; haying and corn cutting almost done. From the amount of feed put up in this neighborhood stock ought not to suffer this coming winter. Wheat made about half a crop; oats, flax and millet good; corn is simply immense in western Linn. About the same amount of wheat is being sown this year as was last. Early sown is coming up but needing rain badly. J. SIMPSON.

Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

In November will be had one of the most interesting exhibitions ever organized in the west. Breeders of different kinds of stock all have different objects in view. Breeders of cattle and hogs—ninety-nine out of every hundred of them, are breeding for meat. Among sheep men, some breed for wool only, yet none desire wholly to lose sight of carcass. It may be said in general terms that breeders, whether large or small, are working for the most meat in shortest time and least expense. What we all want to know is, what breed, what method is the best to produce these results?

Now, the Kansas City Fat Stock Show is intended to be a lesson in that study. Every beef breed among cattle, and every mutton breed among sheep, and every breed among hogs will be there in competition in this particular direction of meat production. Not only will the animals be there, but a history of their growth and management

will be ready for inspection by any and all persons interested, so that any one who desires to study the meat question as it is related to animals of different breeds and different methods of feeding and preparation for market, may do so intelligently. We regard these fat stock exhibitions, when properly and fairly conducted, as excellent educators. It is really the only show of the year that the writer of this has been and still is anxious to see, and the object is to study the meat subject in its relation to the growth of carcasses from which it is taken. We expect to see a very thick sprinkling of Kansans there with Kansas grown stock.

There is a money feature to the show, also. Some three weeks ago, we noticed figures of the Live Stock Indicator, showing that one owner might take away with him a large sum won as premiums. Now we have the Record and Price Current on the same subject. It says: Just think of fifty and one hundred dollars sweepstake prizes for cattle of each breed, one hundred dollars for best lot of ten cattle and fifty dollars for second best. For range cattle, best car of sixteen cattle one hundred dollars, and second best fifty dollars. Are not these premiums worth competing for? Such prizes should in themselves draw the fullest exhibits, to say nothing of the grand advertisement of cattle present. Every animal of course, will be mentioned by the papers and each breeder put before the public in such a manner as he could not possibly otherwise obtain. In reverting to the premiums again, there is a four ton scale, valued at one hundred and seventy dollars offered for the best Short-horn steer or cow, and for best car load of fifteen range cattle a private prize of a suit of clothes worth one hundred dollars. The best dressed carcass, steer or cow will win a private premium of a hundred dollar silk dress. A grand sweepstake premium of two hundred dollars is offered for the most valuable display of stock. Hogs also come in for their full share of attention. For best lot of hogs one hundred dollars will be awarded and second best fifty dollars. The special premiums are seventy-five and one hundred dollars. And on sheep such prizes as twenty and thirty dollars are offered in the sweepstakes. Many applications have already been received for space and the fullest exhibits are expected.

Mr. Swann's Book.

It will please most if not all of our readers, as it has pleased us, to learn that Mr. J. C. H. Swann has put his weather and crop statistics into book form, and that any one who so desires may own a copy by sending 75 cents to the publisher, J. E. Sherrill, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The book contains 65 pages, and has three general divisions. Forty-two pages contain matter furnished by Mr. Swann, and 23 matter contributed by the publisher. This latter division is made up of miscellaneous items, rules, tables, etc., useful to farmers.

The first 14 pages contain matter relating to weather. The author begins with the year 1859, and compares it with the year 1879; then he takes up 1860 and compares it with 1880, and so on. The author claims that these weather records demonstrate that

every year has its duplicate "in a general way" in the twentieth year following. That is, 1879 was very like 1859; 1880 was like 1860; 1881 was like 1861; 1882 was like 1862; and, to quote the language of the book—"By looking at the record of 1883, you can tell what the present year (1883) will be in a general way."

A weather record from 1859 up to 1883 is presented, including every year; and from that record, we may know, says the author, what kind of weather we shall have in any one of the years to come by simply referring to the printed record of the twentieth year before it. Next year, 1884, will have weather like 1864; '85 like '65, and so on.

On page 15 the subject of "The crops" is taken up, opening with a chapter on wheat, which begins with these words: "I have kept a record of wheat crops since 1832, being fifty years, and have learned some facts, as I believe, and on the record have for three years past written articles advising farmers when to sow and the varieties in order to reap a bountiful harvest. I have written when not to sow as there would be a failure, except certain early varieties sown on certain conditions. I leave it to those who have heeded the advice to pass judgment as to the correctness of my articles." A little further on—"My record shows that for fifty years there has been no general failure of the crop on even years. For instance, 1832 was good, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, and so on. The yield and quality both good as a general crop. While the odd years, for the same time, have produced only three general crops that were good, and these three years were the years following the drouths of 1834, 1854 and 1874."

As will be seen from the foregoing, Mr. Swann deduces theories regarding weather and production of crops, which he believes to be uniform, and he states them in his little book. Besides these matters he gives a great many useful suggestions about preparing soil, sowing seed, preparing for storms, caring for live stock, etc., etc. It is a very interesting little book, and the information it contains is worth many times its price, even though one does not expect to till the soil. We commend Mr. Swann's book to our readers and friends most heartily. He is a faithful, honest farmer, and has given much attention to these important matters. The title of the book is "The Future by the Past."

Experience is a good school, but it keeps us too long, and the tuition bills are too costly for one who is in a hurry for a diploma.

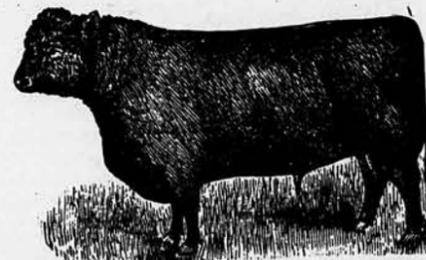
According to the security you offer to her, fortune makes her loans easy or ruinous.

We know that we must meet to part, but we know that we part to meet again.

When the best things are not possible the best may be made of those that are.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to beat his brains about things impossible.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE



300 Head Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE AT

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 8,
DURING THE KANSAS CITY FAT STOCK SHOW.

THIS will be the grandest offering of Polled Cattle that has ever been made. In addition to the great attractions of the Fat Stock Show, the opportunity of viewing in procession over 300 Imported Polled Cattle, will be well worth a journey across the continent. This procession will be on the morning of November 1st, through the principal streets of the city. The tests to which these cattle have been subjected have demonstrated beyond question their adaptability to the wants of the Western cattle men. This offering, consisting of bulls, cows and heifers, of breeding ages, have been personally selected with great care from the herds of the most famous breeders of these justly-celebrated cattle in Scotland.

Reduced fare on all railroads centering in Kansas City.

A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.,
M. H. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q., Can.,
L. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

GUDGEON & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.,
GRARY BROTHERS, London, Ont.,
ESTILL & ELLIOTT, Estill, Howard Co., Mo.,
W. H. & A. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

For Catalogues and further information, address - - WALTER C. WEEDEN, Sec'y, Kansas City, Mo.
Col. L. P. MUIR, Chicago, Col. D. S. HARRIS, Kansas City, Auctioneers.

The Export Cattle Trade.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, a member of the Treasury Cattle Commission, was sent to England to look up the state of the cattle trade. The following letter from him appeared in his paper, Breeders' Gazette, last week:

The importation of cattle from foreign countries has been a fruitful theme for discussion in Great Britain during the past six months. The unusual extent to which foot-and-mouth disease has prevailed in that country during the past year, and the losses resulting therefrom to British farmers, have made them extremely restive; and, while the Government has been active in its efforts to stamp out the disease, it has been constantly importuned to adopt still more stringent regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from abroad. Most of the readers of the Gazette are aware that for several years past a regulation has been enforced which requires that all cattle brought to Great Britain from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks where landed, within ten days after their arrival, no matter what may be their condition or the state of the market. This edict of compulsory slaughter is based upon the assumption that to admit the free transit of cattle from the United States to the farms and pastures of Great Britain would expose the cattle of British farmers to increased dangers of infection from pleuro-pneumonia or lung-plague, the presence of which disease along a portion of our Atlantic seaboard is admitted.

In the meantime Canadian cattle have been freely admitted without slaughter or detention, no contagious diseases having been found among the cattle of that country, and the Canadian Government maintaining a rigid quarantine against the cattle of all foreign countries, the United States included, and also a careful inspection of all exported cattle and supervision of the ships in which they are carried. In consequence of these regulations, a Canadian bullock will bring \$15 to \$25 more at the Liverpool or London landings, than could be obtained for the same bullock if exported from the United States. To some European countries where the sanitary condition of the cattle is not so satisfactory as in the United States, even the grace of compulsory slaughter is not accorded, but the landing of live cattle therefrom is absolutely prohibited.

In January last a shipment of cattle was received at Liverpool from Boston, which upon inspection, were found to be suffering from foot-and-mouth disease. In March a shipment was received from Baltimore in the same condition. The publication of these facts led to a strong popular demand upon the Government that absolute prohibition should be applied to all cattle from the United States; and in July last Mr. Chaplin introduced a motion in the House of Commons which was, to all intents and purposes, a demand upon the Government that such action should be immediately taken. In spite of the opposition of the Government party, Mr. Chaplin's motion prevailed by a majority of eight.

I listened with a good deal of interest to the discussion which this motion elicited, and, in common with all other Americans who took any interest whatever in the subject, I regarded the vote by which it was carried as a very threatening omen. Indeed, the agent of the Dominion Government of Canada said to me the other day after this vote was taken, that he was certain that within a week an order would be issued absolutely prohibiting the landing of American cattle at British ports. I set at once, actively, to do what I could to counteract this. The pretext set up for this action was the presence of a foot-and-mouth disease in the United States. My position as an accredited representative of our Department of Agriculture, and my opportunities for ascertaining the facts as a member of the Treasury Cattle Commission, enabled me to make representations touching the actual condition of our cattle that attracted attention, and which I believe were quite generally accepted as true. Through the London Times and by personal interviews with members of Parliament and with the chief veterinary adviser of the Privy Council, aided, I may say, by the efforts of others, I was able not only to counteract the effect of the vote on Mr. Chaplin's motion, but to bring about a much more satisfactory state of feeling, so far as the security of the pres-

ent condition of the trade is concerned, than had previously existed.

I was able to explicitly deny the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States, except in cases of direct importations from Great Britain, which cases had been promptly detected and closely quarantined; and to state positively that the case of foot-and-mouth disease alleged to have been brought to the United States were due solely to the infected ships which had brought diseased cattle to our own ports, and without proper disinfection had been loaded with fat cattle for Liverpool.

The effect produced by this plain statement of facts was so considerable that Mr. Arnold called attention in the House of Commons to the assurances contained in my letter in the Times of July 18th, and also to one of a subsequent date from General Carman, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and asked the Government whether, in view of these facts, the present restrictions might not safely be removed so far as cattle from the Western States were concerned.

The answer from the Government was, as I supposed it would be, to the effect that, under the existing act of Parliament, no concession could be made in favor of a portion of any country that could not be accorded to it as a whole. I succeeded in obtaining from Prof. Brown, the chief veterinary adviser of the Privy Council, an admission that, in his opinion, a plan might be devised by which cattle from our Western States might now be admitted with reasonable safety. This I regarded as a very important admission; but the nearness of the end of the session of Parliament made it useless now to ask for such additional legislation as would be necessary in order to enable the Privy Council to carry out this idea. I may add, in this connection, that Prof. Brown, speaking for the Privy Council, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the steps which the Agricultural and the Treasury Departments had taken within the past year or two to improve the sanitary condition of our live stock and to prevent the importation and spread of contagious diseases, and that the impression is rapidly gaining ground that we shall soon be in such a condition that cattle from all parts of the United States may be admitted and taken inland without any danger from disease. This feeling is based mainly upon the steps which our Government has already taken, and a faith that we shall continue to go forward in the same direction.

I cannot but regard it as extremely fortunate that some one who could speak with some degree of assurance, and whose opportunities, from knowing the facts, were acknowledged, should have been on the spot in London in July last to correct the misapprehensions that existed touching the prevalence of foot-and-mouth diseases in this country; and I think it reasonably safe to predict that, with the enforcement of such regulations as are now contemplated by our Treasury Department, and with such additional legislation as may be reasonably expected from our Congress at its next session, the time is not far distant when American cattle will be placed upon an equal footing with those of Canada, so far as admission to British ports is concerned.

Beef for One-and-a-fourth Cents per Pound.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS is known to be the best grazing country in the world, both for Winter and Summer Range. Cattle can be shipped from Eastern Kansas and Missouri to the West, grazed and fattened at 1 1/2 cents per pound.

C. J. JONES, of Garden City, Kansas, offers to take cattle, and keep them two years, fatten and deliver to the owners, free of cost of transportation, for 1 1/2 cents per pound; or will keep three years for 1 1/2 cents per pound; or will keep stock of any kind, horses included, for \$6.00 per head per year, or will keep cows or mares for two-thirds the increase. Original herds returned, less 2 per cent. the least natural loss in any country.

This is a grand opportunity for our cattle raisers, and should be improved.

The New England Farmer advises that it is a mistake to plant buggy peas, that is, peas which have been eaten by the pea weevil, although the statement is often made that they will grow just as well. It is best to feed out the old stock and buy new and clean stock for spring planting.

Beatty's Organs, for Holiday, Birthday or Wedding Presents.

Nothing can be more appropriate for a holiday, birthday or wedding present than one of Mayor Beatty's fine organs. He offers one of his latest styles, the Mozart, at greatly reduced prices, and prepays all freight, if ordered within five days from date of this newspaper. Read his advertisement and order without delay, thus securing the instrument at the lowest possible prices.



WASHBURN COLLEGE.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, Jan 3, 1888. Four Courses of Study—Business, Scientific, Academic and Collegiate. Exact scholarship and correct deportment required. Personal supervision exercised. Reports of scholarship and deportment sent to parents at the close of each month. Open to both sexes. Separate grounds and buildings for young women, under care of Matron and Preceptress. Expenses very low.

Fall Term begins September 12th.

For further information, address

PETER MOVICAR, President, Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Topeka Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1882.
DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
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.

Farmers' Newspaper.
Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.
THE WEEKLY CAPITAL
Is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,
WEEKLY CAPITAL,
Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SHAWNEE Roller Mills,
Topeka, . . . Kansas,

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

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

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. H. LYMAN,
259 Kansas Avenue,
Topeka, Kas.
AGENT FOR
Mason & Hamlin Organs
Send for Price List.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHARP & SMITH
Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
Deformity Apparatus, Artificial Limbs, Artificial Eyes, Trusses, Crutches, Batteries, Ear Trumpets, etc.
Elastic Stockings made to order.
73 RANDOLPH ST., : : : CHICAGO.
\$72 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Credit \$72 outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

Ladies' Department.

The Raven.

EDGAR A. POE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore,—
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber-door.
"Tis some visitor," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber-door—
Only this, and nothing more."

Ah, distinctly I remember, it was in the bleak December,
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow; vainly I had sought to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow—sorrow for the lost Lenore,—
For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore,—
Nameless here for evermore.

And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain,
Thrilled me,—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before;
So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating,
"Tis some visitor entreating entrance to my chamber-door,—
Some late visitor entreating entrance at my chamber-door;
That it is, and nothing more."

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
"Sir," said I, "or Madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is, I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber-door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you"—here I opened wide the door:
Darkness there, and nothing more.

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there, wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortals ever dared to dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the stillness gave no token,
And the only word there spoken was the whispered word, "Lenore!"
This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the word, "LENORE!"
Merely this, and nothing more.

Back into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning,
Soon again I heard a tapping, something louder than before.
"Surely," said I, "surely that is something at my window-lattice;
Let me see then what thereat is and this mystery explore,—
Let my heart be still a moment, and this mystery explore;—
'Tis the wind, and nothing more."

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately raven of the saintly days of yore.
Not the least obeisance made he; not a minute stopped or stayed he;
But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my chamber-door,—
Perched upon a bust of Pallas, just above my chamber-door—
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
"Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure no craven;
Ghastly, grim, and ancient raven, wandering from the night's shore,
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the night's Plutonian shore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore!"

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning, little relevancy bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his chamber-door,
Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his chamber-door
With such name as "Nevermore!"

But the raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust, spoke only
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did out-pour.
Nothing further then he uttered; not a feather then he fluttered—
Till I scarcely more than muttered, "Other friends have flown before,
On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before.
Then the bird said, "Nevermore!"

Startled at the stillness, broken by reply so aptly spoken,
"Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store,
Caught from some unhappy master, whom unmerciful disaster
Follow'd fast and follow'd faster, till his songs one burden bore,
Till the dirges of his hope that melancholy burden bore,
Of—'Never—nevermore!'"

But the raven still beguiling all my sad soul into smiling,
Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird and bust and door;
Then, upon the velvet sinking, I betook myself to linking
Fancy unto fancy, thinking what this ominous bird of yore—
What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird of yore
Meant in croaking "Nevermore!"

This I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing
To the fowl whose fiery eyes now burn'd into my bosom's core;
This and more I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining
On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamp-light gloated o'er,
But whose velvet violet lining with the lamp-light gloating o'er
She shall press—ah! nevermore!

Then methought the air grew denser, perfum'd from an unseen censer
Swung by seraphim, whose foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.
"Wretch," I cried, "thy God hath lent thee—by these angels he hath sent thee Respite—respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore!
Quaff, oh, quaff this nepenthe, and forget this lost Lenore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore!"

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
Whether tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore,
Desolate, yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted—
On this home by horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore,—
Is there—'tis there balm in Gilead?—tell me—tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore!"

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that heaven that bends above us, by that God we both adore,
Tell this soul with sorrow laden, if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden, whom the angels name Lenore;
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden, whom the angels name Lenore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore!"

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked, upstarting,—
Get thee back into the tempest and the night's Plutonian shore
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken!—quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore!"

And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber-door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—NEVERMORE!

The Home of our Childhood.

Does anybody know what has become of the jolly old-fashioned times that used to belong to our lives? They are missing and we cannot find them. The days when the mention of Thanksgiving meant joy and gladness, and reunion and merry feasting, when all the members of the family assembled around the pleasant board, and the great fire burned cheerfully in the fireplace. How the brightly polished brass and irons caught the ruddy reflections of the blaze, and danced around like gold fairies. Does anybody remember such a fireplace? The hearth was of freshly painted red brick, and the mantel was high beyond the reach of the children. The brass candlesticks were turned up in a row, and the almanac hung at one end. The shovel and tongs had their separate corners, and there was a crane in the back of the fireplace, where the tea-kettle used sometimes to sing like a nightingale. Where are they gone?

There was a pantry, too (have you seen it?) with a smell of cheese, and mince pie doughnuts, and a tempting display of jars tied up with white cloths. There was always one not so tightly tied as the rest, and naughty hands would reach after the peach preserves sometimes. Anybody know where all those pantries have gone? There were two old rocking-chairs, with cushions pieced up from scraps of dresses. The paint was worn from the arms, and they tipped over if you rocked too far back, but we wish they could be found.

There was a kitchen, too. It went away with all the rest. A sweet kitchen where there was always a smell of good dinners, a spicy and aromatic odor of garden herbs. No tea or coffee has ever been found since

with such a delicious aroma. There are thousands of great residences with every modern appliance for comfort, where they have state dinners with no end of pomp and show and style; where the china is costly and the epergnes are of cut glass and silver, and the wines are costly.

They are splendid, but somehow, to-day, we want the old lost house. There are echoes which come down from its smoky rafters, and they fall upon the heart with a mingled feeling of pleasure and pain. There are voices, and footsteps and laughter, and songs, and the patter of baby feet all mingled in the echoes. Sounds that we shall never hear again save in the mystic hall of memory. Reader, you know of such a house, and you can tell why the mention of holiday brings a nameless longing to look once more into the old empty rooms once so thronging with life.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

How to Choose a Ham.

Never buy a ham because it is offered at a low price; cheapness counts one against its being choice. Do not select too lean a joint. The fat of a ham is often considered so much waste weight. So it may be in many families, but one would not select a very lean piece of beef for roasting; it would surely be dry and tough when cooked. Now, a well-fed and quickly-fatted pig will furnish tender, juicy, and fine-flavored meat. Bear this in mind, and you will be willing to loose a little extra fat for your gain in the superior qualities of every other ounce of the flesh. Let the joint be well rounded and plump, rather than thin and flat, and see that the skin is thin and pliable. Choose freshly-cured hams. Formerly the year's supply was packed in the winter, and, after smoking, must needs be canvassed to preserve it against the ravages of flies, and in this shape carried to meet the demand through the summer and fall. This necessarily resulted in a considerable loss of the juices of the meat by evaporation, while the surface of the flesh became gradually densely covered with mildew, which often gave a moldy flavor to the entire ham. This has now been entirely obviated by such improvements in curing by ice, that hams of the very finest quality are now prepared, even in the hottest weather; and so the market affords to all buyers, who will insist upon having them, new cured hams for every day in the year. Wines improve by age, but not so meats. The more recently the joint has come from the curing cask (other things being equal,) the better it will please you.

Preparing Autumn Leaves.

For my own part, I prefer those that are pressed and dried in books, as they retain their beauty and durability longer in that way; but as this process takes time, many prefer a quicker method. Leaves can be preserved by pressing and then dipping them in melted wax, or ironing them with a waxed iron. But the colors are much more brilliant when ironed and then well varnished, and they will keep their colors fully as long. Gather the leaves and iron them the same day, and iron them dry. A little practice will teach you how hot to have your irons. You must have a good supply of leaves as you will spoil many. For bouquets, bunches of leaves can be kept on the twigs by careful ironing. To preserve choice leaves, arrange on cards or form into bouquets on heavy paper and frame. A pretty design is a basket made of cones or moss, arranged to look as if filled with leaves and ferns. Ferns can also be made into lovely designs. They must be gummed on paper or put into books as ironed, or they will curl. The secret of success in pressing autumn leaves lies in ironing them dry and using plenty of varnish. White is usually recommended. I prefer common furniture varnish. Leaves for cards, varnish on one side; for bouquets on both sides. Give two or three coats of varnish. Follow faithfully these directions, and you will be astonished at the brilliant beauty imparted to the leaves. They can hardly be distinguished from wax autumn leaves.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

It would appear from numerous observations that soldiers are hit during battle according to the color of their dress in the following order: Red is the most fatal color, Australian gray is the least fatal. The proportions are—red, twelve; rifle-green, seven; brown, six; Australian bluish-gray, five.

Eye-Sight.

Milton's blindness was the result of overwork and dyspepsia.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eye-sight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never begin to read, write or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.

Never read by twilight or moonlight or on a very cloudy day.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, window or door.

It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that on the first waking the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease and take a walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a bluish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them.

If the eye-lids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them, but apply the saliva with the fingers—it is the speediest diluent in the world—then wash your face and eyes in warm water.—*Exchange.*

Lie not at all.

In answer to the inquiry in the last issue, whether it is justifiable under any circumstances to disseminate or tell a falsehood, I would say—NO. Many reasons might be given; suffice to say it would violate one of the Ten Commandments. It is contrary to all Bible teaching. Our Savior testified "The devil is a liar and the father of lies," and we don't want to be his children. It is bad for morals and worse for religion.

RACHEL P. LINDLEY.

The Bedui, a people found in the interior of Bantam, Java, have a superstitious notion of the number one. It is an established rule among them to allot one day for each of the different successive operations of husbandry—one day for cutting down the trees and underwood; one day for clearing what has been so cut down; one day for sowing the grain; one for weeding the field; one for reaping; one for binding up the grain; one for carrying it home. If any part of what has been reaped cannot be carried home in one day, it is left to rot in the field.

A Japanese girl who wants a husband combs her hair forward, and makes it up into the shape of a fan or a butterfly, and at the same time decorates it with silver cord and balls of varied colors. A widow willing to marry a second time twists her hair around a tortoise-shell pin at the back of her head.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR

RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes "the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and originally endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all dealers.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS NO PATENT, NO PAY.
L. BINGHAM & CO., Patent Attys, Washington, D. C.

The Young Folks.

Down the Street.
Little cow
By the mow,
Eating hay,
Frisky boy,
Full of joy,
Wants to play.

Takes a straw,
Tickles jaw
Of the cow.
She gets mad,
Tosses lad
On the mow.

The youth yells,
While cow smells
Of his feet.
When his toes
Touch her nose
Off she goes
Down the street.

Reynard's Sagacity.

We are indebted to the American Field for the following truthful account, illustrative of the fox's great cunning:

David Edwards, a noted fox-hunter of this vicinity (and a most estimable man, had invited a number of his friends and acquaintances to his house to have a big fox-hunt. The parties altogether had fifty or sixty hounds, and looked forward with bright anticipations to the exciting chases they expected to have during the several days the hunt would last. On the first and second days, however, they were doomed to disappointment, as they had hunted all the first, and nearly all the second day, without a good trail. Their spirits in the meantime were beginning greatly to flag, although enjoying to the utmost the elegant hospitality dispensed by their gentlemanly host.

Late in the afternoon of the second day's hunt they were informed that an old lady (Mrs. B.) in the neighborhood had a tame fox, which they could doubtless purchase, and if, as it had seemed, impossible to start a wild fox, they could have a chase after this tame one. So to Mrs. B.'s they hastened, determined to pay her almost any price she might demand to secure her fox. After considerable parleying they came to terms, and off they went with their domesticated Reynard. As a general thing, hounds will not chase a tame fox with that spirit and eagerness they will a wild one, and the huntsmen were fearful that their sport after all would be a very tame affair. But this fox had been raised where there were no hounds, and the dogs, like the huntsmen, were, after nearly days' failure to start, chafing and well whetted for a race.

When everything was in readiness, one or two of the party—the main body remaining in the rear to keep back the dogs—went forward to let loose the fox, and gave him at least half a mile the start. He was, of course, very much frightened, and as soon as he was free made all the time possible to widen the distance between himself and the dogs. The hounds were at last on the trail, and they buckled down to their work beautifully. Away they went over hill and dale, through bogs and swamps, briers and thickets, while the huntsmen had their mettle up to the highest pitch; their foaming steeds reeking with perspiration, seemingly, and I believe really, enjoying it as much as their riders. It was a beautiful run of an hour, the dogs not coming to a loss a minute in the time, when the fox began to cut and dodge in a brier thicket, some of the men seeing him every few seconds, and keeping up such a din and yell as to frighten the poor brute nearly to death. At times some of the dogs were within a few feet of the fox, but the briers were so thick, and the undergrowth so dense, they could not see him. But soon there was complete silence, the yelping of the hounds was hushed, and Reynard had been caught. As usual on such occasions, the horns were blown to bring up any stray dogs thrown out by the way or that could not keep up in the chase, and after one party and another, more excitable than the rest, had told how many halfbreath escapes they had made in making their horses leap high fences and wide and deep ditches, during the progress of the chase, the cavalcade took up its line of march for the host's home, well satisfied with their day's sport, and the price they had paid for the fox. Oh!

how they wished the old lady had another one! On the road to Mr. Edwards' house they had to pass the home of Mrs. B., and nearly all the party rode up and thanked the old lady, told her how much indebted they were for the splendid sport they had that afternoon enjoyed, that they had caught her fox, and would pay her or any one else a big price for another one. But what surprised faces the huntsmen presented when the old lady told them they had not caught her fox. They replied that she surely was mistaken, as they had him tied behind Mr. Edwards' saddle.

"But, gentlemen," she said, "if you will take the trouble to get down and walk in the kitchen, I will show you my fox."

They at once alighted from their horses, did as Mrs. B. requested, and sure enough there was Mr. Reynard, Mrs. B.'s Reynard, safely ensconced high upon a shelf in his usual hiding and resting place. To say that the gentlemen were astonished isn't putting it quite strong enough; and to be certain that the old lady didn't have but one tame fox, as well as for the sake of securing another run the next morning if they again failed to start a wild fox, they again bought this tame one, paying the same price as before, that same afternoon.

The next morning they were out bright and early, and having hunted over fields and woods several hours, and failing to start, they unanimously concluded to turn the tame Reynard loose again, giving him about the same distance ahead as on the day previous. The dogs were put out, and were soon in full cry, going it splendidly. After another exciting but longer chase than on the day before, and which was enjoyed to the fullest by the whole party, the fox was finally caught. They at once set out on their way home, and with the fullest assurance they had made no mistake this time, but sincerely regretting that they had had their last sport in running Mrs. B.'s foxes. When they had arrived at her house they informed her how much obliged they were for the ruse she had played on them in furnishing them two tame foxes, as they had enjoyed the chase as much as they would have done after the wildest red fox in the Old Dominion.

To this the old lady stated that she didn't have but one tame fox, and they hadn't caught him yet.

To their amazement she said that her fox had come in about 11 o'clock, apparently very tired, and was then lying upon the kitchen shelf. Upon dismounting and walking to the kitchen, they found Mrs. B. was right—the fox was surely on the kitchen shelf. The huntsmen were now more eager than ever to purchase this wonderful fox, but the old lady was very loth to part with him again, and told the gentlemen she thought he had certainly gained his right to freedom, having twice run the gauntlet of fifty hounds, and though her attachment for him before was strong, it was now greater than ever. The huntsmen finally, however, by dint of persuasion and a higher price, and the assurance that he would be as able to take care of himself in the third chase as in the other two, and promising that if he did escape this time they would not trouble him again, succeeded in securing her fox a third time, and returned highly elated to the house of Mr. Edwards. They felt delightfully assured of a run the next morning. But alas! this was the last chase of Mrs. B.'s fox. The poor fellow was not as smart on the next day as he had been on the two previous days. He was "picked up" in a short time the next morning, although he had been given the same start as on the other two runs. The huntsmen were now pretty sure they had at last caught the tame fox, and with more interest if possible than before, they hastened on to Mrs. B.'s, and told her there could be no mistake this time. The old lady did not wear a smiling face this morning, as when the huntsmen had ridden up with the other two foxes. Mr. Reynard, to the regret of all concerned, was not on the kitchen shelf to-day.

The explanation given by the knowing ones of the first two days' experience was that the tame fox in his daily rambles through the woods had found the dens of the foxes caught on the first two runs, but if he knew where a third lived, he was unable to make the point before he was himself caught. Possibly the third fox, if the tame one knew where he lived, may have left his den several hours, and his trail being "cold,"

the hounds kept in pursuit of the tame one till he was caught.

It is a well-established fact (as intimated before), and known to all experienced fox-hunters, that hounds will be sure to follow a wild in preference to a tame trail.

The Great Washington Monument.

This is now becoming one of the wonders of the seat of government, though for years it was the laughing stock of the country. It is now some 350 odd feet high, when completed it will be 555 feet high overtopping the famous cathedral at Cologne by forty-three feet. The foundations were finished in 1880, and it will be ready for dedication, it is hoped, by the next 4th of July. It will cost altogether \$1,100,000. At the base it is 55 feet on each of its four sides. Above the 500th foot each side of the cone is 35 feet. The lower part is of granite, with a marble facing. The upper portion of the cone will be entirely of white marble. Some of the slabs have been sent from foreign countries. One is from Greece, another from Turkey, and others from China and Siam. Other stones again are gifts from several states in the union. We should not begrudge the money spent on memorials of our great men. They honor alike the monument builders and noble men whose services they commemorate. This structure will be one of the first things to impress the traveler with the splendor of our capital. It is situated upon the bank of the Potomac, from which the white marble shaft will pierce the clouds, and will be outlined against the blue of the sky.—Exchange.

Rough on the Girls.

The foreman of an Iowa newspaper got a description of a young ladies' concert mixed with a "Short-horn sale." The report, as printed in the paper, said:

"The concert given last evening by sixteen of Storm Lake's most beautiful and interesting young ladies was highly appreciated. They were elegantly dressed, and sang in the most charming manner, winning the plaudits of the entire audience, who pronounced them the finest Short-horns in the country. A few of them are of a rich brown color, but the majority are spotted brown and white. Several of the helpers were fine-bodied, tight-limbed animals, and promise to prove good property."

The foreman is now abroad traveling for his health.

It is said that a member of the Tennessee legislature spites his wife by keeping a lot of rattlesnakes under the house. If he wants to make her real made he should keep snakes in his boots. Guess he is not an experienced legislator.

A tramp reached into the pantry window of an out-of-town house the other night and tried to steal a pound of butter, but it was so strong it drew him in and whistled for the dog. The tramp vows he will never tackle any more country butter.

"Lemmy, you're a pig," said a father to his son, who was five years old. "Now, do you know what a pig is, Lemmy?" "Yes, sir. A pig is a hog's little boy."

The reason that boys are warm blooded is found in the fact that there is a good deal of blubber about them.

Bobby says that lectures for young people are often illustrated with cuts.

Too Good to be Real.

"I am gaining," writes a lady who is using the Compound Oxygen Treatment, "so rapidly in feelings and appearance, that it seems almost too good to be real. To have day after day and week and week pass without one of those heart troubles; to enjoy seven or eight uninterrupted hours of sleep at night; to have a good appetite and no inconvenience from stomach troubles; to feel quite comfortable and free from pain most of the time, is 'happiness without allow.'" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is stated that two bushels of beans from France, Germany and Italy were sold in the New York market last year to every one of our home production.

Flies and Bugs.

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

EDUCATION PAYS

The KANSAS State Agricultural College

TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS

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

Tuition Free.

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

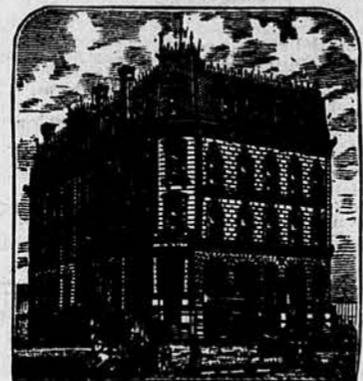
THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS SEPT. 13TH, 1888,

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.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Institute of Penmanship, Short-hand and Telegraphy.



ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1869.

This Institution is beautifully and healthfully located, elegantly furnished, and all departments in charge of competent instructors. Winter Term opens Jan. 2d, 1884. Night sessions begin Oct. 1st. Students may enter any time. For Journal and information, address
BOOE & McLEAVY,
Principals and Proprietors,
Lawrence, Kansas.

A LIVE SCHOOL,

With Modern, Progressive Ideas.

JACKSONVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

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

Spalding's Commercial College
LARGEST, 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 drouth and
never suffers from rain.
Summer is temperate,
winter open and mild.

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

Fun, Facts and Fiction.

SATURDAY EVENING
PLATE

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

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

Address **M. O. FROST & SON, Pubs.**
Topeka, Kansas.

Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

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. When six, eleven, or sixteen persons wish to unite (without the intervention of an agent) to avail themselves of terms above offered—that is, six copies one year for \$7.50, or eleven copies one year for \$13.20, or sixteen copies one year for \$18.40—they may do so when one person gets up the club for a free copy, he must so state in the order. Don't send any names or money until the club is full.

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.

D. R. Sperry & Co.	The Profit Farm Boiler.
Walter C. Weeden, Sec'y	Polled Cattle sale.
John Barber	Strayed or Stolen.
L. C. Walbridge	For sale.
Robert Holloway	More Clydesdales.
Boor & McIlravy	Lawrence Bus, College.
John Coghlan	Strayed or stolen.
Will R. King	Red Short-horns.
Levi Wilson	\$50 Reward.
C. J. Jones	Beef for 1/4 cents per lb.
Gudgill & Simpson	Hereford cattle.
Wm P. Hightbotham	Breeder's card.
Monarch Mfg Co.	First Potato Digger.
Daniel F. Beatty	Ogan.
Moody & Co.	Free.
Le Boutillier Brothers	Shipping by mail.
J. E. Shepherd & Co.	\$14.00 in 56 days.
Hub Card Co.	Your name.
Chas. P. Elliott & Co.	Wanted.

We ask every one of our numerous friends to speak a good word for the FARMER at every favorable opportunity. We want a greatly swollen subscription list when Christmas comes.

There are a good many persons in Kansas who can earn big wages in obtaining subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER. See our club rates, printed at top of first column on 8th page. If there is anything about it that you do not understand, write to us here.

John B. Moore & Son, Concord, Mass., send us a cut and description of a new white grape—"Francis B. Hayes." It is described in the Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1874, as "A white grape with medium size bunch and berry, quality first rate, and very early."

The first of a series of Farmers' Institutes to be holden in Kansas this fall and winter, will be begun at Burlingame, Osage county, October 18, and conclude the next day. The State Agricultural College will be represented by two or more members of the faculty. The names we have not learned.

The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture is now published in an enlarged form—16 pages and 5 columns to the page. The Journal is very much improved in appearance, and the management announce that additional editorial writers will be put at work on the paper, with the purpose of increasing and improving the matter as well. The subscription price is necessarily advanced. It is now \$1.50 a year. Our best wishes are extended to our newly dressed neighbor.

Mr. J. Simpson, of Dickinson county, called at this office last Friday, and among other interesting items of information which he left with us was a statement that there are now three successful silos in that county that he knows of. One of them is two years old. In that one last year a hundred tons of green corn was preserved, and this year the quantity has been increased to two hundred tons. This is encouraging, and Mr. Simpson promises to give us some particulars soon, if we do not get them otherwise.

Wool Scouring Establishment.

The proposition of Mr. Emery and others to establish a wool scouring house in Topeka brings up the general subject of scouring wool before it is sent to market, and also the particular subject of having such work done in Kansas for Kansas wool growers.

It has been a debated question—whether the grower is benefited by any preparation of the wool for market beyond sacking it. But we incline to believe that, upon examination, it will be found that this discussion has turned upon washing, rather than upon scouring wool. The objection urged is that, as matter of fact, mere washing of wool on the sheep's back is waste of time. The same wool must be washed again after it goes to the manufacturing establishment before it is fit for carding, spinning and weaving. All wool is more or less greasy while it is on the animal's skin, and no amount of creek or tub washing will put it in condition for the manufacturer's use without further preparation after it is shorn. It is this fact that has brought advice to the growers to send their wool to market unwashed. The fact that it must be cleaned a second time puts it on a footing with unwashed, thereby causing loss to the owner; because, while it is partially clean, having parted with much matter that would be weighed and paid for, if present, is not weighed and paid for, being absent. It is graded with unwashed wool of like quality. Washing does not count. Whatever substance was removed by the washing is that much lost at the rate of the pound price of wool.

But scouring wool is what must be done in every case before it is fit for the manufacturer's use. It matters not where the scouring is done, so that the wool be kept clean afterwards. But this scouring must be done after the wool is removed from the sheep. The loss of weight in scouring wool is about two-thirds. If a fresh fleece weighs fifteen pounds, a scoured fleece will weigh five pounds. There is a loss on the single fleece of ten pounds. Now, when that rough fleece is sent to market, freight must be paid on two pounds of waste as well as on one pound of wool. If a farmer shears from his flock of a hundred sheep—say 900 pounds of wool, he must pay freight charges on 600 pounds of waste matter in getting his 300 pounds of wool to market. This is expensive to somebody. The wool must pay its own way; the clean wool must pay for hauling twice its weight in dirt. The price of wool is rated according to the value of the article when it is clean. This extra weight is of no value to anybody, but its transportation must be paid for, unless it is removed before starting it for market. And that is just what is proposed in this Kansas scouring establishment.

How much can be saved to our own people by this means, cannot be definitely stated; but it must be clear to every mind that all freight on whatever is removed from the wool by scouring is saved absolutely to the owner of the wool when it goes to the scouring mill. That alone, on a large quantity of wool would be quite large. If Kansas wool growers could deposit their fresh wool at some convenient place in our own State, and there have it scoured and prepared for market, they would save all this wastage on freight, and they would establish a market in Kansas for Kansas wools, which would be of great value, as all will admit. That would bring buyers here for our wool, whereas we now send our wool to buyers a thousand miles or more away from us. All this is of direct interest to the grower.

Scouring would not cost any more in

Topeka than it does in Philadelphia or Boston. There is no advantage, then, in having it done at those far-away places. On the other hand, if it is done at home, whatever it costs is that much paid out among our own people. It is that much more money earned and spent in Kansas. To that extent Kansas business is built up and Kansas people employed. The men who would erect the necessary buildings and machinery, would establish a profitable business for themselves; they would employ a large number of persons to perform the necessary labor to whom a considerable part of the money paid for scouring would go as wages.

The money actually involved in this matter is much larger than one would guess at a glance. Say there are two million sheep in Kansas, or will be for next shearing, and that the clip will average nine pounds to the fleece. That would give 18 million pounds in all. The actual waste in scouring would be 12 million pounds. Freight must be paid on that much and no profit to any one except railroad companies. The average freight on wool from Kansas to Philadelphia, we suppose would not be less than one dollar per hundred pounds even if it was shipped in very large quantities. We have not investigated, and therefore do not know what rates are on our wool, but we are satisfied that it is not less than the amount above mentioned. Twelve million pounds at one cent each (\$1 per 100 lbs.) would be \$120,000. That sum, large enough to pay the running expenses of the Kansas legislative and executive departments two years, is a total loss to the wool growers of the State. If the scouring was done at home, all of that amount would be saved to the growers, and therefore they would be that much better off.

We commend the subject to our wool growers as a matter well worth attention. If the method proposed is not the best one, it is at least one move in the right direction:

Our Club Rates.

We do not want to lose a single subscriber through failure to make things plain. We have "club rates," and they are published every week at the top of the first column on the 8th page of the paper. Right under the "club rates" is a paragraph stating that any person who will send us one full club with the proper amount of money accompanying may have a free copy for himself, if he so elects. We have added another paragraph to the above so as to make it still plainer. If a person desires to work for us and get pay as he goes along, he gets five persons to subscribe for the FARMER at regular rates—\$1.50, which makes \$7.50. That amount he sends to us and takes an extra copy of the paper himself free for his trouble in getting up the club. That makes six copies of the paper for \$7.50.

Now, the paragraph which we have added to the club rates is as follows:

When six, eleven, or sixteen persons wish to unite (without the intervention of an agent) to avail themselves of terms above offered—that is, six copies one year for \$7.50, or eleven copies one year for \$13.20, or sixteen copies one year for \$18.40—they may do so. When one person gets up the club for a free copy, he must so state in the order. Don't send any names or money until the club is full.

It matters nothing to us who gets the extra copy—whether it be one who works for it specially, or one of a number equally interested and who divide resulting benefits among themselves. Thus, by uniting their interests, six persons may get the paper for \$1.25 each

a year; eleven persons may get it for \$1.20 each a year; sixteen persons may get it for \$1.15 each a year. But the names of the club must all be sent in at one time. And this applies to old and new subscribers alike. In order to get the paper for less than \$1.50 a year, a club must be made up and the members share in the reduction.

We call attention to the matter thus early in order to give time for our present subscribers to consult among themselves as opportunities offer, and with others who are not, but ought to be subscribers.

State Fair Notes.

[The following items were prepared for last week's paper and laid over by mistake.]

SHEEP NOTES.

R. T. McCulley & Bro. sold 37 sheep while at the State Fair.

E. Copeland & Son bought a half interest in the sweepstakes ram, owned by David Fox, Wichita, Kansas, for \$250.

Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kas., won \$200 in prizes on their flock of 50 registered and 30 grades shown at the fair.

J. W. Hardy, Palmyra, N. Y., captured the bulk of the special diplomas awarded to exhibitors from other States. The ram, Topeka 176, took first diploma as best two year old ram. He is a descendant from some of the most noted prize winning rams. A number shown were sired by Ruby's Boy 483, who clipped a 364 day's fleece weighing 38 lbs., 12 oz. He has 15 rams and intends locating at Larned, Kas.

David Fox, of the firm of Fox & Askew, Wichita, Kas., had on exhibition 57 registered Merino sheep, and won the heaviest prizes, \$290 in all, from nine first premiums and one second premium, and his famous ram, Lord Wool, won the sweepstakes over twelve competing rams from Kansas, New York, Vermont, Missouri, and Michigan. The partnership of Fox & Askew soon expires, when Mr. Fox will continue the business on his own account with a flock of 400 registered Merino sheep. The average clip last season was 18 pounds lacking one ounce. The record of David Fox's flock at this State Fair is a record that any Kansas man may well be proud of, as well as his competitors. The KANSAS FARMER congratulates Mr. Fox on his success, for he deserves it, on account of his untiring industry and devotion to the sheep business, and now receives his reward for expending time and money for securing the "top sheep" for his breeding establishment.

MISTAKES.

Our attention is called to mistakes in our report of the Fair. The Champion Creamery, of which favorable mention was made, was exhibited by N. M. Crawford, Dunlap, Kas., and is manufactured at Bellows Falls, Vt., by the Vermont Machine company.

In the poultry department, first and second premiums on Pekin ducks were taken by W. J. McColm, of Waveland, Kas. Mr. McColm is engaged in poultry raising. He has some fine birds. We regret the mistakes in our report. These two are all that we have heard of.

Remedy for Hog Cholera.

A friend hands us the following prescription which he says he knows was successfully used as a remedy for hog cholera in Illinois years ago:

One peck of ashes, four pounds of salt, one pound of black antimony, seven pounds of coppers, one pound of sulphur, one-fourth of a pound of saltpeter. This is to be mixed in a box or barrel and kept for use in feed as thought best by the feeder.

Inquiries Answered.

We have just found a query dated August 6, written at Colony, Kas, and asking information about layering grape vines. It is always the present year's growth that is layered.

Our Lyndon friend that wants to know about Barberry, would do well to correspond with G. C. Brackett, Secretary of State Horticultural Society, Lawrence, Kas. As we said two weeks ago, our experience with it has not been encouraging. But it makes a handsome hedge.

The Western Rural.

This staunch old co-worker in western agriculture is now the largest paper of the kind published in America, and so far as we know and believe, in the world. The first issue in the enlarged form appeared last week in 24 pages of 5 columns each, making in all 120 columns. The matter of course is good, for the Western Rural is always good. We congratulate the readers and managers of the paper upon this evidence of success. We like the Rural and are pleased to see such substantial marks of progress. The old price is continued—\$1.65 a year.

The Wool Market.

There is little to report. Trade in wool has been good, prices steady though not high. Walter Brown & Co., Boston, in their last circular say: Since the opening of the month there has been a fair demand from manufacturers for all grades of wool, the best enquiry being for staple selections and the finer qualities of clothing wools.

While manufacturers have been liberal purchasers for their necessities, they have shown no disposition to speculate on the future and express the opinion that although current prices are as low as they can reasonably expect, there is as yet, nothing in the condition of the goods market to warrant any advance in the raw material.

Prices of Kansas wool: Light fine 21 a23c, ordinary fine 18a20c, light No. 1 medium 24a26c, No. 2 medium 22a24c, ordinary medium 20a22c, coarse 16a18c, carpet 15a16c.

Kansas Fish.

Hon. W. S. Gile, State Fish Commissioner, paid a brief visit to this office Monday last, and talked fish to us. He is now busy stocking streams in southern and southeastern Kansas with Illinois fish. He makes two or three shipments every week, bringing in ten to thirty thousand fish every time. He has a crew of four fishermen on duty at Quincy, Ills. They are gathering and shipping black and striped bass, channel cat-fish, pike, wall-eyed pike, crappie, two kinds of perch—yellow and white, and several other varieties where convenient.

Mr. Gile is pleased with his work thus far, having been very successful in getting the fish into the streams in good condition. He is taking the State by sections, intending to stock all the streams. He has finished up all south of the Union Pacific railroad excepting the Cottonwood river.

The carp distribution will not take place until some time in October. Persons wishing to correspond with Mr. Gile on the carp question, would do well to attend to it at once. His address is Venango, Ellsworth county, Kas.

Corn stalks ought to be cut and well shocked, so that the fodder may all be saved. If the stalks are left standing the wind will soon whip all the blades off. Then the stalks are useless and must be raked up and burned in the spring. Besides the loss of blades we thus have an almost total loss of stalk,

All that is saved is the ashes. But if corn is cut up at good stage and well shocked, the fodder is a hundred per cent. better than if it is left standing to dry in the wind; and if there should be more of it than is needed for feed, it is in excellent condition to be hauled to the manure pile. Cut up every stalk. The fodder is better, it makes more and better feed, and the land is ready for the plow when spring comes without burning great rows of manure.

Gossip About Stock.

S. E. Ward & Son, Westport, Mo., sold three Short-horn bulls to M. Wick, of California, for \$1500.

Randolph & Randolph, Emporia, report a royal sale of Loyal Windemere 3571 to A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kas.

Cundiff & Leonard sold one of their Short-horn bull calves at the State Fair for \$200 to W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.

E. R. Brown, Atchison, recently purchased a Jersey calf three months old of the Mylett strain, of Richardson Bros., Davenport, for \$450.

W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., sold two calves from his show herd of Short-horns to T. J. Anderson and Gen. Aderhold, Topeka.

Frank Leach, Manhattan, recently purchased the imported English draft stallion, King of Princess, from Thompson & Son, DeKalb, Mo.

"Seventeen Toes," a Berkshire pig having 17 toes, and exhibited at Kansas City fair, was sold to Ingly Carder & Co., Sterling, Kansas, for \$50.

H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., while showing Merino sheep at Omaha, Nebraska, sold a half interest in his fine ram "Ike," to T. C. Lippett, Shenandoah, Iowa, for \$250.

Dr. A. M. Eidson has purchased a nice lot of Jerseys. He has one bull and two heifers pure bred, and some grades. He is stocking up for that new creamery to be established at Barclay.

Jno. Carson, an importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale horses at Winchester, Kas., had a sketch taken of one of his Clydesdale stallions, Warrior Brave, at the State Fair.

Parties desiring some good Short-horns should look up the advertisement of the public sale by Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas. His herd took the premium as best Kansas herd at the State Fair.

Don't fail to send for a catalogue of the great joint public sale of Short-horns to be sold at Higginsville, Mo., Oct. 24 and 25, by Theodore Bates. This will be one of the greatest Short-horn sales ever made in Missouri.

R. F. McCulley & Bro., who made a clean sweep of the best prizes at the Inter-state fair at Kansas City last week, made a number of good sales. While at the State Fair he sold 38 Merinos for \$1095 ranging from \$25 to \$200 each.

The sale catalogue of Col. Will R. and Junior K. King, has been received at this office. 34 finely bred Short-horns will be offered for public sale Oct. 17, at Peabody, Missouri. It will be remembered that at many of the best Short-horn sales, Col. King has never failed to purchase the "plumbs;" especially was this the case during the summer series of Kentucky sales. The prominent families represented in this sale are Young Mary's, Mrs. Mott's, Ruby's, and Adelaides. Send for this catalogue and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Book Notice.

DOES IT PAY?

This is a little stock book by R. H. Ballinger, Larned, Kansas, in which a sketch of stock raising in southwestern Kansas is given together with the names of three or four hundred stock men of the State.

Mr. Henry F. Euren has prepared a little pamphlet entitled—"Red Polled Cattle for the Stall and the Dairy." It is the supplementary portion of Red Polled Herd Book, and sent out separately. The book is printed at Mercury office Norwich, England.

THE ALBUM WRITER'S FRIEND.

We have just received from the publishers a copy of The Album Writer's Friend, con-

taining nearly three hundred selections suitable for writing in autograph albums. Those of our readers who have been invited to inscribe their sentiments in a friend's album, will find this little volume a valuable help. It contains 64 pages, and will be sent by mail post paid on receipt of 15 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, No. 31 Rose street, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE

For October, is peculiarly attractive, varied, in its contents, profusely illustrated, and, altogether, a most interesting and edifying number. A characteristic article by the editor (Dr. Talmage) "Shams in Religion;" No. XI. of "Religious Denominations in the United States—What is the Christian Church; or, Who are the Disciples of Christ;" "The Kingdom of Cho-Sen;" "The Life and Character of General Robert E. Lee;" "Mount Vesuvius and Around Naples;" "Santa Fe and its Churches" and the continuation of "Among the Nations of the North," are prominent articles, many of them finely illustrated. "Mr. Burke's Nieces" is continued, and there are stories, sketches, essays, etc., by Harriet Brown, A. E. Alexander, Eben E. Rexford, F. M. Holmes, etc., and poems by Annie Mathe-son, A. E. Dennis, Mrs. W. Fawcett, Charles D. Bell, D. D., etc. In the Home Pulpit is a sermon by Rev. Dr. Malmage; and brief articles, paragraphs, and an entertaining and instructive miscellany make up this admirable number. Price 25 cents, or \$3 a year, postpaid.

Address, MRS. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The North American Review for October presents a most attractive table of contents. Senator N. P. Hill writes of "Gold and Silver as Standards of Value," and maintains that silver should be coined as well as gold, not for the purpose of inflating the currency, neither in the interest of the silver-mining industry, but for the broader and more equitable purpose of preserving uniformity in the value of metallic money, and of preventing such contraction of the volume of money as would produce financial disaster. In "Some Aspects of Democracy in England," A. V. Dicey makes clear to the American reader how it is that while all the forms of monarchy and aristocracy persist in Britain, the democracy, or, in other words, public opinion, absolutely controls the action of the government. Under the title of "Co-operative Distribution," the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton gives an instructive historical sketch of the rise, progress and fluctuations of co-operative merchandizing in the United States during the past fifty years. Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins writes of "Early Man in America," whose mode of life and whose implements appear to have been identical with those of the races that contemporaneously inhabited the Mediterranean countries, the Nile basin, and the tropical forests of India.

Business Matters.

In grain and provisions trade has been lively, with exciting tendencies in some quarters, growing out of probabilities of foreign wars. In dry goods business is fair, with close dealing in wools. No alarming features in business circles anywhere. Trade generally is healthy, though clearances from twenty eight leading houses the past week indicate a large falling off as compared with same week last year. Prices are holding well.

If corn is planted year after year on the same ground, the crop will soon be nearly half destroyed by smut. The germs of this fungus live in corn stubble over winter, and after a damp summer they progress very rapidly. Smut is always most abundant in garden corn where there is little rotation in crops.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 24, 1888.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Butchers stock—cows 3 25; western grass cattle 3 25a4 10.

HOGS Heavy weights sold at 4 70a4 80, Saturday 4 62 1/2a4 70. Mixed sold a little stronger than heavy, ranging from 4 75a4 80, Saturday 4 60a4 55. Light shipping were in light supply, and sold along up very near with mixed packing, sales ranging from 4 70a4 75, Saturday 4 50a4 70.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE Receipts 7,000, Market firm. Export

steers 5 85a6 35; good to choice shipping 5 50a5 75; common to fair 4 00a4 90; native cows 2 60a3 80; Texas steers 3 40a4 50.

HOGS Receipts 10,000. Market steady. Mixed packing 4 40a4 75; heavy 4 50a5 15; light shipping 4 80a5 30.

SHEEP Receipts 2,000. Steady. Common 3 00 a3 40; fair 3 65a3 85; good to choice 3 90a4 35. St. Louis.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 800, shipments 60. Supply and demand light; trade chiefly local. Exports 5 10a6 00; good to choice shipping 5 70a5 80; medium to fair 4 65a5 00; Texans 3 80a4 00; Indians 3 50a4 25.

SHEEP Receipts 16,000, shipments 900. Market steady; common to medium 2 50a3 00; good to fair 3 25a3 75; prime 4 00a4 25.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 5,300, making 12,400 for the week at 1 50 and 2 00 per head. Market higher with good clearance; extra mess 4 70a6 50; native steers 4 75a5 00; for Colorado 4 40a5 40; Texas, general sales of common to good natives. 4 45a 6 25.

SHEEP Receipts 17,600, making 52,400 for the week. Market dull and lower; no prospect for clearance; sheep 3 00a5 00; lambs 4 00a5 75.

HOGS Receipts 8,600, making 31,700 for the week. Market firmer at 5 50a5 60.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 44,559 bus; withdrawn 51,535; in store 381 795. Prices were higher and trading fairly active. No. 3 cash bids were 3/4c higher than Saturday's sales. No. 2 red cash sold 1 1/2c higher at 87 1/2c; September opened at 87 1/2c and closed at 87c-1 1/4c higher. Nov. sold 1 1/2c over Saturday's bids. Dec. sold 1c higher at 90 1/4c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 20,855 bus; withdrawn 13,652; in store 105,325. No. 2 mixed cash, 2 cars at 38 1/2c. Sept. 5 cars at 38 1/2c; October 38 1/2c bid, 38 1/2c asked. November 5,000 bus at 37 1/2c. Year 10,000 bushels at 34c.

OATS No 2 cash no bids nor offerings. Sept. 21 1/2c bid, 21 1/2c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash 42c bid, 42 1/2c asked. September 3 cars at 42 1/2c. October 43 1/2c bid, no offerings. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER The market is active on good stock, whether dairy, creamery, or storepacked, and prices are firm. Low grades slow.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 25a
Creamery, choice..... 22a
Creamery, old..... 20a
Choice dairy..... 19a
Fair to good dairy..... 18a
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 18a
Medium to good..... 10a

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern: full cream:

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

ONIONS We quote at 50a60c per bus.
POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 30a35c per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown from growers 50c per bus for red; yellow 75c.

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

TURNIPS 75ca1 00 per bus.
SORGHUM We quote at 30a31c per gal for dark and 35c for best.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 295,000 bushels, exports 54,000. No. 3 red 1 06 1/2a1 07; No. 2 red 1 13 1/2a1 14 1/2 elevator; 1 15 1/2a float; No. 2 white 1 15. October sales 804,000 bus at 1 13 1/2a1 14 1/2; November sales 1,582,000 bushels at 1 15 1/2a1 17 1/2; December sales 1,440,300 bus at 1 18a1 19 1/2, closing at 1 18 1/2.

CORN Receipts 493,000, exports 17,000. Ungraded 56a63c; No. 3 53 1/2a60c; No. 2 63a68 1/2c afloat. No. 2 white 62a62 1/2c; October 63a63 1/2c, closing at 63 1/2c.

OATS Firm. Receipts 127,000, exports 640. Medium western 33a36; white 36a43c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT The market was active and lower at 1 02 1/2 bid September; 1 06 1/2 October; 1 05 1/2 November; 1 08 December.

CORN Easier. 46c September; 46 3/4c October; 45c bid November; 42 1/2c for the year.

OATS Lower. 25 1/2c bid September; 26 1/2c October; 22 3/4a22 1/2c November.

Chicago.

WHEAT Excited, higher. Regular, 97 1/2c September; 96 1/2a97c October; 98 1/2a99 November; 1 0 1/2a1 01 December; 1 09 May. No. 2 spring 95 1/2c; No. 3 85c; winter 1 02 1/2.

CORN Demand active; weaker at 50 1/2c cash. 50 1/2a50 1/2c September and October; 49 1/2a49 1/2c November; 47 1/2a48c for the year; 49 1/2c May.

OATS Firm. 27 1/2c cash and September; 28c October; 29c November; 27 1/2c for the year; 23 1/2c May.

RYE Firm at 56 1/2c.

Horticulture.

Preparing Plants for Winter.

It is a great mistake to delay the work of preparation for winter until it is suggested by cool nights or a warning given by blighting frosts. When a plant has been taken from a pot and planted in open ground it usually out-grows its former place and is too large for any vessel of convenient size. The root should be cut away to a considerable extent and likewise the top or foliage must be correspondingly reduced. Novices often fail at this point, for they dislike to part with any of the new growth, and set the plant in a pot unpruned and expect, what is not possible, it will flourish. Cut back root system and branch system equally is the rule. Plants when thus transplanted need to be favored by being kept in the shade and sheltered from the drying winds until they have made a good start in the pots. Many of the house plants are kept in their pots during the summer and they will need repotting, or the pot washed and the surface soil replaced by fresh, rich earth. A larger pot is needed by those plants whose roots have formed a mat along the inner surface. The ball of earth can be examined quickly by spreading left hand on the vessel—the stem passing between the fingers, and with the other hand on the bottom invert the pot and give the edge a downward tap against some object. If this does not succeed, pour some water around the edge, and after a short time repeat the operation. All old pots should be clean, and if new ones are used soak them in water until the pores are filled. A piece of broken vessel is placed over the bottom hole before filling in the potting earth. All the necessary pots, soil, etc., should be obtained now, that they may be at hand when needed at any time during the winter.—*American Agriculturist for October.*

Cheap Green House.

Dig out a pit five or six feet deep, with sloping sides; place around this on the outside surface an ordinary hot-bed frame covered with glass sash; bank up around the frame with long stable manure, and cover all with old carpet or shutters of some kind to assist in keeping out the cold, and you will have a cheap and effective green-house of humble sort. It is really surprising what tender plants can be safely intrusted in such a place. At one corner steps may be placed for the owner to visit the pit frequently, and as water is the greatest annoyance during the winter there is really but little work to perform. The main point to bear in mind is to give air freely on every mild day by tilting the sash, and to uncover the glass whenever the sun shines, not forgetting to cover up again at sunset. Keep all snow off, as the drip on the plants is injurious to their health, and for this reason the sashes should be as free from leaks as possible.—*Floral Instructor.*

Look After the Orchards.

One of our exchanges, referring to care of orchards in fall says that a farmer should know that rabbits delight in brush piles, and in rubbishy, long neglected fence-rows; that mice harbor in similar places, and in leaf-filled furrows, and in the tall grass bent under the sheltering snow. This much learned, he will see that all rubbish is removed from the orchard. This can be the work of the cheerless days after the crops are harvested and one hardly knows what to do as nature lingers between autumn and winter. Especial care should be exercised that the bases of the trees are not surrounded by grass, chunks of wood, stones or shocks of corn-fodder.

The brush piles should be burned. With a wagon, hay rake and broad-tined fork, he should clean out the hollow places and the fence-rows where the leaves and grasses have been left by the winds. These materials, put upon the compost heap, or in large piles where they may be kept moist, will make the very finest of manures. Leaf-mold is muck, and muck is wealth.

We will add that all young and smooth barked fruit trees ought to be wrapped to secure them against raids of rabbits.

Wash for Trees.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, of the Department of Agriculture, gives a bit of his own personal experience as follows: For the past twenty years I have used a mixture of lime and sulphur as a wash for the prevention and destruction of fungoid growths on all kinds of fruit trees, and with decidedly beneficial effects. It is now well ascertained that many of the diseases of both vegetables and animals are due to fungoid growths, and sulphur is the best known and one of the most potent antidotes for the mycelium and spores of microscopical fungi; and the most practical mode of using it is as an ingredient in the ordinary lime wash applied to fences and external rough wood-work. As a sanitary auxiliary in cities, its employment will become general as its usefulness in the prevention of zymotic diseases becomes known. If every fence, tree-box, out-building or rough wooden structure in this city could at once receive a coating of this wash, it would greatly check the spread of malarial disorders. It is not costly and the sulphur imparts additional adhesive qualities to the mixture. The wash is prepared by placing half a bushel of fresh burned lime and eight pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slacking the lime with nearly boiling water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth. When cool it is ready for use as ordinary whitewash.

Farm and Garden says fall is the time to mulch the trees and vines. In addition to the protection afforded by a mulch is the assistance it renders in promoting certain chemical changes in the soil. These changes occur from shading the ground, and in the early part of the period a formation of humus takes place. Such action is hastened by moisture and darkness, and is always consequent upon the use of mulch. If the mulch is preceded by an application of fine manure before covering, there will not only be a partial creation of heat, but the same will be longer retained. The slightest degree of heat gives effect to the operation of forming humus, and the warmth promotes the thrift of the trees. The time and attention bestowed on mulching now, especially on strawberries, will be rewarded next season with bountiful crops.

A good room in which to grow plants is one having windows opening south and east, with moderately high ceiling. If the windows do not look south and east, do not be discouraged. There are many plants which do well in windows with a northern aspect, and any bit of greenery in the depth of winter is a pleasure to the eye, and affords a delightful contrast to the cheerlessness outside. If you have a room, no matter how poor, from which you can exclude frost, keep a few plants. By care and attention you can grow them well, and their beauty will help to make you forget the room's bareness. I have seen more beautiful flowers in the houses of the poor than in the houses of the rich.

You should aim to give your plants all the fresh air possible, even in winter. But in doing this, avoid drafts of cold air directly over or among the

plants. Open a window or door at some distance from the plants, and let the air lose its frosty edge before it reaches them. Plants need air as much as persons do, and will not thrive well in a close room. Two or three times a day is not too often to admit fresh breathing food.

The Prophet Honored in His Own Country, even in His Own House.

THE honest, simple narrative of Mrs. S. J. WHIPP, who resides at No. 177 Williams St., Providence, R. I.:

"During the past six or seven years I have been severely afflicted with Kidney disease, causing intense backaches, dizziness, and other severe pains through my body and limbs, rendering me so weak and prostrate that at times it was impossible for me to do any part of my housework. I have had also a fluttering of the heart, and was terribly distressed for breath. I was very miserable, and completely worn out and discouraged; I had no ambition to undertake to do anything, and barely sufficient strength to render existence desirable, having failed to find any relief from the doctor's prescriptions. At this trying crisis a friend persuaded me to obtain a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, and now I rejoice that I followed this friendly advice, for the Remedy acted like a charm in my case. After I had taken a few doses, my health began to improve; I felt better every way. The fluttering of the heart, the intense backaches, and terrible shortness of the breath speedily disappeared, my strength and ambition soon returned, and before I had taken two bottles of the Remedy I was entirely well, and able to wash and iron and do my housework. Once in a while I am troubled with the headache, and as soon as I am taken I resort to Hunt's Remedy, and a few doses fix me all right. I shall never be without it in the future. I have frequently recommended the Hunt's Remedy to my friends, and they have experienced relief from the first dose. I heartily recommend it to all who are afflicted with Kidney disease or diseases of the Liver, Bladder, or Urinary organs. I think no family should be without it.

MRS. S. J. WHIPP,
No. 177 Williams St., Providence, R. I."

Acts Like a Charm.

"I HAVE used Hunt's Remedy for Kidney troubles, and recommended it to others, and always found it to act like a charm."

JOHN CHAMBERS,
723 Carson Street, Pittsburg, Penn.

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart." How many heart memories cluster around Hunt's Remedy in grateful households where it has wrought its magic cure!

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! PHENOL SODIQUE.

PROPRIETORS:
HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Phila.
No Family Should be Without It!
No Factory Should be Without It!
No Workshop Should be Without It!
No Hospital Should be Without It!
No Physician Should be Without It!
No Veterinarian Should be Without It!
No Plantation Should be Without It!
No Stock-Raiser Should be Without It!
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

NORMAN AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.



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

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

SINGMASTER & SONS,
Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.
LOCATED ON C., R. I., & P.

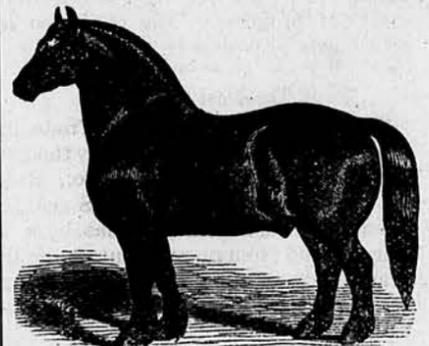
REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM, HENRY AVERY, Proprietor, And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES, WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, Imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NYANZA No. 399—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

HEFNER & CO.,

BETHANY, MISSOURI, AND PAXTON, ILLINOIS.



Importers and breeders of

NORMAN & ENGLISH Draft Stallions.

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

ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS, LEVI DILLON AND SONS.

DILLON BROS.,

(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

NORMAN HORSES, NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived in fine condition, July 3, 1883. Have now a large collection of choice animals.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,

opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton depots. Street cars run from the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Lake Erie & Western depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal.

POSTOFFICE BOX No. 10, NORMAL, ILL.



CRESS BROS.,

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

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

In the Dairy.

Old Cows Passing Away.

An English writer, in an article referring to the cattle of to-day, and the rush and tumble of trade, among other things, submits the following:

We have seen many cattle bought and sold of late, and have attended various auctions at farms, and the competition there is for calving cows, for graziers, and for young stock generally, is keener than we have ever known it before. To enter on a dairy and sheep farm now, and buy all the stock that is wanted, will make a deep hole in a very long purse. Dairy farmers who have been enabled to keep up their head of stock in these late disastrous years have the command of the trade for everything living that they have to sell. They have only to "ask and have" almost any reasonable figure they choose to mention. This may cause land owners to think that farming is good after all; but it is the scarcity—the absolute as well as the relative scarcity—of stock which has sent up the value of it. It is all very well to say "nothing pays like the raising of stock," for this, no doubt, is true; but when it pays so well to raise stock, there is always the temptation to sell young calves to the butcher, as now, at very high prices. And, again, it always pays best to raise stock when cattle are scarce; and that is just the time when there are fewest cows to raise them from. In stock farming, then, as in almost everything else, there is generally "a hill against a dale."

Very few old cattle are to be seen in the country, as compared with twenty or thirty years ago. This is no calamity in itself, for old cattle are seldom profitable; but it points unmistakably to the fact that we are living more "from hand to mouth" than we formerly did. Young, young! everybody wants everything young! and cattle have now no chance of being allowed to live to a good old age. Perennial youth in cows, for instance, no one need bother his brains to invent, for we practically have it in the fact that go they must "the way of all flesh," before they have time to grow old. Except for repeated invasions of disease, the prospects of those who breed cattle would be excellent. America may once in a while come down on us with an avalanche of beef, creating confusion worse confounded for a time, but even she cannot very easily overtake the rapid growth of our population and the still more rapid increase of her own. Our own observation during more than a quarter of a century have led us to the comforting conclusion that at all events the quality of our cattle is improving. Farmers have universally learnt the all important lesson—though as yet they do not, for some reason or other, all of them practice it—that it is just as easy and much more profitable, to raise good stock as bad. A well bred animal, sound and substantial, will thrive better on a given quantity and quality of food, than will a ramshackle beast, who is, as one may say, a glaring anachronism in this age of skillful breeding of animals.

A very unwise course pursued by an occasional dairyman, in order to increase the flow of milk, is to stimulate his cows' appetite for drink by giving a small quantity of bran or meal, or salting their food unduly. This is one of the ways of reducing the quality of the milk without adding water directly to the milk after drawing it from the cow. It is not only detrimental to the quality of the milk, but it is also detrimental to the health of the cows. The farmer should be punctual with his cows. They are creatures of habit, and learn to be at the bars at about the same time each night. If they are not

of the milk, but it also tends to the injury of the cows as milk-producers, filling the stomach so much as to dilute the gastric juices to the injury of digestion, causing more or less of the food to be voided whole—thus wasting what otherwise might have been secreted from it. If there is a gain in milk, which I doubt, then a loss of food follows by stimulating to an excess of drink. My experience is that cows give better milk, and quite as much, by regularly watering them morning, noon and night, than by having them run in a pasture where running water is plenty.—Curtis.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, of the Breeder's Gazette, in a letter to that paper from the Hamburg International Exposition, says: "I was also very much interested in the Oldenburg cattle, a race that in color closely resembles the Holstein or Friesian breed; rather dark in color, but not quite so good, I should say, for the dairy, but very much better for beef. In fact the very best beef cattle on exhibition, in my opinion, were these same Oldenburgs. They are smooth, rather fine in bone, handle fairly well, and bear every indication of good feeding quality. If it were possible to combine the beef-making quality of the Oldenburg with the great milking capacity of the Dutch cows, it would come very near making the model cow for the average farmer."

Another class of cattle that interested me much was the Angeler, a race that seems to be peculiar to Schleswig-Holstein—little fellows, rather smaller than the average Jersey; very dark red, bordering on brown, in color; very fine in the bone, and evidently deep and very rich milkers. Mr. H. Chandos-Pole-Gell, one of the delegates from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, remarked to me that to him this class was the most interesting one in the show. I freely concede to them great milking and butter capacity in proportion to size."

driven up soon after they come to the bars they soon get to feeding and straying away. Punctuality should also be observed in milking, so it may be done about the same time each day. Also milkers should not be changed oftener than can be helped. No harsh treatment should ever be practised or loud talk be allowed while the milking is being done.

By Universal Accord,

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

THE VICTOR EVAPORATOR.

Fruits and Vegetables evaporated upon an entirely new principle based on the natural laws of heat and vapor; easy and economical to operate; simple in construction; portable. Size 11 ft. long, 8 ft high and 4 ft. deep, requiring only a one-story building. Trays 3 ft x 4 ft each. Guaranteed capacity 100 bushels apples every twenty-four hours. Product not exceeded by any other system. The only Evaporator that does not infringe existing patents. Price \$450.00. Send for circulars and other information to D. WING & BRO., Rochester, N. Y.

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

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BRAVITH BODS, SECRETS and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URYs, descended from the renowned herd of B. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42324, bred by Cruickshank, an GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE. THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of OLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

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

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

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MALLS, Proprietor,

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

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

Correspondence invited. Address J. J. MALLS, Manhattan, Kansas.

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



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

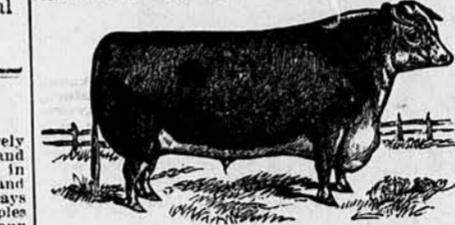
ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

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

BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN— SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE, MERINO SHEEP, Poland China Swine, Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

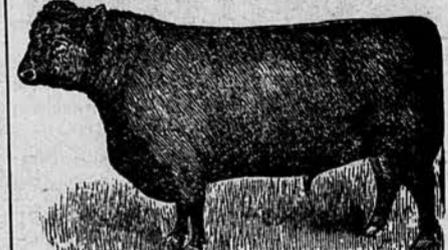
Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]

Hereford Cattle.



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

Galloway Cattle CORN HILL HERD.



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

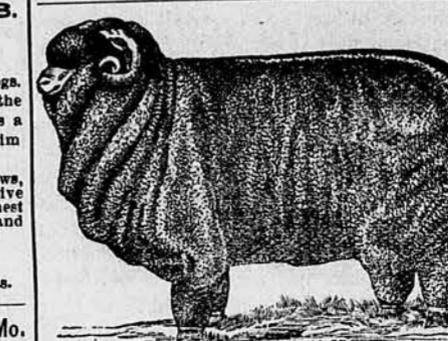
ST. CLOUD Merino Stock Farm.



R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., Breeds and has always for sale the very best strains of

Vermont Merino Sheep.

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



STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 23 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.; 5th, 31 1/2.

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



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

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP. CURES SCAB.

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

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

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

CARDS YOUR NAME on 50 New Chromo, our pack, 10c.; 40 Transparent, very fine, 10c.; 25 Mixed Cards, 10c.; 25 Gold Edge, 15c.; 12 Beveled Gold Edge, 10c.; 25 Acquaintance Cards, 10c.; 25 Horseshoe Chromo, 10c.; 12 Slipper Cards, 15c.; 12 Patriotic Gems, name hidden by hand holding boquet, 50c.; 12 Photograph Cards, send photograph, we will return 14, 50c. Agent's Outfit, 15c. An elegant Premium for every order amounting to \$1. or more, given free. We have the largest variety of any Card house in the World. BLANK CARDS in any quantity, at very low prices, send stamp for price-list, none free. Address HUB CARD CO., 149 Milk St., BOSTON, Mass.

The Poultry Yard.

Do You Keep Poultry?

If not, why not? I can anticipate the answer that will follow this question, and that is, because they do more damage than they can render equivalent for in the way of eggs and flesh. And why do they work all this damage? Simply because they are not provided with suitable accommodations in the way of houses and yards. We would not think of giving any other farm stock the range of the whole place, garden, orchard and fields, yet that is precisely what nine out of every ten poultry keepers (?) are doing with their fowls. It is no wonder that the chickens destroy more than they are worth as producers, when allowed to scratch in the early garden, pull the young corn in the fields, roam through the ripening grain and feast upon the first of everything in the fruit garden.

The expense of providing a suitable yard is but slight, and when once constructed will last for years. They should have a generous yard, on good, dry ground—say an acre of ground for a hundred hens. This yard should open from the house, and should be divided into two parts, so that a green crop may be constantly growing in one or the other. Even if it is nothing more than grass, they should be given the range of only a part at a time. They must, of course, be well fed in addition to this pasture, with a variety of food such as hens crave. Portable coops for both laying and setting hens should be provided—or rather the nesting places should be so constructed that they may be used as setting coops when necessary. They may be made of laths, two feet wide, five feet long, and sixteen inches high, with a tight board-covered nesting place partitioned off in one end. The rest of the coop should be of open lath-work, two and one-half inches apart, with the top side pieces, against which the laths are nailed, projecting at either end for handles to take hold of when moving the coop from one piece of grass to another. When about to move, the hen must be fastened into the setting box at the end, by a sliding door, which may be again withdrawn when the coop is placed in the desired position. Another sliding door is provided for opening into the yard. A good fence for confining poultry may be made from common four foot laths, with six-inch fence boards for top and bottom rails. The laths are nailed on up and down, two and one-half inches apart, with shingle or lath nails. Another board should be nailed against the posts along the ground and against the lower ends of the laths. This prevents the chickens scratching under, and also gives additional height to the fence, especially if it be a wide board. Very few hens will attempt to scale this fence, unless half starved. If they do, clip their wings. Give them shade, plenty of food and water, and you may feel sure of a generous return in the way of eggs and flesh.—*Indiana Farmer.*

This age is a progressive one, and improvements are continually suggesting themselves in every department of human life. Labor-saving inventions and machinery are eagerly sought for to accomplish in a few hours' time, what usually was the toil of days and even weeks. The farm, the household, the factory, the workshop, all possess unmistakable evidences of this wonderful age of progress. It remained, however, for the leading New York dry goods houses, notably the house of Le Bonfillier Brothers, of Twenty third street, to introduce vast improvements in the old shopping methods, and make shopping easy for every lady in the country.

If grapes are to be bagged the proper time to do it is when they about as large as small peas.

Skinny Men.

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

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is the short and cheap route from and via Kansas City to Olathe, Paola, Fort Scott, Columbus, Short Creek, Pittsburg, Parsons, Cherryvale, Oswego, Fredonia, Neodesha and all points in

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, and all points in

Southwest Missouri,

To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Alma, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in

NORTH WEST ARKANSAS,

To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in

TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1st, 1883.

B. L. WINCHELL, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. & Tr't Ag't.
General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th,
Kansas City, Mo.

For Fall Planting, **BULBS** MILLIONS OF THEM For FLORISTS and AMATEURS. Dutch Bulbs, Japan Bulbs, French Bulbs, American Bulbs. Also Plants for Greenhouses and Window Gardens. **HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.** SEEDSMEN, Rochester, N.Y. & Chicago, Ill.

BEST MARKET PEAR. 99,999 PEACH TREES All best varieties of new and old Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Raspberries, etc. **EARLY CLUSTER** New Blackberry, early, hardy, good. Single hill yielded 13 quarts at one picking. Send for Free Catalogue. J. S. COLLINS, Newcestown, N. J.

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

THE "SUPERB" SEND FOR Descriptive Circular of this splendid new Red Raspberry, with price-list of plants to its originator, J. Churchman, Burlington, N. J. Early, Delicious, Very Hardy, and Prolific.

\$1400. IN 56 DAYS MADE CLEAR BY A NEW AGENT Selling our Unrivalled **STOVE PIPE SHELVES** DROP LEAF & EXTENSION. (Just Patented.) Also **HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES** Indispensable to every family. Agents make lots of money owing to ready sale of our goods. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, of terms, hints to agents, testimonials proving our honesty and the success of Agents, new and old. **Boxing, Freight Charges, and exclusive Territory free.** Address nearest office. Mention this paper. **J. E. Shepard & Co.,** Kansas City, Mo., Cincinnati, O.

THE PROFIT FARM BOILER is simple, perfect, and cheap; the **BEST FEED COOKER**; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. **Over 5,000 in use!** Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of fuel. Send for circular. **D. R. SPERRY & CO.,** Batavia, Illinois.

LABEL Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and number. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sell at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-list and samples free. Agents wanted. **C. H. DANA,** West Lebanon, Pa.

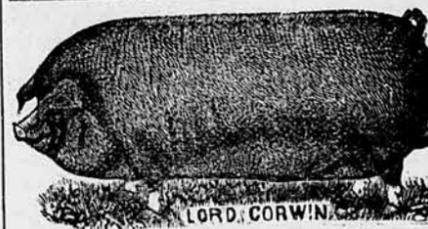
GUNS Lowest prices ever known on **Breech Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers.** **OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN** at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illus. Catalogue, 1883-84. **P. POWELL & SON,** 180 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

FREE By return mail. Full Description **Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting** MOODY & CO, Cincinnati, O.

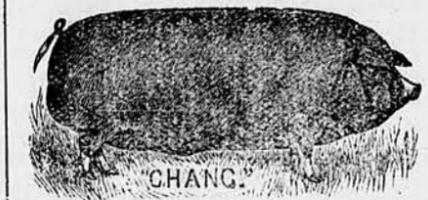
A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.



JAYHAWKER 3895
Owned by **J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.**



LORD CORWIN

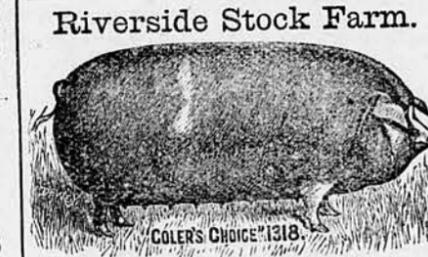


CHANG

Poland China and Berkshire Hogs. We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. **Chang 263** and **U. S. Jr. 781**, American Poland China Record; and **Peerless 2135** and **Royal Nindennere 3317**, American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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

Riverside Stock Farm.



COLER'S CHOICE 1318

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

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



C.F.

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

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



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner **Plantagenet 2919**, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. **S. McCULLUGH,** Ottawa, Kansas.

River Side Herds —OF— POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfect pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Hogs, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around to a hatch-string is always out. **J. V. RANDOLPH,** Emporia, Kansas. Established in 1868. N. B.—I will be at the State Fair with a few Perfection or Husar Tom pigs (for sale) and will take orders for a pig or pair of pigs, male or female, of any age, or gilts or sows bred for future delivery. I am offering my whole herd at private sale. Come and select for yourself. **J. V. R.**

J. A. DAVIS, West Liberty, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of **PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.** Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country. **YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.**

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



YOUNG PRINCE

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

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

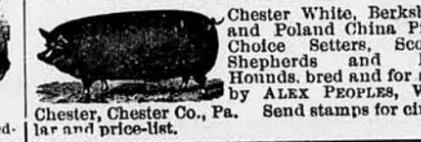


H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



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



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

Essex and Berkshire Pigs

At the COLLEGE FARM. The College Farm can now supply a number of choicely-bred, and well-grown Berkshire and Essex pigs, the latter seven months old, and upward. Prices reasonable. Cannot make pairs not akin. Address **E. M. SHELTON,** Manhattan, Kansas.

TAKE The World Watch Stationery Package is the fastest selling article in the market.—Contains 10 sheets note Paper 10 Envelopes, Pencil, Pen Holder, Pen, and a handsome piece of Jewelry. Retail price 25 cents. Four dozen for \$4.00. A watch guaranteed with every four dozen you order. For 25 Cents in one or two cent postage stamps, we will send a complete sample package, with elegant Gold Plated Sieve Buttons, Gold Plated Studs, Gold Plated Collar Buttons, Handsome Watch Chain, Gold Plated Ring and elegant Scarf Pin. Register large amounts. 48 Page Illustrated Catalogue of Guns, Self-cocking Revolvers, Telescopes, Spy Glasses, Watches, Accordions, Violins, Organettes, &c. free. Write at once to **World Manufacturing Co.,** 122 Nassau Street New York.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be advertised in more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 12, '83

Summer county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. T. Hurst, in Oxford township, August 13, 1883, one blue-roan mare 6 years old, branded 77 on right hip and shoulder; valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph Buresh, in Bluff township, August 14, 1883, one light brown mare mule, 14 hands high, branded M crossed with bar, had on leather headstall, front feet shod; valued at \$50.

Harper county—Ernest A. Rice, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. B. Whittington, in Spring township, August 18, 1883, one bay horse, 15 hands high, branded C on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by A. P. Seaholm, in Tioga township, July 21, 1883, one dark red-roan heifer calf, supposed to be 3 months old, end of tail white; valued at \$3.50.

CALF—By same, one dark roan heifer calf, supposed to be 3 months old; valued at \$3.50.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Tripp, in Spring Valley township, August 1, 1883, one gray horse, supposed to be 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded C with two bars underneath on left shoulder and O on right hind leg; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Sept 19, '83.

Wyandotte County—D. B. Emmons, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Kerr, in city of Wyandotte, August 24, 1883, one chestnut sorrel mare, about 8 years old, dark feet, 15 hands high, branded J. D. on right shoulder, saddle marks on back.

Stafford county—T A Hays, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Reed, in Hays township, August 13, 1883, one roan pony horse, a little white on both hind legs, collar marks, lump on the knee, halter around the neck, ten years old; valued at \$15.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by E. R. Knight, in Paris township, August 27, 1883, one sorrel filley, 3 years old, silver mane and tail, white strip above left nostril, branded J. N. on left shoulder.

Strays for week ending Sept. 26, '83.

Cloud county—L. W. Houston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. S. Brooks, of Shirley township, August 27, 1883, one light bay mare pony, white in face, black legs and feet, one light or glass eye, 14 hands high, about 6 years old; valued at \$30.

Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Rosmond, in Greeley township, August 15th, 1883, one black mare pony 13 hands high, about 8 years old, white face and nose, white hind foot and two saddle marks; valued at \$25.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Albert Troster, of Liberty township, August 25, 1883, one white yearling heifer, roan color on sides of neck and black around the nose and inside of ears; valued at \$15.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up in Highland township, August 27, 1883, one roan horse, 4 years old, near fore foot and both hind feet white, dark mane and light tail, slight saddle mark on back, 14½ hands high; appraised at \$57.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk.
 FILLEY—Taken up by G. F. Walter, in Union Center township, August 10, 1883, one 2-year-old bay filley, both hind feet white, branded G. W. on right shoulder; valued at \$30.
 COLT—By same, one dark iron gray horse colt, two years old, left hind foot white, stripe in face; valued at \$15.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by W. G. Zuhars, in East Branch township, about September 10, 1883, one Texas mare pony, bay, 10 years old, branded O M 6; valued at \$15.
 Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Patterson, in Lake township, August 8, 1883, one gray horse, 14½ hands high, branded with heart and triangle on left shoulder and on left side of neck.

\$50 REWARD Strayed or Stolen!

From the Government farm, adjoining the city of Leavenworth, on or about the 20th of July, 1883, a dark bay mare, 15 hands and 3 inches high, weighs about 1150 lbs., white strip in face, looks to be in foal, black legs, mane and tail, quite high on withers, good traveler, slightly thick-winded, very nervous in single and balky in double harness, is 11 years old, has a peculiar, wild, rakish appearance, and was shod in front. Any information that will lead to recovery or her whereabouts, will be amply rewarded, or the above amount paid on her return to LEVI WILSON, Leavenworth, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From Indian creek, near S. White's old lime kiln, about 3 miles from North Topeka, a sorrel mare, with three white feet and a small star in forehead, about 6 years old, sway back; colt following. A reward of \$40 will be given for the delivery of mare and colt to the owner.
 JOHN BARBER, North Topeka, Kansas.

STOLEN—\$65 REWARD.
 One iron gray mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and \$15 for the return of the animal or information leading to her recovery. Address S. WILKINS, Scranton, Kansas.

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
Felitz Bros.,
 172 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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

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



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 PERFECT 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.

STOVER WIND MILL

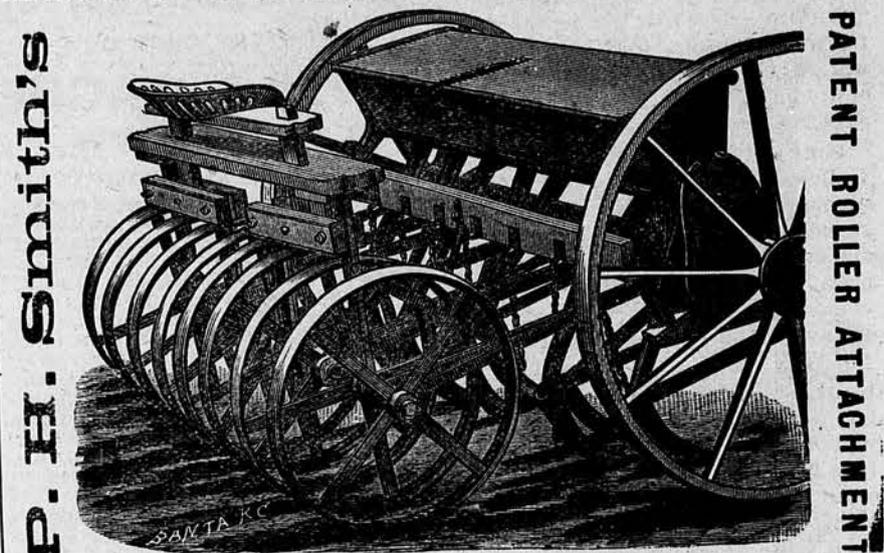
 We manufacture the Old Reliable STOVER self-regulating solid wheel WIND MILL. Improved FEED GRINDER, which is operated by pumping Wind Mills. Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Force and Lift PUMPS, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE, etc. Price List and Catalogue FREE. Address DONATHEN & WINGER, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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

WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF



P. H. Smith's

PATENT ROLLER ATTACHMENT

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

FAST POTATO DIGGING!

600 Bushels a Day.

The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger.
 Sent on 30 Days' TEST TRIAL.
 It Digs Irish and Sweet Potatoes Equally Well.

It will save its cost yearly to every farmer. We guarantee it will dig 600 bushels per day. One man with a team can dig as fast as fifteen persons can pick up. The potatoes are gathered without being cut or bruised, and cleaner than is usually done with a hoe. Every Digger is sent on 30 days' trial so that there is absolutely no risk in buying. We want an agent in every County in United States and Canada to exhibit our Digger this fall at the State and County Fairs. We will furnish circulars free, and pay your newspaper advertising bills in your County. Don't fail to mention this paper, and write quick for illustrated circulars giving prices, terms, &c.
Read These Fresh Testimonials and Notice the Late Dates.
 TURN, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1883. Have tested it and am very much pleased with it. I think it will suit the people very well, at least those who have seen it like it very much. If I should order twenty-five Diggers, would the freight be cheaper in proportion than on a single Digger? How many will a car hold?
 Yours, &c., FRANK J. BARNES.
 LOUDEN, Iowa, Aug. 18, 1883. The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger arrived in good order. I have tried it and it works like-top! Enclosed please find P. O. money-order for \$30, for which send me two more Diggers as soon as possible. In regard to advertising you might advertise in the "Conservative" and "Advertiser" papers at Tipton. Send me some circulars for advertising.
 Yours truly, H. D. KEMMANN, Agent.
 GENTRYVILLE, Spencer Co., Ind., Aug. 9, 1883. I just wrote you a few lines to let you know what success I have had with the Monarch Lightning Potato Digger. I received it to-day at 12:40 o'clock and thoroughly tested it in the potato field, and sold 3 Diggers in 3 hours. I will give the agency my whole time, and travel around the County with a wagon-load of Diggers. Please to have an advertisement put in the Rockport "Sentinel." I want to tell you that the Digger exceeded by far my anticipations, after giving it a hard test. The ground was very hard and dry and covered all over with grass, and the Digger worked splendid. I would not take \$20 for it and do without it. Ten men can't pick up the potatoes fast enough.
 Yours Respectfully, GEORGE HOLMES.
 NEW WATERPOOD, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1883. I got your Digger and have been digging some potatoes with it. It digs well, although the ground is grassy. We are going to have a Fair in two weeks and it will be a good place to sell.
 Yours truly, HIRSH METZ.
 The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been in use for the past five years, and we have been reliably informed that so great is the demand for this important farm implement that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity.—From Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind., July 14, 1883.
COMPETENT AGENTS WANTED AT \$1,000 SALARY AND COMMISSION.
 You will lose all opportunities of selling Diggers this year, if you don't write quick for illustrated circulars, giving prices, &c. You can cost money selling our Diggers. Address, MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

MORE CLYDESDALES THAN EVER.

175 Head of superior imported Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies now on hand and for sale. Nearly 100 (the summer of 1883 importation) now arriving from Scotland, making the largest and most attractive lot of Clydesdales in the world. Also ENGLISH DRAUGHT and CLEVELAND BAY Stallions.
 Persons wanting Clydesdales of either sex, or of any age, can always be supplied at my place at moderate prices. Correspondence solicited and inspection of stock invited.
 ON THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1883, I will make my second annual sale of AUCTION of Imported Clydesdale Horses at my stock farm, near Alex's, Illinois, 25 choice imported Mares the most of them in foal to two of the most noted prize-winning Stallions in America—Prince George Frederick and Politman. Also a number of imported Clydesdale Stallions and my entire lot of Grade Clyde Mares and Fillies the get of the great horses, John E. Cooper, Donald Dinnie and King Edward. This will be the largest sale of Clydesdales at public auction ever made in America. Catalogues, with terms of sale, soon ready, and will be sent on application.
 ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Illinois.
Found at Last! GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. If you will send us TEN AGENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co 122 Nassau St. New York.
PENSIONS for any disability; also to Widows, Children, Parents. Pension now increased. Charges of Desertion removed; Discharge and Bounty obtained. Horse claims now paid. Send stamps for New Laws and blanks. Col. L. BINGHAM, Attorney since 1865 for Claims & Patents, Washington, D. C.



"Donald Dinnie"

The Veterinarian.

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

COUGH.—Mare that has had a cough for a good while, only in the stable while eating. —[If you feed dusty oats or dry bran, the mare is sure to cough. Wet the food.

SORE HOOF.—I have an imported Galloway heifer that has a sore on top of her hoof. It looks some like a wart, 1 1/2 inches in diameter. —[Take a brush and anoint the top with White's carbolic acid, as often as you can make it convenient, removing the top every time with a knife before applying the acid.

BLOOD DISEASE.—I have a mare that breaks out in large blotches; runs matter; legs swell to an enormous size. —[Your mare is out of condition, and in a bad state of blood. Get a good condition powder to clean the blood; keep out of the sun, in stable, till cured; keep bowels loose with cut grass and bran mash.

MARE OUT OF CONDITION.—Mare has sticky, mattery lumps all over her body; hair comes off and leaves white spots. —[Your description indicates farcy in its latent form. Keep the mare out of the way of any other animals; feed laxative food, and take sulphate of iron 2 oz., iodide of potassa 1 oz., sulphur 2 oz., gentian 1 oz.; mix and give one teaspoonful three times a day.

THRUSH.—One of my horses has a very offensive discharge from the cleft of his right fore foot. I cannot see that he favors the leg any, but feel as if something ought to be done to correct this unnatural discharge. Is there not some danger of it becoming more serious and complicated. —[The offensive discharge from the cleft of the frog, as described in the above letter, is characteristic of the disease known as "thrush." Our correspondent is quite right; thrush of the frog, when neglected, is liable to become complicated, and may terminate in canker of the frog and sole. One of the best applications for thrush is calomel. First cleanse the cleft with soap and warm water, then sprinkle some calomel on the diseased part; subsequently dress with pine tar and oakum.

GLANDERS.—In your next issue please be kind enough to give full description of the symptoms of glanders. The disease is reported in this neighborhood, and the farmers and horsemen in this vicinity are much alarmed. —[The symptoms of glanders will vary as the disease happens to be in the acute or chronic stage. Symptoms of acute glanders: Impaired appetite, accelerated pulse, general prostration, staring coat, weeping eyes, yellowish or purple streaks on the membrane of the nose, a discharge from the nasal chamber, which varies from that of a watery character to a muco-purulent, sticky, discharge. By a careful examination of the mucous membrane of the nose, little red elevations are sometimes discovered, which soon pass into erosions, and form ulcers of irregular form and color. The submaxillary lymphatic glands, on the inside of the under jaw, are enlarged, hard, and nodular. Cough is sometimes present, and a careful examination of the chest by auscultation will often detect a wheezing sound. In the latter stages the discharge becomes bloody, fetid, and so profuse as to cause suffocation. Symptoms of chronic glanders: In this particular stage of the disease, there is invariably ulceration of the mucous membrane that lines the nasal chambers, but the ulcers are sometimes so high up that it is with great difficulty they are seen. There will also be a discharge from one or both nostrils, which is liable to vary from a thin, watery, to that of a thick, bloody, and sometimes offensive discharge. In the chronic attack there is no fever, and the subject appears to be in excellent health and spirits. So deceptive are the symptoms in these cases, that even experts are liable to be deceived.

**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' DANDELION
TONIC**

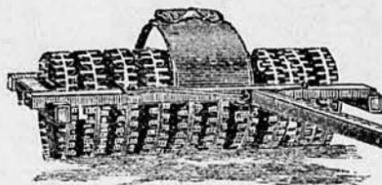


**THE GREAT
BLOOD & LIVER
PURIFIER**

A SURE CURE FOR
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-
work or excess of any kind,
—AND FOR—
Female Weaknesses.
—IT PREVENTS—
Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,
And is a Specific for Obstinate
CONSTIPATION.
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**DR. A. C. GIBSON'S
FEVER and AGUE CURE.**
This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever,
Night Sweats, Ague Cake, Neuralgia, Jaundice,
Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever,
Rheumatism, and Typhoid Fever.
Laboratory 1223 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 Cents.

**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 drought 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.

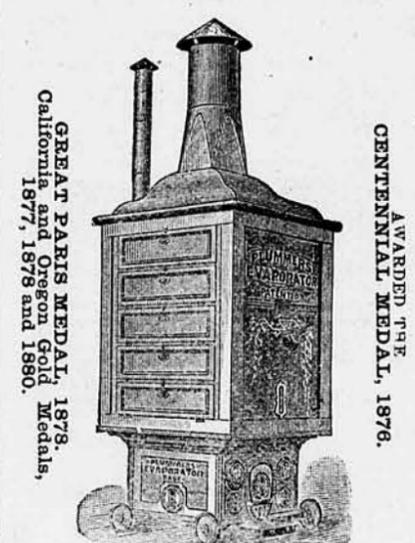
H. P. DEUSCHER,
Hamilton, Ohio.

FRUIT GROWERS

Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

—Manufactured by the—
Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,

Leavenworth, - - Kansas.



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

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

Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

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

HAY PRESSES.



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

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

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

Out of Debt: Happy Homes.

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

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

KANSAS KANSAS KANSAS

FARM HOMES

Upon Terms Most Liberal Ever Offered.

**THE KENTUCKY, KANSAS & TEXAS
LAND & CATTLE COMPANY,**

Organized under the Laws of the State of Kentucky.
CAPITAL, - - \$500,000
PAID IN, - - \$150,000
SHARES, - - \$100

Pres. & Gen'l Manager, Dr. John A. Brady, Louisville, Ky.
Vice-President, G. F. Parmelee, Topeka, Kansas.
Secretary & Treasurer, D. L. Irwin, Louisville, Ky.
General Agent, W. S. Wilson, Louisville, Ky.

THE WORLD'S WEALTH

All Based on Land and its Products.

Farms for Rent on Shares, For Sale for Cash, or Upon Time.

Good farmers wanted to occupy some of our farms at once on shares. We will buy all crops raised delivered on the farm. This is a chance for men with little means to get started.

The K. K. & T. L. & C. Co. own upwards of 116 first-class farms, improved and ready for occupancy, located in some of the best counties in the State of Kansas. They are for sale upon payment of one fourth cash, balance one, two, three and four years; Low interest. Abstract of Title Furnished Free. Paid up Policy of Insurance Free. Title perfect. Low rates of transportation. For agricultural and stock purposes the best lands in the world. Taxes all paid to date of sale.

**IN 1882 KANSAS PRODUCED
\$151,817,541 11**

Worth of Farm Products.
The Best Water and Most Nutritious Grasses in the World. Climate Unrivaled.

Railroads, Schools, Churches.
EVERY ELEMENT OR ADJUNCT OF CIVILIZATION CONVENIENT.

The Company also owns a Ranch of about 65,000 acres, in one body, located in Rice, Reno, Harvey and Stafford counties, Kansas. Thoroughly watered and covered with finest buffalo and other grasses, and lying contiguous to Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It is now being fenced, preparatory to stocking it with cattle.

Persons contemplating the purchase of a farm at a reasonable price and upon unusually favorable terms, or desiring to subscribe to the stock of the company, send for circulars and maps giving full particulars. Address
Kentucky, Kansas & Texas Land and Cattle Company,
Louisville, Ky., or
G. F. Parmelee, Topeka, Kansas.

V. S.—Parties desiring to subscribe for stock should communicate at once with D. L. Irwin, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 304 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

**THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST.
FLORIDA.**

Should you contemplate a trip to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Florida, or in fact, any point in the South or Southeast, it will be to your interest to examine the advantages over all other lines offered by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'y.—"Iron Mountain Route" in the way of Fast Time, Elegant Equipments, etc.

At present a Daily Train is run from St. Louis Grand Union Depot, attached to which will be found an elegant Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, which runs through to Nashville, Tenn., where direct connections are made with Express Trains of connecting Lines, for points mentioned above. This Train connects at Nashville with the Jacksonville Express, having a Pullman Palace Sleeping Car of the very finest make attached, which runs through to Jacksonville, Florida, without change.

For further information address
C. B. KINNAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

ARKANSAS VALLEY

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

LANDS

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

Racks and Troughs for Sheep.

We have never seen a sheep trough and rack that was any better than that used by Eastern farmers half a century ago. It was a rack made of sticks in a slab, and held in place above by a strip of lumber with holes in for the upper ends of the sticks to be put in. The slab was ten or twelve inches wide, dressed and under-bevelled on the edges and lined with a strip extending about an inch above the slab. This made the trough. The sticks were set in from the edges of the slab about two inches. This left a comfortable picking place outside of the rack-sticks for bran, oats, corn, flax seed, or meal. The sticks were usually about three feet long and equal to an inch square, one row on each side of the plank and so set that the upper ends of the rows twenty inches to two feet apart. The upper half of both rows was covered, usually, with thin boards, to prevent hay dust, blossoms, etc., from falling on the sheep while they were eating at the rack. The length of the rack depended on the number of sheep. At that time our sheep were large and long-wooled, requiring about 18 inches space at the rack for every sheep. At that rate a rack 60 feet long would accommodate 80 sheep. Smaller sheep, or shorter-wooled sheep would need less space. Merinos could be crowded into considerable less space.

The rack-sticks were split out of oak billets the proper length, and then dressed at the ends to fit into one-inch auger holes at bottom and less ones at top. They would be much nicer if turned, for then, in addition to their better appearance, they would be round and straight, free from sharp edges, corners and splinters. Sawed lumber is better and more abundant now than it was then. Rack-sticks might be obtained cheaply by ripping plank, or having the sticks sawed out at the mill. It would save a good deal of boring if, instead of two rows of holes, a strip were nailed on the middle of the bottom plank. Let this strip be as wide as it is intended to have the rows of sticks apart, and have it under-bevelled to correspond with the proposed spread of the rack. Then fasten the sticks to the edges of this strip by nailing. The upper ends may be held in place by nailing a narrow strip on top of them or on the sides at the upper ends, and they held in place by cross-ties at convenient places.

The bottom plank ought to be at least one and one-fourth inches thick, and as wide as the owner thinks it ought to be. One double rack, such as this just described, may be placed in middle of the stable in an ordinary barn, and half racks may be made to stand at sides and ends of stable. This economizes space. If the shelter is a large shed, then all the racks may be double.

We saw a sheep rack at the State Fair that we thought was too narrow. It made a good trough, but it would not hold hay enough to amount to anything, and then when the lower part of the hay is eaten out there is not enough above to drop down of its own weight.

As to how the rack shall be held in position, that must be left to the person using it. A convenient way is to fasten it to solid posts in the ground, or on blocks attached to the floor. Short racks may be attached (at the ends) to upright plank secured both below and above. They may have feet put in them like an old-fashioned bench, and set firmly in the ground. Anything that will hold the rack steady and not be in the way, will do.

Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, member of Congress from Kansas, writes that he has used Dr. Dandelion Tonic with good results. He says further, 'I can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable remedy.'

BEATTY'S 27 STOP ORGANS.

STOP ORGANS ONLY \$57.00

A Magnificent Holiday, Birthday, or Wedding Present.

If you are in need of a Cabinet Organ for your Parlor, Lodge, Church, or Sabbath School, order the "MOZART," or if you are unable to buy an instrument at present, please write me, stating your reasons why. Let me hear from you anyway, whether you buy or not. Please call your friends' attention to this advertisement. In this way you can aid me in making sales. Every Twenty-seven Stop Organ sold sells others, because they are the best, and bring forth, at command of the performer, greatest amount, combinations, and variety of music equal to a Church Pipe Organ, costing from \$1,500 to \$3,000. BEATTY'S PATENT STOP ACTION, which is fully secured at the United States Patent Office. Grand effects are obtained, from a mere whisper to a grand burst of harmony. The instrument must be heard to be appreciated. Read the following brief description, and, if possible, send your order without delay. 27 STOPS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. Double Octave Coupler. Doubles the power of the Organ. Couples all octaves.
2. Powerful Box Sub-Bass. New and original. The thundering tones produced are without a parallel in Organ building.
3. Vox Celeste. The sweet, pure, exalted tones produced are beyond description.
4. Piccolo. Variety of music which makes the Piccolo the most difficult and expensive to build in the world.
5. French Horn. A stop which imitates a full orchestra and brass band.
6. Saxophone. The beautiful effect of this stop is "Beatty's favorite." It is very excellent and adds greatly to this wonderful Organ.
7. Flapason. Draws a full set of tuneful Golden Reeds.
8. Dulciana. A full set of Reeds used in ordinary organs is drawn by this stop.
9. Vox Humana. Tremulant, which, by the aid of a FAN WHEEL, imitates the human voice.
10. Vox Jubilante. This stop, when used in conjunction with the other stops, produces a most delightful music.
11. Solian.
12. Clarinet.
13. Cello.
14. Violin.
15. Clarabella.
16. Grand Forte.
17. Melodia.
18. Bourdon.
19. Viol di Gauba.
20. Viola Dolce.
21. Grand Expression.
22. Harp Solian.
23. Echo.
24. Aerostatic Expression Indicator.
25. Orchestral Forte.
26. Grand Organ.
27. Expression.
The last seventeen (17) Stops are operated in direct conjunction with above ten (10) bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestral effect, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand burst of harmony. Height, 72 inches; Depth, 24 inches; Length, 48 inches.
NINE (9) SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: 1st. Five (5) Octave Set Diapason Reeds; 2d. Five (5) Full Octave Dulciana Reeds; 3d. Sweet Vox Celeste Reeds of three Full Octaves; 4th. One (1) Full Octave Powerful Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds; 5th. Two (2) Octaves of one each of Piccolo and Saxophone Reeds combined; 6th. Set Soft Cello Reeds; 7th. Set Violina Reeds; 8th. Set Jubilante Reeds; 9th. Set Clarinet Reeds. Above Nine Sets Reeds are entirely original, and covered by Letters Patent.
FIVE FULL OCTAVE. One Manual or Keyboard. Handsome Walnut Case. Receptacle for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stand, Handles, Rollers, Treble Upright Bellows of immense power, Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swell, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swell, by which the full power of this Organ may be obtained at pleasure, by use of the knee, without removing the hands from the keyboard.

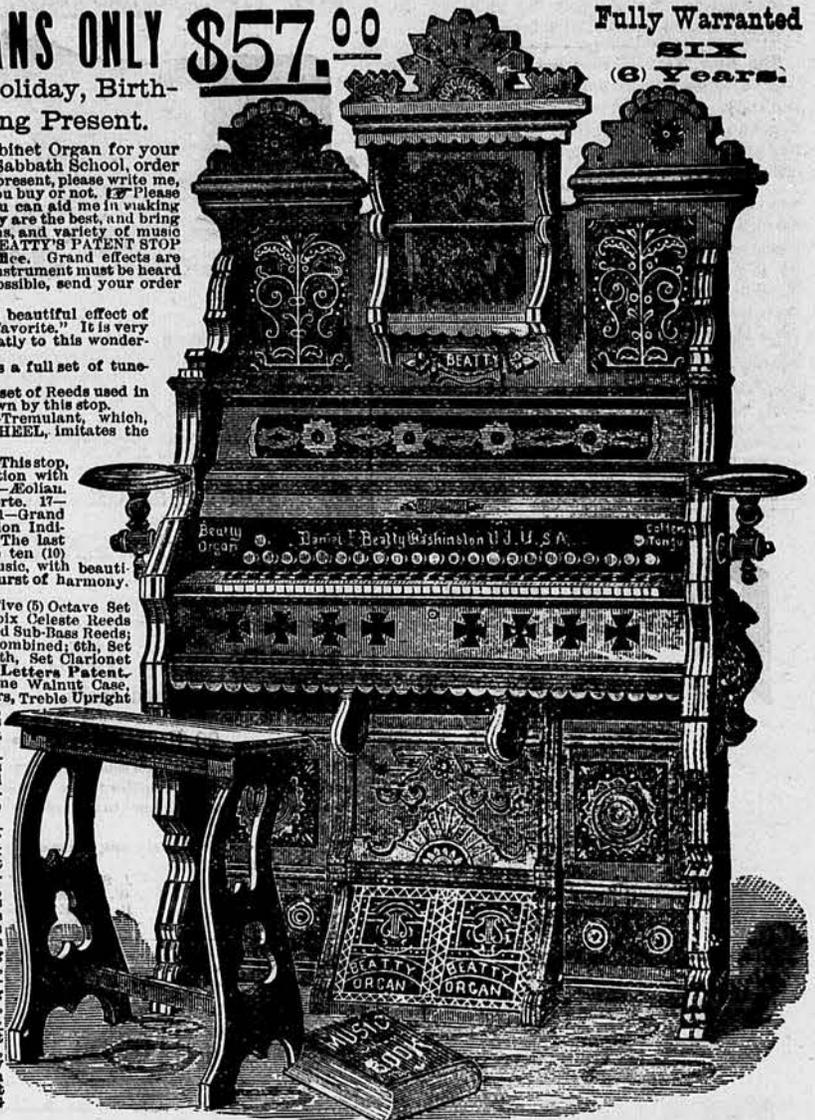
A SPECIAL OFFER. I am determined to have this beautiful instrument introduced without a moment's delay. Hence the following special offer, providing order is given and remittance made within the limited time as specified in advertisement.

Hereby agrees under his own signature to box and deliver upon cars at Washington, New Jersey, with Bench, Book, and Music, one of his "MOZART" Organs upon receipt of this Notice, together with only \$57.00, providing if you order within five days a further deduction of \$2 will be allowed, and ALL FREIGHTS WILL BE PREPAID, the regular price being \$115 without the Bench, Book, and Music. Money promptly refunded, with interest at 6 per cent., if not just as represented after 1 year's use.

Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad. Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, or by Bank Check. You may accept by telegraph on last day and remit by mail on that day, which will secure this special offer. I desire this magnificent instrument introduced without delay, hence this special price, PROVIDING ORDER IS GIVEN IMMEDIATELY. VISITORS WELCOME.

Address or Call upon the Manufacturer,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.



A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri; River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE At your nearest Ticket Office, or address R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'gr, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.

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

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, Otorrh, Lame Back, Ague, and many other diseases. Marvelous 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 out represents but one of five articles combined, viz Parlor, Library, Reclining or Invalid's Chair, Child's Crib, 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 Physician's Chairs. [Send stamp for Illus. Catalogue. Mention this paper.] Address: STEVENS' ADJUSTABLE CHAIR CO., No. 3 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.



MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

THE "LANDRETH" WHEAT NEW WHITE WINTER WHEAT

Hardy, growth strong, straw stiff, beardless, very productive. The Best White Winter Wheat of recent introduction. Bushel, \$5.50; Peck \$1.50. No charge for bags. Send for sample and circular. For the Merchant, Market SEEDS For the Gardener, Private Family. D. LANDRETH & SONS Seed Growers, Philadelphia.

GRAPE VINES PRENTISS

Also other Small Fruits, and all other varieties Grapes, Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low Rates to Dealers. LARGEST STOCK in AMERICA. Prices reduced. Illus. Catalogue free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

LANDRETH PEDIGREE SEEDS!

THE U. S. MAIL BRINGS US TO YOUR DOOR! The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1784. Drop us a Postal Card for our PRICED CATALOGUE. Address simply LANDRETH, PHILADELPHIA.

Do not let the cattle prune the orchard. They always were bunglers at such business.

The New York Herald says: "The feet and legs of horses require more care than the rest of the body. They must not be allowed to stand in filth and moisture, and in grooming a horse the feet and legs must be as thoroughly brushed and cleaned as a coat."

It is hardly possible that many English people are honesty afraid of importing foot and mouth disease from this country. We have none of it, but it behooves all importers of cattle to be very careful. In England this disease attacked more than 100,000 cattle within the six months ending June 30, 1883.

More care is needed to prevent waste in threshing. Of late years there has been a constant strife between owners of rival machines to see which could turn out the most bushels of grain in a day. If the farmer who owns the grain does not see to it this will result in waste which he can never afford, no matter how large his crop is.

ROYAL



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

FOR SALE—Short-horn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep by L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Kansas.

FOR RENT—Cheap, for three years, one of the finest Stock Ranches in Kansas. Address "Box 73," Junction City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—The whole, or half interest in a large Sheep Ranch situated a few miles north of Russell, Kansas. For particulars address P. O. Box 263, Russell, Kansas.

SHEEP FOR SALE—900 Graded Sheep, mostly Ewes; 400 lambs, all healthy, free from scab. Address: K. HIXON, Kinsley, Kas., or call at ranch, 15 miles south of Kinsley.

FOR SALE—800 Choice yearling Merino Ewes, 800 Merino Wethers, and 600 choice Merino Ewes, all perfectly healthy. For particulars, inquire or address GEO. M. TRUESDALE, Agent, Junction City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for Large Merino Wethers, 200 Graded Shropshire Ewes and Lambs and two yearling Shropshire Bucks—pure bred. All sound. Address W. RAMSEY, Solomon City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for live stock, two Grade Clydesdale Stallions; also Cotswold Sheep. For particulars address W. GUY McCANDLISS, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good unimproved or improved farm in central or eastern Kansas or cattle, a general stock of goods (will invoice \$5,000) with good established trade. Address C. W. DUNAWAY, Larned, Kas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the prairie north of Silver Lake, a black mare, three years old, about 15 hands high with a white spot in forehead. A reward of \$5.00 will be given for information that will lead to her recovery by JOHN COGHLAN, Silver Lake, Kas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A bay mare, black mane and tail, white spot on forehead, branded B. P. on left hip, seven years old. A reward of \$5.00 will be given for her delivery to HENRY SCHLANTZ, 174 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

WANTED—For shipping, 50,000 bushels Choice Irish and Sweet Potatoes and Apples. CHAS. P. ELLIOTT & CO., 113 Sixth street East, Topeka.

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

400-ACRE FARM in Blue river valley, 4 miles from Manhattan, Kansas; all enclosed with valuable fences and divided into eight fields. 200 acres under cultivation; 40 acres walnut, oak and hickory timber; 40 acres meadow; 25 bearing orchard; 120 pasture; half-mile stream of water; excellent residence, barns, cribs, corrals, everything in fact for a first-class grain and stock farm. Price, \$35 per acre. Terms—\$4,000 down; balance in five annual payments, if wanted. Also, 350 acres fine river bottom, partly improved, one mile from Manhattan. Secure price and terms. J. N. LIMBOCKER, Real Estate, Manhattan, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE



From the Oakland Stock Farm near W. S. White, Sabetha, Nemata Co., Kansas, will sell at his stable, near Sabetha, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1883, 65 Well-bred and useful Short-horns, consisting of cows, heifers and bulls, representatives of the following families: Nellie Bly, Ruby, Pomona, Red and White Rose, Sylva, Phyllis, Adelaide, Amelia, Lady Highthorne, and other families. Catalogues sent on application to W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kas. Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Combination Sale OF 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. TERRELL
Richmond, Ky.

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; plenty of timber; good shelter for stock, and good buildings; 1,500 acres under fence; 500 acres in rye, sorghum and millet; well stocked with Registered and high-grade

Short-Horn Cattle, CLYDESDALE AND KENTUCKY MARES.

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

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

F. E. SAGE,
LARNED, KANSAS

FOR SALE.

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

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.

NEW CROP TIMOTHY SEED,

At \$1.80 per Bushel for one to 5 bushels. For prices on large quantities, address **TOPEKA SEED HOUSE,** (DOWNS & MEFFORD,) Topeka, Kansas.

SHOPPING BY MAIL.

WE OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, &c., AT

POPULAR PRICES.

DO NOT FAIL TO READ OUR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED FALL AND WINTER

FASHION CATALOGUE.

SENT FREE. Mail us your name and address on a PENNY POSTAL CARD. Samples sent. It pays to shop by mail. Please note the address.

Le BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Of 23d-street, New York.

RED SHORT-HORNS!

AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1883.

FROM THE PEABODY HERD, MARSHALL, MO.,

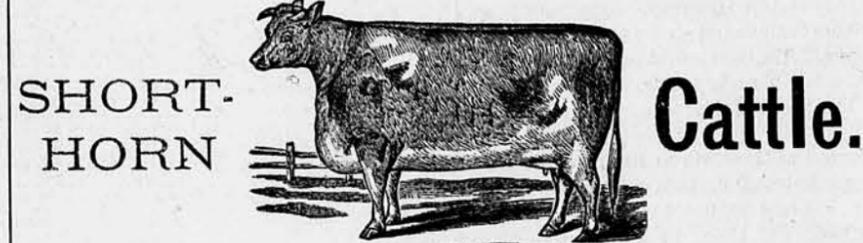
Will be sold FORTY GOOD ONES, from the following families:
YOUNG MARY, CONSTANCE,
ADELAIDE, MARY ANN,
DAISY, RUBY, ETC.
Catalogues upon application.

Also 40 High-Grade Cows and Heifers, and 30 Full-blood Cotswold Ewes and Rams.

Free transportation from and to trains over the Chicago & Alton railroad, which arrive at 6 and 10 a. m. and depart 6 and 10 p. m.
Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale begins at 12 (noon), under Breeder's Tent.

Capt PHIL C. RIDD,
Salesman.
WILL R. KING,
JUNIOR K. KING,
Peabody, 5 miles south of Marshall, Mo.

GREAT JOINT SALE OF THE ENTIRE WILLOW BRANCH HERD OF



SHORT-HORN Cattle.
The Property of **THEODORE BATES,** Bates City, Missouri.
And a Draft of 20 Head of Females from the Herd of **SAMUEL STEINMETZ,** Steinmetz, Mo.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24 & 25,
AT HIGGINSVILLE, MO.,
(Lafayette Co., on C. & A. R. R. and Lexington Branch Mo. Pacific.)

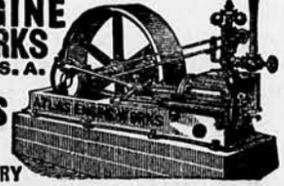
THE offerings will consist of 145 cows heifers and 11 calves and 23 bulls and bull calves. Altogether a grand display of fine cows, heifers and bulls, representing the following families: Imp. Hillpa, Imp. Young Mary, Imp. Mazurka, Imp. Royal Charmer, Imp. Lady Newham, Imp. Desdemona (Red Daisy), Brides (Imp. Rose by Skipton), Imp. Multiflora, Imp. Guldner, Imp. Britannia, Imp. Mrs. Motte, and the imported Teewater Duke of Barrington 11th, 1229 Mazurka Duke, 6607 Imp. Jay 2328, 10947 Grand Duke of Thorndale 2d (3128), Duke of Mazurka Duke 2d 2717, 3719 Col. Speers 1624, 8330 Col. Townley 1657, 2084 Joe Airurie 10288, 4231 Red Jacket 3d 8929, Prince of Athelstane 13th, etc., etc. These cattle combine purity of blood and individual merit to an exceeding degree, and as to size and milking qualities they are unsurpassed by any herd in the country. All females of proper age will have calves by their sides by, or be in calf to, one of the four following bulls: 9388 The Chevalier 3398, 9841 Duke of Barrington 11th, 11230 Mazurka Duke, or Prince of Athelstane 13th, A. H. B. Vol. 29, whose full sister sold at Palmer's sale in Chicago for \$1,000. Four finer bulls grace no herd in the land. The entire lot will be sold without reserve. Sale positive, "rain or shine," as it will be held under shelter. Lunch will be served each day at 11 o'clock sharp, and sale begins at 12 sharp. TERMS—Cash, or a credit of four months, bankable note, with eight per cent. per annum interest from date. Catalogues can be had on application to either
Col. L. P. Muir, Auctioneer, CHICAGO, ILL. **Sam'l. Steinmetz,** STEINMETZ, MO. **Theo. Bates,** BATES CITY, MO.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.
C. F. MORSE, General Manager. **H. P. CHILD,** Supt. **E. E. RICHARDSON,** Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y
C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.
Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.
Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:
Kansas Pacific Railway, **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,**
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., **Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,**
Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., **Missouri Pacific Railway,**
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., **Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,**
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, **Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the**
(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.)
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

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



Dip Your Sheep Before Cold Weather with

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip.

Guaranteed as a Cure or Preventive to Infection by **SCAB OR VERMIN.**
Pamphlet with Directions for Use and over 100 TESTIMONIALS, sent free. Address **LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.**