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THE FARMER AMONG MEN.

An Address, Delivered Upon Request Before the Farmers' Institute at Burlington, Kas., Oct. 19, 1883, by W. A. Pepper, Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

When a large, substantial structure is to be erected, the first thing done in the building is to clear away loose top earth, going down to the bed rock, or to other solid structure, and there lay down great foundation stones. That which is designed for show only; that which is intended to please the eye and imagination, to be artistic and beautiful, is provided for in finish of the upper walls, in columns, in dome, in statuary, in frescoping and painting; but that which is to impart solidity and strength to the building is found where these first rough stones are anchored.

At Topeka, where the central part of the State Capitol building is being erected, the bottom stones of that vast structure are bedded down twenty-five feet below the general level; but the polished dome which shall cap the completed edifice and charm the beholder, the chiseled columns, the ornate walls and their costly trimmings—these, notwithstanding their attractions and the perpetual admiration bestowed upon them, will rest upon and be supported by those great rough stones covered from the eye.

Men, regarded in their relations to one another in practical life, are built up together very much like the different parts of a building. That which we see at first sight may be the gloss of wealth, the polish of education, the grandeur of consolidated power, the charm of trade, or the fascinations of social fashion; but if we will look longer and go down deeper below the surface of things, we will there find the foundation upon which the whole social structure rests. That is the farmer. The most necessary, and, therefore the most important man, is he who follows the plow. Upon his success depends the world's prosperity. His vocation supplies the world's commerce. He is at the bottom, and upon his shoulders rest all the others. He is to the business world what foundation stones are to the building.

There are upwards of four-and-a-quarter million of these farmers in this country now. They and their assistants, with their families and others directly dependent upon them, compose nearly one-half of the entire population.

These farmers own nearly all the surface of the country, as much, I suppose, as 99 acres of every 100 of the cultivated area. They own over four million farms, averaging 134 acres apiece, which would make an aggregate area equal to 18 such states as New York. And much the greater number of the farms are small. Dividing them into classes of 3 to 10 acres, 10 to 20, 20 to 50, 50 to 100, 100 to 500, 500 to 1000, 1000 and upwards, of the smallest ones,—3 to 10 acres, the total number in the country in 1880 was 134,889; of the next size—10 to 20 acres, 254,749; of the next—20 to 50 acres, 781,474; of the next, 50 to 100 acres, 1,032,910; of the next—100 to 500 acres, 1,095,983; of those of 500 to 1,000 acres, 75,972; of those containing 1,000 acres and upwards, 28,579. By comparing these, we find that while the one-thousand-acre farms number 28,579, the 3 to 10-acre farms number 134,889, or nearly 5 times as many; while the 500 to 1000 acre farms are 75,972, the 10 to 20-acre farms are 254,749, or nearly

four times as many; and we find that the total number of farms containing 500 acres and upwards is only 104,551, while the number of those containing less than 500 acres is 3,900,005, nearly forty times as many. If we take the large farms—those containing 500 acres and upwards, and average them as fairly as we can without exact knowledge, we find the probable aggregate area to be 80 so 90 million acres, while the 40 times as many small farmers have an acreage of about 450 million, or not quite six times as much. In number of farmers the proportion of large to small is as one to forty, though as to surface of land occupied or owned by them, the proportion is one so six.

We are not quite ready in this country to consider whether forty voters against one is not better than six dollars against one; but the unwelcome thought which slips in at this point is relieved of much of its odium when we reflect upon a vital truth—that every acre of a very small farm is worth many times as much as an equal quantity in very large farms. If the large farmer's land is worth \$20 per acre, the small farmer's acre is worth \$150 to \$200. So that, while it would seem that the so-called wealthy farmer is increasing his acres at a dangerous ratio, yet, after all, his riches do not grow in the same relative proportion.

The actual wealth of the farmers exceeds that of all other classes of workers combined. Put the railroad property of the country at \$5,000,000,000, and the capital invested in manufactures at \$3,000,000,000, and we have only \$8,000,000,000, while the farms alone are worth more than \$10,000,000,000.

The work done by farmers makes a large showing in the world's products. Last year they raised upwards of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn. Let us put it into cars and then look at the trains. Twenty cars, each carrying 400 bushels of wheat would make a fair-sized train. That would be 8,000 bushels on one train. Then, load another, and another, until the whole crop of wheat is on the rail. At 8,000 bushels to the train, it would require 12 trains and better to carry 100,000 bushels, and 120 trains and a half to carry 1,000,000 bushels. Five hundred times 120, or 60,250, is the number of trains of 20 cars each, that must be laden to carry 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, the crop raised by our farmers in one year. Now, if we will allow one-half a mile—just the distance across a quarter section of land, to every train of cars, the entire length of the procession, if all are on one track, would be upwards of 30,000 miles, equal to a line one and one-fifth times around the earth at the equator. The corn crop was about 2,000,000,000 bushels. To carry that would require more than three times as many cars—nearly four times as many as were necessary to carry the wheat. I have said nothing about oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, cotton, etc., nor of live stock or dressed meats. You may estimate for yourselves from this suggestion how many railroads would be required to handle property if that which farmers produce were quietly dropped out of existence. We see in this how intimately related are the interests of farmers and carriers.

The proportion which our farmers bear to other classes of population is growing less every year. A hundred years ago we were nearly all farmers, and now we number less than one-half. Then the farmers sent out of the country nearly all of their surplus grain and provisions, whereas they now ex-

port only about one-tenth to one-eighth. The other seven-eighths or nine-tenths finds ready and remunerative market at home. In our earlier history farmers were Jacks of all trades; they made plows, repaired wagons, shod their horses and their children, raised flax and wool, wove cloth and made up clothes. What they did not do would be hard to state. But their methods have changed. They are not mechanics now. Other people do all this handiwork, and farmers feed them. The number of persons engaged in manufactures in the United States three years ago was 2,733,895. These were workers; the number does not include wives, children or other persons dependent upon the mechanics but not helping them. The number of manufacturing establishments was 253,852, and the capital invested was \$2,790,272,606. Value of raw materials used was \$3,396,823,549, and the value of the product was \$5,369,579,191. A large part of this vast power was at work making machinery for the farmers' use; still other parts were making clothes and a thousand and one other things that country people need.

In the early times our farmers bartered property; they traded calves for sugar, hogs for tea, wheat for calico. But they sell and buy now; they are interested in prices on both debtor and creditor sides of trade, and hence they must study market reports and tariff laws.

The farmer necessarily pays a very large proportion of taxes, and this brings him into politics where it becomes necessary that he inform himself upon matters pertaining to government. This includes the whole range of educational advantages; and that thought brings me again to the central idea in my address.

The farmer is at the bottom of the social structure. He is the foundation of the business world. He is the corner stone of trade. Yet, strange as it may appear, while farmers are so important in all affairs of life, so much interested in commerce and politics, if we look among the persons who fill our public offices in general, we find not to exceed 5 per cent. of them are practical farmers. Fitness for office implies a degree of intelligence above an average; and the fact that so large a proportion of our public men are taken from other vocations, is evidence that the farmer is below an average in point of intellectual culture, or that he has too much confidence in the power of his ballot and in the honesty of his fellowmen. I do not believe, as some seem to do, that men who raise our wheat and corn and hogs are less intelligent than a majority of their fellows. Merchants, men engaged generally in commerce, managers of transportation lines, men in the professions, the higher grades of clerks and assistants; these and some others grade higher than farmers do in knowledge of affairs. It is because of this fact that their influence in elections, in legislatures and courts has the power we see it exert.

But, aside from the force of mental activity and business training, there is something in mode of life among men that educates them in different directions. While the professions, especially that of Law, are prolific in growth of men that thrive in political atmospheres, the pure air of the country home seems less to inspire ambition for leadership. Men living on farms are isolated to a great extent. They are not continually running up against their neighbors. The sunshine of the fields breeds a purer and a

higher morality than the gas-light of the streets; the song of the reaper is better than the rattle of billiard balls; and the soft tread of cattle and sheep on the pasture better aids in developing habits of economy and honor than the perpetual jar of human footsteps on a city's sidewalks. Here in these silent forces of the farm we find the great fountain which has nourished rural life ever since man was sent forth to "replenish the earth and subdue it." The smoke of furnaces and mills testifies of busy industry; the cloud which brings an April shower upon the newly sprouted corn gives health and vigor to man and beast as well as life and growth to plants. The machinery which the good Father sets in motion to carry on the work of the farm is so different from that which men in crowded places devise to help them make money, that we need not wonder why it is that in all those finer elements of character which go to make men better, they who till the soil excel all others. Their ideas of honor are more simple and neighborly; they are more confiding, more liberal, less clannish. The warmest and deepest heart-throbs of the people come from fields where the hay-makers dwell.

From causes such as these come that seeming indifference to public affairs so noticeable among the rural population. The attorney and editor chat of politics on their way to dinner, but the farmer feeds his team and plays with his children in the noon hour.

The relative number of farmers is decreasing, so that their votes do not count as many as they once did when compared with those of persons in other lines of life. But as years come and go, assessors' returns show that rural possessions are growing continually more valuable. Still, repeat, the farmer is in the back-ground so far as the governing power of this nation is concerned, and I believe we will not reach our best condition as a people until the time comes that when we would fill an important position of public trust, we will as reasonably look among farmers as among professional men for a person fit for the place.

I would not be clannish. There is a great deal of human nature in man, and, naturally, we are very much alike. The country is not all a sheep pasture nor the town a goat pen. We may find use for even a lightning rod peddler, if for nothing better than to make himself a rod to receive the electric stroke. But what I mean to say is illustrated in the statement that as a general rule, a smart, active clerk, or a fifteen-cent lawyer feels competent at any time to capture a whole schoolhouse of farmers and to instruct them how to vote. The farmer as a working force in the earth is strong; but as a governing power in the nation he is not a success. I do not want the farmer to turn politician and leave his plow to whittle his merchant's store-boxes; but I do desire to urge him to greater activity in acquiring needed information concerning public affairs. I would stimulate ambition among the country people to educate their heads as well as their hearts. Intelligence is a power that wields votes. Ease and comfort in the higher places comes from culture of the brain. The thing most needed by our farmers is better education and more of it.

In this respect there is much to encourage us. Take this meeting as an illustration. Here men from different walks in life but workers in the same great field, come together to consider how best to help where help is needed. We all have learned much at this Institute.

[But the address is too long to be given in full, and we will cut it off at this point. The speaker urged the formation of neighborhood lyceums, and referred to their advantages as educators.]

The common school, he said, needs overhauling and improving, so that it will fit boys and girls for ordinary life-pursuits. The Agricultural college was commended to farmers as their school. It is worthy of support most liberal.

Agricultural newspapers were last mentioned as educating forces, growing in value and influence.]

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 November 1 and 2—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.
 November 1 to 3—Polled cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.
 November 8—Adams Earl, Herefords, at Kansas City.
 November 14—W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.
 November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Hillsburg, Ky.
 March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
 May 27, '84—J. C. Stone, Leavenworth.
 May 28 and 29, '84—M. E. Ward & Son, Kansas City.
 May 30 '84—W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo.

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.
 February 12, 13 and 14 1884.—Woodard & Brasfield, Lexington, Ky., stallions, brood mares, jacks and Jennets. April 21st, 22, 23, 24 and 25, '84.

Hereford Cattle.

An essay read before the Farmers' Institute at Burlingame, Kas., October 18, by A. N. Miner:

I am thoroughly cognizant of the fact that it is almost impossible to pass an unbiased and impartial opinion upon two or more breeds of cattle. It is natural for us if we have but one breed, to think that particular breed is best adapted for all places and all purposes.

This, however, is impossible, for it has been conclusively proven, that in some localities one particular kind of cattle is better than any other kind; while in other places the reverse of this may be true.

It depends therefore, upon the purpose for which cattle are bred, and also upon the circumstances under which they are to be handled.

In considering this question I shall confine myself more particularly to a comparison of the Herefords and Short-horns.

Also I wish to say that nearly all of my conclusions are based upon facts which have come to my notice in handling our own herd, which is composed of thoroughbred and grade cattle of both breeds.

I prefer the Herefords for the following reasons:

First—They seem peculiarly adapted to our climate and country.

When we came to Kansas we brought a good share of the cattle which we now have from Ohio.

Three of our Herefords were purchased in Canada a year previous.

The first winter we were here, our cattle were wintered in the timber with no other shelter, and they had but little grain.

With few exceptions they were in good condition when they left Ohio.

Through the winter the Herefords about held their own in flesh, were always strong and hearty.

The Short-horns seemed dainty and continued to grow thin. Finally, becoming alarmed about some of the cows, we secured shelter and began to feed them heavier the last two months.

When they were turned on the range in the spring the Herefords were in the strongest condition and seemed to thrive and do well the entire season.

On the other hand the Short-horns were in low condition, gained slowly and did not seem to thrive as they ought. In other words, it took about one year for the latter to become acclimated, while the Herefords seemed perfectly at home and needed no acclimation.

Secondly—The Hereford's have a stronger constitution than any other beef breed.

They are very compactly built, with deep and broad chest, thick through the heart, (and here I believe is the point in which Short-horns fail more than any other), with ribs long and well sprung, thus giving ample room for the lungs. They are very active even from birth, and are good travelers, which makes them well adapted to the wild grass range.

I have often noticed in our own herd

that the Herefords were generally on the lead or the extreme outside of the herd, always seeking the richest and sweetest grass. I believe any of our neighbors, who are accustomed to seeing our herd in the summer, will substantiate that the Hereford cows which have raised calves, with one exception, are in better condition than the Short-horns or grades which have not raised calves.

While father was in Canada, four years ago, looking at the herds of Short-horns and Herefords of Mr. F. W. Stone, he saw one Hereford cow which was very thin. Upon inquiry being made of the cause of her condition, Mr. Stone said: "That cow is thirty-one years old, and I expect one more calf from her in the spring, then I shall be willing to see her die. She possesses the strongest constitution of any animal I ever saw."

Father asked him which of the two breeds he considered to be the most strongly constituted, but he said, "I have both kinds for sale and do not care to express my opinion."

The man who had charge of the cattle said that the Herefords, as a breed, had the strongest constitution. They winter easier and on less grain than the Short-horns.

Constitution, I believe, is one of the most necessary things to be kept in view in selecting a single animal or a breed of animals, for whatever purpose one expects to breed them.

Third—The Herefords are better dressing cattle than the Short-horns.

They have won the prize in this class repeatedly at fat stock shows in Chicago.

At the dressing of Short-horn and Hereford bullocks at this show in 1879, was demonstrated that the latter gave a larger proportion of hindquarter to forequarter; also a larger percentage of meat to the gross weight, and less waste offal. Not only is this a single instance of the dressing qualities of the Herefords, but the reports of each of the following shows gives about the same result. This indeed is a very important point in favor of the Herefords. I will give an extract from the Breeder's Gazette, by J. H. Sanders, upon this prize:

"We repeat," says he, "what we have always said, that the carcass prizes are among the most important. The Herefords won the honors in this class at the recent show of 1882, and the breed deserves large credit for the victory.

"Its breeders deserve credit for their faith in the breed, shown by willingness to slaughter a good number of animals."

Last, but not least, the Herefords in the show ring:

We cannot expect the reports of the various fairs held through the country to show as large a number of prizes awarded to the white-faces as to the Short-horns, because there are not nearly as many of the former in this country.

We think, however, that the Herefords make quite a respectable showing.

At the State fair held at Chicago, this season, the sweepstakes prize for best beef herd was won by the Herefords.

In Topeka, in a ring of eighteen head, made up of the representatives of the three leading beef grades, the sweepstakes for bull of any age or breed was won by a Hereford bull.

Also the prize offered for bull and five of his calves.

The winner of sweepstakes, cow any age or breed, at the Chicago fat stock show in 1878 was a Hereford.

The Marshall field prize offered at the fat stock show of 1881, was won by five Hereford steers; their average weight was 2,000 pounds. There were four three-year olds and one cow two years old.

Says the editor of the Hereford Herd Book:

"The victory of the Herefords here

was one of the greatest ever achieved for any breed."

Many more instances I could give you of prizes won by the Herefords in competition with other breeds, but time forbids.

We think that the breeders and patrons of the Hereford cattle have good reasons for preferring them to any other beef breeds, especially in this country, the great southwest, where cattle raising is only in its infancy.

Chester White Hogs.

The following is a paper read by Mr. Waltmire before the Farmer's Institute at Burlingame, October 19:

The reason why I prefer Chesters to other breeds of hogs is simply because I can make more money out of them than any breed of hogs I have tried, and have tried Berkshires, Poland Chinas and Chesters, all three in this State, and the Chesters in Illinois. I think they do as well here as in Illinois, but they need grass and shelter here as well as there. When I came to Kansas eleven years ago there were lots of so-called Chesters here. If the hog was only white it was called a full blooded Chester, whether it had any of the good qualities of the Chester or not. It is the same with Polands and Berkshires to-day. If they only have the markings of either breed they are called full blooded by most farmers. I once purchased a Berkshire pig to use on my Berkshires of one of these farmers, and got the worst lot of pigs I ever owned. If I had bought him of a reliable breeder and paid a fair price for him the case would have been different; or, at least I never have been sorry of my bargain in such a case. Poor mating and poor feeding will soon run out the good qualities of any breed, yet they may still have the name and be eligible to registry, though having lost the feeding and early maturing qualities of improved stock. Breeds, like grain, vegetables, etc., will run out in inexperienced hands. This is why we must buy our breeding animals from breeders—those who make a business of it, and study and plan the mating so as to breed for protection. A man must want to get rid of an animal very bad, indeed, when he will sell it for less than it is really worth. Speculators are apt to fatten and fix up some almost entirely worthless thing and sell it far above what it is really worth. That was the condition I found the Chesters in when I came to Kansas, and to make matters worse they were almost invariably shut up in close pens without any shelter, unless it was a little hay put on a few poles in one corner of the pen, about large enough for one hog to lie under, and if they did not lie on each other in the winter and smother to death, or did not die with the heat in summer, they were fed on the ground in mud and filth until the owners thought them fit for meat, or the crop of corn run short, when they went the way of all porkers. No wonder they complained of the white hogs being mangy. I have seen black hogs (shoats) just as mangy as I ever saw white ones, (they do not show it so plainly is the only difference) but no well kept pig will have the mange, whether white or black. About this time the Poland China hog was introduced, and as they cost considerable money in those days they were given considerable care and good quarters. With this they did better than the old stock. Then it was a struggle to see who could raise the largest hog, which gave them their boom. Those having Berkshires seeing their chance, raised the cry of black hogs for Kansas; so the Berkshires became popular again. You perhaps remember how the Berkshire and Poland men used to have it up and down and almost fight over their favor-

ite hogs at the fairs. I mean no offense, for both breeds will be represented during the Institute, and we all have a warm feeling for our favorite breeds; and I am glad that it is so, and heartily glad that I have the chance to defend my favorite breed. There are distinct breeds of domestic animals, the same as there are races of mankind. There are various ideas in regard to the origin of these breeds, some saying it is the feed that does it. To which I would inquire: Does food make the different races of mankind? Feed simply puts on flesh. I have thought that fat on an animal was like paint on a machine, it simply puts on the finishing touch. (Cattle and hogs are both machines.) A practical machinist examines to see if the material in the machine is of good quality, and so it is with a practical breeder. We may feed for meat, but must breed as well as feed for the desired characteristics. If I am correctly informed the Chesters originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1812, through the importation of a pair of fine pigs from Bedfordshire, England, by Captain James Jeffries. These were interbred with the best stock of the country, and by careful selections a perfect strain of large, easily fattened, good grazing, quiet dispositioned hogs were produced, which continued to breed with great uniformity. The description is as follows: Head short, broad between the eyes, neck short and thick, jowl large, (good indication of fattening qualities) broad back, hams deep and full, legs well set under the body, tail fine, color white. The Chesters make good pork, but not as much lean to the proportion of fat as the old fashioned Berkshires. In fact, any hog that is of a roving disposition has a larger per cent. of lean to the amount of fat than the hog that eats and then lies down. The difference is shown more clearly between a trotter and the draft horse; the former is always in trim condition, while the latter may be almost all soft fat. I was told the other day that about half the hog was rendered into grease and used for machinery purposes. If this be true then we ought to send our hogs to market fat. This idea of a "streak of lean and a streak of fat" is very seldom realized in the improved hog of to-day, so we have to govern the amount of lean to the amount of fat by killing for our meat before getting too fat. For my own meat I prefer pigs about eight months, fattened rapidly for about the last two months, then killed. During the summer my Chesters run in my pasture, where there is 100 rods of hedge that has not been touched except with a plow. Almost any kind of a fence will turn my Chesters, and they are very gentle to handle, just the kind to fatten readily. I can go into the pen and catch one without running all over the yard, and do not have to climb a fence to keep from being eaten up by the rest of the herd. My hogs nearly live on grass during the summer, and when fattening time comes they pick up rapidly, and are always healthy. I know I can make pork out of my Chesters much cheaper than any breed of hogs I ever tried, besides they are so quiet, grow rapidly and mature early. My father killed three Chesters about the year 1863 that dressed as follows: 517, 525 and 527 pounds. These hogs were only eighteen months old, and had been running with twenty-five others, and no feed except corn, clover and timothy pasture. In conclusion I will say that the Chesters are rapidly coming to the front again—there are more of them being shown at the fairs this fall than there has been since they gave way for the black hog. Even at our own State fair there were forty Chesters exhibited, represented by five breeders, even when there were no premiums offered by the society.

Correspondence.

The Tariff. Kansas Farmer: Your correspondent, David H. Mason, attempts to show the ruin which would be sure to come upon this country as the result of a tariff reduction...

Great Bend, Kas., Oct. 15, 1888. We were visited by the first frost of the season on the 13th. Winter grain never looked better than now...

Notes From Russell County.

Kansas Farmer: We have been having more rain since the 28th of September than has been known before (in the same time) since the settlement of the country...

SOLDIER, Jackson Co., Oct. 24.—We have plenty and to spare. It has been raining every few days all month; to-day it snowed all forenoon, but melted as fast as it fell...

clover, timothy and orchard grass, and it made a bountiful crop of hay, twice cut, and lots of pasturage. Fat hogs 4 cents per pound; stock hogs 5; corn 25 cents per bushel...

A GREAT SHORT-HORN SALE.

Bates & Steinmetz Sell 156 Short-horns at Higginsville, Mo., for \$30,460. Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER. One of the largest and most successful Short-horn public sales made in the West...

The best prices were for the following bulls: Prince of Athelstane 13th, a cruickshunk, property of Mr. Steinmetz, sold to J. H. Turner, Glasgow, Mo., for \$655...

Col. Muir, of Chicago, did the selling with the following aggregate results: For Samuel Steinmetz—18 females, \$3,805, average \$211; 5 bulls \$1,335, average \$267...

The gratifying results of this great sale can be attributed to the popularity and reliability of Theo. Bates, one of the veteran Short-horn breeders of Missouri.

A Rare Opportunity for Business.

Mr. L. M. Crawford, proprietor and manager of Crawford's opera house, this city, and also lessee and manager Price's new opera house, Atchison, Kas., has lately come in possession of the Myer's Bro.'s restaurant located in his opera house building.

Mr. Culbertson of Chicago has bought at an English sale a Hereford bull, paying \$4000 for him. This is the highest price paid for any animal of this breed.

Phenol Sodique, for all fresh cuts or wounds in either men or animals, as a dressing, is excellent, while for sores of any kind on horses, its healing qualities cannot be too highly recommended.

The newest habit bodices are pointed in front and have coat tails behind finished with buttons. These are made of cashmere and are worn with a gathered waistcoat of checked silk.

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY.

Upon a Subject of Vital Interest, Effecting the Welfare of All.

The following remarkable letter from one of the leading and best known scientific writers of the present day is specially significant, and should be of unusual value to all readers who desire to keep pace with the march of modern discoveries and events:

"A general demand for reformation is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the nineteenth century. The common people, as well as the more enlightened and refined, cry out with no uncertain voice to be emancipated from the slavery of conservatism and superstition which has held the masses in gross ignorance during a large portion of the world's history...

"I am well aware of the censure that will be meted out to me for writing this letter, but I feel that I cannot be true to my honest convictions unless I extend a helping hand and endorse all that I know to be good.

"It is now over two years since my attention was first called to the use of a most wonderful preparation in the treatment of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Patients had frequently asked me about the remedy and I had heard of remarkable cures effected by it...

"After this I prescribed this medicine in full doses in both acute and chronic nephritis (Bright's disease) and with the most satisfactory results. My observations were neither small in number nor hastily made. They extended over several months and embraced a large number of cases which have proved so satisfactory to my mind...

heal the inflamed membranes; to wash out the epithelial debris which blocks up the tubuli uriniferi, and to prevent a destructive metamorphosis of tissue."

"Belonging as I do to a branch of the profession that believes that no one school of medicine knows all the truth regarding the treatment of disease, and being independent enough to select any remedy that will relieve my patients, without reference to the source from whence it comes, I am glad to acknowledge and commend the merits of this remedy thus frankly."

Respectfully yours, R. A. GUNN, M. D., Dean and Professor of Surgery, United States Medical College of New York; editor of Medical Tribune; author of Gunn's New and Improved Hand-Book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine, etc., etc.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE



From the Oakland Stock Farm Herd. W. S. White, Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kansas, will sell at his stable, near Sabetha, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1888, 65 Well-bred and useful Short-horns...

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, November 1, 1888.

The subscribers will offer for sale at Kansas City, on the above date—the first day of the Fat-Stock Show—about 60 head of well-bred Short-horn Cattle, mostly females. Mr. T. W. Ragsdale, of Paris, Mo., will sell a draft of 25 head from his Oakland Herd...

Catalogues ready about Oct. 5. Apply to T. W. RAGSDALE, Paris, Mo., or J. C. GARLAND, Leavenworth, Mo.

FINE STOCK RANCHE FOR SALE.

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

Short-Horn Cattle, CLYDESDALE AND KENTUCKY MARES.

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

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

F. E. SAGE, LARNED, KANSAS

Black Walnuts and Peach Seed.

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A Retired Turfite.

"Yes," said Mr. James A. Murphy, of the Northwestern Grain Exchange, in conversation with a Tribune man yesterday, "I am out of the race-horse business for good. I had a brief, but reasonably expensive career, considering that no horse of mine ever got to face the starter, and I am perfectly satisfied to let the matter drop. It is strange, though," continued Mr. Murphy, gazing reflectively up at the sky, as if he was momentarily anticipating some valuable intelligence from the azure vault of heaven—"the amount of worry and sweating that a couple of skeletonic horses with sawed-off tails can give a man."

The reporter silently admitted the truth of this proposition.

"I got those two colts," resumed Mr. Murphy, "from a friend of mine down in Indiana who raised them. I had always been rather skittish about dealing in horse-flesh, because when I was quite a boy, down in York State, I traveled around for a couple of seasons with a trotter"—and at this point Mr. Murphy shook his head in a reflective and significant manner, leaving his auditor to infer that the English language was not rich enough to express the opulence of villainy connected with horse-trotting—"and that settled it with me. Runners I didn't know so much about, and so, when my Indiana friend said that he had a couple of young flyers whose racing qualities he would donate to me if I would have them properly developed, it seemed like a pretty good scheme. I laid awake the best part of three or four nights thinking how my blood would course swiftly through my veins, and how my heart would beat fast, when these colts came tearing down the homestretch at Louisville or Chicago, winning the Cup or the Derby, or some other classic event. So I told my friend I would take the colts."

"Then we started for a lawyer's office; his name was Jenks, and I noticed that he looked at me pretty closely when told that I was going into the running-horse business and wanted a contract relative to a couple of unfinished Foxhalls drawn up. I found out afterwards that Mr. Jenks once purchased a trotter, and also that he knew about the pair of gray geldings that his friend A. S. Trude bought from a simple blue-eyed country boy for a family team, and that didn't leave enough of Mr. Trude's buggy in sight to pick your teeth with. But we finally got the documents prepared and signed, and I took my copy of them home. It read beautifully, telling all about 'the said party of the first part,' and the 'certain hereinafter described bay filly, whose racing qualities the said party of the first part does herewith convey to the said party of the second part, his heirs, assigns, and executors forever,' and all such stuff as that. And then it gave the pedigree of those horses. All their ancestors, clear back to the bay stallion and the chestnut mare that Noah took aboard the ark, were given, and when I had perused this genealogical chart a few times, and noticed how the blood of all the Derby winners seemed to concentrate and flow in one mighty stream right into those colts of mine, I began to feel sorry for the Lorillards and Dwyers and the rest of the boys down East that had put their money into vast racing establishments, only to find that there was no chance for them to win a race when my colts appeared. It beats h-ll, though, how a man can be fooled"—and again Mr. Murphy contemplated the sky.

"Did you have the colts trained?"

"Oh, yes. I told the man to send them to Louisville. That cost me \$75. I hadn't seen them yet, but I knew there

was no use doing things half-way with priceless steeds in whose veins flowed the blood of Diomed, Sir Archy, Phaeton, Lexington, and a lot more of those ducks, so I gave orders to take them to Louisville in style—hire a section in a sleeping car for each colt if necessary. I had them consigned to a trainer that a friend of mine recommended, and I was anxious to hear that they had ar-r-ixed safely. Pretty soon a letter came, saying that the colts had arrived. The letter also said that I had better buy some clothes for them—blankets, etc. I rushed over to State street, spent \$50 for blankets, and sent them to Louisville by express. The idea of those gems of the equine race standing in the stable without any blankets fairly made me shudder.

"Well, the blankets arrived, and the work of training began. I received favorable reports every month, also a bill for training and feed. I noticed that the colts were eating well, but a friend of mine up here said that was a good sign, so I wrote the trainer that in case they needed more oats to open a fresh bag. Along about the middle of May my partner, Dave Pulsifer, told me I ought to go to Louisville and see how the colts were getting along. 'We can go down some Saturday night,' he said, 'and see the colts work Sunday morning.' So we went. Just before we reached Louisville Sunday morning, it began to rain, and the longer we staid the harder the water came down. Of course the track was too heavy to work the colts, but when I got a look at them I was glad of that."

"Fine-looking animals, I suppose?"

"Not exactly," replied Mr. Murphy. "Not precisely what you would call fleet-footed steeds of the desert, or anything like that. One was about three feet high, a little taller than a goat, and the other had a coat of hair like the sacred yak in Barnum's circus that kicked the lemonade boy over into the elephant ring last summer. That was funny. I was sitting on one of the top seats, and had just said to the man alongside of me that if the boy didn't quit fooling—"

"But about the colts?" suggested the reporter.

"Oh, yes, the colts. Well, as I said, one of them was three feet high, and the other had hair like a yak. When they were led out I grabbed hold of the fence and managed to conceal my emotions. I asked the trainer how they were getting along. He said they were doing well. I felt like asking him to let me see some of his horses that were not thriving, but didn't. Subsequently I learned that there had been a standing offer of \$5 for any rider who could stay on the three-foot filly's back two consecutive minutes, and that the trainer still had the original bill in his possession."

"Did the colts continue to do well?"

"I guess so. Anyhow I kept them going until July, and then the trainer told me that 'one of them could go three-eighths of a mile pretty well.' As there are not over ten races of that length given every year, and those exclusively for two-year-olds, I did not see, my swift-winged coursers being three years old, how this information was to benefit me. So I threw the stable out of training, sent the descendants of Diomed back to Indiana, and figured up what my four months of anxiety had cost me."

"What was the amount?"

"Five hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents," replied Mr. Murphy—"and the Lorillards and Dwyers are still in the ring."—Chicago Tribune.

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A great deal of rain has fallen in Kansas within the three weeks last past.

Only two more months of 1883, and we want to double our subscription list if possible by the first day of January, 1884.

The KANSAS FARMER is a Kansas paper, published in the interest of farmers and stockmen of this State, and not of some other State.

To one that has never given the subject any thought, it will be news to learn that in most cases of disease similar causes produce similar effects in both humans and animals.

Those persons who think one dollar and fifty cents is too much for this paper one year, may have it for nothing if they will get up clubs for us; or, they may have it for \$1.15 by uniting with fifteen other persons.

This paper does not offer premiums to subscribers. The KANSAS FARMER is sent out among the people on its own merits. We do not ask any more for the paper than it is worth, and we do not deal in anything else.

There are a great many remarkably good men in Kansas at this time; and, strange to say, there is an equal number of very bad ones, if we may judge from what we see in the newspapers. The election will even things up.

The freezing of meat and its transportation over long distances in that condition, will be the means of cheapening the article to the distant consumer, without lessening the profits to the distant producer. Saving in carriage alone will make the difference.

We see in a consular report, dated Rome, July 31, 1883, just published by authority of the State Department, that at three different trials in Italy on June 26, July 6, and July 14, the McCormick reaper and binder was declared the best machine exhibited, and the Italian government purchased two of them.

We are of opinion that Kansas farmers who carefully crib their corn, and save it four or five months, will be well paid for their trouble. The corn crop of the country is not generally good, nor is that of wheat. Kansas stands in the front rank in both grains this year—leading all in the yield of corn per acre.

The Government's Indian Policy.

There is still a good deal of feeling on the matter of our government's treatment of the Indians. The disposition toward sentiment on the part of Eastern people comes of sympathy inherited from persons who have lived their lives since King Philip and his braves were prominent men in public affairs. And then, our Eastern neighbors do not seem to relish our brusque way of doing things out West. There never was much sentimentalism among pioneers on the Indian question. Actual and present contact, face-to-face relations with the Indian, relieves his character of much that was romantic. Indeed, after taking away from him all that is purely romantic, there is little left except a filthy, beastly savage. Great-grandchildren of us now living will look back upon the Indian character as one of much interest, just as present Down-easters do; but there is too much real, practical, rough-and-tumble in the case to allow any room for poetry when the Indian is really present.

But aside from all private opinions and interests on this perplexing subject, the government has pursued a conservative policy based upon the theory of doing as nearly right as possible, and doing nothing wrong, taking existing facts as reasons for action. In all our relations with them, Indians have been regarded as men; and while to admit that they were foreigners would complicate matters beyond toleration, yet their tribal character has never been disputed, nor has it been denied them. Treaties have been made with them a thousand times; but it was always on the principle of a "wheel within a wheel." There has been a vein of honor running through all these treaties from the beginning. That traders and contractors have fattened on Indian contracts no one will deny; but the government's policy has been in the line of justice and kindness.

It would be strange if no new and better ideas should develop in a matter of so much importance. President Grant believed that these wild people could be handled better by persons who have thought and acted upon the weaknesses of human nature than by men bent on making money out of every transaction in life. He put the Indians in charge of religious men; men whose training would specially fit them for knocking off the rough corners of Indian character. So wise was that policy, so good, in the main, have been its results, that to-day, much faster than most people know, pure-bred Indians are learning to read English and to live like civilized men. Something more than one thousand wild Indian children are now attending schools established by the government, about one-half them in different States—far away from the reservations where the pupils' tribes belong.

Indian Commissioner Price has prepared his report for Congress. He says: "A decided advance has been made in improvement among Indian tribes, particularly in the matter of Indian school education. Some tribes have been persuaded to send children to school that heretofore resisted all efforts. One question may now be considered settled beyond controversy, and that is, the Indian must be taught to work for his own support and speak the English language, or give place to a people who do."

The Commissioner recommends additional legislation to make this civilizing process still more effective, to punish frauds, prohibiting the selling, trading or giving arms and liquors to Indians, to individualize Indians as fast as possible, bringing them under the laws like other people, and granting juris-

diction of States and Territories over reservations within their boundaries.

This policy is in harmony with the best sentiment of the times. There is nothing in the past policy of the government to interfere with a broad and generous development of this beneficent proceeding. Nothing but rashness on the part of citizens will ever make any extremes necessary on the part of the government. In a few years the Indian problem will be finally and satisfactorily solved. Some more of them must be killed; some more white men, women and children must be butchered; some more money must be stolen; but year by year as they pass will show less of the Indian and more of the people. And when the end comes, no one need blush because our government has not tried to deal justly and love mercy with these wretchedly degraded and ignorant people.

Mr. E. M. Cowgill, editor of the Sterling (Kas.) Gazette, dropped into the FARMER office a few minutes last Saturday. He says that the sugar works at Sterling have been working up cane that was frosted, producing as good sugar as from any other. He had with him a sample of the sugar made from this frosted cane, and it looked brighter, lighter-colored and better granulated than any Kansas sugar we have seen this year. He further states that Kansas cane yields 15 pounds more sugar to a ton than Illinois cane does. Messrs. Webber and Scoville, who have charge of the Sterling works, worked Illinois cane last year and this at Champaign, and they know what they are talking about. They like Kansas cane best. They are shipping sugar and sirup both east and west—going west as far as Denver.

Here is an interesting item found in New York Times: "About this time last year I planted a few hills of sweet corn in the garden, giving them no protection, but leaving the ground fully exposed. It was the corn from a small nubbin which had dropped in gathering the stalks and which had laid two months on the ground. In the spring the seed sprouted and grew to maturity. It is reported that a farmer has planted field corn in the same way with complete success. If this method can be made always successful it would be 'a great boon.' Perhaps it might be worth while to try a few hills or rows and see how it would turn out."

The Manchester (England) Guardian, referring to a cargo of frozen meat brought to that port, says:—The sheep were killed about seven months ago on South American fields, and come to market now in fresh, wholesome condition, with frost glistening on their sides. The Paraguay, a sailing vessel, by which 17,165 carcasses were brought to this country, had just arrived in the Thames, and the mutton now in Manchester was transferred on Thursday to a refrigerator car, which was run alongside the dock.

The World's Exposition and Cotton Centennial, at New Orleans, La., under joint auspices of the United States of America, the National Cotton Planters' association and the city of New Orleans, will be opened on the first Monday in December, 1884, and close not later than May 31, 1885. Kansas ought to be represented there, but no provision has been made for it. Private persons must combine, or the railway companies must undertake the work.

Weather the past four weeks has not been good for potatoes. If any one has not yet raised his potatoes, don't neglect it a day longer if the ground is dry enough to work.

Several communications on important subjects are on file in this office. They will be examined in due time.

Test Club Fair.

Our readers have had several interesting letters from James M. Vanatta, corresponding secretary of the Farmers' Experiment and Test club, of Norton township, Jefferson county. That club is a good thing and the excellence of its work is shown in the holding of one of the best fairs we have seen reported this year, except, of course, the great fairs where many thousands of dollars have been invested.

The Test club has leased a piece of ground for five years, and on that this first fair was held, and it will be used for that purpose so long as the lease holds. Mr. Vanatta has done the club and himself both much credit in the careful and minute report he has written of it. We are sorry that it is not convenient for us to publish it in full. We have not published a detailed report of any fair this year—not even of the State fair at Topeka. We sometimes have brief and general reports of half a dozen fairs in a week. We could not go into details, for we have not room, and then our readers generally do not desire them.

Mr. Irwin, of Oskaloosa, who had charge of Jefferson county's premium display at the State fair, Bismarck and Kansas City, exhibited at the club fair, not in competition, but to encourage the laudable enterprise, and the club feels very grateful to him for his generosity and public spirit.

Mr. Vanatta's report says: "The horse department had in all forty entries; in cattle several fine animals in full pedigree were shown, there being six entries; swine, seventeen entries, consisting of four breeds—Victoria, imported from Indiana, Chester Whites, Poland China and Jersey Red, all owned in the club; sheep, but one entry; poultry, eight entries; field products, fifty-eight entries; farm machinery, one drill, and Mr. Pottorf, of Oskaloosa, put up and exhibited one of the best wind mills in the country, the Enterprise. Entries made inside the building, comprising the horticultural, floral, culinary and fancy work, numbered fifty-five, making in all upwards of 180 entries. The first day the weather being so unfavorable the fair was continued until the third day; some of the exhibits being removed (especially in the stock department) before the awards were made. The third day enough entries were made to swell the number to 250."

We see by the report that a number of premiums were awarded to ladies for canned and preserved fruits, jellies, butter, cake, etc. In the list of these premiums we see the names of Mrs. Vanatta, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Weider, Mrs. Stivers, Mrs. D., and Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Reasoner, Mrs. Chain, Misses Della Vanatta, Cora Vanatta, Mary Barnes, Grace Moxley, Mary Rogers.

Oberokee County Fair.

From Wm. Marshall, of Cherokee county, we learn that the fair held at Columbus, in that county, was successful, both as to property exhibited and money received. The agricultural display was good, and all the popular breeds of stock were well represented by pure bred animals and grades.

The weather, in the beginning, was not favorable, but the end was all that could have been desired.

The Kansas State Grange.

The next annual meeting of the Kansas Grange, P. of H., will be held at Manhattan, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., December 11, 1883.

By order of Executive Committee.
W. H. JONES, Chairman.

Market for Kansas-made Syrups.

Some people will be disappointed in this matter. We have information of one case where a farmer planted twenty acres of cane last spring, bought a crusher and pan, and now, after making up part of his juice into syrup, and failing to find ready market for it, is discouraged and proposes to shock the rest of his cane and use it or sell it for stock feed.

Markets for Kansas-made syrup, beyond that afforded by neighbors and neighboring villages, must be established just like markets for other syrups are. And there can never be anything more than a local market with varying prices, for syrups made by farmers on a small scale. The reason of this is, that anything, to have a market value, must be susceptible of grading. It must be of uniform character if there is but one grade; and if there are more than one grade they must be uniform, so that when the article is offered in the general market, as soon as its grade is known the price will be determined. Wheat grades No. 4, No. 3, No. 2, No. 1. Any one of these grades may be, and generally is, sold and bought on grade alone, when not a kernel of grain is in sight. Dealers in wheat understand this, and so do farmers.

Before Kansas syrups become rated and quoted in the general market, they must be made of uniform quality, and then the prices will be graded according to quality as compared with other standard varieties; and before uniformity can be attained the syrups must be made according to certain like methods. This can be done only in establishments operating upon accepted chemical principles. Farmer A may work up an acre or two of cane, and have a barrel of syrup to sell. Farmer B may do likewise, and so may C, and D, and E, and all on adjoining farms, if you please; but no two samples of these different makes will be alike in sweetness, in purity, or in color. Of course there could be no grading of such syrup unless by mere accident some of it happened to be like graded syrup. Not all being made according to any particular method, the product would vary to correspond with modes adopted. What such syrup will sell for will depend more upon the taste of the purchaser than upon any market regulation. It will be purchased, usually, for personal use by the buyer, and the price he is willing to pay is based upon his judgment of the quality, and he will not purchase it at all until he has seen and tasted it.

It is wise, therefore, for persons who are not well situated for making uniform grades of sirup, to make no more than they can see market for among their neighbors and in the nearest towns. On good soil and with reasonable care, there need be no failure to make a good, sweet, light colored, pleasant tasted sirup out of sorghum cane with ordinary and cheap machinery; but it will not conform to any standard, because standard grades are not made in that way.

Sugar making in Kansas is now an established fact. There is no longer any uncertainty about it. Sugar is made in every effort to do so by those who understand the work. At Sterling and Hutchinson sugar is being made in large quantities up to the full capacity of the machinery. There has not been a single failure at either place since the work started. Certain methods are followed, and they give uniform results. Sugar is all alike, and sirup is uniform. This establishes grades; and when it is put upon the general market in quantities sufficient to become of extended use, these grades will become generally known, and prices paid for them will be regulated according to the general esti-

mate of their worth as compared with formerly established grades of marketable syrups. It is the grades so established that form the market basis. All other varieties of sorghum syrup, except as above stated, must conform to these. This will bear hard on small makers in two ways; it will largely crowd them out of the general market because of cheapness and better quality of the factory sirup, and it will, also, decrease the price in neighborhood trade. But this inevitable effect will not do any harm in the long run. It will raise the standard of syrups, and hence consumers will have a better article; and it will stimulate the building and operating of large factories; it will invite small farmers to study and learn the art of making standard sirup; and it will totally wipe out the making of that black, pungent stuff which has given sorghum sirup all of its bad record.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that a good sirup cannot be made on the farm, nor that, when so made, it will not find a market. We mean simply that, now since sugar and sirup making in Kansas has become a fixed industry, the factories will make the best article and the most of it; they will make it of uniform grades, thus establishing market varieties, and from that follow market prices. The factories now have the lead, and their product will establish the market prices.

The Fat Stock Show.

To-morrow begins the Fat Stock Show at Kansas City. Every person, and especially every farmer, is interested in that show. What is the best meat breed of cattle, sheep and hogs is a question that we all desire to have answered, and nothing will aid us in the matter so much as these Fat Stock Shows.

The show begins to-morrow, November 1, and will continue until the 8th. We hope every one of our readers that can will attend and study the different animals and breeds presented.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Ottawa, Franklin county, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1888, in response to an invitation of the Franklin County Horticultural society. The members of that society have proffered free entertainment and the hospitality of their homes to all persons from abroad who are interested in the society's work.

Information on matters pertaining to farming and stock-raising contained in this number of the FARMER are worth more to many readers than the cost of the paper for a whole year. And the same thing may truly be said about every one of the fifty-two numbers in a year. But one dollar and fifty cents pays for the year; and the price is still less when subscribers join in clubs.

Professor Popenoe.

We regret very much that in our report of the Burlingame Farmers' Institute, Prof. Popenoe's name is not mentioned in connection with his address on Botany on the College Farm. The omission was purely accidental, and we regret it all the more because the address was so good.

The Wool Market.

There is a steadiness in the wool market that is assuring, though prices are lower than many holders like. Medium grades are in best demand; purchases conform to present wants, and there is nothing to indicate better prices in future.

The FARMER of last week contained several essays read before the Burlingame Institute, and this week others of equal value are presented.

Gossip About Stock.

Messrs. Lock & Snyder advertise pure bred Poland China swine. Look up their card, and write them if you are interested in what they have to sell.

J. V. Randolph, Emporia, Kas., proposes to keep up with the procession. He has as good Poland Chinas and Berkshires as anybody, and wants the world to know it.

Wm. Booth, Breeder, Leavenworth, Kas., has lately received a pure Small Yorkshire boar from T. R. Benton, Utica, N. Y., and will have two sows of same breed next month.

The annual meeting of the National Norman Horse Association will be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, Thursday evening, Nov. 15, 1888, at 7 o'clock prompt—banquet at 9 o'clock.

The Galbrath Bros., noted breeders of Clydesdale horses, will sell a lot of pure bred animals at Chicago during the time of the Fat Stock show there. The particular day will be announced later.

G. L. Chrisman, Independence, Mo., made a closing out public sale of saddle horses last Friday with the following result: 12 fillies average \$112.75; 5 mares averaged \$140; four geldings averaged \$100.00; four stallions averaged \$466.25.

There were 21 Jerseys entered at the Parsons, Labette county, fair. A friend writes a note about the premiums, but we do not understand it, and will not publish it lest we make a mistake. Lady Oxford, 4860, took sweepstakes on best cow of any age or breed.

Day Dream, a four-year-old mare, the property of J. C. McFerran & Co., Louisville, Ky., is the fastest trotter of her age on record. She has trotted four races this season, two at Louisville which she won in straight heats; at Chicago she won the stakes for 4-year-olds in straight heats, then went to Lexington and trotted in the 2:28 class against aged horses. The following is the summary as given by the New York Spirit of the Times: 2:21 1/2, 2:20, 2:19 1/2, 2:20 1/2, 2:21 1/4, 2:21 1/4, 2:25. Day Dream won the last three heats and the race.

Among outside attractions at Kansas City during the Fat Stock show will be the stock sales which are advertised for every day beginning to-morrow, Nov. 1, and ending on the 8th. M. H. Goehrane, of Canada, will sell imported Galloways Saturday next, the 3d; Leonard Bros., Mt. Leonard, Mo., will sell pure bred Galloways on the 3d and 5th; Messrs. Estell & Elliott, Howard county, Mo., will sell Aberdeen-Angus on the 5th; A. B. Matthews will sell imported Galloways on the 2d and 6th; Gudgell & Simpson will sell imported Aberdeen-Angus on the 6th; Geary Bros. will sell Aberdeens on the 7th; Adams Earle will sell some of the purest and best Herefords in the country on the last day of the show—the 8th.

J. S. Weber, Marion, Kas., has Angora goats for sale.

Business Matters.

Reports are gratifying. Failures in business have fallen off as compared with previous weeks for some considerable time past, and exchanges in twenty-six of the large cities show about 6 per cent. increase over those of the corresponding week last year.

This is a healthy progress. Reports, some months past, have not been so encouraging as to set the people to throwing up their hats. Indeed, many prudent persons indulged in misgiving as the future. But the sky is clearer now. Markets generally are good and trade is brisk. The outlook for the farmer is better than that of manufacturers. The tendency of grain and provisions is upward. Wheat and corn are moving ahead, and live stock is active with signs of improvement. Holders of grain and stock are confident.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 29, 1888.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:
CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 5,007. The offerings to-day were quite large and the market was weak and slow except for really good. Feeders and stockers were only in moderate inquiry. Sales ranged from 3 3/4 to 4 1/2.
HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,367 head. The

market to-day was firmer and values a shade higher than Saturday. Sales ranged at 4 25 to 4 55; bulk at 4 33.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
HOGS Receipts 1,800, shipments 3,000. Market firmer and 5a10c higher, with trade brisk. Packing 4 10a4 45; heavy 4 00a4 95; light 4 40a4 90; skips 2 75a3 75. Market closed tame, not all sold.
CATTLE Receipts 80,000, shipments 2,300. Exports scarce and firm at 660a7 00; good to choice shipping 5 50a6 35; common to medium 4 25 a5 30; rangers fair supply at 3 50a4 25; Montana 4 30a4 50; Wyoming natives 4 25.
SHEEP Receipts 30,000, shipments 270. Market slow and 10a2c lower. Inferior to fair 2 25a 3 30; good 4 00; choice 4 25.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 14,700. Market weak; offerings mainly medium to prime native steers and Colorado stockers which sold fairly at 4 20a 5 00; natives dull and 20c lower, 4 60a6 00; tops 6 70a6 75.
SHEEP Receipts 48,000. Sheep dull at 3 75a 5 00; lambs steady at 5 00a6 00.
HOGS Receipts 17,000. Market dull and weak at 4 65a5 10.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,500, shipments none. Market active, firm, better shipping demand. Exports 5 90a6 25; good to choice shipping 5 80a5 85; common to fair 4 25a5 25; Texas 3 50a4 25; Indians 3 50a4 40.
SHEEP Receipts 370, shipments 200. Good grades wanted; common to medium 2 50a3 25; fair to good 3 40a3 75; prime 3 80a4 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:
WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 7,928 bus; withdrawn 15,308; in store 451,675. There was a marked improvement in the tenor of the market to-day. The strengthening of the market encouraged buyers and at the same time was sufficient to satisfy sellers. November, December and January No. 2 sold 1/4c higher and the year 1/4c. Sales at 8 1/4c Nov for No. 2 red winter. May 94c bid 96c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 3,512 bus; withdrawn 4,878 bus; in store 37,914. Cash and the current month were quiet and weak; cash sold in special elevator at Saturday's bids. The feeling was stronger and demand better on the futures. Nov. sold 1/4c higher, the year 1c over Saturday's bids and May 1/4c higher. Prices ranged 35a43c.

OATS No 2 cash 23c bid, 24c asked.
RYE No 2 cash 42c bid, 43 1/2c asked. October 42 1/2c bid, 42 1/2c asked. November 42c bid, no offerings.

BUTTER The market rules unchanged in prices, and is quiet on everything but choice grades which are in good demand.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 28a30
Creamery, choice..... 25a26
Creamery, old..... 15a22
Choice dairy..... 22a24
Fair to good dairy..... 17a18
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 17a18
Medium to good..... 12a14

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern: full cream:
Young America 13 1/2a14c per lb; full cream flats 12a12 1/2c; do Cheddar, 11 1/2a12c. Part skim:
Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a11c; cheddar 10a10 1/2c. Skims; Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; cheddar 8a8 1/2c.

EGGS We quote steady at 22c.
APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted, at 2 50a2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 25. Home-grown common 40a60c per bus; choice to fancy 65a75c per bus.
CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure 1 50a1 60 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 70a1 23 per bus.
HAY Receipts 5 cars. We quote: fancy baled 9 00; choice do. 8 00a8 50; common 6 00a7 00.

Chicago.

WHEAT Demand active and unsettled, opened weak and lower, closed a shade higher at 93a93 1/2c October; 93 1/2a93 3/4c November; 95 3/4a95 1/2c December; 96 1/2a96 1/4c January; 1 03 1/2a1 05 1/2c May.
CORN Demand active and unsettled at 46 1/2c cash; 46 1/2c October; 47 1/2c November; 46 1/2a46 1/2c December; 46 1/2a46 1/2c for the year.

OATS Firm and steady 28a28 1/2c cash.
RYE Firm at 55 1/2c.
BARLEY Easter at 60 1/2c.
FLAX SEED Firm at 1 87.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Active and higher. No. 2 red, 1 00a 1 00 1/2c cash; 1 01 1/2c November; 1 03 1/2c December; 1 01 the year.
CORN Higher and slow at 43 1/2a44c cash.
OATS Higher at 27a27 1/2c cash.
RYE Dull at 50 1/2c.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 51,000 bushels, exports 119,000 bus. No. 3 red 1 0 1/2a1 01; No. 2 red 1 0a1 14. November sales 712,000 bushels at 1 08 1/2a1 09; December sales 2,6 2,000 bus at 1 10 1/2a1 11 1/2; January sales 5,886,000 bus at 1 12 1/2a1 13 1/2.
CORN Receipts 180,000 bushels, exports 148,000. No. 2 56 1/2a57c elevator; No. 3 October 56 1/2a57c; November 55 1/2a57 1/2c; December 58a58 1/2c.

Horticulture.

Culture of the Apple Tree.

Extracts from an essay read by H. L. Ferris before the Farmer's Institute at Burlingame, Kas., October 18, 1883:

The apple, like anything else that grows which is left to the care of man, may be improved by cultivation or degenerated by neglect. The trees may be made large or small, late or early; the fruit may be made large and well flavored, or small and acid; the life of the tree may be made long or short—all in the hands of the grower. Location is the first thing to be considered in planting an orchard in Kansas. White every farmer ought to have one hundred apple trees near his home it would not be considered advisable for one to engage in apple raising near the bottom of a steep southwest slope. There are several reasons why this location should be avoided, the most important being that the warm sun in February and March in the afternoon heats the tree and the ground beyond what the advancement of the season will warrant, while the following night may be very cold. But if they have a north or east exposure they will be kept back until the proper time for the buds to start. Low, dead, level land should be avoided, as it gives no avenue for water or air drainage. If the cold damp air of a still night in summer is not drained off by a slope or ravine it is said that the trees will be more liable to blight and the fruit to scab. The soil appears to be good enough anywhere in Kansas to grow the Ben Davis apple. A porous subsoil is said to be the best on which to plant an orchard, but no one need hesitate about planting an orchard, if they have one foot of good corn soil on their hard pan. It is not advisable to plant on second sod, but if there is a hurry for an orchard—time and labor no object—it may be done. The ground should be plowed deep and the trees planted no deeper than the ground is plowed, and sometimes not as deep. If the shape of the roots require more earth put it on, mound it; put on all the dirt you think necessary, then throw on a few more shovelful to make it sure. The ground will settle; rains will wash it away; it is good to keep the tree from being blown over, roots loosening, etc. Plant deep, but let your deep planting be above ground. Six inches below the surface is deep enough to plant a two-year old tree. If it is desired to plant a tree on a hard-pan spot place the tree on the surface and carry dirt to it. If a tree is planted in a hard-pan subsoil below the plowing in November it will die of a cold before spring—caused by having wet feet. The trees should not be leaned in any direction when planting, but every spring thereafter incline every tree a little to the southwest, and mound on the north to keep them there. If a tree is planted inclined much to the south most of the shoots will start from the north and grow off in that direction, making a very ill-shaped tree. If your orchard is much exposed to wind, plant thirty feet apart, with peach between one way. Some plant Missouri Pippins in place of peach, but they must be cut out as soon as they shade the ground or crowd the permanent trees; and the permanent trees will need to be thinned in twenty-five or thirty years if they have been properly pruned and cultivated. Plant also four or five rows of cottonwoods on the south and west of the orchard to protect from the sun and wind. If it is desired to have the trees in straight rows plant by stakes rather than by trees or furrows. Trees planted at the age of one or two years will be as large at the age of ten or twelve years as those planted at any other age—more likely to live, less troubled with flathead

borers and sun-scald, make better shaped trees if properly pruned, and live longer than those transplanted at any other age.

The greatest enemy to a young orchard is rabbits. Killing them off is impossible; binding with hay, corn-stalks or paper is expensive and dangerous to the tree, as it ought not to be left on and it is difficult to tell just when to take off, as the bark may be injured by the sun or freezing, and they may be taken off by wind or accident and the tree killed. Paint and coal tar are objected to on account of their stopping the pores and thickening the bark. Therefore we conclude that beef liver is the most practical protection. Twelve hundred trees can be protected in one day with three pounds of liver—applied in November generally answers for the year. In six years experience I have repeated once—this was after a hard rain with hail.

The Busy Bee.

Plants for Honey-Making.

Mr. S. B. Kokanour, in the Kansas Bee-Keeper, is of opinion that there is no question of more vital importance to the bee-keepers of Kansas than that of the honey supply. There are many plants growing spontaneously over the country which in their season produce a large amount of nectar. They are, however, only partial supply. We must plant to supply a flower when these fail. The early season will be well supplied by the fruit bloom, the late by heartsease and other fall-blooming plants. The time between them must be bridged over by artificial planting. Dandelion blooms early and continues for a month or two, but there is no other use for this plant except that it might be used to keep down useless weeds in fence corners and along roadsides. White clover and many other perennials could, however, be used for this purpose. These places should be stocked with honey-producing plants. Where a low-growing plant is desired to fill in out-of-the-way places, white clover would, I think, be the most desirable plant to use, if it proves able to withstand our drouths. Where tall-growing plants are advisable, catnip, mother-wort, and other large-growing plants would do well. For a coarse forage or pasture and hay plant, as well as bee pasture, alfalfa is the most promising plant I know of. The State Agricultural college farmers mowed four crops of this plant for hay this summer off one patch. It is however hard to make into good hay in wet weather. Try some next season. Help to extend experiments in this direction, brother bee-keepers.

I am puzzled with the result of my experiment with the Simpson's honey-plant. I have a few plants in bloom near my bee stands. I can see the nectar in the flower and squeeze it out in great, sweet, honey-tasting drops, but I have never been able to see a bee work on it, while they will suck away at a few nearly dried up catnip and mignonne flowers at the foot of these plants, within two feet of them. Why do they not work on the "Simpson?" The bees were very busy on catnip and mother-wort this summer. These plants when once established will take care of themselves for years, as they are hardy, drouth-proof perennial plants, and are worthy of extensive planting. I shall continue my experiments with the honey-plant as well as with others. Manhattan, Kas.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, etc. mite, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," etc.

School Teachers.

Mr. H. L. FOPPER principal of the High School at P. Quonock, Conn., says in relation to a matter which has given him much anxiety and pain: "My wife and I have both used Hunt's Remedy, and find it really a superior article. A year or so ago my kidneys became weak and sluggish, owing to a severe strain, and finding relief in Hunt's Remedy I continued its use until I had used four bottles when I became well. Since my cure I have suggested its use to a great number of people, who I know have been benefited by using it." And to substantiate this statement, Mr. H. S. Clark, assistant superintendent of the High School, says: "I can certify to the value of Hunt's Remedy, having received great benefit from its use. My troubles commenced twelve years ago, when my kidneys became afflicted with inflammation of the passages, but the timely use of so valuable a medicine arrested the disease. I can now cheerfully recommend it to all suffering as I was." MAY 31, 1883.

A Rubber Bag.

This most remarkable statement was made by Mr. Frank B. Lee, clerk in the office of N. Y. C. & A. R. R. Co., Little Falls, N. Y., on the 8th of June, 1883.

Mr. Lee says: "My father has been troubled for over twenty years with severe kidney and bladder disease, suffering the most acute pain when urinating. He became so bad that he was obliged to give up all business. His condition was such that his urine would drop constantly, and he was obliged to use a rubber bag, the weakness was so great. He used many kinds of medicine without deriving any benefit, until he was urged by one of our druggists in Little Falls (Mr. Skinner) to use Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of its being used in many cases with great success. I purchased one bottle, and he commenced using it, and he was so improved that he got along without the rubber bag. He used it twelve bottles, and it has entirely cured him. Father is sixty-two years old, and we consider it a most wonderful cure, and cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all afflicted with kidney, liver, or urinary troubles."

All the evidence published in regard to Hunt's Remedy can be relied upon; it is true in every particular.

Wide velvet ribbon is fashionable for bonnet strings in lieu of the two or three pairs worn during the summer.

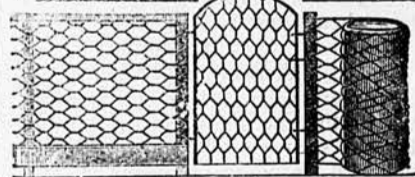
Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

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It is the only general-purpose wire fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and is very neat for lawns, parks, schools, etc. and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a long time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for its fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gates, also cheapest and neatest all iron fences. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask our nearest dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., 100 Nassau St., New York.

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The Poultry Yard.

More About Incubators.

Kansas Farmer:

In the KANSAS FARMER of Oct. 17, M. L. asks: "How do we know but that Fanny Field's letter is simply what she says of L. L. Johnston's—a free ad?" In reply I would call the attention of M. L. to the fact that I did not give any address, or the address of any incubator manufacturer, or even the name of any self-regulating incubator; and an incubator letter that omitted all these things could hardly come under the head of a "free ad." And right here let me say to the readers of the FARMER that I am not and never have been an agent for the sale of any incubator; and beyond the one incubator in use on our poultry farm have no interest in any hatching machine of any kind. For eight years I have been before the public as a poultry writer, and in all that time I have never used the reading columns of any paper to gratuitously advertise incubators or anything else. When, in answer to inquiries from readers, I have recommended an article in any particular paper, I did so because I knew the thing to be good, and because the inquiries were usually about articles advertised in that paper. And I never condemned an article until I was satisfied from my own experience and from the experience of others, that it deserved condemnation. My chief aim has been to benefit the poultry loving readers of the papers for which I wrote.

Concerning this alleged letter of L. L. Johnston's, I first saw it in the Springfield, Mass. Republican of Aug. 31, 1883; two weeks later the editor of the farm department of that paper said that the Republican had received a letter from Mr. Johnston, wherein he denounced the former letter published over his name a forgery. The substance of Mr. Johnston's letter, as quoted by the Republican, was given in my letter published in the FARMER of Oct. 3. I considered the agricultural editor of a paper like the Republican pretty good authority. It is now in order for Mr. Johnston to speak.

Concerning this so-called "Common Sense Incubator," you have in the article referred to my opinion of that and of all cheap, home-made incubators, and the report in FARMER of Oct. 17, does not in the least change it. Mind I do not express any doubts in regard to Mr. Loeffler's statement, but where he has succeeded dozens have failed. Some two years ago a great many of the readers of the Ohio Farmer tried the Common Sense, but the reports of even partial success were few and far between. Upon this subject (in answer to an inquiry concerning the Common Sense) the editor of the Ohio Farmer says:

A great many of our readers tried this C. S. Incubator two or three years ago, and they almost unanimously reported it a failure. We have come to the conclusion that a cheap, home-made incubator is as practicable as a home-made clock or self-binder. An incubator must be self-regulating and nicely constructed, to be satisfactory. A machine that will hatch 80 per cent. of eggs is worth a great deal more than one that will hatch but 70 per cent. "The best is the cheapest" applies particularly to incubators.

See Ohio Farmer for, Sept. 15, 1883.) My position as poultry correspondent for the Ohio Farmer, was the means of obtaining for me very many reports from those who tried different incubators, and these reports, taken with my own experience with cheap (and some that were not so cheap) incubators convinces me that home-made hatching machines are not a profitable thing to invest in unless the time required to watch them is absolutely worthless for any other purpose. I could hatch chicks from fertile eggs placed in a common stove oven, but I could not call it a profitable method of hatching, simply because the time consumed in watching the eggs would be worth more to one than the chickens would ever amount to.

In conclusion I would say that I have written this to benefit the readers of the KANSAS FARMER by cautioning them against spending time and money on cheap incubators that have never been indorsed by any prominent, reliable poultry raiser, but on the contrary, have been pronounced practically worthless by the great majority of those who have given them a fair trial. Having done what I considered my duty in the matter, I drop the thankless task, and leave the incubator question to the individual de-

cision of each one concerned. Let those who desire to experiment go ahead; if they chose to pay anybody \$2 for "directions" that have been published in different papers, why the money don't come out of my pocket; if they fail, as nineteen out of twenty will, my conscience will not trouble me; and if some of these home-made incubators happen to infringe on the patents of other incubators and the experimenters get into trouble thereby, it will not injure, neither will it benefit

FANNY FIELD.

The Wyandotte.

The event of the year in poultry circles was the admission of the Wyandotte to the list of standard varieties.

The bird may be described as of medium size, and combining the intrinsic values of the most desirable breeds with extrinsic qualities that will not require the evil tendencies of in-breeding to maintain; a bird that may be bred with profit for the market, and at the same time have its place in the show pen.

The Wyandotte is of composite origin, and shows by its prominent characteristics and sports that the Brahma, Cochon and Hamburg were concerned in the make-up, as we have in the bird the most valuable properties of each maintained and developed, and the objectionable features eliminated. Thus, the bird may be said to be the meaty and prolific Hamburg increased in size and made more hardy, but without the broodiness and tendency to lay on fat that is objectionable in the Asiatic.

The head of the male is short and broad; the comb rose, oval in front, wide at back, the spike being less developed than in the Hamburg. The face of both cock and hen is bright red, the eyes bay, the earlobe and wattles medium in size and of fine texture. The colors of the plumage are clear white, and a rich velvety black, or, where these mingle as on the under body, the thighs, and back of the upper part of the neck, having the appearance of gray. The hackle and saddle of the male are long and flowing, each feather having the center black, tapering gradually from the full width of the feather at the down to a point at the extremity. The back is broad, the body deep, full and rounded at the sides, the breast broad and carried prominently forward. The feathers of the breast of both male and female have the web white and the edge black, showing as a whole a regular and well-defined lacing. The wings are medium in size and fold close, both secondaries and primaries having the inner web black, the outer edge of the latter white, and of the former laced with white. The coverts are white, with black center stripe widening toward the tip, giving the effect of a double bar. The wing bows are white. The thighs are short and plump, the feathers short and fluffy. The legs and feet of both male and female are naked, and bright yellow in color. The hackle feathers of the hen are shorter than in the male. The back is short and broad, with body deep and well rounded at the sides. The feathering of the former is black with white center; of the latter, it is evenly laced with black. The wings are of medium size, and neatly tucked up; the flights black, the lower edge laced with white, the secondaries with the inner web and tip black. Tail coverts are black, penciled with white. The tail is rather more developed than in the Asiatics, but is of that order. In weight the standard cock is 8½ pounds, the cockerel 7½, the hen 6½, the pullet 5½.

—Fancier's Journal.

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.

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



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

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR
W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.
The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Siltvton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell of Inthar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARY, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. IMP. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, an GOLDEN DROPS 5 HILLHURST 5910 head the herd.
Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Fern joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

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OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES,
Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows,
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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
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Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

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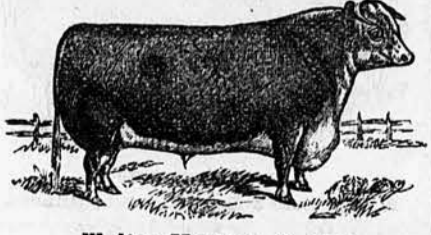
And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke-of-Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved himself a No. 1 sire.

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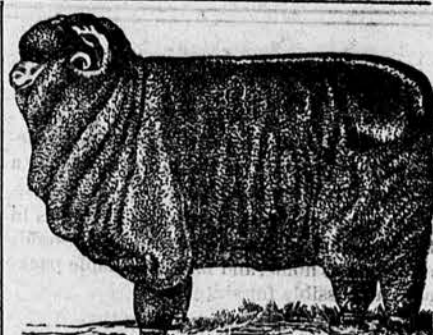
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Walter Morgan & Son
Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.
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STUBBY 440—24 fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 23 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1½ oz.; 5th, 31½.

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.

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Vermont Merino Sheep.

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



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Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

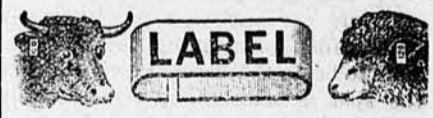
Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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 extermiator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

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Scratchings.

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

Professor Budd says in the Iowa Home-stead that hawthorne is almost too strong a grower for village hedges.

Do not pack several varieties of apples in the same barrel for market. Use the odds and ends at home, and make as salable packages as possible for shipping.

California vinters are learning that the varieties of grapes they have heretofore planted are not the best for wine. In that fine climate the best varieties will grow to perfection.

We still import flax largely, despite the large production at the West, which is mostly grown for the seed. We waste enough flax in losing the fibre to make it an unprofitable crop.

Buckwheat is an excellent crop to clear land of most kinds of weeds, but it will not destroy quack, the roots of which will live during the brief time this crop covers the ground, without pushing up shoots to the surface.

Dr. Lewis truly says: Animals and their products remove very little fertility from the soil; and fortunately as land becomes more impoverished, and population increases, the greater becomes the demand for milk, butter and meat.

Farmers should make calculation to devote a few days before winter sets in to prepare shrubs to resist the cold. Surface water should be drained away, most small fruits should be mulched, grape vines laid down in sections, and other work done before cold weather makes its appearance.

New York farmers are suffering considerable losses from the rotting of their potatoes. The disease is caused by a microscopic fungus which infests the leaves and stems, and is washed down by the rains till their spores reach the tuber, which they cause to decay quite rapidly. The disease is contagious.

There are many American farmers who harrow their wheat in spring, and it needs only to be known how easily the work is done and how helpful it is to the crop to greatly increase the practice. The slanting-tooth harrow, with the teeth set backwards, is the best for this purpose, finely pulverizing the surface without danger of tearing up the plants by the roots.

Fanny Field, in the Ohio Farmer, says that many of the mysterious ailments that afflict young chicks are caused by lack of constitutional vigor on the part of the parent fowls. If you breed from fowls that have been overstimulated by egg-food, or from those that have been in-bred too long, or from those whose constitutions have been weakened by disease, the chicks will be a sickly lot just as surely as two and two make four.

Sheep return to the soil, in manure, the largest percentage of the manurial value of the food consumed of any other animal. According to accurate experiments, made at German experiment stations, when the food given and the manure obtained were carefully analyzed, ninety-five per cent. of all the manurial elements of the food consumed was returned in their manure, solid and liquid. This is in accord with the Spanish proverb, that "the hoof of the sheep is golden."

If any our readers wants to make a new garden next spring, this is a good time to begin the necessary work. After the spot is selected, if it is naturally well drained, all that is needed now is to cover the ground over with barn-yard manure—cover thick, then plow it all under as deep as you can, no matter how deep that is. Let lie till early spring when the ground should be thoroughly pulverized, leveled and rolled. Then work portions of the ground as needed.

Referring to different methods of planting potatoes, a Virginia farmer writes: "I had set out a young orchard on sod land, and planted part in potatoes, hauling out for these some manure. I could not give them much attention. Part of the plat was planted with small whole potatoes left over from the previous winter's supply, and part was planted with 'seed potatoes,' bought for

the purpose. In May I had the refuse straw and chaff from the stock yard hauled and the plat well covered with it. The plat was left alone till digging, save half a day's labor in July when I had a hand pull up the weeds. The potatoes were dug in September, and yielded so handsomely that I was induced to measure the plat. It proved to be 3/4 of an acre, and yielded ninety-five hampers; the hamper holding considerable over a bushel. The part planted with whole small potatoes yielded best.

A Vegetable Product,

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

The direct action of AYER'S AGUE CURE upon the Liver and Digestive Organs makes it a superior remedy for Liver Complaints, producing many remarkable cures, where other medicines have failed.

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Tuition Free.

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Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

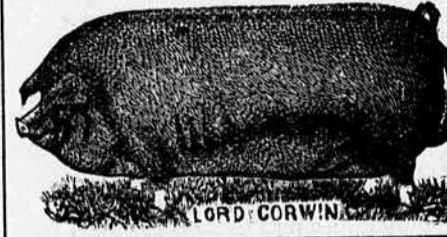


AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

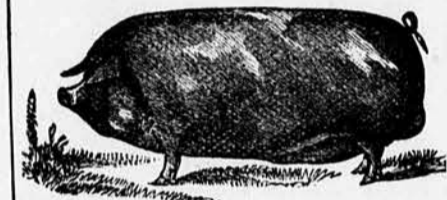
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packers' premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring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



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



LOCK & SNYDER, BREEDERS OF PURE BRED Poland-China Swine,



Remington, Jasper Co., Ind.

At the head of our herd are THE NOTED BREEDERS "HOOSIER TOM," & "GRAND DUKE," 1625 O. P. C. R. 2533 O. P. C. R.

All Our Breeding Stock is Registered.

Our breeding for 1883 has been very successful and entirely satisfactory.

Pigs for sale now, both hogs and sows. Will sell our earling boar "L. & S. Perfection," 1st premium hog at Kansas City fair, 1883.

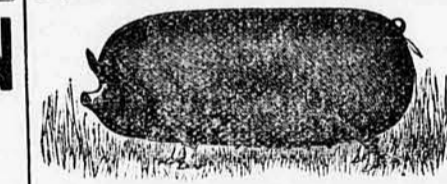
Sows Bred.

We will breed on order a number of sows sired by "Hoosier Tom" to "Grand Duke," and also a number of sows sired by "Grand Duke" to "Hoosier Tom," at reasonable prices.

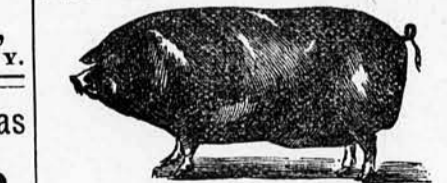
Choice Fall Pigs.

We have for sale this Fall and Winter about 100 Fine Fall Pigs, sired by "Hoosier Tom," 1625 O. P. C. R., "Grand Duke," 2533 O. P. C. R., and "L. & S. Perfection" 3991 O. P. C. R.; also a few pigs sired by "Banner Tom" and "Jail's Grand Duke."

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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.



H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Purple Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hog that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 18 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland-China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland China Association, Washington, Kas. The well known prize-winner, Joe Benark 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.

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With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bass Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around the hatch-string is always out. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

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

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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.



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 Nindunere 3347, 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.

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

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The Farmers' Fowls.

The Plymouth Rocks are undoubtedly the most popular fowls in the United States. Nearly every poultry breeder who keeps more than one breed of fowls, has a yard of Plymouth Rocks; many breeders make a specialty of them, and they are the favorites of the majority of the farmers who keep thoroughbred poultry. But although we are indebted to that veteran fancier, George P. Burnham, for first bringing them into public notice, they are not, never have been, and never will be what are termed "fanciers' fowls;" There is nothing about these sober "common-looking" fowls to recommend them to those who keep fowls chiefly for show. The people who keep a few fine fowls for the pleasure derived from owning and caring for them, want more attractive fowls than the Plymouth Rocks. And most of the fanciers who keep thoroughbred poultry in order to sell fowls and eggs at prices away above market rates keep Plymouth Rocks under a sort of protest. They will say, as a New Hampshire man said to me the other day, "So far as looks are concerned, I would like to keep some other breed, but I cannot afford to keep fowls for looks. I must make money on my fowls, and in order to do that, I must keep the kind that I can sell the most of. The Rocks are very popular among farmers, and in order to meet their demands for fowls and eggs, I am obliged to keep twice as many fowls of this breed as I do of any other." That's it; the farmers like the Plymouth Rocks, and when live farmers like any kind of thoroughbred stock, they like it chiefly because of its useful qualities; because they think or know that that particular kind will be more profitable for them than any other; and when they get their minds made up about that, they want that kind, and they will have it, and the breeder who has an eye to profit will keep what the farmers want, even though their choice may not happen to be his own.

The Plymouth Rocks are pre-eminently the farmers' fowls. While the few farmers who did and the many who did not like the "new breed" were quarreling over their merits and demerits, and calling each other hard names, the practical farmers who cared not a whit for fancy feathering, earlobes of a particular color, one toe more or less, or for a five-pointed comb lopped over at a particular angle, were quietly testing the new breed, and the results were so satisfactory that their neighbors caught the fever, and the demand for eggs and fowls increased so rapidly that the unbelieving farmers were astonished and stopped quarreling long enough to find out that the farmers had settled the question as to whether the Plymouth Rocks had come to stay or not.

Not a few fanciers have been at a loss to understand why farmers, who are usually backward about investing in new breeds of any kind of stock, should have taken so kindly to the Plymouth Rocks before their good qualities were fairly proved. In the first place the sober-hued plumage of the Plymouth Rocks, which is unattractive to the fancier recommended the "new breed" to the farmers of New England. They saw at once that there was nothing about the fowls for show. They remembered that the best layers on the farm where they were "raised" were the native hawk-colored fowls, and what more natural than for them to try the new breed, which so closely resembled the old favorites? And when the new fowls proved to be so much superior to the old stock, what wonder that their fame "went abroad all over the

land?" What New England pronounced good, the rest of creation takes on trust.

The good qualities which enabled the Plymouth Rocks to win and hold in spite of the most determined opposition on the part of the great majority of fanciers will be mentioned in a future article.—Fanny Field, in Prairie Farmer.

A Christmas Gift.

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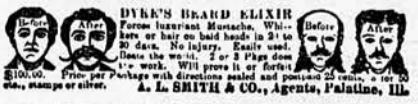
A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanawha, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers 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 Fold-ers of the

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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 interests. 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.

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

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The Company also owns a Ranch of about 63,000 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

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Persons desiring to subscribe for stock should communicate at once with D. L. Irwin, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 204 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

Catarrh To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. P. C. CUTTS, Troy, Ohio.

The Veterinarian.

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

FOR BARN ITCH.—A writer in the Mirror and Farmer says that a simple but sure way of curing barn itch on cattle is to mix sulphur with lard or oil of any kind, and rub on the affected parts at intervals of a few days, and the hair will soon grow out again.

HARDENING OF THE SKIN.—This frequently results from pressure of the harness and from cutting the integuments and sub-cellular tissues with the calks of the shoes. —[Make a mixture of 1 ounce of acetic acid, 1 ounce of pulverized cantharides and 5 ounces of water. After allowing the mixture to stand two weeks, filter it through linen, add 1 ounce spirits of wine and apply with a sponge.

REMEDY FOR BLOAT.—A Missouri farmer writes: "As soon as I find an animal in distress from bloat, from eating wet grass or clover, I wet it along the back with cold well water, and also place a large cloth or blanket of several thicknesses over the paunch, after being saturated with all the cold water it will absorb, and over that a dry blanket. If the cold water is properly applied one will not have long to wait for a cure."

HOW TO KNOW GLANDERS.—A. A. Antrim, veterinary surgeon, says that to determine whether a horse has the glanders, the discharge from the nose should be allowed to drop into a bucket of pure water, with an unpainted bottom. If the matter sinks to the bottom, the disease is glanders, and the horse should be killed at once. In other diseases in which there is a discharge from the nostrils the matter floats in water instead of sinking to the bottom.

THUMPS—Which is manifested by a convulsive action of the heart, in swine, is generally the result of some acute disease, or the presence of intestinal worms, etc.; and in such cases, the convulsive action is to be attributed to functional derangement. In the treatment, it is necessary to ascertain the cause, whatever it may prove to be, and remove it, if possible. This done, the convulsive action (thumps) will cease. The disease sometimes, however, occurs as a result of organic or structural disease of the heart; in which cases, treatment will not do much good beyond having a palliative effect. The treatment consists in absolute rest, the avoidance of all undue excitement, and the administration of sedatives. Digitalis, about 5 grains, may be administered two or three times a day with good results.

HOG CHOLERA.—An Iowa farmer, of Newton, writes the Homestead as follows: "I wish to add a word on the subject of so-called hog cholera. Swine were not subject to this disease years ago. It is generally conceded that the various diseases swine have become heir to has been the result of first, too close breeding; second, breeding from stock at too early an age; and third, the breeding stock has been kept too fat. The crowding process practiced to-day to make a pig weigh at ten and eleven months old as much as they used to at eighteen, has much to do with it. I do not fully agree with Mr. Harris. His suggestions as to feeding are, if carried out, calculated to overload the stomach. When this is done with any kind of feed, particularly when largely of corn, the blood will in time become poisoned, the intestines inflamed, the liver and lungs affected, the whole system diseased, and then comes death.

I suggest a more moderate system of feeding—feed no more than will be eaten up clean; give plenty of range, good pasture, pure, clean water at all times, and during summer a good bathing-place will be found very beneficial. A good artichoke patch to turn into in the fall will amuse the young rooster wonderfully, and is just what his nature requires. 'Make haste slowly,' is my motto."

French Horses--What the English Say.

The British Quarterly Journal of Agriculture says: "The horses of Normandy are a capital race for hard work and a scanty fare. Have never elsewhere seen such horses at the collar. Under the diligence, post-carriage, or cumbrous cabriolet, or on the farm, they are enduring and energetic beyond description. With their necks cut to the bone they flinch not. They keep their condition when other horses would die of neglect and hard treatment." The superiority of French stallions for crossing on the common mares of America is established. This fact has caused the development of the two largest importing and breeding establishments in the world, M. W. Dunham, having imported from France nearly 1,400 Percheron-Normans to his "Oaklawn Farm" at Wayne, Ill., now having there on hand about 500 pure breds, and 2,000 mares and 21 imported Percheron stallions on the Colorado ranges.

Miss Anna West, a graduate of Vassar, has started for Japan, where she will do missionary work.

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

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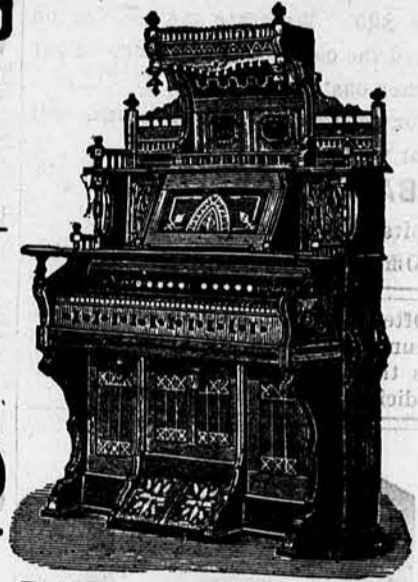
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Covers 130 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.
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C. F. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

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:

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Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.,	Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,
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For good Sheep and bargains, call on or write to
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Straw - 100,000 WILSON ALBANY, 100,000 CHAS. DOWNING, Berry Plants

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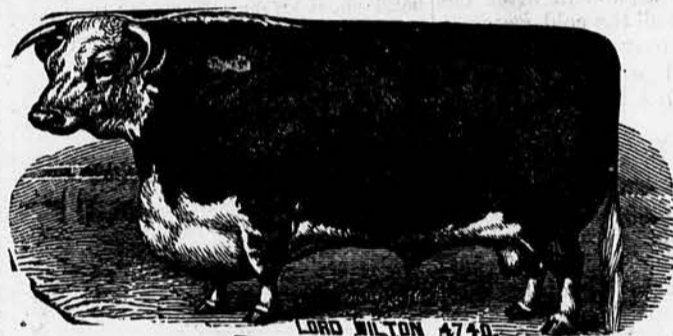
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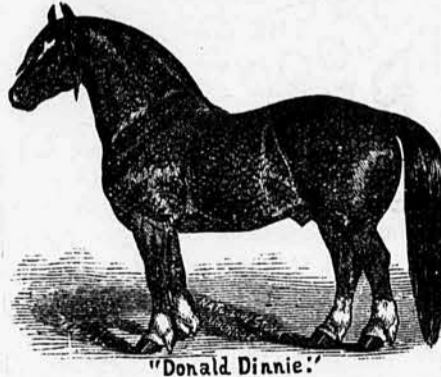


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