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## THE KANSAS FARMER

#### The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas. Budding Trees.

A correspondent wants information about budding. It is a very simple operation, If you want to change the character of the whole tree, then bud near the earth; but if only one or more branches of a tree, then on the upper side of the branch, and not far from the main stem. In either case, if the bud grows well, cut off the old wood the next spring after budding, a little above the bud.

The mode of operating which we have practiced is this: Select the place for the bud; then with a sharp knife make an incision across the limb, deep enough to go through the bark. The length of this cut will depend of the size of the stock or branch cut, Half an inch is long enough in any case. Then, across that cut, make another up and down the limb, (the lower part a little the longer) about three fourths of an inch, so that the bark at the corners may be raised to receive the bud. When both the cross and downward incisions are made, they will resemble a cross.

Select bright, healthy looking buds on the youngest growth, and remove by running a sharp knite-blade under the bud from the top, deep enough to take a very thin slice of the wood under the bud, and extending down below the bud-say half an inch, to where the blade comes out. Then raise the corners of the cut bark on the limb already prepared and insert the bud. Do this carefully, so as to scar and tear the bark and wood as little as possible. See that all the bark and wood which are taken with the bud, are covered with the lips at the incision. The wood of the bud and the wood of the tree or limb must join. The bud proper of course, must not be covered. When this is all done, then wrap lightly with woolen yarn, so as to keep the bark neatly closed up on the sides of the bud.

If the bud is intended to become a tree, insert it, as before stated, near the earth, and on the south side of the tree. Our prevailing wind in Kansas summers is from the south. and for that reason it is better to put the bud on the south side of the old stem. Then, when the bud starts and the old stem is removed, the young shoot will have better support against the wind.

The reason of budding on the upper side of a branch is, that it will be stronger and less liable to be split off by storms.

## Burning Bagasse.

It has been demonstrated that the pressed cane stalks coming from sorghum mills may be utilized by using them for fuel. 'Machines are now in use which are run wholly by the burning of bagasse, as the pressed stalks are called An Iowa man has taken his machine to Texas, and set it up so as to be ready for working up the new crop of cane as fast as it becomes fit for syrup and sugar. He is confident of perfect success in burning the bagasse.

As soon as his success becomes satisfactorily established, the fact will be published every where, and his machines will sell, because the saving of fuel is an important item in the manufacture of sugar or syrup. But the fuel part is not near all of the advantage. The removal of the refuse cane is an important matter. The enormous piles of bagasse about sorghum mills are a cause of great inconvenience. Piling it up to get it out of the way is hard work and a good deal of it. Then it requires a long time to rot into manure, and all this time it is in the way.

Besides the saving of labor and fuel, we get a body of the best ashes. So that the burning of bagasse is economical all around. This will be a good thing for our Kansas prairie people who have little or no timber.

#### Kansas Wool Growers' Association. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I would like to say a few words in regard to the Kansas Wool Growers' Association. I predicted some time ago that it would gradually grow less, and I see by the last FARMER that the Association was not as largely attended this year as last. Now, I think one reason of this falling off is that when the Association was organized there was an idea prevailing that it was to be for the benefit of the growers of wool and mutton at large; but we common folks soon found out our mistake and learned that the Association was for the benefit of the breeders who wished to advertise and introduce fine stock; and while it may be a benefit to them it isof no benefit to the common man. I think if we could have a practical meeting that would benefit all classes it would be a grand success. There is a great deal of talk about breeding for wool, but I am of the opinion that we will have to breed more for mutton in order to have a chance to dispose of our surplus stock if they increase as rapidly in the next five years as they have in the past five.

Jas. J. Davis. reason of this falling off is that when the Association

#### Correspondence.

#### Anti-Monopoly.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Please do not put this letter in the Ladies' Depart ment as you did my last; not but that I was proud of my company, but I am a man and write what I hope may be of interest to my fellow farmers rather than their wives and daughters

I have been exceedingly interested in the late dis cussion of the anti-monopoly question in the FAR MER: it seems to me it is the issue of the hour, ever more important to us Kansans thau prohibition, be cause that is already settled. Yet, while I rejoice to see that so many farmers are awake on this question I am disappointed that so many more are asleep like one of your late correspondents, who in a tone of rony, pitiable because so false and misleading, says he sees "the terrible effect of the grinding monop lists," and goes on to give the railroads all the credit for raising the price of pork from \$2.25 to \$6.50 per hundred, and of wheat from 50 cents to \$1 25 per bu For the benefit of him and many others who do not realize that railroads are good servants but terrible masters; let me say that the present high prices of produce have no relation to railroads, but are due first to the natural and inevitable rebound from extremely low prices, and second to the poor crops all over the country for the past two years. prove this statement we have only to look at Illinois and Iowa, where the same change in prices has oc curred, although they have had railroads in almos every county for ten years. Four years ago we sold hogs at \$2.25 per hundred, corn at 18 cents and wheat at 70 cents per bushel in eastern Iowa, though we had railroads and the Mississippi river to transport our produce.

We are now on the top of a wave of high prices but are beginning to go down, and may go even lower than in 1878. I very much fear the receding wave will leave many of our small farmers hopeless ly stranded; it certainly will unless the farmers of the west (who form the large majority of voters) join in one long and strong pull against monopolies of every kind. I wonder if friend W. knows that he could buy his kerosene for 10 cents per gallon and his barbed wire for 5 cents per rod (instead of 30 cents per gallon and 10 cents per rod as he now pays were it not for the outrageous extortion and robbery of the Standard Oil company, and Washburn, Moer

I feel like transposing "Spartacus" till it shall read it frozen in your veins that you do crouch and cower like a belabored hound beneath the corporation

The present strife between labor and capital will prove more costly in blood and treaure than did the struggle between freedom and slavery unless the farmers (who are the true "middle men," being both aborers and capitalists) interfere, and by enacting just laws and electing honest men from their own anks to enforce them, change the present course of things. What can we expect from a supreme bench on which sit three railread attorneys? or a use committee on banking currency," in which nine out of fifteen are national bankers? Or a presilent who is a wine-bibber and horse-racer, and appoints a commission of protectionists to investigate the tariff? I like the ring of P. C. Branch's letter in the last FARMER headed "Judges versus the Constitution;" hope he will write again. Wish I had any hope that St. Clair would be nominated for Congres from this district, but suppose such an idea is only a nuge joke. If the convention should nominate some hackneyed lawyer or politician as they probably will, shall we not nominate St. Clair cr some other equally good farmer on an independent or "green for all that we are not sheep to be led by the nose or have the "wool pulled over our eyes."

May God speed the right and the FARMER in its efforts to promote it. Yours for anti-monopoly and F. A. A. WILLIAMS. Winfield, June 30.

### The Russian Mulberry.

"By B. B. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co." To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In this article on the Russian mulberry I wish it understood that I write from my present short and omewhat limited acquaintance with the tree and its uses and products. A further knowledge may al er my opision somewhat.

This variety of the mulberry was introduced into he northeast part of Reno county, Kansas, and the adjacent parts of McPherson and Harvey counties, y the Russian Monnonites, a religious sect which nad been induced from Germany to Russia north of the black and Azof seas, and from there emigrated to the United States a few years ago. I have obtained much of my information from their minister. Deitrich Gaeddart, who resides in the northeast part of Reno county, about fifteen miles northeast of Hutchinson. He is bishop of the colony there which is called Huffrungson colony. I have also learned much from several other prominent members of that colony, and watched their management of the tree egreat variety of uses to which they put the

I will here state that the oldest trees I have seen are but six years old, grown from seed which the Mennonites brought from Russia and planted in the spring of 1876. They sold a great many of these first seedlings and later grown ones, and no are quite common all over this part of Kansas, doing well everywhere.
ORIGIN OF THE SPECIES

tree, fruit and leaf.

I have not fully satisfied myself of the nativity or potanical place of this species of mulberry. I think it deserves to be classed as a species rather than a variety. L. L. Crozier calls it Morus Tartarica, or Russian mulberry. Rev. Gaeddart thinks it was probably introduced into Russia where he was born, about sixty miles north of Azof sea, from Russia in the early pa of the present century. He says his father was a native of Russia and when he was a small boy his father sent off somewhere and got

eeds and planted them; they were the first he knew of being in Russia. That latitude being about 49 de-grees north and the tree being perfectly hardy and doing well there, it seems that it ought to be hardy and do well in any part of the United States and perhaps further north.

THE FORM OF THE TREE,
When allowed plenty of room, is low and branching from the ground up with a thick mat of twigs, making the best tree for wind breaks and shelter of which I have any knowledge, except red cedar, and excels that in its ability to make a wind break so much sooner on account of its rapid growth. In its natural shape it very much resembles the common white mulberry, osage orange, apple, etc. The tall est trees I have seen. I think, are on the farm of Pe ter Buller, a Mennonite; they are six years old, abou 24 inches in circumference at 6 feet from the ground are pruned up to straight stems as high as he could reach from the ground, and are 15 to 18 feet tall, 1 estimate.

It is said they have grown to be 50 to 60 feet high n Russia, and from 2 to 4 feet in diameter. But I notice here a marked difference in the natural form of the tree, fruit and leaves. It is a very fast grower and has outgrown cottonwoods on very high, dry sandy land. They were all planted at the same time nately. I have several thousand growing for timber on my tree claim; the first were set out four years ago and were one year old layers then. They began to bear the second year and have borne every year There were but a few berries in 1880 or count of a late freeze killing the young fruit and twigs; yet the trees rallied from the injury by the freeze and made a fine growth that dry season while many of the cottonwoods by them died outright; but last season and this being wet enough the cotton-woods are getting nearly up with the mulberry trees in size. Cottonwoods will always outgrow them I think, on rich moist land like the Arkansas river

It seems to be as hardy as as any trees we grow here; the ends of some branches were killed last winter in consequence of a wet autumn causing the trees to grow yery late, but the trees bore fruit well this

I see by the quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31st, 1882, that correspondents on forest tree culture from a great many counties recommend the mulber ry not telling the kind, while a few say Russian mu berry: I think perhaps some of them mean the Rus sian kind. I should be glad to hear through the FARMER from as many as can write and give their experience and opinions of the Russian mulberry it is growing in favor with me every year, and the more I learn of it the more I prize it. possesses more valuable qualities for the poor man or new settler on the western plains than any other tree. But I would not plant it exclusively, for there are other trees useful and valuable for certain pur poses and places and in such cases more desirable than the Russian mulberry. The wood is said to be fine grained, strong, solid, tough and very durable good fuel. A man can raise all the fuel he needs in three years, from one year old layers well planted out and cultivated. I have just measured some of my four year old trees which average about 18 inches in circumferance one foot above the ground, and many of the larger branches are 9 to 12 inches around; these trees are planted ten feet apart, and feet; one such tree will make fuel enough to run s common cook stove a week. For wind breaks I would plant close like a hedge for the tree will stand any amount of crowding; in close planting the tree run up straight and slender. The Menonites often plant them close together, say one foot apart in row: and when they are two or three years old cut them off in winter within three or four inches of the ground thus getting a lot of brush which they use for fuel o for making pens, feaces, etc., as hereafter described The Mennonites have planted a great deal of it fo nedge, both defensive and ornamental; it makes a nice ornamental hedge or screen for it will bear any amount of shearing and can be sheared into any de sirable shape as easily as red cedar or arbo- vitae but it is not equal to osage orange for a defensive hedge in my opinion, but can be made into a good one by interweaving the branches basket fashion and on account of its rapid growth will all soon grow so that no farm animal can pass through it. By planting close and cutting back in winter at two o three years old, the stumps will send up sprou next season to ten feet high and as straight and slen der as fishing poles. They say by planting close and cutting back in the way just mentioned nice forests can be made, furnishing good straight timber for building, lumber, furnitue shoots can be cut off again the next winter if desired and used for making pens, fences, corn cribs, sta-bles, etc, by setting larger poles, stakes or posts upright in the ground, and then weaving in these slen der shoots between the stakes or posts. This makes a close, tight fence or pen that will hold little pigs, young chickens or corn on the ear. Thus the poor without money all the pens, fences, cribs, stables ay need. I see some such pens tha tc., that he n are strong and said to be as durable as pine boards make. These young slender shoots are also used for

handles, and such like. The trees soon grow large enough for fence posts and are claimed to be nearly as good as red cedar for sections 4 or 5 feet long and woven in between wire attached at top and bottom of posts like plastere relates are sometimes used, thus making as good lence as pickets, and stronger than laths make.

[Concluded next week.] A prominent paper of France says the French cab inet decided Wednesday that should Fugland re main faithful to European correct, yet intervene in Egypt, France would co-operate with her; should Egypt invite France to co-operate as an independent France would decline; hould Eugland attempt the Egyptian question alone. France, assisted by a Italy, would intervene in the interest of Europe.

#### A Word For Groves.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Weather exceedingly warm; corn is growing splendidly and the stand is good; wheat is being harvesed rapidly-is going into ricks in good order; is well filled and farmers are sanguine of an average of 25 bushels to the acre. Chinch bugs are among the things that were in this county for they are not Stock of all kinds are doing well; cattle are fattening rapidly Sales of 3 year old steers have been made in this county for September delivery at 'the railroad at Brookville for 614 cent per pound; this is the high-est price ever paid for cattle in this county.

Artificial forests have made a splendid growth this year, more so than in any year for the past 8 years. There are in this county some very fine artificial forests of black walnut, cottonwood and box elder which in a few years will make the farms on which they are set worth more than all other improvement combined. Doctor Minnick, of Ellsworth, has a grove of black walnut trees that are now about ter feet high; in but a few years this grove of trees will make more money than the most successful farmer can make in the ordinary pursuit of agriculture or ten times that amount of land in double the numbe of years that he will be growing his timber. Charles Hutchins, in the southeast part of the county has an other grove as promising as the above, but they are two or three years younger. Cottonwood and box elder groves are dotted all over the east half of this will so well repay him in Kansas as the setting of forest trees. If set in continuous rows along our north and south lines they will have a great tendency to keep north and south winds in the air where they belong instead of sweeping along on the earth's surface. I have been planting trees on my farm for the last ten years; have now growing of my own planting over 10,000 cottonwoods, box elders, black walnut, honey locust, mulberry and osage orange and shall continue to plant until my farm is sur rounded by a cordon of trees as impregnable as line of fixed bayonets. I have trees of my own set ting 14 inches through and over 30 feet high.

Stephen Girard once, when found setting a tree, was asked why at his time of life he set trees; his reply was: "If I knew I should die to-morrow I would plant a tree to day." In Kansas every tree we grow is a monument to us. It grows to be a living thing of beauty and a joy forever.

## Short Letters.

SUMNER Co., June 30. Sumner county will make her standard crop of wheat in this her tenth year. Geo. A. Jewett and Victor Boresard raised the first acre each in the county in 1872, B.V., the first west of the Arkansas river, in Oxford township, 39 busels an acre, and 20 acres. This township, Oxford, will make near one hundred thousand bushels this year. Wheat all stacked, and corn growing fine; needs rain now. Can new subscribers get all of Geraldine for Not heard from the convention yet, but do not expect a farmer nominated; what farmer in Congress has ever done as much for the farmers as "Rev."
John A. Anderson has by his secretary of agriculture bill? "Mother," in June 28, her head and heart are level. Until farmers and their wives study the sub ject of raising boys as much as they do pigs and calves, they may expect a poor crop; one such wo an as her is worth a whole stage full of these "crow vho cluck around ecture stands; she i now the branches overlap each other two to three the sort of a woman that raises these Americans that surprise and bless the world, such as Garfield and Lincoln. She may be poor and have to work and save to buy the boys clothes to attend the school, but some day she will be spoken of as the mother of statesman or other useful man. Boys are good 'young stock" if properly handled. AA good article is always in demand. G. T. WALTON.

VESPER, Lincoln Co., June 30. Machines enough to cut all in season. Wheat crop very good in quality, but the yield will not exceed an average of 15 bush els per acre. Rye very good and an immense acre age of it well filled generally. Oats have promise splendidly to within a few days. The hot winds and sun together, with quite a few chinch bugs in locali ties, are doing some damage; to what extent canno now be foretold. Potatoes better than for several years, with but few bugs or beetles to injure them Broom Corn, of which quite a large quantity has been planted, is doing finely, and so are the weeds in some fields. Grass is growing well and the bovines are looking slick and fat. Horses thin in flesh, ow ing to too much hard work and not grain enough sheep fat and healthy. No young poultry being rais ed except in a few localities; too wet and cold in

WASHINGTON, Washington Co., June 29. A few lines from this place may be of interest to some of the readers of your paper. I therefore take the liberty to write regarding the crop prospects etc., of Washington county. Winter wheat and rye are now being harvested and all reports are that the crop is the best we have had for several years; oats never looked better than they do now; corn although some what backward, has for the past week grown very fast by reason of the hot weather we are now having. The rain fall up to this date has been abundant, so we are insured of a good crop of potatoes, and in all the farmers as well as every one else are feeling encouraged with the prospects of an abundant harvest and big trade this fall; and again Washington cou y is taking a lead of many other counties of this state in stock raising. We now can produce and do exhibit at our fairs some very fine bred horses as well as: Short-horn, Holstein, Galloway, Jersey and Alderny cattle, The Poland China hog seems to take the lead here and we have now established and in good healthy working order what is known as the Northwestern Poland China Swine Association, with all necessary records for the recording of pure bred stock; this along is working up quite an interest throughout Kansas and parts of Nebraska in the improvement of our breed of hogs. Sheep raising is also becoming quite an industry here, and in numbers they are galning very fast as the tollowing figures for Washington county since 1878 will show: Number of she p in Washington county for 1878 was 1881; for 1879, 3,506; for 1899, 5,753; for 1881, 8118; for 1882, 11,682, state in stock raising. We now can produce and do

WICHITA, July 3. I Berger evidently has raised hedges and knows whereof he writes, but how about friend Swan's actual experience in that direction? P. C. Branch is sound as usual. St. John, prohibiion and anti-monopoly "should and must go er." Your views on upland vs. bottoms will stand the test of actual experiment in this county; have been farming both kinds for ten years and everything considered the upland portion of my farm has paid best; no stone or thin soil however. Can we have any assurance that cars in which we may bring sheep to the coming state fair have not been previously used to transport scab and obnox-FARMER K.

#### A Ramble-St. Clair's Grove. Kansas in Her Clean Clothes. [From our Special Correspondence.

The president of the Kansas Farmer company, through the kindness of Col. St. Clair, had the good fortune to be present at a Fourth of July celebration held in St. Clair's grove Belle Plaine, Sumner county. The day was delightfully cool, and the good people of the surrounding country came in ample wagon loads until the grove was well filled. The Colonel had made thoughtful preparations, and taken all in all, it proved to be one of the most pleasant and successful celebrations ever held in Sumner county.

The prosperity of some of the careful farmers of Kansas indicate what may be done by honest industry and perseverance. The grove, in which the celebration was held, was planted by Col. St. Clair himself, eleven years ago. Now it is a beautiful young forest of cottonwood, walnut and other varieties, and afforded ample shade for the multitudes that came together on that occasion. Then there is the apple, the cherry, the pear, and small fruit in great variety and abundance. All the product of carefully devised plans and well directed efforts of the proprietor. The Colonel is a host in more ways than one. May his shadow, as een in his delightful grove, never grow less.

The writer of these lines took occasion to see omething of Kansas while on this patriotic tour. To those who never saw Kansas in its prosperity, an approximate statement of the truth would read like fiction. All along the line of the A., T. & S. F, R. R., one of the great arteries of commerce in our land, the country presents an almost continuous view of wheat and corp. And such wheat! Twenty, thirty, even forty bushels to the acre, is claimed by many. One field already threshed, yielded thirty-five bushels per acre. Another farmer has 2,000 acres in wheat, from which he will gather 50,000 bushels.

The prospect for corn is equally flattering; all along the line the fields of corn are abundant and there is an abundance of corn in the fields. With one or two owers of rain to mature the crop, Kansas will have an enormous

What has been said of wheat and corn might be said of other grain just as truly. Indeed, Kansas has been favored beyond measure this season

And now, if the Kansas farmers will carefully garner what nature has so profusely scattered over the rich broad acres of the state, there will be enough and to spare, B. Y. will be enough and to spare,

### Suggestions for the State Fair.

Presumably every agricultural fair is held for the benefit of the farmers; but this presumption is often a violent one. However that may be, it is always expected that agriculture will receive more or less benefit from the fairs. Now, on this line of thought we want to whis-per a suggestion or two to the managers of the kansas State Fair. First, offer a reasonable bremium for the best butter MADE ON THE GROUND. If the display of cows is as good as we believe it will be, there will be some of the best milkers in the state present, and the supply of good, fresh milk will be abundant, and it could be made up by experienced butter makers in presence of the people. Besides the novelty and fairness of the plan, it would afford an opportunity to many persons to learn the art of butter making. They could see improved processes of raising cream and churning pracart of butter making. They could see improved processes of raising cream and churning practically illustrated; and they could see and examine the machines used. It would be useful and permanent in its good work. It would also afford an opportunity to test different methods, and it would aid in testing the qualities of different cows on exhibition, as to their

milk giving qualities.

Second. Offer a reasonable premium for the best sugar and syrup MADE ON THE GROUND. This would bring before the people the best machines for manufacturing these articles where they could be seen and studied in operation, and the performance would be worth a great deal to thousands of our farmer. who are engaged in working upcane on a spall scale. Cane can be procured near the grands, we suppose; but if not it could and ward be procured by persons competing for the pre-

mums.
Seeing is believing, it is said. These useful
operations performed in presence of the people
would do great good, and we believe it would bring at least two thousand people to the fair who will not be enthusiastic about coming unless something of the kind is done.

## The Stock Interest.

#### What a Practical Man Says.

We extract the following from an address of A. J. Uhl, Esq., delivered at the last meeting of the Kansas State Wool Growers' Associa-

I saw last fall, at our state fair, pedigree sheep that were eighteen months old that were not as large as my last spring lambs, six months old. Also two and three year old ewes that raised no lambs this year; and I have my doubts if they ever did. I asked all these pedigree men where their lambs were, they said they looked so bad and had done so poorly that they were ashamed to bring them to the fair. I have been to their farms and stayed on the place two days and asked every day to see the lambs, but left without seeing them. Mr Meach, of Winfield, brought some of Vermont's best sheep to this country, so he says. He told me he used to live on the adjoining farm to the celebrated sheep man Hammond, in Vermont. He also told me he used to keep Cotswold ewes to raise Mr. Hammond's lambs on. The mothers did not give milk enough to make a large lamb. I saw him practicing the same thing at his farm in Cowley county, Kansas. Now my advice to going into sheep raising is to get mothers that are able to raise their own young, for it is very expensive to be obliged to have two mothers for one lamb. You must have good mothers, and that means plenty of milk, and a ewe that has so much wrinkles and grease, and so small boned with so delicate a constitution, won't eat enough to furnish vitality and nourishment enough to keep up that grease and milk at the same time; hence the lamb must starve or nearly so, and conse quently must be dwarfed in size and constitution, bone and quality of wool. My practice is to have such ewes that can raise lambs when two years old, and furnish sufficient milk to keep it fat until weaning time, and that ought always to be the first of August. No man can raise sheep successfully unless he has his lambs come in in March. One lamb in March is worth two in May. Feed the lambs all they will eat from the time of weaning to the time of marketing, let that be when it will. When on grass see that they have plenty of it.

Mr. John C. Taylor has been a successful sheep man. He first began with Kentucky Cotswold. Shipped them to Butler county, and handled them five or six years, and bred during the entire time to my rams. He raised the weight of his fleeces from an average of seven pounds to an average of fifteen pounds. He kept his size to 120 on ewes and 140 on wethers. Last fall he concluded he wanted a better grade of sheep, and I sold him 50 head of my choice yearling ewes, and one of the best rams I ever raised. He weighed 200 pounds in full fleece and sheared thirty-four pounds at one year old, at a public shearing. He also bought 100 ewes and lambs of my raising this spring. He now has 150 ewes and 100 lambs of my raising, and as good as I had on my place. I regard Mr. Taylor and Mr. Copland as two of the best sheep men I know of. They have made the greatest success in the shortest time; are both practical men and attend to their sheep

Don't understand me that I believe in breeding to "anything." There is a certain system of breeding to, and that is this: Animals must have a certain amount of straight breeding in one family until they will breed after themselves; and it is my experience that it takes twenty to thirty years to bring stock to follow in a straight groove after themselves. What we all know is what we have learned.

wool for forty years. I have been the breeder weapon, it could not have thriven and multi- second time we usually put on to the wool of them for twenty-one years, and I know their plied in the thick forest-grown territory of Eu- about one-half gallon of oil to keep down the history for forty years, although all pedigree rope. Much rather should its place of propamen say they are mongrels and cannot be reg- gation be sought in those steppes where it still picking it goes to the carding machine; there istered. That is true, yet they breed better than those that are registered, and I stand the first nations of riders of which we have hisready to prove by a trial with the best, for the toric knowledge, the Mongolians and the Turks. information of the world.

### Protection For Sheep.

In one of our exchanges we find the follow-

ing good suggestions: The growing importance of the sheep interest in western Kansas, and for that matter all over the state, renders it necessary for the coming legislature to pass an act looking to the prevention of scab in sheep. Instances of this disease being communicated to healthy flocks the original home of the horse, the latter does by sheep which are being driven through the state are numerous. A few weeks ago a flock | ical appearance in it. The supposition is furof about ten thousand, on the way from New Mexico to Nebraska, was driven through Gove county, in this state. The entire flock was afflicted with scab. We do not know how much damage was inflicted by this flock upon local flocks, but the danger was great. Wherever this passing flock stopped to drink from a pond or a sluggish stream, the untainted sheep are ployment in military operations was determinliable to catch the contagion. The same danger is true of places where the passing flock lay

In Colorado, the county board of each coun ty is required to appoint a sheep inspector, whose duty it is to look after scabby sheep When any sheep are found to have the scab, the inspector warns the owners or keeper to have them dipped within a specified time. In case of failure to comply with this order, the inspector sees that the dipping is done, and charges the expenses to the flock owner. In this way the inspector is paid for his services. This system of inspection, we are told, works admirably in that state. It certainly could be made to apply equally well in Kansas. If the sheep men over the state will have an eye on this during the coming campaign for representatives, they can easily get a law of this nature in the American Polled Cattle.

Mr. S. F. Ross, Avon, Illinois, writes to the Breeder's Gazette, the following sketch of his herd of polled cattle:

The foundation of my small herd of polled cattle is a roan polled cow called Old Muley. She is three quarters Short-horn and one quar ter unknown blood; of good size, fine form, and is a large milker. Her sire was the Short-horn bull Red Cloud, bred by C. Hills, of Delaware, \$16.40 or \$2.34 per cow.

In this connection I deem it not improper to tate that Red Cloud produced for me a large number of calves (never a poor one), and not a heifer that was not more than an average milker. Old Muley, in 1877, was bred to the thoroughbred Devon bull Honesty 696, bred by A. C. Howard, of Zanesville, Ohio. From this was produced, in the summer of 1878, a very fine red polled bull cali named Brigham Young. This bull, when one year old, was bred to both Short-horn and Devon cows and heiters. When bred to Short-horns the calves generally took of them were polled. When bred to Devons the calves had the form, color and general appearance of Devons, and about half of the calves were polled.

I now have in my herd five polled heifers sired by Brigham Young. Four of them-Lucy, Lulu, Molly and Miss H .- are very fair Clara is a splendid Devon without horns. It should be remembered that none of these heifers have more than one-sixteenth of the original polled blood in them, yet not one has any sign of horns. Three out of the five had their first calves last spring, and two out of the three are above the average as milkers.

In 1878 Old Muley was again bred to a thoroughbred Devon bull (Shelto 2d 1114), and in May, 1879, dropped a beautiful red polled heifer calf, called May Girl. This last named heifer produced the fine red polled bull calf, J. A. Garfield, in 1881. (He is sold.) Her second calf is now nearly due. May Girl has the form and color of the Devon, but is larger, and is a fine milker and bids fair to take a high and prominent position in my polled herd. This constitutes about all of my experience with that portion of my polled herd that I denominate home-made. What has been done by the use of the first operation is called sorting; this is polled Norfolk and Galloway bulls will be related in some future letter.

I am just in receipt of a note from Mr. L. K. Cogswell, a dairyman and stock raiser of Beloit, ders, and then through the rest of the fleece Wis., giving his experience with the red polled Norfolk bull Bouncer 459, that I sold to him in January, 1881, and as it has a bearing on the question of "horns or no horns"-in which so many of our dairymen and stock raisers seem so deeply interested, I herewith quote the same for the benefit of the public. He writes:

"There are about thirty calves near here, from the Norfolk bull I got of you last season. They are all muleys, all good ones, and all red but one from a white cow, and that is a red roan. I have had more inquiries and orders for muleys since I got Bouncer than I had for Short-horns during the several years that I kept them. One man writes: 'I lost two cows from hooking, last season, and I must stop raising horns. There have been three men killed about here by horns, and many other injuries.'

### Where Horses Came From.

A writer in an eastern periodical says that there is no doubt that the original home of the horse is not Europe, but Central Asia, for since the horse in its natural state depends upon My sheep have been held strictly to fine grass for its nourishment, and fleetness for its It is usually picked two and three times; at the roams about in a wild state. Here, too, arose whose existence at this day is as it were combined with that of the horse. From these re gions the horse spread in all directions, especially into the steppes of southern and southeastern Russia, and into Thrace, until it finally found entrance into the other parts of Europe, but not until after the immigration of the people. This assumption is, at least, strongly favored by the fact that the farther a district of Europe is from those Asiatic steppes, i. e., from the tamed horse seem to have made its historther confirmed by the fact that horse raising among almost every tribe appears as an art derived from neighboring tribes in the east and northeast. Even in Homer the ox appears exclusively as draught the animal in land operations at home and in the field, while the horse was used for purposes of war only. Its emed by swiftness alone. That the value of the horse must originally have depended upon its fleetness, can easily be inferred from the name which is repeated in all the branches of the Indo-European language, and signifies nearly "hastening," "quick." The same fact is exemplified by the descriptions of the oldest poets, who, next to its courage, speak most of its swift-

### Ottawa Reserve Cheese Factory.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

Enclosed find a communication based on figures kept daily, and perhaps it ought to be explained that none of the cows are less than three-fourths grade Short-horns selected for

This factory is not a large institution, but is a paying one. It is now in the second year of

its existence. Last year it was patronized by about seventeen farmers who daily brought about 1,500 pounds of milk which was made into most excellent cheese at 2 cents a pound, and which found ready sale in the local market at 12½ cents a pound. Our cows paid us as follows quoting from monthly bills lying before me: 10 cows, the milk of three kept for the calves and home use; July 1643 pounds of milk, yielding 164 pounds of cheese, selling for

August, 3009 pounds of milk, yielding 300 pounds of cheese, selling for \$30, or \$1.28 per cow. The calves got less this month.

September, 2,108 pounds of milk, yielding 208 pounds of cheese, selling clear of expenses for \$20.80, or \$2.97 per cow. In three months 10 cows raised 9 calves, one cow being a stripper, and yielding milk for a family of four persons and \$67.29 worth of cheese, clear of all expense, except taking milk two miles to factory once a day. A calf cost me 7 cents a day, \$2.10 per month, or \$8.40 for milk for four months. This year my 10 cows are managed the color of their dams; had generally the form differently. We keep only six calves, and they and appearance of Short-horns, and nine-tenths run on 5 acres pasture of oats, tame grass and wild grass, costing me in milk 5 cents a day. Sell our milk to factory at 70 cents per hundred, and the owner, E. C. Tracy, assumes control of factory, paying cheese makers \$50 per month. Milk for May 2050 pounds, bringing \$17.35, cash, for six cows, or \$2.89 per cow; cost of butter bought for family of four, \$1.45. specimens of the Short-horn, minus the horns. We can't afford to make butter or raise calves

> June, 4,200 pounds of milk sold for \$29.40 from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cows, or \$3.92 per cow. My wife strains out 3 quarts of milk a day, washes the milk cans and pails, and has nothing else to do. It takes three-fourths of an hour per day to go to cheese factory, and don't you think it pays If so, go and do likewise. W. S. HANNA.

#### Something About Wool.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer . Sometime since I promised to write up the

mode of manufacturing wool into woolen goods as there are many in Kansas, and I have found even in the state of New York many who have no conception as to the manner of changing wool into the various fabrics for clothing purposes. After the wool is brought to the factory done by laying the fleece on a table with the outside upwards. The sorter then carefully breaks out the finest sort about the shoulmaking with the skirts as many as five or six sorts from a Merino fleece. The next operation is the scouring; this is done by different processes. But soda is the principal alkali used; the bath is made up of the proper strength and temperature; sometimes this bath is an ordinary tub or kettle holding about fifty gallons and the wool is handled with a stick for about 20 minutes, then it is laid upon a slatted incline plane and the surplus liquor allowed to drain off. It is then thrown into a box with running water with a perforated bottom; after being properly rinsed the water is shut off and allowed to drain. If the wool is to be colored it is then taken to the dye kettle for coloring; if it is to be used white it is dried out either on a platform in the sun, or taken to the drving room, and in this process is usually determined the grease value of the wool. Kansas wool loses in cleansing from 62 to 80 per cent. After the wool is dried the next process is to pick it; the picker has a cylinder like a threshing. machine, but with more and smaller teeth, and what are termed feed rollers, to hold the wool so that the cylinder will open up every lock. electricity and make the yarn smooth. After are usually three machines in a sett of cards called the first and second breaker, and finisher; when the wool comes from the finisher it is ready for spinning. The jack, as it is called, has 240 spindles usually; some are larger and but very few in a modern mill are smaller, so that a boy or girl of fourteen years of age spins 240 threads of yarn, while their mother or grandmother used to spin one; then the yarn calculated for the warp is taken to the dresser and laid or wound on the beam, for the loom that for filling is put into bins for the weaver's shuttle. At the loom the weaving is done, and for the first time the wool begins to form a fabric. Here all kinds of shawls, blankets cassimeres and carpets are made or formed After weaving the shawl the fringe is twisted and then the fabric is scoured out, but the cassimere or cloth is fulled, by being hammered in a fulling mill or through a pair of rapidly revolving rollers, where it is filled with soap to its required width; after the scouring and fulling process the fabric is dried on tenter bars but now on drying machines; then the cassimere, blankets, or cloth is put into a machine called the gig or teasing machine, and the thread is cleaned or a nap is raised, just what is desired; after this it is taken to the shearing machine, consisting of a rapidly revolving blade or series of blades in a cylinder working against a fixed blade which takes off all the raised nap and leaves the thread bare or clean and where a short nap is desired it is left, as in the case of the broad cloth. Then the various goods are taken to the press, where, after being folded with a thick or board paper, they are put in with hot plates, and screwed down tight and left until the plates get cold, then the goods are taken out and rolled or folded and put into the proper case or box for sale. Carpets are never scoured, but as soon as woven they have the loose wool shorn off in a shearing machine

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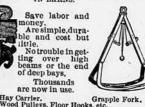
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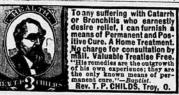
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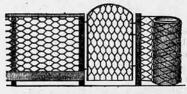
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### New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear in the FARM-ER this week for the first time:

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

#### How to Succeed in Farming.

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Geo. B. Loring, says a good many things that are worth repeating, and among them we find an article which he wrote for the Christian Union, which we give to our readers. He said:

The choice of crops is all important to the successful farmer. Such a thing as an unprofitable crop on well chosen land, and intended for an appropriate market, is hardly known-The growing of grain on unexhausted new land at government prices cannot be profitable. The farmer sows his seed in Autumn on land from which a crop has first been taken, and waits for the return he is to receive; and the dividend is large in proportion to the investment. The cattle feeder on the rich pastures of Illnois never has any fear with regard to his annual income from his roaming herds. The market gardener who gathers from an acre of land near New York a crop valued at one thousand dollars, finds that after deducting the interest on such a valuable possession, and the taxes laid upon it by an expensive municipality, he has still an ample reward for his labor. The grower of small fruits along the Southern coast and in the Northern valley does not fail to be compensated for his work, nor does the producer of the fruits of Florida or the sugar plantations of Louisiana. I have known acrop of flat turnips properly and extensively cutivated, to yield a fabulous reward year after year. We have all seen acres devoted to asparagus, and to onions, and to early potatoes, and to sweet corn which were mines of wealth. In fact, the earth never fails to respond to him who appeals to her with judgement and skill and untiring care. That she demands judgment and foresight as well as industry no man can for a moment doubt, for we all agree with Burke, that farming requires more judgment, prudence and foresight than any other occupation on earth,

choice of animals for his farm. He will insist. be his selection what it may, that his animals shall be healthy and thrifty, knowing that, next to poor soil, a feeble animal is the most unprofitable possesion for the farmer. Should his object be the dairy, he cannot exercise too much skill in providing himself with animals which will most economically supply him with his dairy products. The organization of a good dairy cow differs materially from that of a cow for beef, and the dairy farmer governs himself accordingly. But although the dairy cow is more delicately organized she should be none the less vigorous and strong, and capable of bearing the burden and performing work assigned her. If, however, the farmer has choosen a wider sphere, he can easily select those animals of heavier organization, and more robust and phlegmatic, whose uniformity of increase is easily preserved. I have noticed that a medium size in all animals is the hardest point for a farmer to preserve. Large swine, large sheep, large cattle, large horses fascinate him, at one time, until his eyes get weary or his taste modified, and he suddenly passes to the other extreme, and reduces his animals almost to inferiority. For profit, and for utility, very heavy animals are very seldom advantageous and we can congratulate ourselves that the tendency in this country is to produce compactness and firmness of form even when the parentage is large and overgrown. I have seen the large Leicester swine of England brought down in a few generations to the close-made shape of the Suffolk, for no appreciable reason, but merely through influence of food and climate. The horses of Normandy and Clyde will in a few generations become the active and medium sized horses of America, The farmer may remember this who would stock his farm with profitable animals and who knows that medium sized horses, cattle, sheep and swine, as well as poultry, are most easily fed, and can endure the most hardship of work and climate. Select well, and feed well, and you may be sure the domestic animal will reward his owner.

Having selected your land, and crops, and animals, your attention can be turned with advantage to the construction, arrangement, and improvement of your buildings. I know we are often told that ample buildings should be provided as the first step in the organization of a farm; but I think neccessary buildings should be first erected, and enlarged and improved as the wants of the farm require and the means of the farmer will allow. That the farm buildings should be as near the center of the cultivated land as possible must be manifest. In this

way distances of travel and transportation are shortened. The buildings themslves should be unpretentious, neat, well-proportioned, and imdeep angles, and towers, and annexes, of too many modern country structures have but little beauty and no convenience or economy. Symmetry in farm architecture is more attractive the farmer's land which offers him the most inducements. In the olden days when the gambrel roof and the sloping rear roof were in fashion, the "dooryard," as it was called, was always adorned by a solitary elm tree which may now be seen standing sentinel in its old age, towering above that spot upon whose toils, and pleasure, and joys, and sorrows it has looked down for so many generations-a historic representative tree now, an ornament in the days of those who planted it, and bearing testimony to love and adornment which is natural to all men. From this solitary illustration of this spontaneous human desire, we have gone o the extensive and elaborate landscape gardening of modern times. The farm-house is now, or should be, surrounded by trees, and shrubs and flowers appropriately planted, and by a well cultivated and well kept lawn. The additional labor required by this is small-the cheerful and healthful effect of it all to mind and body is large. A bright cheerful home, inside and outside, is one of the wants of the American farmer who would perform his part well, and inspire his children with tastes and desires which will conduce to their happiness and inrease their usefulness.

Good land, well selected crops, good seed, good animals, good bnildings, a good home, with tasteful surroundings, every American farmer can have who will devote himself to his resolution with detirmination and zeal.

#### Poultry on Small Farms.

B. R. Black, sometime ago, in the Poultry Worldth us discoursed.

Unlimitted range, however desirable for owls, cannot be allowed the flock kept on the premises of a small farmer or market gardenwheat eaten off close to the ground by a large flock of poultry when the wheat field chances to be near the farm buildings. The same fates will befall a patch of cabbage or turnips or any sort of garden truck that happens to be agreeable to the taste of the chickens. And, as is well known, their tastes cover a wide the owner of a large farm of 100 or 200 acres, but to the cultivator of a small patch of from 15 to 25 acres, especially if he follows the modern methods of high farming, it may mean the loss of half his profits for the year. Hence the small farmer is apt to reason ofter this fashion. "It does not pay to keep chickens; they eat The skilful farmer exercises great care in the large lot. The fence will cost a heap of moncrops that will pay better than poultry."

This argument holds good provided a high and expensive fence is built; provided, also, nothing is planted on the land, and provided further that the fowls are confined the year round and no effort is made to supply their wants aside from furnishing them with corn and water.

But suppsoe we take a quarter or half an acre and put a substantial picket fence four or five feet high around it. The various details may be left to each builder, but the posts wanted, apple trees may be planted, with the smaller fruits between. In any case, however, the trees should be wide enough apart to allow the ground to be easily cultivated. The culivation will be good for the trees also for the fowls. It is a fact well known to some that plums that cannot be grown elsewhere can be grown in poultry yards when the ground is kept free from grass and well tilled. It is well to have a cheap division fence made in such a yard, so that green crops may be sown in one divisiou and get a start there before the fowls are turned in. Wheat, rye and oats are excellent for sowing in such yards. Should these grains grow up and ripen seed the trees would be injured, but the fowls will take care of that matter. By this means green food may be supplied the whole growing season. Uuntil the trees are large enough to afford shade. Beans pumpkins or squashes may be grown in the yard. After these are well started the fowls will not molest them, and they afford agreea-

ble shade By following this plan the poultry yard may be made to pay as well as any part of the farm in itself, aside from the profits made from poultry. Of couse there are certain seasons when fowls may be left to run at liberty, and should be shut out of the yard altogether. Let our friends try the plan and see if they do not find poultry keeping profitable.

The KANSAS FARMER \$1 a year.

#### Artichokes for Stock.

A reader of the FARMER expressed a desire some weeks ago to obtain some informaposing if large, modest if small. The gables, tion relating to artichokes. We find an artiand sharp roofs, and over hanging eves, and cle in the Iowa Homestead written by Chas. Aldrich, which appears to be truthful and interesting. We quote it entire.

The authorities all agree as to the fact that the Jerusalem artichoke (Helianthus tuberus) than ornament. In the exercise of taste it is a most valuable plant, and here and there a farmer is enthusiastic in its praise ; but yet for some reason or other, an indefinite, wide-spread deep-seated prjudice seems to exist against it. In the cases of those farmers who have cultivated it for years reports of its wonderful productiveness almost bordering on the marvelous have occasionally been circulated in the papers in past ears. The plant with all its acknowledged merits, as we find them set forth in cyclopedias and in works on general agricutture, seems to make but slow progress in coming into cultivation. Neither the authority of books nor the great agricultural papers of this country and England, or of the continent, seem to have any effect in inducing the farmers to try the Artichoke. Not in the township where the writer resides, nor probably in our entire continent, is there a single farmer engaged in its culture The same thing could be said of all adjoining counties. And yet, in the face of all this predjudice and incredulity, we have no doubt but that the artichoke is one of the most profiitable crops for the western farmer.

Some years ago we planted a couple of acres with artichokes, and we made no proper test of their qualities, we learned enough to become fully convinced that it is a plant of very high value. In those early days we had only "shanghia" rail fences, with in which hogs could not be restrained, so we realized but little value from feeding them to these animals. But one autumn, just before the first frosts, we cut and shocked the stalks. These cured very finely, and some of the shocks remained standing until spring. As an article of fodder for cattle we found them of high value. The animals would leave good hay at any time to eat these artichoke leaves and stalks, and they would eat them up clean. [One day a critical, incredulous er. It is no uncommon sight to see an acre of neighbor asked, "What are you doing with those ugly things?" The reply was, "Feeding our cows and calves!" "But" said he "they will not eat them." "Well" we answered "we have been feeding them at intervals for more than a month. Let us go and see if any of the stalks are left on the ground. That will show whether the catlle like them or not." On range of vegetables. But even if the thing is going to the feeding place it was difficult to not edible if it be manured in the hill it will find the butt end of a single stock. Every be scratched out by the roots, which is as bad thing had been devoured-both leaves and as if it were eaten. The destruction of an acre of stalks. Had we been feeding the best corn wheat or garden truck is not a serious loss to fodder the ground would have been covered with rejected stalks. But the artichoke fodder had been eaten up clean. We kept some of the shocks until quite late in the spring, never fed them without finding the cows and calves with eager appetites. We have seen estimates of the quantity of artichoke fodder that may be raised on an acre of ground, but their heads off and destroy more than their we are unable to recall the figures at this time. carcasses are worth. They do not thrive in They were up, however, to several tons. In small farms and it will not pay to fence in a our own casual experiment the great black shocks seemed to stand very thickly on the ey, and the land without the fence will yield ground. But we finally came to want the ground for an orchard, so we plowed it late and sowed a crop of buckwheat, which had the effect to almost entirely kill out the artichokes. The tops of the few that grew up were cut off with a scythe and we had no more trouble getting rid of them. It was not a very profitable thing to do, however, for the artichokes would have paid handsomely every year, while orcharding has been up to this writing an experiment devoid of other profit

than experience well paid for. But the great value which writers usually should be set on the out side and the pickets attribute to the artichoke is in feeding swine. sharpened at the top. A fowl seldom makes a Several tons of tubers may be raised on an clean flight over a fence, but flies to a post or acre of land. One great economy in feeding them wide picket and then over. Therefore a fence is that the hogs will dig them themselves-in five feet high, with posts outside and sharp the fall until the ground freezes, and in the pickets, will restrain almost any breed of spring as long as may be desired. If the hogs chickens. Having the yard fenced, we will are turned out of the field about the usual time plant it with fruit trees. Having regard to of planting corn, enough of the tubers will be soil and nearness to market we will plant left for the rest of the crop. Once established Early Richmond or Morella cherries, dwarf and properly cared for, an artichoke plant will pears, plums or quinces. If more apples are last for years-any length of time. They require a deep, rich soil, and the ground ought to be well enriched with stable manure. Our course in planting was to cut the tubers into small pieces, with only an eye to each piece, and as the ground was plowed they were dropped one foot apart into each third furrow. The ground was harrowed and plowed as with corn, and the artichokes made a wonderful growth the first season. We first learned their value for fodder from seeing the eagerness with which both horses and cattle devoured the frost killed stocks that remained standing in the field. All this occured some years ago, and we have not lately taken any special interest in the subject but some day we expect to try the experiment again under hetter auspices, having a most deciced opinion that scarcely any other crop can be grown with such certianty of profit.

> \*Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as the Diamond Dyes. For carpet rags, better and cheap er than any other dye-stuffs.

Honey locust trees may be made into a good hedge. A writer of experience says that before setting the plants the ground should be mellow and rich. "After setting out the row must be cultivated and kept clean until the hedge is matured or finished. Let the plants grow the first year undisturbed, and then cut them down within three inches of the ground; the second year, seven inches from the ground; third year, twelve inches; fourth year, twenty-five inches;

Our readers can aid us materially in increasing our circulation by mentioning the matter to their neighbors. Only one dollar up to De-

#### THE RAD AND WORTHLESS

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is esare never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B, and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name. are imitations or counterfeits. Bewere of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

### Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the

#### Topeka Business Directory.

Thos. H. Bain, Att'y at Law.

L. T. Coldren.

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work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction ynaranteed.

CNYDER'S ABT GALLERY, Photographs in the la-CNYDER'S ABT GALLERY, Photographs in the la-Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 174, Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth sts. TOPEKA STEAM COFFEE and Spice Mills and Chi-Topeka STEAM COFFEE and Spice Mills and Chi-ed and ground daily. Spices guaranteed strictly pure Best bargains in the city. W. R. FISH, Prop TOPEKA, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metalic Cases and Caskets. Office open and tele-grams received at all hours of the night.

grams received at all hours of the night.

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NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE,
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Night calls promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION
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### NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

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Purple top flat strap leaved.
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Every Farmer should have a good Weekly News

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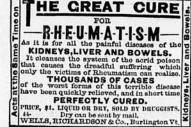
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Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNE-APOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the COM-IERCIAL CENTRES from which radiate

#### **EVERY LINE OF ROAD**

that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pa-cine Slope. The

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. Mo TRANSFERS BY CAERIAGE! No MISSING CONNECTIONS! No huddling in ill-sentiated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

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DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our own world-famous DINING CARS, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, with ample time for healthful enjoyment. Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

We ticket ido not forget this directly to every place of importance in lowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Aribona and New Mexico.

As liberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a tithe of the comfort.

Dogs and tackie of sportsmen free.

Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

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# WOOL COMMISSION

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BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.

The handling of growers clips a specialty

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# Commission Merchants,

No 14 South Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnish of free to those who ship to us. Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal dvances made on consignments.

B. W. SAYERS, 46 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

COMMISSION

A. M. LEWIS.

Sacks furnished tree to SHIPPERS.
Quick Sales and Frompt Returns

LEWIS & HOWARD,

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We make a specialty of Kansas Wools. Consignments so-licited and advances made. Sacks furnished shippers with-out charge. Reference,—First National Bank of Chicago, In writing mention this paper.

### Eureka Springs of Arkansas.

Euroka Springs of Arkansas.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Guif Railroad, via Springfeld, is the short and cheap route to this Famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Guif Railroad at 9:40 A. M. have but one change of cars, that at Springfied, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 2:00 P. M.-next day. This is the short and only good route to Rich Hill, Carthage and Pierce City, Mo. To Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas. The only line running through tradis between Kansas City and Lamar, Springfield and Joplin, Mo. Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, the shortest, best and only route by which passengers from the north and west make connection for all points in Texas and Indian Territory. Texas Express trail leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, at 5:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included.

### ROCK HILL FARM. MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Propr's,

WASHINGTON, KAS,

Dealers and breeders of

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP,
POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough DUKE OF GLENDALE, \$40; ALYMER, \$25. HARVEY, \$25,

ALYMER, \$25,
The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains
or expense in getting the very best of stock of the various
baseds. If you wish any stock, be sure and write us or call
and see the stock. SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE.

The lady readers of the FARMER can do a good work by aiding us in extending our cir-

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months, CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a ear, and one copy free to the person who gets up the lub. Sent to any post office.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farkers. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 128 expire with the next issue. The paper is all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postofice, county and state.

When an address is to be changed from one postoffee to another, give the names of both offices, the one where the paper is now sent, and, also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

#### Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the Kansas FARMER

The Farming World of a late date contains some letters from persons who have experimented with Bermuda grass, and they differ materially as to its merits and hardiness.

Correspondents of this paper should remem ber that their postoffice and county are always wanted here. Write them both with every communication, no matter on what business.

Watered milk has given a good deal of trouble to many people, and Dr. Brush, of Mount Vernon N. Y., says that milk is really poisoned by dealers in many instances, and he suggests vigilant legislation.

Major Sims, Secretary of the State Board 'f Agriculture is collecting samples of grain for his department when he moves to his new quarters in the west wing of the state house which will be within the next sixty days.

The United States Court at Denver recently decided a point involving the rights of the people in the matter of railway discriminations. The decision is in accord with those made before, that discrimination is unlawful.

The Junction City Union tells of some good farms in Davis county. One of 1,400 acres owned by C. E. Murphy; 1,500 acres owned by McGee; 1,586 acres by Grant, Parsil & Tolen; 934 acres by Bryant; 757 acres by Miller; 1,120 acres by Fawley & Heath; 910 acres by Mansfield; and several others.

Persons who administer washes and dips to kill vermin on animals should remember that one application is rarely enough. That may destroy all then in sight, but there is usually a brood coming on that may not be affected by the first dose. It generally requires three applications ten days to two weeks apart to make complete work of it.

It will be well to watch the movements of chinch bugs. If they show signs of evil intentions toward growing corn, every precaution should be used. We have before suggested and advised continual working of a strip of earth about the outer edge of the field, and if necessary, a strip a rod or so wide in the field. Their movements may thus be delayed, and many of them destroyed.

A handsome young woman named Jennie Cramer, of New Haven Connecticut, was found dead on the beach some months ago. Two cousins named Malley, young men, were recently tried as her murderers, and acquitted. The evidence showed that Jennie was pretty and wild, and that whether criminally or virtuously, she was last seen in company with these fast young men. Another lesson to girls, sad it is true, but important. Let fast young men alone.

Our lady corespondents are giving some good suggestions about canning and otherwise preserving fruits and vegetables. These are important now, and will be for at least two or three months. The canning of corn is simple and easy, and every family ought to be well supplied with it. Every farmer has corn, though all may not have fruit, and nothing is nicer or more convenient in the culinary department than good canned corn.

Honey locust trees may be made into a good hedge. A writer of experience says that before setting the plants the ground should be mellow and rich. " After setting out the row must be cultivated and kept clean until the hedge is matured or finished. Let the plants grow the first year undisturbed, and then cut them down within three inches of the ground; the second year, seven inches from the ground; third year, twelve inches; fourth year, twenty-five inches; sixth year, thirty-three inches; and the seventh year, height desired for fence. This takes seven years, but the fence is good after the fourth

#### High Prices of Harvest Labor.

It is the experience of Kansas farmers, and especially those whose resources are not large and that means a majority of them) that the expense of harvesting the summer crops, as wheat, oats, rye and barley, are so great as to materially lessen the profits of the year's work. Cutting by machinery is expensive-60 cents to \$1 an acre; hands for binding and shocking cost \$1.50 to \$2 50, and often \$3 per day. Then for stacking, the prices are about the same Threshing, also, is an expensive item. The larger and better the crop, the less, in propor tion, is the expense. Mr. Henry, the great wheat farmer of Dickinson county, has made fortune by raising wheat, and he hired all his work done. But his fields cover thousands of acres. The small farmer, whose acres, all told, do not exceed one hundred and sixty, and probably three-fourths of that unbroken prairie, cannot enjoy even relatively the same success. The poor man is always at a disadvantage, when compared with the rich, in all matters material. To make a journey of ten miles he must walk and use half a day, when the wealthy man, with his fine team, makes the distance in an hour and without labor. Wealth is power; hence the wealthy are powerful, and may command services. It always costs the poor man more, proportionately, to do or have done the same work than it does the rich man This is true, even where the labor is performed in precisely the same way. If a man wants a thousand cords of wood chopped, he can get it who has only one cord to cut, notwithstanding that it is to be cut with a common axe and by hand, the same as the large job is to be done. So it is with harvesting grain. A man that has but five or ten acres to harvest finds it more expensive per acre to him, than the same number of acres are to the man who has a thousand acres to be treated in the same way.

This is not unreasonable or difficult to understand. If Mr. A, has only one hundred bushels of wheat, and his net profit is fifty cents, he makes fifty dollars; but the man who has ten thousand bushels, even at the same profit, makes five thousand dollars, though his profit is greater because he gets his labor cheaper. Then, as a different kind of illustration, a merchant who sells a thousand bolts of cloth makes more money by selling at a profit of one dollar a bolt than does another dealer who sells five bolts of the same goods at a profit of five dollars a bolt. The rail maker who can secure a job of fifty thousand rails will do the work at considerably less per hundred or thousand than he would do the same kind of work on a job of only five thousand. A man will contract to perform a year's labor at a less rate of wages per month than he would for a single month.

But how are we to lessen the expenses of harvesting for the small farmer? In Kansas, and in the west generally, the day laborers are few in proportion to those who own and work their own land, that this accounts in large measure for the high prices of labor. Nearly every man has his own farm and work to attend to, so that he cannot leave them to help others, at least not to make a business of it. It is evidently then, that if the labor usually hired is all necessry, there is no way to avoid the expense, unless we shorten the crop, and right there a useful suggestion comes in. Can we not profitably decrease the acreage of such crops as require these large additions to our working force? If a farmer desires to go largely into wheat culture, of course he counts the cost and supplies himself accordingly. But if his object in raising wheat is for bread and seed rather than for the market, he need not cultivate many acres; indeed, not more than he can easily take care of himself in all respects except threshing. He would not need to employ reaping machine nor binders, shockers and stackers. All this he could do himselt. Then he could stack his wheat with that of a neighbor, and have it threshed with his, paying a just compensation. The remainder of his time could be devoted to the culture of such crops corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, etc., as do no need large forces of labor at any particular time, and to the raising of stock. One man can easily handle ten acres of wheat and twenty-five acres of corn, besides two acres of potatoes and five of fruit and vegetables. And he will have time enough left to take care of a good garden, a hundred or two head of poultry, and a little herd of stock-cattle, sheep and hogs, with two or three colts a year. The extent of work which one family can do when it is systemized is surprising. Often times a man can save the money price of a day's labor by exchanging work or property. There are many ways of economizing when we set about

to do it. We incline to believe that if our small farmers would diversify their farm work more; that is, adopt mixed farming, raise a little of every paying crop, and not large areas of anvthing except such as the home force can easily attend to, they would realize a great saving in the end. It is an important question-whether we do not, all of us, pay out too much money for help that does not pay us in return. Mixed farming will, undoubtedly, relieve us largely in the matter of high prices in harvest time.

We expect to run up our subscription list to ten thousand within a year. Our dollar proposition is taking well.

Kansas wheat is rating better than it has for several years past.

The defender of Kansas, namely, THE KAN sas Farmer, may be had for one dollar a

#### The Contest for Governor.

It is probably true that our present guberna torial contest is exciting more interest than any that has preceded it in the history of the state The reason, as we all know, is not because of any grave public questions relating to governmental administration upon which parties have heretofore differed; but it is wholly because of the interest, pro and con, on the matter of enforcing our prohibitory liquor law. Transportation and matters pertaining thereto, are forcing themselves on public attention with a force that cannot be longer ignored. This, however, comes from the people without reference to their opinions on the liquor question. It will, doubtless, be fully as potent a factor in next fall elections as prohibition, but there will not be so much feeling in it. Our judgment is that no man ought to be elected to any office next fall unless he is right on both these vital subjects. Aside from their intrinsic difference, there is another that will have weight with most people. In one case we now have a law passed by the people after due deliberation, and the only question about it is, shall that law be enforced, or shall a handful of rumsellers be permitted to continue in their defiance of the public will? In the other case, the people are now discussing the subject and preparing for legislation. In the latter discussions will go to the merits of the general subject proposed for action by the legislature, while in the former it will extend only to the right of the people to enforce their own laws already made. But they will very generally go hand done for less per cord, than it will cost the man in hand-Prohibition and Equal Rights of Transportation.

As our readers know, we have gone beyond tne arena of discussing license and anti-license moderate drinking and drunkenness. have kept pace with the times and now demand enforcement of the law against rumshops, the same as against gambling dens and counterfeiting rendezvous. We have no mercy or consideration whatever for these defiers of the law We want their dens closed foreyer and nothing more about it. They are wilful, deliberate and malicious defiers of the people, and are entitled to no respect.

The FARMER does not deem it proper to name particular candidates and ask the people to support them, because that would be, or might become partisan, and this is not a party paper; but it will advocate certain principles and ask the people themselves to select the candidates to espouse those principles, and install officers to put them in practice,

The FARMER wants for our next Governo man who is not only in sympathy with the people on the two great questions, but one who has the nerve to assume and execute any authority given to him. We want a Governor who, if he is so authorized by the legislature, as we expect he will be, will clean out every rum hole in the state without mincing; we want a Governor who understands that Kansas needs protection against possible railway combinations, and is not afraid to ask the legislature for it. And while we cannot properly take sides for particular candidates, we want to by degrees, be changed into sugar and the give forth no uncertain sound on the measures

The Republican State Convention meets in Topeka the 9th day of August. Everybody, we suppose, expects the candidates then nomnated to be elected. We urge upon our readers in all parts of the state to interest themselves in the selection of delegates and send up no milk-and-water men. Right there, among lhe people, is the place to begin.

The Democratic convention meets at Emporia the next week. We urge our Democratc, and Greenback and anti-monopoly readers all to roll up their sleeves at their primaries and see that no scalawags slip through. Send up clean men only. Then, no matter what candidate is elected, Kansas will have a safe

After the state convention will come the primaries for members of the legislature. Then In the first place, one-half of the weight of the we expect to have another word to say.

### Foreign Wheat.

The supremacy of the United States in the production of wheat, will not long continue any more than in the case of cotton. An exchange Russia has been considered the most formida-

ble competitor of America in the production of wheat for European markets. Of late years, however, we have been so far outstripping Russia in this respect that we had almost begun to believe that we were without a formidable wheat-growing rival in the world, and that we could almost dictate Liverpool prices. Our wheat crop for 1881, it will be remembered, was below the average-about 100,000,000 bushels. In consequence of this deficiency we confidently expected a material advance in the price of wheat in the European market, and were therefore slow in accepting prices offered, and held on for an advance, which we were almost certain must come. Although prices have been good in the east and in California, considering the unusual high rates of ocean freight still they have not come up to expectations. We were told that we were asking too much for our wheat, but still we held on, and insisted that our views must be met, and set forth the fact that, in addition to our large shortage, the Russian crop was also short, in justification of our demands. We did not take British India into our account, as contributions from that source had heretofore not been large enough to materially influence prices. It now turns out that the wheat crop of this country was the unknown factor upon which we did not calculate, but which, notwithstanding, was the real cause of continued low comparative prices.

British India exported of the crop of 1881, 25,-000,000 bushels more than had been expected, thus making up one-fourth of our deficiency. This amount, coming into the English market at just the right time, made the English buyers comparatively indifferent as to whether they secured the American wheat or not, and enabled them to postpone large purchases from this country till we should be willing to come to their terms. It is now claimed that England received of the crop of 1881 more wheat from India than from America, and if this be true, she threatens in the future to be our most formidable competitor in the world's markets. It is said that the India people live in large proportion on rice and mill et, and that last year these articles were unusually plentiful, and their prices ruled low, consequently they consumed more of them, and sent their wheat out of the country as the only article that would bring them money. The experience of future to sow more wheat and less rice and millet, and thus render them more formidable competitors than they would otherwise have been but for this accidental experience.

#### Something About Ensilage.

The KANSAS FARMER is abreast with the times; hence it is that we take a good deal of interest in ensilage. Our readers have learned already that ensilage is green crops preserved for use in cold weather when vegetation is not growing. It is preserved in air-tight places made of stone, earth or wood, and the place for preserving is called a silo. "All flesh is grass," it has been said. Grass is the foundation of flesh undoubtedly. The best beef in the world, says the English epicurean, is that made on Kansas grasses. But we want to make beef a little faster in the winter than dried grass will do it, and we use corn. Now, if we preserve the green corn, stalk and all, in its green watery state, we have the great flesh-producing substance in our possession all the year round.

Opinions differ on this subject, as they do on all matters not universally demonstrated, or not in common use. Below we give thoughts of Prof. L. B. Arnold, of an eastern agricultural college. He says: "It is now pretty well established that there is some advantage to be gained from the preservation of green feed in silos, and also that the extent and certainty of that advantage depend on the conditions comprised in the silo in which the preservation 18 effected. In the first place, the sile must be, as nearly as possible, air-tight. The free oxygen of the atmosphere is the active agent which stimulates the destruction of food elements in the contents of the silos, and alcohol and vinegar and carbonic acid gas are the chief products of the destructive changes. These come from fermentation, and these cannot go on without air. Hence if a silo is air-tight fernentation and the changes consequent upon it will be preyented. But making a silo airtight does not prevent all change in its contents. With plenty of moisture and a medium temperature, the starch in the vegetation will sugar into lactic acid. These changes do not require air and will therefore take place in any kind of silo, unless counteracted by dessication or an extremely low temperature. But these are not destructive changes. They consist in little else than a rearrangement of the atoms of the starch and sugar, which does not materially affect their being utilized for food; so that while unavoidable, they are comparatively harmless. Unless fed in excessive quantities, the food in which these changes have occurred remains good for producing milk if it was good before, for the changes are identical with the changes which take place in the same substances in the bodies of animals preparatory to their entering the blood, into which they cannot go either as starch or sugar. When air touches the fodder and fermentation gum, starch and sugar is liable to be taken up in the formation of carbonic acid and carried away in the form of gas and entirely lost, and what is left of them to be converted into alcohol or vinegar, and not only to become of no use as food, but to work injury to the stock which feed upon it, especially when fed to milch cows. But all these effects can be prevented by excluding air from the material to be preserved, and the possibility of doing so is what has contributed to the success of modern ensilage.

"The early silos were imperfect and extremey wasteful. They consisted of earth pit-holes dug in the ground in some dry place where water would not penetrate. The material to be preserved was laid upon the bare earth, and then, after being covered with straw, boards or other material to prevent the dirt from mingling with the fodder, the whole was buried beneath a thick layer of earth. The great defect in such silos was that they did not exclude the air. Though piled several feet thick, earth, either loose or pressed, is not impervious to air. It slowly finds its way through any kind or thickness of earth, and when it reaches the buried ensilage, becomes the support of an active fermentation that destroys a large part of the food elements of whatever the silo con-

One dollar is certainly low for a good newspaper. That is the cost of the Kansas Farm-

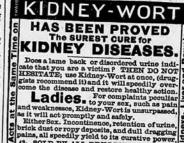
As soon as the grain harvests is passed, it will pay every one who can to save all the good hay he can mow and cure. Hay is always in

### Foreign News Digested.

Alexandria, July 10.-Notice that all friendly relations between the British government and the Egyptian government have ceased was sent by the British Consul General to both the Porte and Arabi. constitute to both the Force and Arabi. There is no longer any telegraph communication directly with the city. All telegraph offices have been moved two miles out of town. All ferriage has stopped, the only water communication being by small boats. Seymour bombards at sunrise to-morrow, but will not land his force except to spike guns.

Foreign consuls at Alexandria have asked Admiral eymour to defer the bombardment, offering to use friendly offices with the Egyptian government. Ad-miral Seymour is adverse to doing so. The consuls apply to the military party to prove their loyalty. Protests by stoppage of work on fortifications ounding Alexandria.

A London dispatch says: A rumor that the English had begun to bombard Alexandria caused an immediate rise in Egyptian securities. The first English corps, consisting of three divisions and comprising 15,000 troops in England and 10,000 in India, will take an active part in military operations in Egypt. tins year will doubtless stimulate them in the The artillery will be supplied for land operations of the English troops by the Mediterranean fleet. Large shipments of war munitions have been ordered for immediate transportation to Egypt: Excitement ha been caused by the official announcement that France will withdraw her fleet from Egyptian waters if England bombards Alexandria.



#### Strayed

KIDNEY-WORT

From the undersigned on the 3d day of June, 1882, one black horse, about 14½ hands high, 9 years old, has a small rupture on leftside near hind leg. Would like to hear of it. CHAS. FISCHER, Eudora, Kas.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

OF 550 HIGH GRADED SHEEP, including 24 fullblood Merinos. Sale will commence on Saturday, July 29th, 1882, at 11 o'clock, Sale will be held on my stock range 3 miles north of St. Mary's, Kansas. HERMAN MEYER. Terms of sale, cash.

College Home for Young Ladies. Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, Ill. Best Lit-erary, Musical and Fine Art facilities. Five Courses, Buildings Modern. Address for catalogue. REV. W. F. SHORT, D. D.

An enricher of the blood and purifier of the system cures lassitude and lack of energy; such is Brown's

BULLS WANTED,—Those having grade bulls to sell should address W. D. Pratt, Jetmore, Hodgm'n Co., Ks. The Grandest Exhibition ever seen

in the West. The third annual exposition of the Western Nationl Fair Association wid be held at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kas., from September 18 to September 28, 1882. The best, most complete and costliest Fair Grounds west of the Mississippi river. One hundred thousand dollars in improvements. One hundred acres in the enclosure and forty acr. s of an elm grove. Seats under nearly every tree, and several wells of living water. Facilities for camping fifty thousand people The best accommodations for live stock, and the best race track in America. Twenty-five thousand dollars in premiums. Ten thousand dollars to the speed ring. Over six thousand dollars to live stock. Two thousand dollars to county and club displays. A grand regatta on the Kansas river at Lawrence, during the week of the fair, by leading rowing clubs of the east. A grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the grove from posts in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Colorado, which it is confidently believed, will be visited by President Chester A. Arthur and distinguished army generals. A grand Indian encampment of braves, squaws and pappooses, illustrating aboriginal domestic life, from which will be furnished material for war dances, chases, and Indian ball games. Races every day in the speed ring by some of the fastest racing stock in the country. Lowest excursion rates on all rail roads.

In the first place one helf of the products of the west ever seen, Send to E A. Smith, List. Every person in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and other western states, having articles of interest to exhibit should bring them to the great Bismarck

Every important interest of the people of Kansas is represented in the FARMER, and it costs only one dollar.

### Millinery.

- If you want a Stylish Hat,
  If you want a Nobby Hat,
  If you want a Dress Hat,
  If you want a Wedding Hat,
  If you want a Shade Hat,
- If you want any other Hat or Bonnet in any shape that is made and at the cheapest price, (we trim hats free of tharge,) don't forget to call at John Kern's Novelty Store,

Dr. H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Alderney or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to se-lect from. Send for catalogue.

#### HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE And Hospital.

The 23d Winter course begins September 26, 1882. This is the largest Homoeopathic Medical College in the world, with unequaled clinical facilities. Women admitted. Material for dissection abundant. For catalogue, address T. S. HOYNE, M. D., 1636 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill,

### VASSAR COLLEGE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.

# Sheep for Sale.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part bur own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound thealthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO... Copital View Sheep Farm."

#### Kansas in 1882.

By courtesy of Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, we are per mitted to publish the following synopsis from advance sheets of his forthcoming report.

#### WHEAT.

Kansas is now harvesting the largest wheat crop in its history. From the following table it will be observed that the State average is 20.69, the best average since 1866, which was placed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington at 21.40. Although the yield per Washington at 21.40. Although the yield per and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots.

acre was larger at that time than now, the second.

HEDGE PLANTS: Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season. acreage, as compared with the present year, was insignificant. The State had then but 260,465 acres, and a product of 6,527,328 bushels, while this year the acreage is 1,462,-736, and the product 30,263,711 bushels. The year 1878, heretofore styled the banner wheat year of Kansas, had an area of winter wheat of 1,297,555 acres, and a product of 25,518,955 bushels, an average yield of 20.5. There were also 433,257 acres of spring wheat, that averaged 13.4 per acre, making a total wheat product for that year of 31,315,858 bushels. The spring wheat area of 1882 is but about 125,000 acres, and will yield at least 14 bushels per acre, which makes the total wheat product for 1882, 32,013,711 bushels.

The crop in the southern half of the state has been cut, and harvest is progressing rapid- 26,958. ly in the northern counties.

At this date, but seventy-three of the eightyone organized counties have sent in their abstracts of assessor's rolls, and the acreage given for the crops following is for the counties that have reported, and the comparisons are made for 1881 in the same counties. The counties not included are Atchison, Douglas, Ellsworth, Ford, Hodgeman, Labette, Marshall, Neosho, Sedgwick and Wyandotte. The counties of Ellsworth and Sedgwick have reported their abstracts since this computation was made. They appear in the wheat table, but arrived too late for insertion in the other

The acreage has increased six per cent. over 1881, and will reach 4,500,000 acres. The counties reported have an acreage of 3,927,851, an increase of 250,958 acres.

The crop has been very backward, owing to the continued cold weather during spring. Correspondents are unanimous in reporting this crop in a thriving condition, and a large yield is anticipated. An ordinarily favorable season will make a crop of 175,000,000 bushels.

#### OATS.

This crop has increased from 280,167 acres in 1881, to 447,695 acres in 1882. The counties yet to report will raise the area to 500,000 acres. Of the three hundred correspondents reporting, not one speaks discouragingly of this crop, while many say that it will be the heaviest crop ever harvested in Kansas. Not one unfavorable condition has been noted.

### RYE.

The large increase in the acreage of rye-111,153 acres, or an advance of 189 per cent.is due partially to the increased want of good pasturage. It is sown principally for this purpose, but a good yield of grain is anticipated. There were a few reports of damage by frost, but the damage is slight, and will not reduce the average yield materially.

### POTATOES.

There has been a decrease of 12,143 acres, or 20 per cent. from 1881. Last year was a very unfavorable one for potatoes, and the area was consequently reduced. The prospect for a good yield is now encouraging, a large crop of early potatoes being already assured. Sweet potatoes increase slightly in acreage-11 per cent, and the reports as to condition indicate a good

### SORGHUM.

late years, has been felt in Kansas, the acreage increasing over 1881, 50 per cent. or 19,201 acres. The crop is raised for two purposesthe manufacture of syrup and sugar, and food for sheep. The increase is mainly confined to the western counties. Reports as to its condition are not so favorable as usual, a complaint being made of the cool weather and frequent rains.

### BROOM CORN.

Broom corn is fast becoming one of the important crops of Kansas. The increase over 1881 is 102,178 acres, or 115 per cent. The greater part of the acreage is in the western portion of the state-McPherson county, with 14,337 acres, leading in area. But two counties report the crop in poor condition, and they -Chautauqua and Coffey-have but a small acreage. Clay, Osage and Rush report an average condition, while all the others report the crop in fine condition, and much above the average.

A large area has been added to meadow and pasture lands. The increase over 1881 is 44 per cent. or 1,010,999 acres. Reports as to the condition of the several varieties of tame grasses are all favorable, and a large hay crop is already assured.

### FRUIT.

The mild winter of 1881-82 was very favorable to fruit trees, and reports indicate an unnsually heavy crop of apples, peaches and

Grape-vines are in a thriving condition, and promise a fine yield.

### LIVE STOCK.

There has been an increase in all kinds of farm animals, and no adverse reports as to their condition have been received. Although weseases are mentioned as being present in

# TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, king Paillip Corn, EARLY WHITE CORN, St. CHARLES WHITE CORN,

DOWNS & ALLEN,
173 Kausas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

#### some localities, they are not in epidemic form in any part of the state.

Below is given a table showing the number of sheep in each county for 1881 and 1882. The estimate of the Board heretofore given as to the increase during the year was much too large. While the increase has been very large in the western counties, it will be also observed that many of the eastern counties not only fail to hold their own, but decrease.

#### POPULATION.

The enumeration of inhabitants as taken by the assessors shows an increase over 1881 of WM. SIMS, Secretary.

An invaluable strengthener for the nerves, muscles, and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Boston Globe, in an excellent leading editorial. commends and upholds the appointment of women on school boards. The opinion expressed is based on the evident good results, during the eight years since the passage of the law to enable women to hold this

#### 5 and 10 Cent Counters.

The largest 5 and 10 cent counters in Topeka at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue Topeka.

A mass meeting of woman suffragists of Ohio will be held in Murphy Tabernacle on third street, Co-lumbus, O, on Wednesday, August 2, for the purpose of reorganizizing the Woman Suffrage Association of Ohio, which is auxiliary to the American.

#### Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Eachupaiba. \$1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McPiKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

The Wellington Press says that from July 3, 1871 to June 22, 1882, there was just forty murders, of which a record has been kept, and that thirty-four of them are directly traceable to whisky and lewd women.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Somebody is bothering himself about whether there is any water in the moon. The water question on the earth is often of much more importance to our folks.

If you are in want of anything you can't find in any other store, call at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Ave

A new dairy establishment is to be started in England that will receive all the milk from the farmers, and then return to them as much of the skimmed milk as they need for calves and

### Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility. &c. \$1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas,

The following named gentlemen comprise the commission to revise the tariff: Mr. Boteler is a farmer, and Mr. Garland is a wool

Tinware at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Tope

The next meeting of the Kansas and Missouri Sunday School Assembly and Church En-The impetus given to the sorghum crop, of campment will be held in Hartzell's Park, To peka, from the 11th to the 20th day of the pres ent month, A number of distinguished persons are expected to be present.

Glassware at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, To

Don't Die in the House. druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out r mice, bed bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants. insects. 15c pe.

#### Read. Read. Read. Special Offer.

# KANSAS FARMER.

Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates

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Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured,
When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the sbove offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the KANSAS FARMER may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improv-ed edition appears.

ed edition appears,

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before
the close of this year,

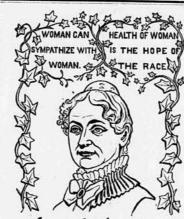
With the begivning of 1883 the Kansas Farmer will
enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will
be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, Let
every triend of the Kansas Farmer send in subscriptions without delay.

Remember the time for which this tempting offer
is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then, Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and
do likewise."

KANSAS FARMER CO.

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We get seeds from seed growers in California, Iawa, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and all places where PURE SEED can be got, and get such "SPECIALTIES" or seed varieties, that are useful to our climate and soil. TRY OUR SEEDS REFORE SENDING EAST. We have a full and complete assortment and all varieties, CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS SEED, CORN, SEED POTA-



# LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Leucorrhea, Ir-regular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of

the Womb, Flooding, PRO. LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

13 Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate
its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and reves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. TO FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

EXTKIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER Il eradicate every vestige of Humors from the 137 Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are propared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mall in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pampblet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINEHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipa-tion. Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

### Stock Farm for Sale.

Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from coun y seat and competing lines of railroads. 225 acres in cultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of timber for shelter. 360 rods of stone corral fence. Address S. L. SHOTWELL, Eldorado, Butler Co., Kas.

## SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimo-nials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

### Short Horn Cattle and

#### Berkshire Swine, COTTONWOOD FARM,

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine Young stock always for sale. My short horns number 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls,
My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 523; Hopewell 3337, and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422 and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.



T. R. MCCULLEY & BRO. Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Missouri.

lers and Importers o THOROUGHBRED American Merino Sheep.

#### River Side Farm Herd. (Established in 1868.)



THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRR Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. Captain Jack No. 837, A. P. C. R., and Perfection at head of herd. My breeders are all recorded stock. Parties wishing sows to farrow will give notice in time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders. J. V. BANDOLPH,

# SCAB! WOOL-CROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer, Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in creased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

## LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

# Kansas

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent. Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best arket in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

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

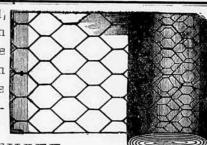
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FENCE,-Cheap as the barbed fence. If not on sale in your town, write for illustrations and prices to Manufacturers,



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MILLER BRO'S, Proprietors. Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brag 1379, Sandburr 1951; hoderick Dhu 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Asron 1241; Dam IXL 4th 3210, and are coming of fine quality Set of for circular and price 1st. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junetton City, Kas.



## Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

line of hogs.

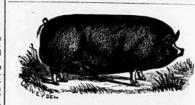
RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
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Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.

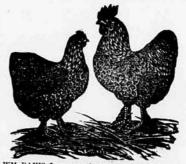
WM, BOOTH, Proprietor. FRANK L. GIBBS, Manager

# Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep.

None but the very best stock that money and ex-perience can produce or procure are used for breed-ers. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



WM. BOOTH, Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am sreeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and etigible to registry Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.



WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of forty varie-so it choice poultry; have taken over two hundred premi-as at four fairs this season. New blood introduced every ar from the best yards in the country and from imported sck. Send for catalogue.



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

#### Cattle.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN Bulls forsale, two years old Information promptly given by applying to H. Ashbrook. Mound City, Mo.

M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short-Horn cattle: Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Acklam and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for sale.

DAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

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W. H., MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch
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Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St.
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THOROUGHBRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

THE LINWOOD HERD

W. A. Harris, Proprietor Lawrence, Kas.

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SMALL BROTHERS, Hovt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

THE Farm and entire stock of C. Fugsley, deceased, consisting of Durham Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Poland China Hogs for sale. Address

S. F. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo.

S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo. Robot. C. THOMAS, Effingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Foland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers; for sale. Bulls ready for ser-vice. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in III. and Ohio. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo. best breeds in III. and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, Schalia, ao.
J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake,
J. Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATLLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and
Berkshire Swine, Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jer-sey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited. sey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

PIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles cast of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey Red and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty.

PR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor, LEERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS. Breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always low Send for Catalogue.

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B. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROP-SHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

GEO. BROWN, "Shephard's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so licited.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breed er of Thoroughbred American Merine Sheep, Empo ria, Kas. Rams for sale.

# Swine.

D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Koloko, Washing ton Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of the choice t strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicied.

G. W. JONES, Richland. Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breed c. cr of pure bred Poland China swine of the choicest strains. My breeding stock are all rec rded in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

AM JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red. Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$1 00 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not akin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

Poultry. C. E. BANKER, Salina, Kansas. Will sell White go cents for two settings. Eggs packed in baskets,

Eggs packed in baskets,

MARK S SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Pckin Ducks for \$1 (0 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$2 50 per dozen.

APITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. E. GUILD, Slycer Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Plymouth Rocks, and Prown Leghorn Fowls. 25 50, Brown Leghorns, \$2 00 per sitting. Turkey Eggs, \$3 doz, or \$5 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from bust strains.

B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred V. Poultry; Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, American Sebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

# J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas.

Breeder of Scotch Collie Shepherd Pupples, \$5.00 each. Also grade Short horn and Jersey Cows and Helfers. Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Embden Geese. Would trade the latter for other Poultry, or for useful or pet stock. Stock for saleat reasonable prices.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

# LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good ref ences.
Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMP BELL. PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

for sale, 13 for \$2 00, or 26 for \$3 50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas;

#### Literaru.

#### Which was the Best.

Traisalated from the German.

Once in Advent time near Christmas two girl-friends were sitting together one evening spinning. One was called Bertha, and the oth-Gertrand. They were both pretty, and busily turned their spinning wheels, for they forgot that no one should spin in advent by the moon light, uor else they did not believe it because they could think of no reason for it.

They talked and gossiped as they sat there, of the consecration of the church, and, of the May-pole; of the Midsummer festivals and of St Thomas's night; and little by little they began to speak of the fairy, Dame Holle who appeared on the earth during the twelve nights before Christmas. Meanwhile the moon shone in at the window, on the flax distaffs, so that they glittered like silver, and the fleecy white clouds chased each other over the sky like little lambs at play.

Presently Gertrand said, "It will soon be Christmas; what do you want the Christ-child to bring us?"

"We will value whatever he brings us," said Bertha.

"Nonsense!" cried Gertrand "I want a gold cross, or at least a dollar piece. Oh! I wish that I was rich instead of poor."

"Nevertheless," cried Bertha, "riches cannot give happiness, but contentment makes one rich.

"I don't care, if Madame Holle were to come I would not ask riches from her."

There was a knock on the window. The girls sprang up and looked at it in fright. They saw a gray head, bright, glittering eyes, and a toothless mouth.

"It is Dame Holle; that is she," whispered Gertrand, catching Bertha by the arm. "You shall see now, she will let us wish."

"What do you want of me? Why do you sum mon me?" asked the fairy in a grumbling tone. "We wish to be happy," said Gertrand, coolly continuing to spin, while Bertha looked timidly at the old woman and wondered at Gertrand's coolness.

"Well," said the old fairy sharply, "what do you want then?"

"Oh! I wish to be rich, rich," cried Gertrand, "so rich I shall never want for anything that money can buy.'

"And what do you want?" asked the old fairy of Bertha.

"I have no wish except to be always happy and contented; to have no one to trouble me, and father ,mother and all good people to give me joy."

The fairy threw a bundle of flax that she carried in to the window, and said to Bertha "Always keep a thread of this on your distaff; it will last you your life long. "You" she added turning to Gertrand "shall be a gold spinner if you go with me, and everything that you spin shall turn to gold. Will you go?"

"Oh, yes! yes!" and hardly saying good night to Bertha in her haste she picked up her spinning wheel and sprang out of the door, Bertha watched her sadly till she vanished from sight in the misty moonlight.

And Bertha saw Gertrand no more after that, and no one knew where she had gone. This was Bertha's only trouble, and after a while she married a good and industrious young man; and though they were not rich, yet they had enough to live on and were contented and happy. Bertha grew old, and as she sat with her children and grand children she would tell them of her friend Gertrand and Dame Holle, who had given her the flax that was not yet spun off her distaff.

It was again Advent time, although many grandchildren who were telling the littler ones of the Christ-child and of the Christmas tree, for it would soon be time. The moon shone brightly in at the window and the little clouds were chasing each other over the syk like lambs at play. Old Bertha sat at her spinning and thanked the old fairy in her heart for the contentment which she had spread over her whole

And white they were all so merrily laughing and chattering around the hearth there wascoming over the bleak, snow-covered meadows, bent the figure of an old woman. She held a distaff in one hand and with the other she held her apron up, as if she had some thing in it. Her hair was as white as the snow that was falling around her, and her eyes looked weak, though it might be they were dazzled by the moon shinning on the snow. When she reached the village she stopped at every house and looked in at the window. Sometimes the people inside would see her. and turn pale and say something about the old Advent fairy. The old woman, however, turned away mumuring to herself.

"Here Phipps, the tailor lived, and there the night-watchman. It is strange I recognize none of these people."

She went on counting the houses until at last she stopped before one, and said to herself "This surely is the one. Yes, this must be it." She lifted the latch and stepped inside, but

stood still on the threshold, for within were people she did not konw. The latte were stupfied with fright, until a man ask-d sharply.

"Who are you, old woman? and what do you "Do not the parents of little black-eyed Gertrand live here?" asked she

"No, old woman, I know nothing of them," was the rather rough answer, when an old

dead now for many years."
"And the house is in strange hand-?" asked

old woman.

"It is in the hands of its rightful owners, old witch. What business of yours is it who it belongs to? Leave the house directly. What do you want with us?"

The old woman went out weeping bitterly. A poor woman saw her crossing the street, came to her side, and asked her kindly why she wept. The old woman dried her tears and answered with another question, "Dear child; can you tell me where the fair-haired Bertha lives?"

"Fair-haired Berthaj You must mean old Bertha. She lives yonder, with the husband of one of her grand children. She is the only Bertha that I know of in the village."

The old woman thanked her, and putting her hand in her apron, took out a spool of beautiful silver flax, which she gave the poor woman who took it thankfully; nor was she any the less grateful in the morning when she found the flax had turned to pure gold.

Meanwhile old Bertha was sitting as we have said, spinning and laughing at her great grandchildren who were playing about, while the young parents sat by.

Bertha was again telling the children of her youth, of her friend, pretty Gertrand with black eyes, and of the good fairy' Dame Holle. "Rap, Rap!" came a knock at the door.

"Come in!" cried Bertha immediately.

The door opended, and a gray and bent old woman entered. With one hand she carried a distaff; with the other she held her apron up, and her white hair hung over her shoulders.

"Oh! oh! it is Dame Holle!" cried the children running behind the gandmother's chair. She however said quietly, "Good evening dame, Who are you and how can we serve you?"

"Am I not in the house of my Bertha?" ask ed the old woman in a faint voice. In spite of its faintness, however, Bertha knew it at once as the voice of her long-lost Gertrand, and fell weeping on her neck, crying.

"Oh! where have you been so long? I have mourned you as dead, for many years."

"And you was not far from right," said the old woman sadly, as she looked about at the happy faces of the children and children's children of her good Bertha.

Then she put her withered hand in her apron. took out something that looke like a spool of flax, but it glittered and shone so that it dazzaled one's eyes to look at it. She gave it to one of the children who, on looking at it found it to be pure gold woven into long threads, at which they all wondered. But old, Gertrand put her hand in the apron again, and gave each of the children a similar present, so that all together they were of countless value. When Bertha would have stopped her he said,

"No, I am at last glad that I have got over my folly. For sixty years I have been sitting in the hollow mountain, spinning gold with the dwarfs and gonmes who have no souls. I have spun till my fingers are worn; and always spun gold, until I have as many spools as I have been months away. So I sat for many years and knew it not; and when finally the time was at an end, and I had gold enough, Dame Holle and bade came me stand and collect my gold. But I could only carry as much as I have shown you and I decided to return and get the rest. Butwhen I stepped out of the mountain and saw the sky above me with sparkling stars andbright moon, I saw my past folly. And when I came in sight of my native village, and saw before me the house where Bertha and I had once been so gay together, I both laughed and cried as I had not done for sixty years, for I years had passed since the time Bertha and had indeed been buried from the world and life. Gertrand had set spinning in the moonlight. You were right to mourn me as dead, for I have It was grandmother who now sat at her lost the best part of my life, and with all my listening laughingly to some of her gold I cannot buy back one year of my lost youth or wasted life. Oh! you were right. Contentment is better, far better than wealth; and if you will keep me here with you, I will never return to the mountain, or have anything more to do with gold; but will stay here the rest of my life."

Thus lamented the old woman, and the bright tears stood on her withered cheeks, and all present wept with her; and Bertha promised they should stay together to the end of their lives, which came not long after. Contentment, however, remained in the house, for Dame Holle's flax, which Bertha had spun, lasted for many years, and for every industrious spinner there was still a thread of the flax of

#### A Story of Lincoln.

Ex-Gov. Rice relates the following very funny incident in the life of Lincoln.

"While offically resident in Washington during the late war. I once had occasion to call on President Lincoln with the late Senator Henry Wilson, on an errand of a public nature in which we were mutually interested. In the recognized order of president a member of the House of Representatives, as I then was, could not in time of pressure for audience with the President gain admittance so long as there were Cabinet ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators or Justices of the Supreme Court desiring audience with him, and all civilians must wait their opportunity until after members of Congress and officers of the Army and Navy, and of the Civil Service and others had their turns respectively. Having a joint errand with Senator Wilson, I could myselfavail of his priviliege of earlier admission but we were obliged to wait some time in an ante room before we could be received, and when at length the door was opened to us, a God!"

woman said 'They did live here once, but small lad, perhaps ten or twelve years old, who it was sixty years ago, and all the family are had been waiting for admission several days without success, slipped in between us, and approached the president in advance. The latter gave the Senator and myself a cordial but brief salutation, and turning immediately to the lad said: "And who is the little boy?" During their conference the Senator and my self were apparently forgotten. The boy soon told his story which was in susbtance that he had come to Washington seeking employment as a page in the House of Representatives, and he wished the President to give him such an appointment' To this the President replithat such an appointment was not at his disposal, and that application must be made to the door-keeper of the House at the Capitol. "But sir." said the lad, still undaunted, "I am a good boy and have a letter from my mother, and from the Supervisor of my town, and one from my Sunday -school teacher, and they all told me that I could earn enough in one session of Congress to keep my mother and the rest of us comfortable all the remainder of the year.' The President took the lad's papers, and ran his eyes over them with that penetrating and absorbent look so familiar with all who knew him, and then took his pen and wrote on the bock of one of them: "If Captain Goodnow can give a place to this little boy, I will be gratified." and signed it "A Lincoln."

The boy's face became radiant with hope, and he walked out of the room with a step as ight as though all the angels were whispering heir congratulations.

Only after the lad had gone did the President stem to realize that a Senator and another per son had been sometime waiting to see him.

# Interesting Scraps.

---Kansas, in 1880, had 137,561 farms.

-Total number of hands employed in United

-At the presidential election in 1880, over thre millions of persons who were lawfully entitled to vote, did not vote.

-The rails consumed in the United States in 1880, if laid in a continuous line would make a railvay nearly around the earth at the equator.

-The load of a freight car is nominally ten tons of flour 90 bbls; eggs 150 bbls; wood, 6 cords; cattle 18 to 20 head; hogs, 50 to 60; sheep, 80 to 100; lumber 6000 feet: wheat 350 bushels: corn, 400 bushels: oats bushels; potatoes, 430 bushels; butter

The number of letters mailed in the United States in 1881 was about one thousand millions.

-Light travels two hundred thousand miles i second, and sound 1142 feet in the same time. ---There are now upwards of sixty thousand mile

of telephone wire up in this country. -The report of the French engineer on the des

ert sea is favorable to flooding Sahara. -Investigations in Germany show that the aver age life of well to do persons is fifty years, while that of the poor people is only thirty two.

—Steam power in use throughout the world is equal to about four millions of horses. -It is said that African tribes have no pet and

-Pine apples are largely cultivated in the Baha -The crown of Charlemagne is still preserved as

-The average of matches used in Europe and

North America is six for every person daily. -A bit of coral was recently taken from a cable

which had been laid only four years—near Australia -There is a small river of salt water in Arizona

-Belgium has the largest iron and steel works in the world, one establishment occupying 267 acres of land. The workmen employed number 3,770, receiv ing yearly wages nearly \$20,000,00.

-A great many black pearls are taken by diveron the coast of Lower California.

-A new style of barbed wire gate is invented It may be opened and lock from either side.

air is continually rushing, making a noise that may be heard some distance away.

-Bread made with sea water is recommend for persons afflicted with dyspepsia or scrofula.

-It is often dangerous to stop the crying of chil-

-Lard and gunpowder are recommended for frosted teet after the frost has been withdrawn by

-Onal is said to be the only stone which cannot

-A paste made of fresh cheese mixed with silicate of potassia, or the white of an egg mixed with powdered lime, if applied immediately, is said to be Crockery at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Tope

good cement for broken porcelain and china ware.

## The Lunny Bart.

-A live coal is the only thing that can live in

-A South End maiden wants to know how to avoid having a moustache come on her upper lips Eat onions, Sis.

--- A brother rose in prayer meeting the other evening and said: "Brethren, when I consider the shortness of life, I feel that I might be taken away suddenly like a thief in the night." --- "How do you say 'pig' in German?" asked an

Englishman of an American, as the vessel neared Antwerp. "You needn't say anything," replied the American; "you'll be recognized without explana--The editor wrote "An Evening with Saturn,

and it came out in the paper, "An Evening with Satan." It was mighty rough, but the foreman said it was the work of the "devil," and it looked that way. -The great hit of the recent Congress of freethinkers at Paris was the speech of an illustrious ora-tor who, having inserted his left hand into the breast of his coat, made a passionate gesture with the right and bellowed: "Gentlemen, I am an atheist—thank

-He went to the back door, and there he saw his garden, the pride of his waking hours and the sub-ject of his dreams, looking like an editor's office. He sat down on the doorstep and said: "Of all the words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: keep a hen.'

-A Yankee physician was lecturing lately on the ignorance of people of their own complaints, and said that a young lady once asked him what his next lecture would be upon, and being told the "circula tion of the blood," replied that she should certainly attend, for she had been troubled with the complain or a long time.

-A boy was sent by his mother to a neigebor house for a cup of sour milk. On being told that there was none but sweet milk to be had, he helped him to a chair, and said: "Well, I'll wait till it

-The friends of a wit expressed some surprise that with his age and fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it worth while to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said: "They began to say of me that I drauk too much for a single man."

#### Somewhat Mixed,

Mrs. Sarah Burger Stearns, of Minnesota, a mem ber of the Duluth school board, has invented a sim-ple but excellent ventilating apparatus for the school

Mrs. J. R. Hoag reports that nearly all the American women in the southern part of Gage county, Neb., where she circulated a petition for woman suffrage

\*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures all female complaints by removing the cause.

Mrs. S. J. Baxter and Mrs. Helen Scott, of Plymouth, Ind., are successful business women, each car rrying on large millinery and notion stores/

Miss Sarah E. Whitney will be ordained at Algona. Iowa, on the 3d inst, at the fifth annual meeting of Iowa Association of Unitarians.

\*,\*" Do not grasp at the shadow and lose the substance." Kidney-Wort is able to convert you from a shadow of your former self into the substance of established health. Said a sufferer from kldney troub le when asked to try Kidney-Wort for a remedy. try it, but it will be my last dose." It cured him and now he recommends it to all. If you have disordered kidneys don't fail to try it.

Twenty second annual convention of the Indians Woman Sufirage Association met in the Court House at Columbus, Bartholomew county, Wednesday, June

Miss Lelia Stout, of Argos, Ind., is acting as night operator for the Peru & Chicago railroad at that point, until she obtains her majority, at which time she is prepared to be admitted to the bir as an attorney-at

#### Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neigh od, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

The Rutland, Vt., Herald gives nearly two columns of square dissent from the action of the Massachu setts Medical Association, by which regularly educa ted women physicians were refused membership in that body.

#### Liver, Kidney and Brights Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver complaints, and has power to root them out of the system is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters and positive proof of this can be found by one trial or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured

A constitutional amendment has been adopted in Iowa by more than 40,000 majority, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This is largely due to the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that state.

The Des Moines Register, in speaking of the cour age shown by the women during the recent storm at Grinnell, says: "It is notable that the women were more composed than the men, They endured the storm better, and can tell more of it, and talk more collectedly about it now.

#### Mistaken Consumptives.

In the treatment of lung and bronchial diseases the liver is often implicated to such an extent that s henatic remedy becomes necessary in effecting a cure of the lungs. In the treatment of such cases I prescribe Simmons Liver Regulator with entire satisfac

Maria Mitchell, professor of astronomy in Vassa; College, has just received the degree of LL. D. from Hanover College, at Madison, Ind. This is, we be-lieve, the first instance in which the degree of LL. D has been conferred upon a woman, and Hanove College has the credit of it.

#### "Feel Like a New Person."

A patient, after giving Compound Oxygen a trial, trites: "Headache all gone; good appetite, and can sleep all night without coughing, a thing I have not eeen able to do for a year. I feel like a new person can breathe now." Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The secretary of the Harvard "Annex" has, it is said, received intimations that at least two persons now preparing their wills, have included in them generous bequests to help the cause of the education of women at Cambridge, and that offers of money for

mmediate use haqe also been made.

Miss Forney, daughter of the late Colonel Forney, of Philadelphia, is one of the editors of the Progress bequeathed to her and to her brother by its founder.
These children, who seem to have inherited their father's talents as well as his newspaper, are faithfully trying to carry out his ideas.

#### "Their Wartare is Accomplished."

Was the touching inscription placed upon the tombstone of a husband and wife. There is nothing which so sours a man, and induces domestic war fare, as ill health; and especially weakness in the back, loss of physical power, an early breaking down of the body, rendering one unfit to attend to his bus-iness. Then cares and anxieties multiply, the temper pecomes ruffiled, and peace flies out of the window Behold the great restorer, Hunt's Remedy! Quietly it comes to the man's relief. One bottle searches out the disease, and begins its cure. Two or three me take on the good work, and fluish it satisfactorily. The kidneys are healed and restored to their prop functions, the weakness is gone, the back is renewed, the bloom of health returns, and all the old-time men tal vigor in one's business affairs and there is no more sour temper, but lasting peace. Zall hall to Hunt's Remedy! 1,400 SHEEP

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#### WITH OR WITHOUT RANCH.

1400 Pure Bred MERINO SHEEP; also, a well located RANCH in Lyon County, north of Emporia, on Dow Creek, containing bottom and timber land. The place is well fenced, and has first class buildings, unlimited range near.

For particulars and full description address

J. K. Finley,

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#### SHEEP FOR SALE.

Four hundred and fifty head of Grade Merino wes, Perfectly clean. NEISWANGER BROS., Osborne, Kas.

# **Hereford Cattle**

J. S. HAWES,

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, county, Kas-Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows. heifers and calves.

# Short-Horn Cattle.

Sargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any nformation, or stock. I am breeding the very best amilies with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

# **Sheep for Sale.**

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., "Capital View Sheep Furm." Topeka, Kas.

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DONALD DEAN.

This young Clydesdale Stallion was sired by imported onald Dinnie, grand sire imp. St. George; g. g. sire imp. Lawrence, Terms \$15 to insure, Owned by H. W. Mcfee. 2 miles west of Topeka, 6th Street road. THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE

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Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Reg-ulator.

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Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally ta-king a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation arded as a trifling ailment. Nature de-regularity of the bowels. Therefore as-ing Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so

Biliousness. ablespoonsful will relieve all the troubles in-lious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drow-se after eating, a bitter bad taste in the

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease' We assert emphatically what we know to be true. Colic.

Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper, with red "Z" repared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

### SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.) JACKS FOR SALE.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

CHEAP.

JOE and BRIGHAM YOUNG two black mammoth JOE and BRIGHAM YOUNG two black mammoth Kentucky Jacks with mealy noses, exact matches for color, size and weight, fourteen hands high, weigh each 660 bls, in only fair flesh, own brothers, one seven, the other five years old past, good teasers, sure foal getters, breed large, can show large well formed colts—sucking yearlings and two year olds. I will take pleasure in showing their stock. Will be ready for delivery after the 7th of July as the season expires then.

expires then. For further particulars come and see, or address N. N. BROWN.

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or Gout, Acute or Chronic. SALICYLICA.

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Immediate Relief Warranted, Permanent Oure Guaranteed, Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris report 58 cures out of 100 cases within 8 days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uricacids which exists in the Blood of Rheumatte and Goult Patients. \$1, a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address, free by L.all, on receipt of price. Indersed by Pysicians, Sold by al Druggiste. Address

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See that every box bears the name of Daniel Romme ole agent and importer.

Only one dollar a year.

## Ladies' Department.

#### Dan's Wife.

Up in early morning light, Sweeping, dusting, "setting right," Oiling all the household springs, Sewing buttons, tying strings, Telling Bridget what to do. Mending rips in Johnny's shoe. Running up and down the stair. Tying baby in her chair, Cutting meat and spreading bread, Dishing out so much per head, Giving husband kindly glance. Toiling, working, busy life, 'Smart woman, Dan's wife."

Dan comes home at fall of night, Home so cheerful, neat and bright, Children meet him at the door, Pull him in and look him o'er. Busy times with us at home!" Supper done—Dan reads at ease, Happy Dan, but one to please; Children must be put to bed; All the little prayers are said; Little shoes are placed in rows, Bed-clothes tucked o'er little toes. Busy, noisy, wearing life, Tired woman.

Dan reads on and falls asleep. See the woman softly creep; Baby rests at last, poor dear; Not a word her heart to cheer Mending-basket full to top, Stockings, shirt and little frock. Tired eyes and weary brain, Side with ugly darting pain; 'Never mind, 't will pass away;" She must work but never play; Closed piano, unused books, Brightness faded out of life, Saddened woman,

Up stairs, tossing to and iro, Fever holds the woman low; Children wander, free to play When and where they will to-day; Bridget loiters-dinner cold, Dan looks anxious, cross and old: Household screws are out of place, Lacking one dear, patient face, Steady hands, so weak but true, Hands that knew just what to do, Never knowing rest or play, Work of six in one short life,

Dan's wife.

PROPAGATION OF PLANTS,

[The following excellent article was written by Peter Henderson, and published in the Ladies' Floral Cabinet for July. We thought our lady readers would be interested in it, for all women, we believe, are lovers of flowers. If any are not, they ought to cultivate a taste for them. Flowers are the poetry of matter.-EDITOR FARMER.

One of the most interesting operations in the culture of flowers to the amateur is that of being able to propagate or increase the stock of a favorite plant from seed or from cuttings. It is not so much the saving by being himself the producer, as it is the satisfaction of being able to say that this is of my own raising. Such plants are usually more valued than the highest priced plants purchased from the florist. Of late years the methods of raising plants from seeds and cuttings have been so simplified that even the inexperienced amateur of to-day is usually more successful than the average professional of twenty years ago. The raising of plants from seeds can be done nearly as well in the window of any ordinary sitting room as in a greenhouse, if the following directions be carefully complied with:

depth not to exceed three inches, with open peat, as there is no other plan that is so simple seams at the bottom to permit the water to pass and so safe. Take any common saucer or off rapidly. These boxes should be filled within half an inch or so of the top with light, inch or so. Then prepare the cuttings in the rich soil. This is best composed of old rotted manure and soil that is formed from sods, the object being to get a soil the is friable, through which the water will filter quickly. This soil should be run through a sieve as fine as mosquito wire, at least that portion on the top which is to receive the seeds. The soil should then be made as level in the boxes as it is possible to make it.

When the boxes have been prepared in the manner described the seeds should then be sown quickly and evenly over the surface, and pressed by a smooth board into the soil, so that the seed, be it large or small, will form a level surface with the soil. This being done, the same material of soil should be sifted evenly over the top, just enough to cover the seed. Again press this layer of soil which has covered the seeds gently with the smooth board.

This method of sowing seeds has been our practice for over twenty years. A few years ago, however, we discovered that it was a great help to the seeds to have the surface again room really needs it. If only a few dirty spots, covered with a light material that would hold just brush them up with the dust pan and a moisture, and for that purpose we have used dry moss, which we put through the same mus- pan; but when I do sweep I give the room a quito-wire sieve; or leaves from cocoanut fibre good one. Open all the outside doors and may be made fine in the same way, and will windows, and raise all the dust I can. Give answer the purpose equally well. Both of plenty of time for the dust to settle, then get a these materials are exceedingly light, and at the same time of that spongy nature that will as dry as you can; begin with the white paint hold mositure; and experience has shown that first and be sure and rub every place where when sifted over the seed boxes, just thick dust can settle, not forgetting the tops of doors enough to cover the soil (not more than onesixteenth of an inch), they are greatly beneficial in the germination of the seed, as with the water gets much dirty, get clean. After all such a top-dressing one watering with a fine white work has been gone over, then the picrose watering pot will keep the soil moist ture frames, backs and cord ; then chairs, tables, enough usually until the seeds come up. It is and in fact everything in the room, and you a great mistake to be continually watering will find your house will never get to be dusty. seeds after they have been sown. The rule in all these things is never to water until the sur-

shown by its getting whiter.

After the seedling plants have come up they should be transplanted, or "pricked off," as it is technically called, at a distance of half an inch apart, in a box of soil prepared exactly in the same way as that in which they were sown. After being pricked off they should be shaded, if the sun is out, for a few days until they begin to root, after which they should be gradually exposed to the light.

Of course, much depends on what the seeds are that have been sown to determine the suitable temperature, and in a paper of this kind we cannot enter at any length into specific directions for the many varieties of plants. For plants in general, however, the safe average temperature would be sixty-five degrees. If be one of Kansas' "hallelujah" years. Our the plants are of a tropical nature the tempera- early Amsden peaches are ripe, and are far ture may be ten degrees higher; if of a hardy nature, ten degrees lower. Plants of a hardy nature for that reason may be sown any time during the months of January, February and March, while all plants of a tender nature, such as Coleus, Cannas, Balsams, Begonias, Salvias, etc., should not be sown before April, and in most cases would be better in May in the latitude af New York.

The conditions required for propagating plants by cuttings or slips are very nearly the same, as far as temperature and soil go, as are found to give the best results in raising from eeds. In fact, it makes but little difference what the soil is for rooting cuttings, provided it is porous. We have experimented with nearly everything, and find there is little choice, although it is our practice to use ordinary building sand, as it is cleaner to work with than anything else, and when watered never gets muddy, as a heavier soil would do. But do not suppose for a moment that sand is indispensable to the rooting of cuttings, for if the conditions of temperature are right, and the conditions of the cuttings are right, they will root in almost any material in which they are placed. The temperature required is very similar to that in which seed should be germinated. If of a hardy nature, they will do nicely in a temperature averaging sixty degrees, but if of a tender or tropical nature then the temperature should not average less than seventy-five degrees. For example, you can very easily root cuttings of Geraniums, Roses, Verbenas, Petunias, Carnations, and others of what are known as "greenhouse plants," in a temperature averaging sixty degrees; but if we attempt to root Coleus, Bouvardias, Begonias, and other plants whose nature is tropical at that temperature, they will be almost certain to fail, and success can only be complete at a temperature ranging from seventy to eighty degrees. Much depends on the condition of the cutting. I believe I was the first, some dozen years ago, when I wrote my book, "Practical Floriculture," to introduce what is known as the snapping condition of cuttings. That is, when the shoot of a Verbena, Geranium, Fuschsia, Begonia, Stevia, or plants of that character, is bent, if it breaks or snaps clean off then it is in the proper condition for rooting; if it bends it is not. Not that the bent cutting would not root, but that it would take longer to root, and would make a feebler plant when it did root than one that had the proper conditions for forming of roots.

Florists use what are called propagatingenches for rooting cuttings when wanted on a large scale, as they usually are by them; but when an amateur not having greenhouse facilities wishes to root a few slips, there is no process that we can recommend better than what is known as the "saucer system," which, even at the risk of telling it to some of your readers Seeds should be sown in shallow boxes of a who already understand it, I must again replate, into which put sand to the depth of an usual manner, and place them in the sand close enough to touch each other. The sand is then to be watered so as to bring it into the condition of mud. The saucer thus filled wi h slips may be placed on the window-sill and exposed to the sun. The cuttings must be fully exposed to the sun and never shaded. But one conditon is absolutely essential to success, until the cuttings take root the sand must be kept continually saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once daily with a very fine rose wateringpot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent of he cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in proper condition when placed in

DUSTING-BUTTER PADDLES-PIANOS.

Thinking it about time I had written again to the FARMER, I will give my ideas on sweeping and dusting. Never sweep unless the wing, or the shovel will do as well as a dust basin of clean water and a white rag, wring out and windows. When your cloth looks soiled, wash it out, and be sure and wring dry. If Some say it takes too long, but you need not dust so often, and of what use is it to just stir

face indicates that the soil is dry, which will be the dust up with a rag or brush of feathers and let it settle back again? I only sweep once a week, just brush up every morning. We rub our furniture and picture frames often with turpentine and linseed oil, half and half. In a sitting room where there are several children I think it best to have a hard pine floor oiled, and several rugs, that can be taken out of doors and shaken. My objection to a painted floor is that it soon gets to looking dusty. Oiled does not.

Will say to the ladies of the FARMER that we can gather over one hundred varieties of flowers in our flower garden now. Who can do better? Come and see them. Our vegetable garden is hard to beat. Crops of all kinds ble garden is hard to beat. Crops of all kinds could hardly be better, and we think this will be one of Kansas' "hallelnjah" years. Our early Amsden peaches are ripe, and are far nicer; and bear more than any early peach that we have tried. Fruit of all kinds in abundance, and more rain than we know what abundance, and more rain than we know what to do with.

This county has now got its Agricultural Society in good, sound running order, and we think we will have a big, booming fair. All are invited.

Will say that we believe in exchanging work. The men work in if needed, and the women work out. I have drilled our oats and flax (to let the men be plowing for corn), and yet I can come in and play on the butter paddle or the piano as well as almost anyone.

AMERICAN GIRL.

CALVES-RICE PUDDING-HOME.

The FARMER is a welcome visitor at our house. As raising calves interests most farmers' wives, I will give my way. Feed new milk two weeks; then sweet skimmed milk till they are about three months old. This is much better than to let them suck the cow. When they are big enough to eat grass, they can go with the rest of the herd, or run loose about the place. We sold two heifers this spring for 75 dollars. They were under two years old when sold, and never had been fed any grain. We are raising a number of calves this summer and they all look well. Here is my way of cooking asparagus: Cut the sprouts in pieces about an inch long; then boil in water until tender; season with butter and cream; salt to taste. A little flour added will thicken the gravy and make it better.

Try my way of making rice pudding : Two quarts of good sweet milk, half tea-cup rice, half cup granulated sugar, half teaspoon of salt, nutmeg to taste; bake about three hours in a tolerably hot oven. This is very nice to make on washing or ironing days and serve cold for supper. I have learned a great many useful things in the FARMER. I want to make our home as pleasant as possible with the limited means I have; a home of enjoyment and pleasure. If husband and brother would help a little by bringing in water on wash or scrubbing days, it would be a great help to us women who do all the work for a large family, with only a small girl, if any, to help. I don't think any one with good taste or any refinement can enjoy themselves in a dirty house. Cleanliness is next to goodness. GERALDINE is an excellent story. I have all the numbers that contain the story. Our visitors enjoy reading it as much as we do. Thanks for hints on butter making. I am anxious to learn cheese making. Mrs. J. M. SHUYLER.

CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever Furnished tra features. Both Versions New Testament AGENTS WANTED

YOUR In this Minnie B. R.

# CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys. Liver and Bonets, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and triends had given them up to die. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Discuses of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy. Gravel. Diabets, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side Back, or Loins, General Debitity, Finale Disease, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urino Genital Organs.
HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy 'action, removing the causes that produce BillousHeadache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Lostveness, Piles, Ele.

Ry the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the Stomach, and

Piles, Etc.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNT'S REMEDY is pronounced by the best doctors to be the only cure for all kinds of kidney diseases. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is a sure ure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism when all

cure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism when an other medicine falls. HUNTS REMED! is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to

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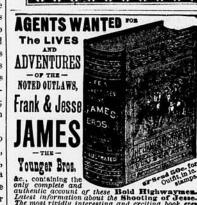
### Advectisements.

ders, in replying to advertisements in Our/ the Far., will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. \$777 A YEAB and expenses to agents. Outfit Free, Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Krutse, 2314 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$ 72 A WEEK. \$12a day at home easily made, Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta Me \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfi \$30 Per Week can be made in any locality. Some thing entirely new for agents. \$5 outfit free G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.





Farm for Sale.

A farm of 640 acres of good land in township 24 range 18 rest, section 15. It is one of the best locations in Edwards ounty, Kansas, and has 95 acres of good wheat growing: also 12 acres of corn, 10 acres of millet, and other spring crops all in good growing condition. There is on the place a goo farm house and sod stable with good well of water. There is 130 acres broken and it is a good range for stock. A full assortment of farming implements, houses, cove, etc., will be sold with the farm if desired. For further particulars apply to, or write to

B. B. BAUM, Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kas. Or M. H. Baum, Three Oaks, Berrien Co., Mich.





### Attention Swine Breeders

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be procured. Our herd having won 85 high class premiums at leading Fairs during the last three years. The show herd of 1880 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 525 bs., and two averaging 67. bs., in breeding condition. The herd of 1881 won 5324 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sallie boar Sovereign Duke 5319 won \$155 at three of the leading Fairs in the weet, including first in class, class sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great St. Louis Fair.

No expense or care has been spared in taking our herd through the past winter, and we have for sale a very choice lot of young sows and spring bigs.

Send for new catalogue. Salisfaction guaranteed.

ROLLINS & WALKER,

ROLLINS & WALKER

# Sheep tor

1 have about 1200 high grade Merino Sheep for sale. About 400 extra wethers, balance Ewes and Lambs, including 16 thoroughbred Merino Rams. Will sell Wethers and others in separate lots. Flock averaged about; nine pounds of Medium Delaine Wool. Sheep on ranch 2 miles south of Middleburgh, Neb.

Address,

H. V. PUGSLEY. Middleburgh, Richardson Co., Neb.

#### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up. or said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kassas Farker, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the Farker in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietor of cost, to every control of the property of the paper. It is not the paper of the paper

#### How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penal tie for not posting.

for not posting.

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

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

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

Tound in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. When some screep titizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray is not proven up at the expiration of such stray such stray is not proven up at the expiration of such stray such stray is not proven up at the expiration of such stray days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

Assas Farmen in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray way within twelve months from the county Clerk.

The owner of any stray way within twelve months from

shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

The owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within vest in the taker up the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a vear after a stray is taken up, the Justice.

set in the tare up.

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

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

benefits the taker up may nave may an a special their appraisement.

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

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

#### Strays for the week ending June 28.

Allen county—T. S. Stever, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by JJ Wolf, Osage tp. May 17, 1 light bay mare about 14 years old, 14½ hands high, heavy with foal, 3 white feet, black face, shod in front, valued at £5.

MARE—Taken up by the same, 1 bright bay mare, 8 yrs old, 15 hands high, small star in forchead, colt by her side, valued \$5.

Allen S. Taken up by J C Reeder, Eleen tp. May 5, 1 dark bay horse, 10 yrs old, 14 hands high, branded on left side with O B, saddle marks.

Grawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by W C Ebbs, Baker tp. 1 dark; bay
corse colt, about 1 yr old, one white hind foot, has a long
car on right shoulder and neck,

Courty—C. A. Cottreil, clerk,

Usage county—C. A. Cottreil, clerk,

PONY—Taken up the 16th of May by S C Riggs, Burlingame tp, 1 mare pony, 10 yrs old, bay color, harness and
saddle marks, valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up the 22nd of February, by Daniel Jones,
in Superior tp, 1 colt, about 1 yrs old, color bay, scar on
right shoulder and iew white hairs in forchead.

Sumner county-S. B. Douglas, clerk. MARE—Taken up the 6th of June, by Julius, Berry, Wei-ington City, 1 mare, 15 hands high, 9 yrsold, color dark bin, black mane and tail, both hind feet white, dim brand or feet shoulder; collar and saddle marks.

### Strays for the week ending June 21.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk
MARE—Taken up by D.S. Hunter May 17, 1882 in Cottonwood ip one bay roan mare S years old, 2 white feet, 13
hands high, valued at \$35. Decatur county-E. W. Rathbun, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Finis Penn in Oberlin tp May 13 82, 1 bay horse pony, weight 750 lbs, 8 yrs old, white face, eft fore fore foot white, an indescribable brand on left fore houlder and 14 on left jaw.

shoulder and 14 on left Jaw.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk,

MARE—Taken up May 12 1882 by A R Nichols in Longton
tp 1 bleck mare 13½ hands high, age 5 or 6 yrs, some white
that the county of the county of the county
DONY—Taken by April 25 88. by J F Hillis in Paw Paw
tp 1 dun Texas horse pony, black mane and tail and valued
at \$30.

at \$30.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo H Case, of Center up; May
27, a 1 year old helfer, white under belt, branded with O
on right hip and clip and upper cut off of right ear, valued
at \$18.

Marion county.-W. H. Hamilton, clerk. MARE-Taken up by Abraham Cornellson, Liberty tp, iron gray mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot white up about 8 nches, has crooked feet.

Marshall county.-W. H. Armstrong, clerk. HORSE.—Taken up on the 30th of May by Nathaniel Williams, in Waterville tp., 1 light bay horse about 6 yrs old, marked on left front and right hind foot with some white, black mane, tail and legs, is 15½ hands high; valued at \$75. white, place mane, the death of the place white, white, walued at \$30, HORSE—Taken up by W R Rice, Elm Creek tp, May 19, How bay horse? yrs old, left hind foot MARE—Taken up, 1 bay mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot MARE—Taken up, 1 bay mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot MARE—Taken up, 1 bay mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot MARE—Taken up, 1 bay mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot

HORSE—Taken up, 1 dark brown horse 2 years old, black face, valued at \$30. Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

PONY-Taken up June 12 in Zeandall tp by John Mc-formick, I bay pony stallion 4 yrs old, white star in fore-ead, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

### State Stray Record.

A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., ceps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri, o money required for information until stock is identified, orrespondence with all losers of stock solicited

TARMERS altive for business; can secure a grand chance by applying at once for control of territory of Manufacture. LIVE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

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# Sale.

One of the best Stock Farms of 720 acres in S. E. Kansas, situated in Everett, Woodson county, Kas. 180 acres in cultivation, 110 acres timber, all under ence, close to R. R. station; 12 acres of orchard; as good buildings and water facilities as any farm in the state. Range for 10000 sheep. Poor health cause of selling. Price \$13,000. Inquire of JAMES J. DAVIS,

Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas,

# STARTLING DISCOVERY

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A viotim of youthful imprudence causing Prometure Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple solf cure, which he will send FRES to his follow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Farmers Read This. 100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out Write for price list.

#### THEMARKETS.

By Mail, July 8.

#### St. Louis

The Journal of Agriculture reports:

CATTLE Prices on medium to good and fancy not half enough to go around. All classes of buyers were on hand, but local speculators and the canners were the leading operators as the bulk of the control of the past week ruling fully as good as the one previous, and the bulk of sales may be a little higher. In Chicago the market advanced, and quite conserve the leading operators as the bulk of the control of the past week ruling fully as good as the one previous, and the bulk of sales may be a little higher. consisted of light to fair grass Texans. Light and medium to fair gr ss natives again slow of disposal at mean prices. Steers of 1000 to 1300 lbs brought from 5 50a6 50 per 100 lbs. Good and fancy native steers were scarce and brought from 7 59a8 per 100 lbs. Stockers and common butcher stock dull and not wanted. Good feeding steers were scarce and wanted at 4 75a5 per 100 lbs. Milch cows with calves slow and unchanged.

HOGS The demand for fair to good and fancy heavy was large and the supply small, consequently prices were well maintained throughout. Packers were on hand each day but could not obtain half the stock they wanted, and had, accordingly, to curtail their operations Pigs and light Yorkers fairly maintained their own and the same can be said of mixed packing. Grass, Indian and Texas in light supply Stock hogs dull and not wanted. side of this there is nothing new to note. Saturday steady and unchanged. The moderate supply sold

out early at strong prices.
Pigs and light Yorkers 7 25a7 70; Yorkers 7 80a8 10. Butchers and select 8 30a8 60; skips and culls 5 00a 6 40; common to good packing 7 75a8 25.

SHEEP There is but little change to note in the sheep market. Offerings fair and the quality quite decent. Shippers were the leading operators they paying from 4 50a4 75 per 100 lbs according to quality. Common and stock sheep dull and almost entirely neglected. Spring lambs steady and unchang-

ed. Values steady. Common to fair, 3 00a3 75; fair to good, 3 85a4 25; good to choice, 4 40a4 89; stock sheep, 2 60a2 50; lambs 1 25a1 75 per head. Texas sheep 3 60a4 10.

BUTTER We quote. Creamery 24a26c and choice dairy 21a22c-selections and fancy brands bring 1a2 more; good to prime dairy 17a19c, fair 14a15c, ver

EGGS Dull and weaker; sales of candled at 121/4 no demand otherwise. GRASSSEED German millet at 1.75 for prime to 1 70 for good and 1 25 for trashy; white millet at 1a p t; timothy nominal at 1 89al 90; clover 4 50a4 75;

red top at 80a85c. POTATOE3 New home grown is active and firm selling loose from farmers wagons at 90al 00 bu for

rose, 1 05 and 1 25 for early Ohio. Sales, 29sks Mo zos at 91c, 19 sks do at 25c, 90 sks choice do at 1. WHITE BEANS Selving steadily from store; Ger man at 3a3 25 fair 3 40a3 50, hand picked and navy at

3 55 and 3 60. WOOL Medium and fine in good demand, and market strong. Offerings larger. Sales later; unwashed, Mo, 1800 lbs bury and coarse at 15 to 17c washed, Mo, 1890 lbs bury and coarse at 15 to 17c; 4,000 lbs slightly bury and coarse combing at 1934a 2244c, tair at 2334a2434c; 9,600 lbs combing to choice medium at 25c to 24c, a little at 26a264c; Kansas medium, at 2434; tub, 3 sks at 364c, 1 at 37c.

HIDE5 Quiet; green stock in liberal supply and weak. We quote: Dry tlint 17c damaged 131/4c; dry salt 12c, damaged 10c, dry bull and stag 10c; green salt 8c, damaged 6c, green 6c, damaged 5c, green salt bu'l and stag 51/4c, glue stock, green 3c, dry 5c.

## Xansas City.

The Price Current reports July 11: An easier feeling has pervaded the grain markets the past week. The appearance of new wheat in the market from several states, and the large yield and fine quality of the grain, having a marked influence upon trade. Values settled down more upon crop iffuences than any bear movement. Speculators both the "bulls" and "bears," trading cautiously, there being a disposition to go slow all round until more new wheat comes in and prices for this year's crop becomes better established. The Fourth of July holiday cut in upon the week and had its influence upon trade. At Kansas City No. 2 cash wheat dropped 10c up to Saturday and August deliveries 1½c. No 3 cash gave way ic and August 5c. In Chicago for the same time. No 2 cash declined 3c and August 4c, while at St. Louis No 2 cash broke badly, declining up to Saturday 16c, while August declined 11/4c. Corn weakened in Kansas City and St. Louis after the speculative influences incident to monthly settlements were removed; but at Chicago values held Pork was less active, and fluctuated but little. It declined Friday, but Saturday again advanced, regaining the loss of the day previous.

If last week was a mean market for the seller, the

past one has been doubly so. Continued liberal re-ceipts here, and draggy and declining markets at points east of us caused buyers to hold back and higgle and bear prices. Texas, that held up so well last week, suffered the most, they opening the week on last Friday 10 to 15 per cent lower and selling slow at the reduction The sudden reaction in the market for this class of cattle everywhere making buyers cautious. Natives were also lower to sell, from east to west the market being feverish and deolining. At the east all spirit was out of the market.
The increase in the receipts of grass cattle, abundance of fruit, fish and vezetab'es all influencing an easier tone to trade. Canners as well as butchers were less free in their purchases, and there was an evident disposition to establish a lower range of prices all around. Monday under the influence of heavy receipts. Texas here gave way again 10 to 15 cents, making the decline for the week 20 to 30 cents. Natives suffering more the week previous lost only about 25 cents. At these reductions the market opened Wednesday steady, and a fairly healthy demand was had for all cattle fit for the shambles, but for stockers and feeders the market continues slow. The break in the general market has no wise affected sales of through cattle on the plains, on their prices. Latest reports indicating an active demand and firm prices.

The receipts yesterday were light and market in

consequence a shade firmer and demand fair for all butcher stock. No Texas in.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Extra fine steers, av 1500 and over\$7 25a7 40
Good, av 1300a1450 50a7 00
Fair to good, av 1150a13905 00a6 50
Native feeders av 1000a13003 25a4 25
Native stockers av 800a10003 25a4 03
Native cows, extra3 25a3 80
do do fair to good2 50a309
do do scalawag1 75a2 50
HO38 The receipts during the week were 8,016
head against 12,313 for the previous week, and 13,599
for the corresponding week of 1881.
The shipments for the week were 934 against

622 for the previous week, and 1 977 for the corresponding week of 1881.

The drive outs during the week were 7.151 agains 11,115 for the previous week, and 12,483 for the corresponding week of 1881.

The receipts continue to fall off and quality of bulk of offerings inferior. It is now quite eviden that shippers have cleaned the country of all the best hogs, and that they are now picking around here and there and taking what they can get to make up shipments. The high prices also tend to draw in many pigs which would otherwise be kept at home. Yet even taken such stock, country shippers have

been unable to supply of a few weeks ago For the past week the arrivals have been 4297 less than the one previous and 5583 less than the corresponding week last year. At points east of us receipts are also falling off and quality growing more inferior weekly. Packers, however, encouraged by a fairly active demand for provisions, continue regularly in the market and keep prices up at good figsres notwith-standing poor quality of hogs coming in. Prices choice smooth hogs in during the week, or we would have much higher prices to report at this point Our best figures being for only good merchantable nogs of 240 to 250 lbs average. At St Louis the hog market completely "played out" the past week, the associated press stopped reporting the market. Here the market yesterday was slow and weak, though prices showed no actual decline. The result more of the light offerings and inferior quality of the hogs than an especial desire to bear prices. The extreme range was 6 90a8 10, bulk of sales 7 90 8 00. The same date last year the extreme range was 5 50a5 95, bulk of sales 5 805a 90.

BUTTER Receipts light and tone of market better. Good to choice straight sweet goods selling very well in single packages to the local trade and prices of such held up well. But medium and low grade dull and make up most of the offerings. Packers do

ing nothing.	
We quote, packed:	
We quote, packed: Kansas dairy	14a15
denuine creamery	18a22
Good to choice western store nacked	19014
Medium to fair mixed	11a111%
Common stock	10a101/2
EGGS The market continues mean. So	me little
local demand for single case lots of fresh	arrivals,

but held over lots very hard to move. Candled quo ted at 121/2a13c, and uncandled 11a111/2 per doz. Country shippers should candle their eggs before shipping, as there is no sense in paying freight on

otten eggs.
POULTRY Receipts light and market fire

Live per doz:	
Challed objections as to also	3 25
Roosters 1 50e	1 75
Hens 3 35a	3 65
Hens and roosters, mixed per doz2 85a	3 25
Turkeys, per 1b 7a	8
Turkeys, per 1b	1 25
CHEESE Market firm.	

We quote new eastern skims 61/2a71/2c; part skims 81/2a9c; full cream, eastern, 11a111/2c, Kansas 81/2a91/2c

### By Telegraph, July 12.

#### Chicago.

The Drover's Journal reports: CATTLE Market active and stronger; choice ship ping steers, 6 25a7 85; cows and Texans, 3 70a6 50; ockers and feeders, 3 70a 4 871/2. Receipts, 7,000 shipments 141.

HOG3 Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 6,557; market active and lower; sales ranged 7 80a8 40 for light and 00a8 90 for heavy shipping. SHEEP Receipts 1,200; shipments none; market

dull at 1 75. WHEAT No 2 spring wheat higher; \$1 cash; 1 83

July: No 2 wheat higher, closing calls at 117 July; 1 1274 August: 1 1014 September. CORN Active and higher; No 2 closing 7934a80c

cash; 80%c July; 79%c August; mixed, 80c. OATS Strong; good, 50c cash; 53%c July; 42%c

RYE Lower; 72½c cash; 76c July. BARLEY Nominal.

### Kansas City.

The Price Current reports:

The receipts of cattle at Chicago last week were everal thousand lighter than the corresponding week last year. Here at Kansas City, on the other hand, the arrivals were more than double; yet this increase has been insufficient to make up the decrease in the supply of natives at the leading western centres this summer. While here we have gained wonderfully in our cattle receipts the past month, at points east of us there has been a continual falling behind last year's figures, and the supply of cattle on the markets of the country as a whole ligher than last summer, notwithstanding the earlier and heavier run of cattle from the west. Representative sales.

	22 native cows879a3 l	bs 8373%
1	22 natiue butcher steers1053	4 75
1	4 native cows780	390
1	4 native oxen1677	5 50
	3 native feeders1076	4 40
,	5 native shippers1236	4 75
	4 native cows827	3 60
	10 native feeders1081	4 30
ı	10 native feeders1002	4 25
ı	40 native cows841	3 65
		2 75
2	MIXED The very light receipts to-day	caused
,	buyers to enter the market late and assume	an air

of indifference. Prices ranged 7 95 to 8 20. WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours, 9089 bushels, withdrawn 10427, in store 48663.

Following is the record of the call board. Red winter rejected cash, no bids, 72c asked. July no bids, 72c asked. No 4 cash, 1 car 82%c, 1 car at 82%c. July 78c bid,

no offerings. Aug no bids nor offerings. No 3 cash, 90c bid, 95c asked. July 89c bid, 91½ asked. Aug no bid nor offerings. The year no bids

nor offerings, No 2, cash, 1 car at 1 00, 1 car at 1 00, 2 car at 1 00/2 July, first half, 1 00 bid, 1 001/4 asked, the month 960 bid, 981/2c asked. Aug 92c bid, 96c asked. The year no bids nor offerings.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 2,366 bus: withdrawn, 3,208; in store, 69,505. There was some little demand for cash on order account, but as a whole the market was slow and buyers cautious. Yet the feeling was firm in sympathy with other markets. No 2 cash closed 1/2 better and Aug was bid up 11/4c, and but few sellers at these appreciations, the advancing market making holder

### TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.

speaker.	v. Man-
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice  CH *ESE—Per lb.  EGGB—Per dos—Fresh  EANS—Per bu—White Navy  "Medium  Common  NEW POTATOES—Per bu  SUGAR—A 9½ bs. for.  Granulated, 9 bs.  XC, 9½ bs.  C, 10 bs.  Brown, 11½ bs.  COFFEE—Good, \$\bar{a}\$ b.  Best Rio, \$\bar{a}\$ b.  Best Rio, \$\bar{a}\$ b.  Ros. ted Rio, good, \$\bar{a}\$ b.	.12½ .16 .15 3.25 8.25 3.75 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.5 .25 .25 .25 .25
" Java, \$ b	.30 <b>3</b> ,40 .40
Pat Steak on Past	

	Corrected by Wolff & Schlegel, GOOD STEERS, per pound. "COWS." HOGS, shipping. SHEEP, per pound.	.03@. .02½@. .06
6	SHEEP, per pound	.03@.

# BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, mala-ria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

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enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

LADD'S

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# BROWN'S IRON **BITTERS**

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

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ralgia, hysteria, and kindred com-plaints, will find it without an equal.

### Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave. HIDES—Green ..... No. 2. Calf 8 to 15 lbs. Kip 16 to 25 lbs. Bull and stag Dry filnt prime "No. 2 TALLOW SHEEP SKINS—per lb, green drv..... Black and burry .....less 03 a 05 Earthy, dingy, dung-locked.....less .03 a 05

Grain.
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.

WHOLESALE,	
WHEAT-Per bu . No. 2	
" Fall No 3	
· Fall No4	
CORN — White	
" Yellow	
OATS — Per bu, new,	
R Y E - Per bu	
BARLEY-Per bu	
RETAIL.	
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	
" No 2	
" No 3	
" Rye	
CORN MEAL	
CORN CHOP	
RYE CHOP	
CORN & OATS	
BRAN	
SHORTS	
GRASS SEEUS-Hungarian, per bushel	
Millet	
Timothy	
Clover	
Flax	
English Blue Grass	
Kentucky Blue Grass	
Orchard	
Red Top	

CHICKENS—hens. per TURKEYS, Geese and SPRING CHICKENS...

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A VALUABLE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM for sale in Woodson county, Kas. 600 acres all fenced, 200 acres in cultivation, large dwelling house of 12 rooms, barms, sheep sheds, out-buildings and tenant house, good wells, an abundance of running stock water, plenty of timber, good range adjoining that will not be fened for years, 200 head of stock cattle. 760 young sheep mostly ewes, 50 head of horses. Will sell horses by the span cheap. Stock, cash; farm, part cash, balance on long time. Address,

A. HAMILTON,

Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kas.

D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which is sell at manufacturers price

THE

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The CHAMPION Hay Rake is guaranteed to gather he hay from the swath, winrow or shock. Issimple in construction. Strong and durable. The hay is taken direct from the swath to the stack without the use of forks or manual labor. It does the work very rapidly and cheaply, and se of MONEY. Send for

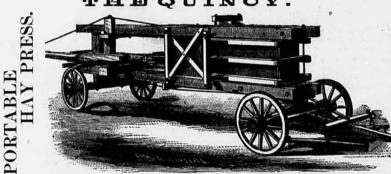
S. B. GILLILAND, Monroe City, Mo



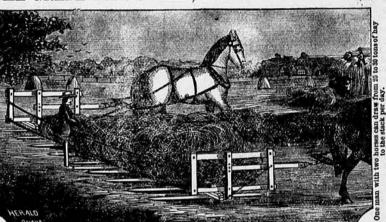
Gran' Ma's Yeast Cakes' are the Best Yeast Cakes in the world, because they Make the Best Bread They are the Cheapest, because One Cake will go farther than any two of any other. They are Purely Vegetable, and warranted to give satisfaction

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DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

# THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven. Strays for the week ending July 5. Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by B Smith Lexington tp May 17 1882

1 sorrel mare colt, white spot in forehead, supposed to be 2

yrs ord, valued at \$30.

1882 one bay horse pony 12 or 14 yrs old, black mane, legs and bay horse pony 12 or 14 yrs old, black mane, legs one bay horse pony 12 or 14 yrs old, black mane, legs one bay horse pony 12 or 14 yrs old, black mane, legs on the order of the neck, probably caused by the collar, shoes on the fore feet, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20.

Strays for the Week Ending July 12. Coffey county-R. H. Adair, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up in Neosho tp, June 23, 1882 one dark bay mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, branded with au L, or baif square, on let i shoulder. Valued at \$75.

MARE.—Taken up by Marcus, Dalet hin high, alight part of the p

\$50.
MARE.—Taken up by David McAfeeof Key West tp.June 25, one sorrel mare, with some saddle marks, 3 years old, valued at \$30.

Cherokee county -- J. T. Veatch, clerk. MARE.—Taken up by J M Stroup, June 9, 1882, in Spring Valley tp, one sorrel mare, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, blaze face, crop oif each ear, saddle marks, shod all around, valued at \$20.

Edwards county-R. L. Ford, clerk. HORSE,—Taken up by JL Macomber, in .lackson tp, une 29th, 1832, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, branded with a mark like a shoe on right flank and with H on left shoulder, left hind foot white, valued at \$30.

. Labette county.-F. W. Felt, clerk. MARE.—Taken up by Harry Dial, in the city of Chetopa, May 29, 1882, one sorrel mare 3 or 4 years old, 14 hands high four white feet, white strip on lower part of face, valued at \$30.

Franklin county.-A. H. Sellers, clerk. MARE.—Taken up by L Hendrickson, in Pottawatomie tp, June 3, 1822, one bay mare, about 10 years old, left fore foot white a dark spot on left thigh pretty high, and is nearly blind, valued at \$30.

MARE.—All of the last at the same time and place, or head of the last black) mare, two yrs old, a few white hairs in forehead, and valued at \$20.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. MARE.—Taken up by W.W.Cole, in Eudora tp. June 17, 1882, one dark bay mare, 15 hands high, 9 vrs old, saddle mark on right side, white hair around left hind foot, valued at \$50.

Davis county-P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up Wm Peityjohn, in Liberty tp. one bay mare. 3 yrs old, 14 hands high, both hind feet white, some cuts on front less as if done by fence wire, no other marks or brands, valued at \$60.

MARE.—Taken up of the same at the same time and hind, white spot in forehead, bind legs whiter than rest of body, branded S on left shoulder, valued at \$50.

MARE COLIT.—Taken up by JK Wright, in Jefferson tp, about June 19, 1882, I dark bay or brown mare colt, supposed to be 2 yrs old, valued at \$50.

MARE COLIT.—Taken up by the same at same time and place, one black mare colt, with long narrow white strip on mose, supposed to be one year old, valued at \$23.

M. RE COLIT.—Taken up by Prancis Rush, in Milford tp, June 12, 1883, one black mare colt, who years old, white spot

in forehead, branded C C on right hip, valued at \$40.

E ORSE COLT.—Taken up by the same at the same time and place, one bay horse colt, 2 or 3 years old, had on leather headstall when taken up, valued at \$25.

HORSE COLT.—Taken up by the same at the same time and place, one sorel horse colt, two years old, light mane and tail, left hinf foot and ankle white, long white strip on nee, valued at \$20.

HORSE COLT.—Taken up by the same, 1 light bay horse colt, 1 year old, branded O C on right hip, valued at \$15.



Locomotive, Standard and, Straw Burning Engines.

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# FOR SALE.

1,070 good sheep for \$3,000 if sold soon; 400 good feeding wethers; balance ewes, from lambs to 4 yrs. old. Averaged 6 pounds of wool this year. Address ROBERT KEMMERER Piqua, Woodson county, Kas.

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