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Italian and Holy Land Bees.

It seems that many of our readers are not yet acquained with the many good qualities of the Italian and Holy Land bees, some of whom have written us for our candid opinion about the different classes. This we shall give, irrespective of our own or the interests of others in the management of apiaries for profit. As regards the Italian bees, we hold, that after eighteen years of close watching and breeding of this class, that they are ahead of any of our native bees for several reasons, some of which we herewith give. In the first place we commence with the queens, which are more prolific than our common bees, and are not so easily frustrated when you wish to examine the brood combs. Often you can hold a frame of brood on which the Italian queen is busily engaged laying eggs, and she seems to have but little if any fear, going on with her duties the same as if nothing had disturbed her. She being of a rich golden color enables the beekeeper to find, and if needs be, to capture her at once, and this we consider of great advantage to beekeepers, especially in making up artificial swarms, and also in preparing to cage them for shipping to customers (for as has been remarked before, time is money.) We are also sure that the Italian bees are more inclined to cling to the different sizes. The work done combs of brood when they are taken out of and the material used are firstthier hive, on exhibition or in making up new swarms, and above all, they will and do clean out the moth worms as well as defend themselves extremely well against robbers, and are less inclined to rob than the common bees are. This we consider one of the finest recommendations they could possibly have. We also find that the Italians are larger and stronger than the natives and will go farther than native bees for honey, as they have often been known to go six miles from home, when honey was scarce in the flowers near by. They have also been found on buckwheat fields gathering honey, and it has been thoroughly tested on vessels when out at quarantine, having East India honey and syrups on board, that Italian bees have visited them for food, often six miles out on the ocean. These are some of the many good traits of our beautiful Italian bees

As to the Holy Land bees, we have only to say that they have far exceeded our expectation. Having purchased last year two pure and tested queens in order to give them a fair trial, and having introduced them into a strong stock of native bees, it gave us a fair opportunity to see what they would do under equal circumstances with our other bees in same apiary, the result of which we gave our readers a report in the Bulletin of Oct. 5, 1882, of what a stock of Holy Land bees gathered and stored for us in one Hick's Hive, which was extracted from the combs, which amounted to 718 pounds and was sold at 20 cents per pound, besides we raised twelve beautiful queens from the mother of this same stock, and sold them at good prices. This, to many of our readers was a matter of much doubt. But notwithstanding, the statement was a fact, and if we live, we think we shall be able to convince many of our patrons and readers who may visit our Queen City Apiary, as well as the Apicultural school, where they will have the opportunity of seeing and testing many assertions made in our Bee department. Come and visit us .- Grange Bulletin.

Somebody heard a Boston girl say: think he looked a perfect raving angel in his uniform! He was awful heavenly!"

Manufacturing Fruit Evaporators.

Just how to dispose of our surplus fruit and vegetables without a sacrifice, has been a question of no little importance to the orchardist and gardener. This led our ingenious fruitgrowers to investigating and experimenting, which finally resulted in the manufacture of fruit-evaporators, which have become indispensable to the fruit-grower as a profitable investment.

The illustration this week represents one of the large sizes of the Plummer Fruit Evaporator, now manufactured at Leavenworth, Ks. The Plummer Fruit Evaporator Manufacturing Company recently secured a charter from the State, and with a capital stock of \$100,000 they have put up a large building with all the necessary machinery, and a large force of men are daily turning out large numbers of these Evaporators, of seven and the material used are firstclass in every respect.

This process of preserving fruit and vegetables by evaporation was patented in Oregon in 1876, and now about 4,000 of Plummer's Evaporators are in use by families and factories.

The Plummer process won great honors at Paris in 1878, where it was awarded the Paris medal, over the whole world; also our own Centennial medal at Philadelphia, and six gold medals

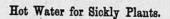
from the States of California and Oregon. This manufacturing company is strictly a Western institution, located in Kansas, and deserves the patronage of our fruit-growers. The company is made up of prominent and responsible men of Leavenworth.

How the Failures Come.

Our readers will find some good thoughts in a letter of R. M. Bell, lately published in Farm and Fireside. Of all the causes of failure in sheep raising, he says, none or all put together equal the lack of proper care and attention. Too much stress, perhaps, has been given to breeds and varieties. All sheep well cared for pay. No poorly cared for sheep pay, no matter of what breed. Often there is reported to us some new disease that no one ever heard of before, that decimates somebody's flock, and no remedy can be found. It is true, sheep must die, but they need not perish to the extent they do if well managed. Flocks should be kept die off in numbers, to dishearten and disgust their owner, and of still more importance is the keeping the health of the flocks in tiptop condition. Usually a fat sheep is considered a healthy sheep. But there are ailments that come to fat sheep as well as thin ones. We believe in keeping a sheep fat, but prefer a bright, lively, vigorous condition, to any other. A sheep may be thin in flesh and be perfectly healthy. Yet such a one will not be so profitable as if in good flesh or even fat. The fleece will be dry, and consequently light, and of a weakness and sheep and those that fail repeatedly to raise to advertisers.

inelasticity of fibre that lessens its value for manufacturer. The same sheep fat would shear from one-third to one-half more pounds, and the wool would be of more market value per pound. A thin ewe might be a more attentive mother, but her milk would neither be so plenty nor of such rich quality to push her lambs vigorously forward into a good, healthy, well developed sheep. Much can be told of the health of a sheep by looking at it. The appearances, though, do not tell the condition, even to a practiced eye. A sheep may appear round, smooth, and even fat, that, when caught, will be found to be a mere shadow, light as a cork, dead poor. Again, a thinnish looking sheep when caught, may be found solid and heavy-fat inside and healthy. No rules can be given for the care of sheep that will apply to every locality or manner of hand-ling. The conditions vary so much between different men's feed, water, pasturage, and fitness for managing a flock. I know men who watch their hogs eat corn and they believe the eye of the master helps to fatten the hog. The real truth is the man who watches his hogs eat learns their whims and young, so there shall not come a hard year every once in a while, when old sheep will a sheep. Some are dainty and fastidious and require more time to eat and different feed from the main flock, and should be put into a flock by themselves, or better be fed separately; once in a while there will be found in a flock one or more that are perfect hogs to eat. One of these will occupy more room at the trough or rack than three sheep need, and is a perfect tyrant, butting and pounding its way at all times. Such are good sheep, but are not fit to be among ordinary sheep. Every flock needs culling every year to a line of profit; all delicate

lambs from any cause-particularly lack of milk, as no one wants mothers who are by inheritance poor sucklers-and all badly crossed, poorly fleeced sheep, should be fatted and sold to the butcher. Keep nothing that does not pay its way, not even a pet. Pets are nuisances and not to be tolerated at all. A well bred, well selected, healthy flock of sheep, with good water, where they can get it every hour they need it, with plenty of feed in variety, will be the paying flock always. Such a flock will be the pride of their owner and the standard flock of the neighborhood. All these conditions belong not so much to the breed as to the care and handling given them. Such a flock will hardly have queer diseases or mysterious ailments; such a flock master is looked upon as having some secrets in his care that makes him the best sheepman of the region. The man who succeeds is a good handler. The man who fails is a poor sheepman.

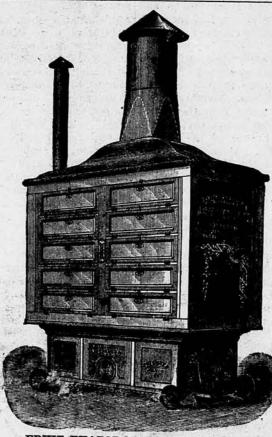


A correspondent calls our attention to the following from the Garden, and inquires whether there is anything in it:

"The Florist asks has anyone tried hot water as a restorative for sickly plants? and then proceeds to say that M. Willermoz some time since related that lants in pots may be restored to hear h by means of hot water; ill begitted he maintains, ensues from acid substances in the soil, which, being absorbed by the roots, act as poison. The small roots wither and cease to act, and the upper and younger shoots consequently turn yellow, or become spotted, indicative of their morbid state. In such cases the usual remedy is to transplant into fresh soil, in clean pots with good drainage, and this often with the best results. But his experience of several years has proved the unfailing efficacy of the simpler treatment, which consists in watering abundantly with hot water at a temperature of about 145 degrees Fahr., having previously stirred the soil of the pots so far as may be done without injury to the roots. Water is then given until it runs freely from the pots. In his experiments the water at first came out clear, afterwards it was sensibly tinged with brown, and gave an appreciable acid reaction. After this thorough washing, the pots were kept warm, and the plants very soon made new roots, immediately followed by vig-

To our mind there is a great deal in it. We know to a certainty that sickly peach trees are often restored to vigorous health, by the old-fashioned German farmers of Pennsylvania, by pouring boiling water on the ground about the peach tree. It cools, of course, somewhat before reaching many of the roots. Here, however, it is believed to be beneficial by destroying parasitic insects and parasitic fungi, rather than chemically as suggested by the extract. But let the reasoning be what it may, we are willing to endorse it as good practice .-Gardener's Monthly.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing



FRUIT EVAPORATOR .-- OREGON No. 4. Manufactured by the

PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO., LEAVENWORTH, KS

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in th June 28-H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Ks

July 11 and 12-Col. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo October 24 and 25 - Theo, Bates, Higginsville, Mo.

Live Stock for Farmers.

Every department of the farmer's business is important. He cannot afford to neglect details. Under the head above given we find some excellent thoughts presented in the Iowa Homestead by E. E. Chester. Stockraising is one department of agriculture, and in Kansas is a very important one. Mr. Chester says:

In agriculture, the growing of live stock is an important factor, its marketable value each year representing millions of dollars; numbers beyond the of our country. conception of the ordinary mind. While it is not desirable that every tiller of the soil should be a stockman, that eveof the "thousand hills" should have cattle upon them, yet it is essential to the highest degree of success, in a long term of years, that this be one of the leading products of the farm.

Experience, and in many cases, sad experience, has taught us that in order to return the fertility of the soil, we must have rotation of crops, that we must, either by fertilizing or giving nature a chance to restore some of the lost elements of the soil, save ourselves from that which is inevitable, so ner or later, viz: crop bankruptcy. In proof of which, we have only to refer y u to the deserted cotton fields of the South, or to the diminished yield of the long-cropped fields of corn and wheat in our own fertile State. The growing of stock necessitates the growing of grass, and the pasturing of it, or feeding of it on the nothing else; he is reserving the productive forces of his soil for future useful-Besides the matter of continued productiveness of the farm, who that has planted a large area to a single crop has not sometime during the growth, or harvest of it, wished for the power of Joshua of old, to command the sun to stand still until the work necessary to be done to-day could be finished, or has more sensibly wished he had a great portion of his farm devoted to animal husbandry, and their varied wants, that this rush of labor might be extended over a whole, or a great part of the year? Add to these, other facts that readily suggests themselves, and we are fixed in our conclusion that with the general farmer live stock is a necessity.

What is the stock of this farmer of to-day? Taken collectively it is more like a large plantation on which is being conducted a huge experiment in the theory of evolution. Horses wholly unfit for the use of man; cattle, as producers of milk and beef, that are an utter failure; sheep that add to the number of the flock rather than to the profits of the farm; swine, the chief production of These are far too common on many of the farms. It is an ascattle of three years and over, sold in the Chicago market as fat stock, is less of sheep less than 100 pounds. A visit any day to the sale stable for horses will reveal the fact that a class known as plugs are the more common class. If these are the results of the experience in feeding and breeding of the masses of western farmers, is it not high time of the white yearling Short-horn steer mankind, no that farmers were being educated to the at the last fat stock show, it is hardly occupation.

fact that these daily exhibits in the markets are a standing disgrace to the profession? High time that the press was hurling these facts in the face of all stockmen, that agricultural colleges and agricultural institutes were being patronized by at least the coming farmers : that agricultural fairs be attended as schools, with products of the farm and shop as object lessons, rather than as a place of amusement? Although the stock of a farm is not up to our imaginary standard of excellence it is improved every day. Besides the really good stock for all practical purposes of the many farmers of limited means and of limited ambition, there is a class of experts that are yearly producing a higher type as patterns for their neighbors, and of foundations for future flocks and herds. To these we may look for much in the way of improvement of the stock

Most farmers are anxious to improve their stock, yet many are not willing to make, or are unable to purchase, the ry farm should be a grass farm, that all necessary foundation. No other matter is of more importance than these first purchases, to a beginner. On it hinges the success or failure of the desired herd. From the purchase of the cow Thames, in 1846, Mr. Renick, of Kentucky, has built up a reputation second to none in America as a breeder, besides a princely fortune. From a single animal exported to England ten years ago, \$30,000 of his get have been sold, besides retaining thirty head of females. Notwithstanding these and phenomenal cases, they illustrate the idea I want to impress. There is a saying, especially true of live stock-"An article well bought is half sold"whether it be for feeding or for breeding purposes. Now many farmers are not competent judges of improved stock. As a rule, buy breeding stock of none but reliable breeding men whose repufarm, means that the owner is doing tation would forbid their taking advantage of your ignorance of your own interests. Even then, if you are not a provident man in feed and care, there are many chances that you will not keep up the standard of excellence of the original stock. The former adage applies especially to such feeders and young things as you may purchase to graze and feed for a future market. Buy none but such as when fully matured will have developed into first-class animals, commanding the highest market price. Reject in all cases such culls and scrubs as are no credit to your business, for they can never be bought low enough to be cheap, especially if we estimate the satisfaction there is in handling better animals. If ever you should need money before the maturity of your animals, wellbred, well-fed colts, calves and pigs, are always in demand and can be sold at any time at a profit.

One little secret about this traffic in stock-when everybody is discouraged and wants to sell, buy to the extent of your ability to abundantly care for, produce as much feed as if permitted to When excitement runs high, and buyers are plenty, get out of the market or sell. Although your cattle may be the third of the growth of May and June best of the beef breeds, or the deepest is not reserved new range will be a tonishing fact that (with the light of milkers, your horses away down in necessity during the following two or therewith eaten by the sheep, so that shining all over the stockmen of the speed, or away up in weight, your three months of the year, which in the sheep is liable to get the parasite in West, so vividly that not a man but sheep and swine the best that money might know of the possibilities of the can buy, success is not assured withbeef breeds,) the average weight of the out intelligent care. These two words cover the whole ground, yet their significance is great. They mean an than 1,200 pounds; the average weight abundant supply of food every day you are responsible for their growth; good water convenient, and abundant always, winter and summer; protection from storm and cold; freedom from filth, and kind treatment. Had one of these items been left out of the history

possible that at 645 days his weight could have been 1,920 pounds. It is sometimes claimed that for ordinary farm stock it will not pay to give them any more care than is necessary to keep them in good order. Besides. if just enough nourishment is taken to keep the animal from shrinking in weight, how will he make return for the little food consumed? The indolent man should select some other branch of agriculture than stock growing. If, during the first year of an animal's life it has been neglected, no amount of care can ever make it a model animal.

How to reach a system of economy in the production of the various classes and grades of live stock, so that the farmer shall always find himself rewarded for his labor, capital invested, and for all other expenses connected with its production, is a query as yet unsolved. Markets are continually fluctuating, influenced by supply and demand, by wet weather and by drouth, as well as by the manipulation of speculators, so that often, instead of reasonable profit, loss is suffered. The general farmer will find more safety from loss in avoiding the two extremes, neither growing that which is absolutely poor nor that which is too expensive for general use. Economy in purchase, care of, and preparing for sale, are matters of great importance; but there is also a false economy. practiced by many farmers, that is damaging the interests of the stockgrowers of the country, and that is this: the purchase or using of anything short of pure-bred sires at the head of flocks or herds. But many farmers have such dread of the thought of pedigree (the only evidence we can have of pure breeding), that once the matter is mentioned they reject the animals belonging to a class of high-priced aristocracy not safe to encourage or patronize, and go on from year to year adding to their stock of scrubs and culls because they are cheap.

Whatever class or classes of stock you may desire to make a specialty of, make progress very cautiously. A fortune, or a large sum of money invested at one time, may be less judiciously expended than if a portion of it had been expended after a little more experience in that line. Have you the ambition to be the peer of a Gillette or Moninger, or other noted feeders of cattle, begin with a bunch of calves as good as can be found, feed well, weigh every month -noting carefully the gain or loss each month-until three years old, and you will have a history of facts worth more than money, and on that history you may safely base your future feeding operations. What I have said of cattle is equally true of other stock; measure your steps, and progress is certain.

The disposition to overstock is an error with some farmers. A given area of pasture land, if overstocked, will not cover the ground through the heated season of the year. Besides, if onemany cases is an impossibility. A few animals well cared for will usually be a greater source of revenue than too many for the accommodations of the farm.

Notwithstanding, farm animals, es-Notwithstanding, farm animals, especially sheep and swine, are subject to many ails, and an epidemic may sometimes greatly diminish the flock, and continued labor may sometimes seem a sort of drudgery, yet the man who diligently cultivates the soil, and is just as diligent in the pursuit of the best methods of manufacturing these into a higher order of articles for the use of mankind, need have no regret as to his occupation. Liver-Fluke in Sheep.

The best sheep paper in the West is the Texas Wool Grower. We are indebted to it for many valuable suggestions, and for much solid intermation concerning sheep. The following article on liver-fluke is copied from the W.

The parasite, the liver-fluke, causes the death of more sheep than all other parasites; therefore, flockmasters cannot be too familiar with its life-history. Competent authorities estimate, that liver-flukes caused the death of not less than 3,000,000 sheep in Great Britain alone, during the winter of 1879-80. The adult worm (distomum hepaticum) infests the livers of sheep where they deposit their eggs in immense numbers, and these eggs pass with the bile into the bowels, and from thence pass out with the excrement.

In some cases, the eggs choke the bileduct so that the bile cannot flow into the bowels, and as a result the animal is not able to assimilate food, and consequently wastes away and dies.

It is estimated that one of these parasites may produce several hundred thousands of eggs, hence one diseased sheep could readily produce the destructive agents for the largest flock.

The segementation (the first change towards the hatching-out process) of these eggs, occurs in the body of the affected animal; but the further development being dependent on a lower temperature than the sheep's body, and on moisture, can proceed only after the eggs are discharged. With moisture and a temperature of 42 to 47 Fah., the most favorable conditions, a portion of the eggs will hatch out in about three weeks, while a much longer time, even under the most favorable conditions, is required for a certain portion of the eggs. More or less prolonged moisture, stagnant surface water being most favorable—is an indispensable requisite for the propogation of this most destructive parasite.

When the eggs hatch out-in the water—the minute tadpole shaped embryo swims actively about in the water, until it meets a common snail, into the body of which it burroughs its way, and there takes up its abode preparatory to further development.

If this young embryo does not find a snail within about 12 hours they die for want of nourishment.

In the body of the snail this parasite rapidly develops so that within about two weeks, in warm, and four weeks in cool weather, it is ready to migrate, from the body of the snail, by the same process which it arrived there.

The parasite being again free, if in the water, floats about until it comes in contact with some object to which it quickly attaches itself, and assumes a rounded form, while a mucous substance exudes from all over its body, which mucous coat soon toughens and hardens so the parasite quickly becomes a well protected cyst.

If the parasite leaves the snails' body when the snail is on dry land, the parasite attaches itself to the grass, and is both food and drink.

While in this well protected encysted state, the vitality of this parasite may be maintained for a long time, even in a state of extreme surrounding dryness. The encysted parasite being thus taken into the stomach of the sheep, its cyst or protecting coat, is dissolved by the juices of the stomach, leaving the worm -which is still minutely small-free; from whence it at once proceeds to make its way into the sheep's liver, rapidly growing in size, so that within about six or eight weeks it begins to produce

eggs, and increasing in size until fully matured in all its organs and parts. This parasite when fully matured is shaped somewhat like a leech, and attains the length of three-fourths to one and a fourth inches long, one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch wide.

The general color of the body is a pale brownish yellow, with a slight rose tint, and its surface apparently smooth. From this stage the wondrous cycle of metamorphoses and emigration recommences with the new eggs.

The practical deductions for sheepraisers, are: Graze sheep on high rolling lands, and allow them to drink only pure water. The bodies of all sheep that die should be carefully examined, and the results of the examination reported to a competent veterinarian that he may be enabled to give intelligent advice.-F. J. S., in Texas Wool Grower.

Dairying in Kansas.

The Kansas Herald, published at Lawrence, in this State, reads a lecture to the people of other states, taking for its subject an item published in the last report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture relating to our dairy interests. This is the item referred to:

"The recent improvements in the manner of manufacturing butter and cheese have had the effect in Kansas of increasing largely the production of these commodities. There were made on the farm and in factories in the state in 1880, 19,586,836 pounds of butter and 723,264 pounds of cheese. In addition to the vast quantities of milk used in the manufacture of butter and cheese, and consumed in farmers' families, milk and consumed in farmers' families, milk was sold to the value of \$211,172."

The Herald then comments on the extract, beginning with these words: "Probably the figures as to the number of pounds produced are right, but a stranger is led to suppose that this is a good dairy state. That is not true."

We do not know how to account for such a statement in a Kansas newspaper except on the theory that the editor does not know what he is writing about. Ignorance is a good excuse often, provided there is no attempt to display knowledge. The Herald admits the truth of the statement, and then, in the same breath, declares it is false. But we do not wish to misquote or misrepresent the Herald, and therefore quote its article in full, as follows:

"The same labor and care that would make a success of dairying in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Wiscon-sin, would not make a success here. The grass is not so good; the water of the average farm in Kansas would taint the average farm in Kansas would taint either butter or cheese so as to almost ruin it. Mr. Judson, of New York, attempted near Ottawa to establish a cheese factory, and invested in all the latest machinery and improvements. He told us personally "a cheese factory cannot be successfully run in Kansas until our farmers water their stock from pure well water instead of stagnant. pure well water instead of stagnant ponds. The water of these ponds could be tasted in every pound of cheese we made. The weeds which cows eat in the early spring before the native grass gets up, taints both butter and cheese, and no amount of cleanliness that I have been able to discover will counter-act it. When one has tame grass—clo-ver, timothy, etc., there is no taint, and good butter and cheese can be made. There is also no trouble from water on farms where there are living springs or the water is pumped from a well. But where it is kept in ponds—a common kept in ponds, -a common process in Kansas,—there is almost invariably a taint of the ground itself which the most careful and cleanly housewife cannot counteract.

It is an injury to the state to tell people that they can come here and make butter and cheese with as little labor as in the old and celebrated butter states. We cannot do it. First-class butter sells in our market the year round for about the same price that it sells in New York City. It is a profitable business, but one that cannot be entered into with the same ease and impunity that we raise corn. If one has not the natural advantages they must needs put them in artificially. It is a profitable one of the most profitable industries the state.

Gorged Livers and Gall, Billiousness, headache, dyspepsia, constipate cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10 and 20 market the state.

Mange itch may be cured by sorubbing horse with a coarse brush and then washing to castile soap and soft water, drying carefully. Soon as thoroughly dried, apply an ointmen four ounces of sulphur, ten ounces of lard one-half ounce of carbolic acid, well mixed.

investment, and so are thousands of other things. The trouble is that most men who read that report of the State Board of Agriculture do not appreciate the labor and trouble in store for them, and are misled by what is stamped with the authority of the state. We believe that such documents do more harm than good in the long run, and that to the practical farmer it would be of far more benefit if the public were warned of the dangers which surround them,"

The Herald would have done good service if it had advised farmers to provide good water for their stock, and stopped there; but when, after saying that this is not a good dairying country, to add that "it is a profitable business," and that "first-class butter sells in our market the year round for about the same price that it sells for in New York City," it ought not to expect any thinking person to believe the writer has any knowledge on the subject at all. If he had read one-half of what has appeared in the Kansas Farmer on this subject during the past year he would have learned that it costs less to make good butter in this state than it does in any of the older states; he would have learned that the butter made in these establishments is first-class, selling for best prices, and that the farmers and others interested in the factories regard them as good investments. We have just clipped a news item from the Junction City Union of last week which states:

"We peeped into John K. Wright's creamery the other evening. He milks sixty cows, and makes about thirty pounds of butter each day. Sixty calves are a fine sight. John spent a great deal of time last fall in collecting them. He gets twenty-five cents per pound for butter the year round."

This is one only among many similar notices that we see in our state exchanges every week. Among the numerous statements that come to us we have not seen one of a discouraging nature. The testimony is favorable all around.

Of course animals fed on weeds, and getting nothing but mud to drink will not produce good milk. The Herald man could have learned that much from any farmer boy in the country. New York weeds and Pennsylvania mud are not a whit better as butter producing food and drink than are Kansas weeds and Kansas mud.

This is the first time we heard that Kansas grass is not good. Anything that will make beef will make butter, and if the Herald is of opinion that Kansas grass does not make good beef, one need not be surprised at anything it might publish.

The Herald would have strangers believe that ponds furnish all the stock water in Kansas. The writer must know better than that. Let him go out among the farmers of his own county and he will learn something about stock water; and let him travel about over the state at large. He will be surprised to see how few farmers, even in the newer portions, rely upon filthy ponds for water. If the man he quotes failed in his enterprise, his testimony is no better than that of one who has succeeded; hardly so good, we think.

Let the Herald inform itself on this subject; turn in and help us push ahead the dairying business in Kansas, and aid the people all we can in forwarding one of the most profitable industries in

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

Mange itch may be cured by scrubbing the horse with a coarse brush and then washing with castile soap and soft water, drying carefully. As soon as thoroughly dried, apply an cintment of four ounces of sulphur, ten ounces of lard and

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle

D.B. R. PATTON, Hamlin, Brown Co., Ks., breeder of Broadlawn nerd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Ks. Live Stock Auctioneeer and breeder of Thorough-bred Short-horn Cattle,

W H. EMBRY, Anthony, Harper county, Kausas, having sold his farm will now sell at a bargain forty SHORT-HORN BULLS. Four miles east of Authons.

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

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

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

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

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

BUCKEYE HERD, S. T. Bennett & Co., Safford, Kansas, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle.
YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

Cattle and Swine.

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

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomic Co., Ks., breeder of Thor-bughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Young

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN cattle and POLAND-CHINA swine, The very best. Write.

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GUILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATLLE, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Proprietor of "Kavenswood" herd of Short-horn Cattle, Merino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets. P. O., Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., R. E. sta-tion, Eunceton.

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Importer and Breeder of
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125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale.
Write or come.

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

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

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

TOR SALE on Lone Spring Ranch, Blue Rapids, Kansas, fine thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd dogs, for driving cattle or sheep. Jersey Red Swine from prize-winning animals. All o spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars.

Address H. P. GILCHRIST, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kansas.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE Catalogue free.

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



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

E. COPELAND & SON. Douglass, Kansas, breeder of Span-ish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 18 lbs. 7

ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

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Eggs now fer sale. Send for price list.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at \$2.00 for 13. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Ks.

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

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, breeder of high class thoroughbred poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and American Sesbrights—all of the finest strains in the country. Eggs from my yards for sale; shipped with perfect safety to any part of the U. S. Price \$2.00 for 13. Send for illustrated circular and price list.

A dress

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

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MARK. S. SALISBURY, box 931, Kanaas City, Mo. offers eggs of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting; also Hong Kong geese eggs, \$2.50 per dozen.

W. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White, Brown and Dominique Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for thirteen.

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W. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisburg, Kas., Apple
Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit,
plants, Osage Hedge.
Bend for price lists, Address
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Louisburg, Kas.

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Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the
st. Good references.

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Walter Morgan & Son

Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers. Address

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas Galloway Cattle

CORN HILL HERD.



Correspondence.

Central Illinois Series.

Our readers will see, from the following letter that good Short-horns are "up in the world," and that Kansas breeders know a good thing when they see it.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The sale of Short-horns at Sprinfield, Ill., Tuesday, June 5, by J. H. Spears and E. M. Goff, although not well attended, resulted in satisfactory prices. the average being about \$127 all around.

The next day June 6, at same place S. E. Prather and D. W. Smith sold about 80 head of Short-horns at an average of \$147. Barring two or three showers of rain the weather was pleasant and the attendance much better than on the preceding day.

The culminating attractions of the central Illinois series was at Harristown, Macon county, at Pickrell Thomas and Smith's, which was decidedly one of the best ever held outside of Chi-

cago.

The entire lot of Young Marys, Rose of Sharons, Young Phylisses, Wild Eyes. etc., were not only well bred, but were animals of great merit and in their best dress, and to help the matter out, there was a choice and large crowd of buyers present from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, besides a majority of the Short-horn breeders of Illinois. Notwitstanding several light showers of rain in the afternoon, the following result was reached: 60 cows sold for \$26,205; average \$436.75. 14 bulls sold for \$4,335; average \$309.66%. 74 head sold for \$30,540; average \$412.75.

T. W. Harvey purchased 7 head of females for \$3,540, for the Turlington Stock Farm, Nebraska.

W. S. White, of Sabetha, Kas., takes 5 head for \$1,675.

W. A. Harris takes two females to Linwood, Kas., at \$1,500, and Col. S. E. Ward & Son, Kansas City, 5 head for

The above four men paying about onethird of the entire receipts of the sale for less than one-fourth of the animals

The highest priced cow, a four year old Young Mary, went to T. W. Harvey, of Turlington, Neb., for \$1,000.

Hawkins & Daniels, of Miama, Mo. paid \$1,100 for a two year old Renick Rose of Sharon bull. - "ROVER."

To Kill Gophers and Moles.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In the FARMER of April 25th, J. E. White inquires "how to get clear of gophers and ground moles." I have been very successful in killing the pocket gopher by taking pieces of potatoes or artichokes not more than an inch square and putting in each piece about one half the bulk of a grain of wheat of strychnine. These I place in their runways by digging down with a spade between the mounds of earth they have thrown up and put one piece in a place and not nearer than two rods apart. When I close the hole, I first carefully remove all of the loose earth from the runway and then place a sod above it so that it will leave a free passage for the gopher, and then fill up to the surface with the loose earth.

I should think that the above amount of strichnine placed in a small piece of fresh meat would be sure death to moles.

M. D. MULFORD.

About Butter.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I beg leave to differ with our friend in the dairy in regard to his verdict about different shades and colors, yet will have no trouble in keeping your all being good butter. In my opinion hogs. If one has nothing to build a there is but one shade or color for good butter, that being a bright, golden color not near the trouble it is for other stock. and no streaks, and sweet to the smell. The best crop to herd on is oats or bar-Of course all butter is not salted alike, ley, two or three hours at a time. and hence a difference in the taste.

Here is and will be the grand trouble until our butter is graded in our country market as it is East. . Our neighbors, A and B, take their supply of butter to the grocer. A's is of the best country made butter, and is carefully set away for good cash customers, while B's, as a matter of fact, is simply grease and goes into a barrel kept for its reception, both getting same price for their butter. Both alike are good customers, and to lose either one would be a matter of several hundred dollars to the grocer. Farmer friends, suggest a remedy.

Secure a creamer of your own according to your requirements and make the best of butter. It is manufactured at Benton Harbor, Mich. J. S. LATTA.

Pass Him Around.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

A young man hailing from Iowa, calling himself Ethan Allen hired to D. W. Stull, of Arlington P. O., Reno county, Kansas, last spring; got into debt to said Stull and others about fifty dollars and absconded without making any payment to them. He is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, white speck on pupil of right eye, gray eyes and dark hair. Left on Monday, May 19, 1883. Farmers may do well to not employ him. B. P. HANAN.

Short Letters.

ARLINGTON, Reno Co., June 8.-Very wet. Heavy rains about every other night. Crops looking fair but they are backward. The earliest wheat is not out of bloom yet. Corn 6 to 12 inches high. Wheat promises a fair crop; some rust. Rye good. Corn good color but too wet now for it. Oats fair. But few peaches. Plums, cherries and grapes promising. Early Richmond cherries are ripe. Russian mulberries ripening and very full of fruit. Stock doing well. B. P. HANAN.

OXFORD, June 4.—Spring remarkably cool, late and dry. Wheat will be quite short. Late rains will make heavy grain. Near one-fifth of crop plowed up and put in corn. Maybe 75 per cent. of crop of '82. Much depends on weather for next 30 days. Oats very short. Potatoes (mulched) doing fine; increased area 25 to 50 per cent. Gardens late but good. Corn very good stand, but 10 to 15 days later than usual; very clean and promising; most of it through 2d and 3d plowing. Wheat harvest will be from 20th of June to 10th of July, being

can put anything you have-rails, wire, hedge brush, or poles; and if you do not have one of those long nose sort that hardly any farmer has now-a-days, you fence of, they can herd them very easily,

E. W. BROWN.

The Poultry Hard.

Liming Eggs.

In the third report of the U.S. Butter and Cheese Association is the follow-

To make a pickle use stone lime, fine salt and water in the following proportions: One bushel of lime, eight quarts of salt, twenty-five ten-quart pails of The lime must be of the finest water. quality, free from sand dirt-lime that will slack white, fine, and clean. Have the salt clean and the water pure and sweet, free from all vegetable or decomposed matter.

Slack the lime with a portion of the water, then add the balance of the water and salt. Stir well three or four times, at intervals, and then let it stand till well settled and cold. Either dip or draw off the clear pickle into the cask or vat in which it is intended to preserve the eggs. When the cask or vat is filled to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, begin to put in the eggs, and when they lie, say about one foot deep, spread around over them some pickle that is a little milky in appearance, made so by stirring up some of the very light lime particles that settled last, and continue doing this as each lot of eggs is added. The object of this is to have the fine lime drawn into the pores of the shells, as they will be by a kind of inductive process, and thereby completely seal the eggs. Care should be taken not to get too much of the lime in-that is, not enough to settle and stick to the shells of the eggs, and render them difficult to clean when taken out. (The chief cause of thin, watery whites in limed eggs is that they are not properly sealed in the manner described. Another cause is the putting into the pickle old, stale eggs that have thin, weak whites.) When the eggs are within four inches of the top of the cask or vat, cover them with factory cloth, and spread on two or three inches of the lime that settles in making the pickle, and it is of the greatest importance that the pickle be kept continually up over this lime. A thin basin (holding about six or eight dozen eggs), punched quite full of inch holes, edge muffled with leather, and a suitable handle about three feet long attached, will be found convenient for putting the eggs into the pickle. Fill the basin with eggs, put both under the pickle and turn the eggs out; they will go the bottom without breaking.

Vats built in a cellar around the walls, with about half their depth below the surface, about four or five feet deep, six feet long, and four feet wide, are usually considered the best for preserving eggs in, although many use and prefer large tubs made of wood. The place in which the vats are built, or the tubs kept, should be clean and sweet, free from all bad odors, and where a steady, low temperature may be maintained low temperature may be maintained— the lower the better—that is, down to any point above freezing.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as Brown's Iron Bitters, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

> Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.
>
> For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with mo success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight.
>
> O. B. SARGENT. Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend Brown's Iron Bit-TERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, including Brahmas, Cochins, French, American, Plymouth Rock, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Langshans, Guineas, Bantams, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys,

Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St Jo, Bismark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special premiums.

Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January,

HARPER'S MOLASSES EVAPORATOR.



Send for price list. HARPER, GREENE & CO., Lane, Kansas

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Ame ican Seabright Black Javas Houdans Plymouth Rocks \$2.00 for thirteen. 2.50 for thirteen. 1.50 for thirteen. 1.50 for thirteen. Carefully packed in baskets and warranted to carry safely any distance. Illustrated descriptive circulars sent on application. Address V. B. MARTIN, Mentor, Saline Co., Kansas.

John A. Van Pelt Lately in New Jersey, will save over \$100 by writing a once to Modermott & Throckmorton, Counsellors at Law, FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY.

Scratchings.

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

Water-conducting pipe may be mended so as to do long service by wetting plaster of Paris, molding it into a ball, and pressing it around and into the leak.

For a dry, hacking cough at night time use a little common sugar, say half a teaspoonful at a time. A good medical authority says it is better than cough sirups.

Dr. Gill, at the Cape of Good Hope, succeeded in photographing the comet's tail, and with it fifty stars that were seen through the tail. The plate was exposed 140 minutes, and was kept up to the motion of the earth by clockwork.

After the dust has been thoroughly beaten out of carpets, and they are tacked down again, they can be brightened very much by scattering cornmeal mixed with coarse salt over them, and then sweeping it all off. Mix the salt and meal in equal proportions.

A German scientist says the American white pine is an excellent weather indicator. If we are to expect rain or snow within a reasonably short space of time, the branches of the last two seasons' growth will be pendulous. If such weather be a long way off, the brances will be raised rather than droop-

To prevent the skin from discoloring after a blow or fall, take a little dry starch or arrowroot, and merely moisten it with cold water, and lay it on the injured part. This must be done immediately, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the skin. However, it may be applied some hours afterward with effect.

Some one, who pretends to know, says the juice of the red onion is a perfect antidote for the sting of bees, wasps, hornets, etc. If applied freely soon after being stung, it gives almost instant relief. The sting of the hon-ey bee is always left in the wound, and should be extracted before applying the onion juice. Why not the juice of any other

To remove the unpleasant taste which is frequently observable from new wooden vessels is a thiug difficult of accomplishment. The Brewing World says that the simplest plan, and one that will succeed in most cases, is to scald them thoroughly several times in boiling water, then dissolve some pearlash or soda in lukewarm water, adding a little lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessel well in the solution. Afterward scald them several times thoroughly as before.

Beatty's Beethoven Organs-Over 1,700 Sold During the Month of May.

We have been reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., is making and shipping a Beethoven Organ every ten minutes since he has improved the case, and added two new and valuable improvements. So great is the demand for this popular instrument, that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand. Over seventeen hundred were sold during the month of May, being the largest busines of the kind on record. Read his advertisement.

The beauty of a flock of sheep consists in having them all of one size, shape and quality of wool. These points show taste and judgment in breeding, denote purity of blood, and cannot be obtained by any mixing of breeds.

Bean's Hay-Stacker.

Bean's Hay Machine is guaranteed to do more work and put up more hay at half the cost than by any other method. Operated by five employee [2 men and 8 boys] it will take the hay perfectly clean from the swath and pitch onto stack or wagons from 60 to 70 tons of hav per day. Messrs Bean & Son have spent many years in experimenting with hay machines and it is an ac knowledged fact that they have the best Stacker, Loader, Rack and Roof ever invented. Address for circular, giving full information, J. H. Bean & Son, Decatur, Illinois.

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"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?

"I assure you it is true that he isentirely cured and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ter days ago his doctors gave him up and said he

"Weil-a day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George-1 know hops are good."

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the physician. "Let me see your tongue, please." "It's no use, doctor," replied the patient, "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."

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All Seeds fresh and true to name. I have Seeds from all the responsible Seed growers and importers and a fine selection of Seeds adapted to Kansas suit and climate, GROWN FOR ME IN CALIFORNIA. All Seeds are put up by me on order received. No paper Seeds sold. All kinds of

Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes

in their season. Orders by mail or express prompt ly filled, Address S. H. DOWNS, 78 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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Just puplished, a book 5%x7% inches, 538 pages, 13 full-page illustrations. Send \$2.00 to the author for a copy. It is highly commended. Take a few:

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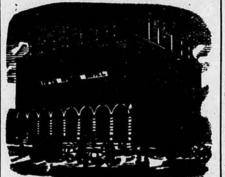
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BUTTER in all seasons of the year. Creamers, or cans only. Wholesale or retail, by

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Send for Price List.

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THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. B'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is com-posed of Imported VIOTORIAS, VIOLETS, and other from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland.

GOLDEN DROPS; LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39190 head the herd. Inspection invited.

Farm joins station.

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Newspaper.

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No person who has an orchard can afford to be without one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this pro-

Price, \$75 to \$1,500. Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

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FULL BLOOD MERINOS.

100 Ewes and Lambs. 95 Merino Bucks. I am closing out the well known flock of the de-eased C. Pugsley.

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FOR SALE.

Write for bargains.

100 High Grade Red and Roan Heifers, One and two years old, at \$25.00 per head. M. R. HUGHS & SON, Independence, Mo.

The Union Package Dyes

Have stood the test of twenty years' trial and have not been found wanting in quantity, qual-Farmer should have a good Weekly ity, brilliancy or durability. Are more popular than ever. For Silk, Wool or Cotton. Take no other. All Druggists. Price 10 and 15 cents. UNION PACKAGE DYE CO.



Out of Debt: Happy Homes

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

Ladies' Department.

The Liberal Ship.

MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

A ship was seen drifting toward the lea, Neath the scorching sun of a torrid sea, Swept on by the waves and the south wind's breath.

Unheeding the course, whether life or death; Her sails with the breezes no longer full, Flap weak, like the wings of a wounded gull.

No destiny known for the freighted bark; No compass nor chart her course to mark; She leaves no trace on the waves behind; She hopes no haven of rest to find. Like a drifting leaf she floats about, As the waves come in, or the tide goes out, And each rock of the ship sends forth a knell, Like a ding-dong of a tolling bell.

A ship-of-the-line sweeps grandly by, Her sails all set for the harbor nigh— "Ship ahoy! To where is your vessel bound?" And the answer came back, with a mocking sound:

"We see not, nor care not; we only know Like the wind and the waves we come and

We're hoping no better draught to find To quench our thirst than the ocean's brine. We perish with hunger, we thirst, we die; And soon with the waves we all shall lie; And yet still others must come and go, And drift like we, on the ebb and flow Of the merciless waves till time shall end."

The voice had ceased while a thrilling shout
From the ship-of-the-line rang boldy out:
"Why perish with hunger, when surely nigh
The harbor of plenty we can decry.
Our noblest river is pouring her tide
Around you, beneath you, on every side,
Dip, dip yourselves in her waves and drink."
But they mockingly answered, "We'd rather
think."

The Silent River.

Somewhere, where the tide of our years ebbs out,

And hushed is the lingering breath, Where the known and unknown so strangely meet,

Flows the mystic river of death.

Through the shadowy vale so dark and chill
Where the eyes grow dim and the pulses
still,

Deep floweth the silent river.

The years pass out from our feverish grasp Unheeding each bitter regret; Some darkened with sorrow and grieving, and some

In a halo of sunshine set,
And each in its passing has borne us on
Yet nearer the shore of the vast unknown,
And nearer the silent river.

Sometimes we dream of the beautiful land, So free from all sorrows and tears, And with weary hands folded we earnestly

long
To rest from our doubtings and fears;
And yet, between us and the longed for goal
The shadows lie dark, while unceasingly roll
The waves of the silent river.

Watching while loved ones pass over the tide

Slow drifting far out from our sight, We whispering "Good-by," through our tears, while we place

Sweet roses o'er brows still and white; We list for some sound from the farther strand

But no echo floats back from the unknown land

Across the silent river.

Yet I think sometimes, in the shadowy land The angels will lovingly wait, And over the river so dark and still,

And up to the beautiful gate
Of the city where night ne'er darkens the
day,

They will lead them safe through the lonely way

Across the silent river.

And when, to pass over the river so cold,
For my soul the summons shall be,
May the angels of light from the other shore,
In the shadows be waiting for me,
To safely guide o'er the unknown strand
Through the untried way to the better land
Beyond the silent river.

Corn Bread and Things.

I for one am very much pleased with the change our Ladies' Department has made of late. No matter what subject, to change a person's opinion against their will, are generally of the same opinion still. We are willing the leopard shall keep his spots, and everybody enjoy their own opinions. I enjoy Griselda's writings very much and hope she will continue to contribute often. She has the ring of true metal; no wonder she discards iron ware. Though several years a housekeeper, the culinary department con-tains so many mysteries I hardly dare offer a receipt from experimental knowledge; so will offer the following which was presented to the public in a concert by Prof. Perkins, at Sterling, and will say having tried it have found it very good.

CORN BREAD, BY LYDIA M. MILLARD.

Two cups Indian, one cup wheat, One cup sour milk, one cup sweet, One good egg that you will beat, Half a cup molasses too, Half a cup of sugar add thereto; With one spoon of butter new, Salt and soda each a spoon, Mix up quickly and bake it soon; Then you'll have corn bread complete, Best of all corn bread you meet. It will make your boy's eyes shine, If he's like that boy of mine. If you have a dozen boys To increase your household joys, Double then this rule I should, And you'll have two corn cakes good. When you've nothing nice for tea, This the very thing will be; And all men that I have seen Say it is of all cakes queen, Good enough for any king That a husband home can bring. Warming up the human stove, Cheering up the hearts you love. And only Tyndail can explain
The links between corn bread and brain. Get a husband what he likes, And save a hundred thousand strikes

A neighbor of mine sent I. T.'s receipt for making baking powder which reads carbonate of soda, and the druggist informed her that that was rank poison, and bicarbonate of soda was what was probably intended. Being acquainted with I. T. I am certain it is simply a mistake which are so liable to happen in writing and publishing a receipt. The omission of only two letters and imagine the unhappy results.

Jessie.

Pertinent Suggestions.

I write to ask what has become of the writers for the Ladies' Department; are they in my fix, nothing to say? I have not had much to write about, and I do most all the work in the garden, besides considerable in the house.

I think Mrs. Walters should have gone one step further, and said why do some women spend so much time ruffling and trimming the seven-cent print every day dresses. Many put three and four ruffles on; it is so much work to iron them, and it takes a long time to make them too. I have one dress with one ruffle; it is enough for me; and one with a stripe border.

I read in the Household some time ago that Cyclamen seed was hard to germinate. They should be planted with the edge down. If any one has balsam apple seed to spare, I would like to exchange for petunia seed. I could send a maderia bulb or two. I took two flat shoe strings, with the tags on, and made a book of the Kansas Farmer; sewed and cut the paper, took a penknife, made a slit about two inches from each end, then two inches towards the center, put the string in and tied them; untie and put the next one. It would be a good idea to put some brown paper on the outside.

I wish some one would rise and tell how any one can make good butter with no place to keep the milk but the kitchen, and a small one at that. More than half the poor butter that is made is because the men do not provide a decent place to keep the milk.

MRS. DELIA B. CRIPPEN.

Likes the Farmer.

I have long wished to write to your paper.

I like it very well, especially the Ladies' and Young Folks' Departments. I think we gain a great deal of information from the L.

D. I am in favor of woman suffrage. As to Katie Darling, I think it is a very good de-

scription of early life in Kansas, in the form of a story. As to some not liking it, some wouldn't like anything. Hoping to see it in the paper next week, I am

LENORA.

What Gipsy Thinks.

I have been a quiet reader of the Ladies' Department for some time and will introduce myself as River Gipsy. I think Englishwoman is rather partial about Katie Darling; if she does not like to read fiction there are plenty of other interesting news in the paper which she may read and let those interested in Katie Darling have the remainder of the story.

I would like to have Rebecca tell how she makes the India ink spatter work.

RIVER GIPSY

Starch-Chocolate.

Englishwoman asks about extracting corn starch from corn meal. I have never tried that, but it is very easy to get the starch from potatoes for blanc mange, and it is just as nice as corn starch.

Grate your potatoes and pour on plenty of cold water; then strain through a fine seive; let the starch settle and pour the water off. If the starch looks yellow, put on more water and drain off as before. The starch can be used immediately or put on plates and dried for future use.

Will Salina Girl please tell us all about raising chocolate, where to get seed, how to raise and prepare it? I have looked on all my seed catalogues and can find nothing of the kind described in them. REBECCA.

Planting Bulbs in Beds or in Pots. Each autumn the dealers offer their stock

of "Dutch Bulbs"-so called because they are, as a general thing, raised in Holland, where large farms are devoted to their culture. These bulbs include the popular Tulip, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Crown Imperial, and a number of others, not so well known. These are cultivated in the garden and are mostly well suited to indoor culture, whether in the greenhouse or in window of the dwelling. In either case the bulbs should be procured as early as possible. In the garden the bed should be well enriched, and the bulbs planted as soon as they can be had. The general rule is, to set the bulbs as far below the surface as it is thick; that is, if a hyacinth is two inches from top to bottom, then let its top be two inches below the surface of the bed; another rule is, to put the bulbs their own width apart. Our own experience is, that it is well to plant both deeper and wider apart than this, exceeding the distances by one-half. But we wish now to speak especially of bulbs in house-culture. In no other way can so brilliant a display be made at so small an outlay as by procuring a dozen of hyacinth bulbs. If one does not care for names, unnamed bulbs cost much less than named ones. They may be grown in pots of soil, in water in glasses made for the purpose, in sand, in moss, even in sponge, or whatever will hold moisture. By far the most satisfactory method is in soil. When grown in glass of water, in sand, etc., the growth is mainly made from the nutriment that is already within the substance of the bulb. In planting bulbs in pots, give them a light, rich soil; cover the bulb, all but the upper third, invert a small flower pot over it, and place the pots in a dark, cool cellar. If such a cellar is not at hand, put the pots in a shed, or in a frame, and cover them with several inches of coal ashes. A bulb in these conditions, excluded from light, soon forms numerous roots. Were it exposed to the light, the leaves would commence to start before the roots had formed. Success depends upon having an abundance of roots before the leaves and flower-stem begin to start. This is secured by a moderate temperature and darkness, and is necessary whether the bulb is in a pot of earth, water, or other medium. It is to the neglect to first secure an abundant supply of roots, before the leaf growth commences that much of the disappointment in bulb growing is due. If the bulbs are potted, or placed in glasses of water, in sand, etc., and exposed to the light, growth will soon start from the top of the bulb; leaves and the flower-stalk will begin to grow, but the flowers will fall to open; the store of food in the bulb has been exhausted, and there being no roots to supply more, the flowers will not appear. In bulb growing, first make sure of a sufficient root growth, and all will go well.—Am. Agriculturist. inches of coal ashes. A bulb in these con-

Flies and Bugs.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 150.

op Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitt ers Ever Made,

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Apetizer, Tonic
and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being
highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or allment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day

It is now suggested that a few tobacco plants can be grown advantageously among cabbages.

In neuralgia Compound Oxygen has been found to act almost like magic. Send to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn what remarkable things are being done for this class of sufferers. It will be mailed free.

Have you been around your pasture and put up and repaired your fences, whether wall, rail or barbed wire?

It is seldom that you will feel unwell or suffer from indigestion if you use Brown's Iron Bitters.

Horses at hard work should have in the middle or the forenoon and afternoon a pail of water in which a handful of oatmeal has been stirred.

To prevent Typhoid Fever and Typho-Malaria there is nothing equal to Leis' Dandelion Tonic. It will also be found, by persons recovering from severe illness, a most admirable and grateful tonic and stomachic.

At the sheep-shearing festival at Woodstock, Ill., the heaviest fleece was thirty pounds, from a four-year-old ram owned by L. P. Smith, of Cary Station.

The Folly of Follies.

Many persons are accustomed to disregard all slight symptoms of disease, saying, "Let it go as it came," But when one feels the symptoms of kidney Disease—such as pain in the back and loins, palpitation, urinary derangements, etc.—to neglect them is the folly of follies. Kidney, bladder, liver and urinary complaints are always liable to end fatally if neglected. The true cure for them is Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. There is no symptom or form of kidney disease that Hunt's Remedy is not master of.

No other garden vegetable has grown more or faster in public favor than the tomato. It is one of the most profitable garden crops, if cultivated right and got into market early.

"Men must work and women weep, So runs the world away!"

But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

It is stated that by spreading salt on the ground under plum trees as far out as the branches extend, a good crop is often secured, as it interferes with the operations of the curculio. The same application is good for bark lice.

Consumption, Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free,

A writer in Gardening Illustrated uses thin gntta percha in his grafting operations. Pieces two inches square are put in hot water, and placed around the graft. He likes it better than the common mixture for the purpose.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to GET WELL.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

An old sod, especially if the soil be heavy and undrained, is usually disappointing the first season. The crop put on it is rarely as good as expected. The subsequent year is better, and, if well cultivated, the field will improve for two or three years before being again seeded.



The Houng Folks.

Old Grimes.

[A. G. Greene, who was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 10, 1802, and educated at Brown University, in his native city, and died in 1868, was the author of the famous and popular song, "Old Grimes is Dead." Below is a correct version of the song]:

Old Grimes is dead, that good old man, We ne'er shall see him more: He used to wear a long black coat All buttoned down before

His heart was open as the day, His feelings were all true. His hair was some inclined to gray, He wore it in a queue.

Whene'er he heard the voice of pain, His breast with pity burned. The large, round head upon his cane From ivory was turned.

Kind words he ever had for all, He knew no base design. His eyes were dark and rather small, His nose was aquiline.

He lived at peace with all mankind, In friendship he was true. His coat had pocket-holes behind, His pantaloons were blue.

Unharm'd, the sin which earth pollutes He passed serenely o'er. And never wore a pair of boots For thirty years or more.

But good old Grimes is now at rest, Nor fears Misfortune's frown. He wore a double breasted vest, The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find, And pay it its desert. He had no malice in his mind, No ruffles on his shirt.

His neighbors he did not abuse, Was sociable and gay. He wore large buckles on his shoes, And changed them every day.

His knowledge, hid from public gaze, He did not bring to view, Nor make a noise town-meeting days, As many people do.

His worldly goods he never threw In trust to Fortune's chances. He lived (as all his brothers do) In easy circumstances.

Thus undisturbed by anxious cares, His peaceful moments ran, And everybody said he was A fine old gentleman.

A TERRIBLE TREE.

The Graphic Narrative of a Hunter.

"Many years ago I turned my restless steps toward Central Africa and made the journey from where the Senegal empties itself into the Atlantic to the Nile, skirting the Great Desert and reaching Nubia on my way to the eastern coast. I had with me three native attendants-two of them brothers-the third, Otona, a young savage from Gaboon uplands, a mere lad in his teens, and one day, leaving my mule with the two men, who were pitching my tent for the night, I went on with my gun, the boy accompanying me, toward a fern forest, which I noticed in the near distance. As I approached it I found the forest cut in two by a wide glade, and seeing a small herd of the common antelope, an excellent beast in the pot, browsing their way along the shaded side, I crept after them. Though ignorant of the real danger, the herd was suspicious, and, slowly trotting before me, enticed me for a mile or more along the verge of the fern growths. Turning a corner I suddenly became aware of a solitary tree growing in the middle of the glade—one tree alone. It struck me at once that I had never seen a tree just like it before: but, being intent upon venison for my supper. I looked at it only long enough to satisfy surprise at seeing a single plant of such rich growth flourishing luxuriantly in a spot where only the harsh fern canes seemed to thrive. The deer, meanwhile, were midway between me and the tree, but suddenly, instead of passing it, swerved in their career and swept around it at some yards distance. Was I mad, or did the plant really try to catch the deer? On a sudden I saw, or for a moment, and siezed as with sharp lips. thought I saw, the tree violently agitated, Ignorant of the presence of my companion, only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

motionless in the dead evening air, its boughs were swayed by some sudden gust toward the herd, and swept, in the force of their impulse, almost to the ground. I drew my hand across my eyes, closed them for a moment, and looked again. The tree was as motionless as myself.

"Toward it, and now close to it, the boy was running in exciting pursuit of the fawn. He stretched out his hands to catch it. It bounded from his eager grasp. Again he stretched forward, and again it escaped him. There was another rush forward, and the next instant boy and deer were beneath the tree. And now there was no mistaking what I saw. The tree was convulsed with motion, leaned forward, swept its thick foliage boughs to the ground, and enveloped from my sight pursuer and pursed. I was within a hundred yards, and the cry of Otona from the midst of the tree came to me in all the clearness of its agony. There was then one stifled, strangling scream, and except for the agitation of the leaves where they closed upon the boy there was not a sign of life.

"I called 'Otona!' No answer came. I tried to call out again, but my utterance was like that of some wild beast smitten at once with a sudden terror and its death wound. I stood there, changed from all semblance of human being. Not all the terrors of the earth together could have made me take my eye from the awful plant, or my foot off the ground. I must have stood thus for half an hour, for the shadows had crept out from the forest half across the glade before the hideous paroxysm of fear left me. My first impulse was to creep slowly away, lest the tree should perceive me, but my returning senses bade me approach it. The boy might have fallen into the lair of some wild beast of

"The vegetable first discovered my pres ence at about thirty yards distance. I then became aware of a stealthy motion among the thick-lipped leaves, reminding me of some wild beast slowly gathering itself up from a long sleep, a vast coil of snakes in restless motion. Have you seen bees hanging from a bough—a great cluster of bodies, bee clinging to bee and by striking the bough or agitating the air, caused that massed life to begin sulkily to disentangle, each insect asserting its individual right to move? And do you remember how, without one bee leaving the pensile cluster, the whole became gradually instinct with sullen life and horrid with a multitudinous motion? Each separate leaf was agitated and hungry.
"Was I bewildered by terror? Had my

senses abandoned me in my need? I know not-but the tree seemed to me to be alive. Leaning over toward me, it seemed to be pulling up its roots from the softened ground, and to be moving toward me. A mountainous monster, with myriad lips mumbling together for life, was upon me. Like one who desperately defends himself from imminent death, I made an effort for life and fired my gun at the approaching horror. To my dizzied senses the sound seemed far off, but the shock of the recoil partially recalled me to myself, and starting back, I reloaded. The shot had torn their way into the soft body of the great thing. The trunk as it received the wound, shuddered, and the whole tree was struck with a sudden quiver. A fruit fell down, slipping from the leaves, now rigid with swollen veins, as from cavern foliage. Then I saw a large arm slowly droop and, without a sound, it was severed from the juice-fattened bole, and sank down noiselessly through the glistening leaves. I fired again, and another vile fragment was powerless-dead. At each discharge the terrible vegetable yielded a life. Piecemeal I attacked it, killing here a leaf and there a branch. My fury increased with the slaughter, till, when my ammunition was exhausted, the splendid giant was left a wreck-as if some hurricane had torn through it. On the ground lay heaped together the fragments, struggling, rising and falling, gasping. Over them drooped in dying languor a few stricken boughs, while in the midst stood, dripping at at every joint, the glistening trunk.

"My continued firing had brought up one of my men on my mule. He dared not (so he told me) come near me, thinking me mad. I had now drawn my hunting-knife, and with this was fighting-with the leaves. Yes, but each life was instinct with a horrid life, and more than once I felt my hand entangled

and while the ferns all round were standing I made a rush forward over the fallen foliage, and with a last paroxysm of frenzy, drove my knife up to the handle in the soft bole, and slipping on the fast congealing sap, fell exhausted and unconscious among the still panting leaves.

My companion carried me back to camp, and after vainly searching for Otona, awaited my return to consciousness. Two or three hours elapsed before I could speak, and sev eral days before I could approach the terrible thing. My men would not go near. It was quite dead; for as we came up, a great billed bird with gaudy plumage that had been securely feasting on the decaying fruit, flew up from among the wreck. We removed the rotting foliage and there among the dead leaves, still limp with juices, and piled round the roots, we found the ghastly relics of many meals, and—its last nourishment the corpse of little Otona, To have removed the leaves would have taken too long, so we buried the body as it was, with 100 vampire leaves clinging to it."

The Miseries of a Mean Man.

Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks about when he goes to bed, says Burdette, in the Hawkeye. When he turns out the light and lies down. When the darkness closes in about him and he is alone, and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a manly act, not a word of blessing, not a grateful look, come to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched hand of poverty, nor the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life; no strong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet-when none of these things come to him as the "God bless you" of the departed day, how he must hate himself. How he must try to roll away from himself and sleep on the other side of the bed. When the only victory he can think of is some mean victory, in which he has wronged a neighbor. No wonder he always sneers when he tries to smile. How pure and fair and good all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dusty and dreary must his own path appear. Why, even one lone, isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter eracker crumbs in the bed of the average ordinary man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose life is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering and heartache and misery in the world, anyhow, why should you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Don't be mean, my boy. Suffer injustice a thousand times rather than commit it once.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc. ENIGMA No. 25.

I am composed of 14 letters in 3 words. My 14, 11, 8 means you. My 7, 4, 5, 3 is a farm implement.

My 9, 8, 12 is a liquid measure. My 11, 12, 3 is less than two.

My 13, 11, 12, 3 is lonely.

My 6, 4, 7 is made of pitch.

My 2, 3, 4, 5 is the top of a high mountain. My whole is what all of us ought to do when we speak.

QUESTIONS.

Question No. 41.-Who are the members of President Arthur's cabinet?

Question No. 42.-If Willie is six years old to-day and his father is 30, how old will he be when he is half as old as his father?

Answers to Questions. Question 40.—Ans. \$212.

The dirt-scraper can be profitably used in making open ditches through low lands.

Some of our farmers who have used Phenol Sodique, pronounce it one of the best remedies they have ever used for hurts, galls, scratches, itch, and other diseases of animals. It is an ex cellent remedy to prevent the spread of contagion,"-Jeffersonian, West Chester, Pa.

Three cheeses were recently shipped to Giasgow from New York, each of which weighed over

Simmons Liver Regulator is simple and harmless, and yet has proven itself a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, costiveness, sick headache, bilious colic, sonr stomach, diarrhœa, biliousness and other like evils of a disordered liver and stomach. Genuine prepared President Newton, of the Western New York Farmers' Club, says stock will graze almost all kinds of grasses in preference to red clover.

Strength and health go together. Obtain this happy physical state by using a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters.

There is a grade of wheat in Oregon known as Goose wheat, so-called because it originated from a few grains found in the crop of a wild

Prof. L. W. Spring, of the Kansas State University, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Lawrence, certifies that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic to overcome malarial disorders with highly satisfactory results. He adds, "If I may judge from my own experience, it is a very effective remedy."

The wheat acreage of Minnesota this spring is placed at 2,500,000, while in Dakota the area under wheat will be increased 200,000 acres over last year's planting.

nam ai



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y ries passengers, without change of cars, be Chicago and Kansas City, Council Buffs, Le worth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Pau connects in Union Depots with all the pri lines of road between the Atlantic and the F Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and ma cent, being composed of Most Comfortable Reautiful Day Cosches, Magnificent Hortor clining Chair Cars, Fullman's Prettiest I Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining in the World. Three Trains between Chicag in the World. Three Trains between Cago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Fs.

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." A New and Direct Line, via Senecs and Kanka-kee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanoogs, Atlants, Au-gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneap-olis and St. Faul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express

Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare al-ways as low as competitors that offer less advan-tages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Fold-ers of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r,
Gen'l Titl. & Pass. Ags. CHICAGO.

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

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

Southwest Missouri, To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren, ort Smith, Alma, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS,

To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonia, and all points in TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

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

General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th,

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST. FLORIDA.

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

At present a Daily Train is run from St. Louis Grand
Union Depot, attached to which will be found an elegant Pullman Falsce Sleeping Car, which runs through
to Nashville, Tenn, where direct connections are made
with Express Trains of counceting Lines, for points
mentioned above. This Train connects at Nashville
with the Jacusonville Express, having a Pullman Paiace Sleeping Car of the very finest make attached,
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THE KANSAS FARMER

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President
- Treasurer and Business Manager
- General Business Agent
- Editor

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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEN ADVER	TIONILE IN TO.
Prof. Humiston	" Rex Magnus."
R. T. McCulley & Bro	Sheep.
Plummer Fruit Evap. Co.	Fruit Evaporators.
Bruce Stoner	Breeder's Oard.
Daniel F. Beatty	Organ.
Donothan & Winger	Stover Wind Mill.
Chas. Evans	For Sale,
J. H. McCartney	Sheep for Sale.
Henry Grebe	Hay Sweep.
James Richardson	Great Sale,
Mrs. S. E. Pugsley	Full Blood Merinos.
M. R. Hughs & Son	For Sale.
J. W. Latimer & Co	Nursery.
A. F. Meech	Wanted, 1,000 Sheep.

Grass never was better at this season in Kansas than it is now.

Katie Darling will be resumed next week. There are many requests for it. There are four more chapters.

Corn is coming along well, but its neighbors, the weeds, are giving it a tight race. There is plenty of time yet,

Harvesting of wheat will begin in a few days in the southern part of the State. Reports are mixed as to proba-

At five of the principal sales of thoroughbred yearing horses there was sold 149 head for \$108,108, an average of \$900 for 81 colts and an average of \$518.82 for 68 fillies.

Never in the history of Kansas has so much rain fallen in May and June as we have had this year. In some places the showers have been so frequent during the past four weeks that the corn could not be worked at all.

The annual meeting of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association, will be held in Russell, Kansas, on Saturday, June 23d, 1883. Business of importance will come up before the meeting and a full attendance is hoped for. W.B. Page, Secretary.

Wool market is still low and weak. The large stock of wool goods on hand, taken in connection with uncertainties as to the effect of the revised tariff schedules, has a very depressing effect. Our latest advices hint at the probable closing of a good many mills until business affairs become more settled.

The prospect for wheat is not generwill not be an average crop. It will be sent his interest. Let the contracts of a good deal below that. Kansas is purchase be made there, and let the ful wherever tried this year will have no more than an average on the same as money is paid by wheat or the stand left. A good deal was plowed under, and that is not counted. What is now growing is regarded as safe for an average yield.

We are in receipt of the illustrated catalogue of Robert Mitchell Furniture Company of Cincinnati. It contains plain pictures of every article of furniture we ever heard of except a mousetrap. From fancy mahogany tables and the most costly parlor furniture, down to baby rockers and kitchen tongs. Every known style of all classes is rep-resented and the price given.

About the Sale of Wool.

This paper has frequently called attention to the importance of system among Kansas wool growers in the matter of preparing wool for market and its disposition after it is prepared. We have recommended that the State Wool Growers' Association take the matter up and inaugurate some plan for general An adjourned meeting of the Blue

Valley Wool Growers' Association was held last Saturday at Blue Rapids to discuss "The sale of wool." The subject is of very great importance, and it will become more so the longer its consideration is delayed. As things now are much of our wool is sold just as most of the farm-made butter is: in small quantities, carelessly prepared, and to the nearest merchant whose knowledge of wool and facilities for handling it are about equal to an Arrappahoe's fitness for agriculture. Small bundles of divers kinds of wool in endless varieties of condition are thrown together in a cellar, in a loft, or wareroom, then sent off with a lot of others of similar character to where still more of the same sort is joined with it, and by the time it gets to market it is all graded according to the worst in the lot, and it is reported as Kansas wool. It reflects upon the clip of the entire state, and injures the reputation not only of our wool, but of the persons who raise it. It unjustly damages every man whose wool is entitled to better grading, and it keeps down the market price of Kansas wool in general. We have before suggested, and now repeat it, that much of the trouble arising from this irregular method of handling wool might be avoided if the wool growers of the state would select some convenient place and there establish a wool depot under charge of a competent person whose duty it should be to have all wool sent to him put in good condition for marketing, and to do anything else about it that ought to be done.

Then there is another thing about selling wool after it is prepared. It seems to be a general rule that our sellers must wait six to nine months for returns from their wool when they ship it to distant markets. This ought not to be the case; and it would not be if the central depot of which we have spoken were established. That of itself would bring buyers here to where the wool is. It would establish a wool market here where we need it most. Tobacco raisers in the South have always adopted that method of disposing of their crops. Take Clarksville, Tenn., as an illustration. There are great tobacco ware houses there, and farmers from all Middle Tennessee send their tobacco to Clarksville. Buyers from all countries go there to inspect and buy tobacco. It would be the same here as to wool if we should adopt a similar course. If one depot is not sufficient, have more. Have enough. Let the wool go direct from the farmer to one of these depots. Let buyers come among the best in condition, and we money be paid at the time of purchase, corn buyers when the grain is unloaded.

We may not have this thing properly in hand, but we know, as everybody else does, that our wool interests are not in the best possible condition, and we are trying to improve them. Suggestions from any of our readers on the subject

that the cattle drive is exceeding all previous estimates.

Silk Culture in Kansas.

The KANSAS FARMER presents an earnest request to every person in the state that has had any experience with silk worms this year. We want to publish as nearly accurate as possible the actual condition of the silk industry in Kansas, and to that end it will be necessary to have information direct from the people that have had experience.

Our request is, that about the first day of July, or as soon thereafter as may be best, every person in Kansas that has had any experience with silk worms this year or last will give us a brief report for publication. We want them all as nearly as possible at the same time. Let the reports be made and forwarded any time between the 20th of June and 15th of July. We will reserve publication until first issue after the latter date.

Saturday Evening Lance is the name of a new weekly publication just started in Topeka. The first number is a very readable paper. The matter is varied, small fruits this season. much of it original and good. The object of the paper seems to be to entertain, to amuse, to instruct and to improve its readers. It is a society paper, not in any offensive sense; but in the better and broader meaning of pleasing while it informs. Fact and fiction. philosophy and fun, literature and gossip, news and notes, are pleasantly blended; and all in all, if this initial number is a fair index of what is to follow, the Lance will be a good family paper. It is published by M. O. Frost & Son, newspaper men of experience, with both mental and financial ability. Terms \$2 a year and proportional rates for shorter time. Their office is in the same building that the FARMER rooms in-193 Kansas Avenue.

About Creameries.

Mr. J. S. Ritchie, of Bavaria, Saline county, this State, asks for information concerning probable cost of a 500-cow creamery. He says the farmers in his vicinity will aid in such an establishment there. In the KANSAS FARMER of December 13 last is a full statement on this subject. It will be re-published next week. In the meantime, if Mr. R. will go and see, or correspond with, the following named practical men, he will learn much to his advantage: H. E. Williams, Kirwin, Kas.; C. N. Fowler, Beloit, Kas.; J. C. Newell, Norton, Kas. These men are all now engaged in creameries.

About Premiums.

The time is at hand for the preparation of premium lists for agricultural fairs. We know of no better small premium in such cases than an agricultural paper, and we know no paper of that kind as good for farmers in this State as the Kansas Farmer. Hence we suggest to every Fair association in the State that they can do good in several different ways by offering this paper as the indiscriminate slaughter of animals apthere, examine for themselves where premiums. Some societies did it last ally good. Take the country over there the owner's interested agent is to reprewe believe it will prove equally success- garter snakes, minks and skunks. The prai-

> Mr. A. H. Griesa, of the Kansas Home Nursery, will please accept our thanks for two boxes of the largest and best flavored strawberries we have tasted this year. They are not only large and luscious, but they are thoroughly developed, bright and firm. Mr. Griesa has a good reputation as a nurseryman, and will be acceptable to all who are interested with us in raising the standard of Kansas wool, and in getting better and quicker returns for what we sell. rieties sent is Bidwell, and the other is Manchester. Some of the ber-Reports from Texas are to the effect ries are about an inch and a quarter in diameter and one and a half inches long. They are beauties.

THIRTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION

Of the Kansas State Horticultural Society at Olathe, Kansas--A Large Attendance--An Interesting Session.

[From our Special Correspondent.] WEDNESDAY.

The convention met promptly on time with President Gale, of Manhattan, in the chair. After the opening exercises, reports were given by members on the condition of the fruit crop. Apples were reported a half crop, peaches in the northern part of Kansas a failure, while a full crop was expected in the southern part of the State. The pear crop will be light, cherries a half crop. Small fruits-strawberries fair, blackberries light, and gooseberries and currants hardly worthy of consideration. F. Holsinger, of Wyandotte county, reported the Ben Davis and Maiden Blush apples as doing best, and about one-third of other varieties as doing well. No peaches expected. Plums, twothirds of a crop, the Wild Goose and Green Gage doing best. A large crop of strawberries, about half a crop of raspberries. The Snyder blackberry is about the only variety to be relied on this season. The tree cricket was reported to have done some damage to

E. C. Hawthorne reported the apple crop in Leavenworth county, about one-half that of last year, blackberries almost a failure, except the Snyder; raspberries promise a good crop. The strawberries are an average crop, although in many localities quite poor, owing to the early drouth. The grape promises a good crop. The Charles Downing and Crescent seedling strawberries were highly commended, as well as the new Manchester

variety.

C. Tholen, of Leavenworth, said he wished to call the attention of the association to the culture of flowers, which is so sadly neglected in the State. Almost any variety can be grown as well here as in the East. He mentioned the following varieties: Duke of Washington, La Reine, Giant of the Battles, Souvenier de Malmaison, and the Hybrid Tea roses; New Duke of Cannaught, Earl of Pembroke, Beauty of Maplewood, and several others raised by Bennett, in England, and ten others raised by Lemoine, in France; also the Tea roses, Beauty of Europe, Pearl De Lyons, etc.

J. W. Robson, of Dickinson county, gave a valuable paper on "The Wild Animals of Kansas, Injurious and beneficial to Horticulture." Every Horticulturist should be a careful student of the nature, character and habits of all these creatures, and not destroy indiscriminately, until he knows to a certainty whether they are beneficial or injurious. The prairie squirrel, which had a bad reputation with early settlers on account of its depredations, is useful on account of his carnivorous nature which causes him to kill mice, bugs, and grasshoppers. The American mole does not eat vegetable food; the chief damage done is by undermining plants. He feeds on the wire, cut and grub worms. The common shrew is our friend and fellow laborer. The much detested skunk is a relentless destroyer of the May bug. The horned toad is very useful, indeed, in destroying many insects, the potato bug, striped beetle and cut-worms.

Among the injurious animals are the meadow mice, which destroy the products of field and garden, kill young plants, gnaw the bark off trees and ravage our flowering plants in winter. They are quite prolific, and to prevent their increase, we must stop pointed by Providence to keep them in rie meadow mouse does great injury during the winter, gnawing the bark off the roots and branches of trees. Trapping and poisoning is the only remedy. The American rabbit is very injurious, sometimes destroying whole orchards.

Small Fruits was next discussed by F. Holsinger. He maintained that the culture was both necessary and profitable. Among the best varieties of small fruits the following were mentioned: Crescent seedling strawberry, the Hopkins and Mammoth Cluster raspberry, Snyder blackberry. The currant and gooseberry are not profitable—\$300 per acre is a possible yield for raspberries. The dry blood fertilizer for small fruits was recommended. Hog blood is richer than beef blood in ammonia, hence a better fertilizer.

Mr. Robson, of Dickinson county, thought

the following varieties of strawberries in their order were the best: Wilson, Charles Downing, and Bidwell; yet not one far mer in a hundred grow them in this county. D. G. Watt, of Lawrence, observed that tihe growing of the fruit was but half; how to dispose of it successfully was equally in-

H. S. Ferris, Osage City, read an interest-ing paper on "Difficulties in Planting and Growing an Orchard," in which he dwelt on leaning the tree to the North so that the branches would start on the South side. The effect of winds and the ravages of rabbits and borers were fully discussed. He used axle grease on the trees as a preventive of rabbits. Other remedies, such as wrapping, painting, etc., were suggested. The apple tree borer is very troublesome. Secretary Brackett said they were easily got rid of by a little effort and careful observation in the skillful using of the knife after the middle of September. There seemed to be a division on the use of the knife for trimming trees. Secretary Brackett championed its

use, while John W. Robson opposed its use. Wednesday evening Dr. Woodward, of Joenson county, an old member, delivered the address of welcome and was responded to by Judge Wellhouse, of Leavenworth county. This was followed by the semiannual address of President Gale. He spoke at length in a characteristic and able address. The scope and value of Horticulture were fully set forth and a plea made for a better dissemination of Horticulture in our schools. The best results can only be accomplished by a love of the work accompanied with intelligent and earnest labor. The selection and culture of fruits suitable to our climate and soil demand our attention. We must not be content with fruit of moderate quality. There is a large field for Horticulturists demanding investigation and experiment. It is a vast and legitimate work. The greed of capital is trying to discourage timber culture; we reply that intelligent culture has met with reasonable success. He further urged every member to utilize everything for the advancement of Horticulture. Every fact gained by observation or experience should be forwarded to our Secretary. Much credit is due to the work of the county Horticultural societies for what we have already accomplished.

This was followed by an essay-"Farm Life a School of Manhood," by A. C. Shinn, Johnson county.

THURSDAY.

A very commendable paper on "Insect Life" was presented the society by A. N. Godfrey, Eureka, Kansas, which was followed by an address on Forrestry, by J. B. Slichter, Sterling. It is not so much the question of whether trees can be grown, or what varieties are best, but how can the acreage be increased. The value of trees as a windbreak, protecting crops, gardens and orchards outside of the money value, makes its culture a good speculation. Among the varieties may be mentioned the black walnut, catalpa, black locust and Russian mulberry. Mr. Robson made a hit at live stock men, who were trying to discourage its culture, which he believed to be a profitable business, especially the walnut. Capt. Deihl mentioned that \$1,000 per acre had been realized from timber culture in 23

"Grape Culture" was next discussed by J G. Day, of Shawnee county. He said that the general impression was current that no one except a Frenchman or a Dutchman, could successfully grow grapes. This is a mistake, for any one that can grow corn can raise grapes. The trellis system is quite satisfactory, perhaps not so good as the renewmost all the various kinds of grapes proved fully credited to Agriculturist) on the the old varieties to be the best, viz: Concord, Diana, Delaware, Isabella, Catawba, Ive's seedling and Clinton. The Delaware has not failed to produce a good crop in 20

The committee on fruits reported as follows: Your committee find on examination of the fruits on our table the following in a good state of preservation: Apples-Winesap, Fink, Ross Greening, Little Romanite, Rome Beauty, Limber Twig, Rawles Janet, and York Imperial; and in a fair state of preservation, the Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Grimes Golden and McAfee. To the lovers of sweet apples the committee recommended the Fink and Ross' Greening for good flavor and excellent keeping qualities. I themselves.

Mr. Bigelow also furnished a box of fine ripe early Richmond cherries. D. G. Watt. Lawrence, presented two boxes of Cumberland Triumph strawberries very remarkable for size and beauty, 39 berries filling one quart box and 29 another. C. W. Keifer also sent a few specimens of Sharpless and Manchester strawberries, large and showy. H. Rhoades placed upon our table a seedling of a mild, sub-acid flavor, the Fruit's Surprise, in a fair state of preservation. The following resolution, which was adopted with only four dissenting votes, explains itself.

WHEREAS, A. M. Purdy, of the American Fruit Recorder, has been recently engaged in the most questionable recommendation and introduction of so-called new fruits, and on testimonials which we consider altogether too unreliable to substantiate his representations in the premises, therefore

Resolved, That we consider it our duty to warn the fruit growers of Kansas not to allow themselves to be imposed upon by such palpable humbugs as Mr. Purdy has been so extensively advertising through his circular and paper, and that we urge all to await better evidence before they invest their money in any such unknown fruits, and improbable representations as relates to the Crimson Beauty raspberry.

At the closing evening session a very

At the closing evening session a very pleasant talk was given on the "Pleasures and Profits of attending Horticultural meetings," by Mrs. Ferris, Osage county. The lady was thoroughly conversant with her theme, showing the allied relation of Horticulture to other natural sciences. This was followed by a humorous speech by Deacon Sedgwick, of Douglas county, in which he made a happy hit on the ignorance and cheek of the last legislature in its treatment of the State Horticultural Society and Secretary Brackett.

Mr. Willis, of Ottawa, gave a paper on "Horticultural Education for the Young." He would teach them all about flowers and fruit, its culture and growth, all about insects. Each child should have a small plat for his individual culture. Thus their young minds would be filled with interesting and useful knowledge that will yield the best influence and promote habits of useful ness and correct habits.

Mrs. Mary Newby, Lawrence, gave one of her brilliant papers on "What are we doing? and the accomplishments of Horticulturists." This was one of the most interesting papers of the session, and the author was thoroughly conversant, as well as in full sympathy with the work of Horticulture.

The usual resolutions of thanks were extended to the citizens of Olathe, Johnson County Society, and the Olathe choir.

HEATH. NOTES.

Prof. J. W. Robson had some specimens of the Meadow oat, or Evergreen grass, on exhibition, showing the growth each month this spring, evidently a useful grass for

W. S. Plummer, the inventor of the noted Fruit Evaporator, was present with an exhibition of evaporated fruit which attracted much attention.

A. Willis, Wm. Gould, Dr. I. Pyle, Dr. W. J. Newton, C. E. Turner, represented Franklin county.

J. W. Pretzinger, Clinton, Mo., had a difficult time in pressing the claims of the American Fruit Evaporator. He thought the question of disposing of surplus fruit should become a vital one with Horticulturists.

Intelligence, refinement and cordial hospitality are marked characteristics of the members of the Horticultural society.

Rex Magnus.

This week we advertise Rex Magnus. In March last we published an article n of Germany. Experiments with from the American Cultivator (wrongsubject. We believed the editor wrote it, and therefore copied it in the FAR-MER. Let it be tested at once. If it is a humbug we want to know it soon; if it is not it is invaluable.

> The Topeka Manufacturing company informs us that they have a large number of agents out. The Roller Attachment is reported as taking well among farmers. The company claims that their hay stacker and rake are the best and cheapest in the market. Their agents are soon to be supplied with samples of machinery they propose to sell, so that all may see and examine for

Gossip about Stock.

A large sale of good Short-horns by James Richardson, at Kansas City, Mo., is advertised for July 11.

The Messrs. Fenlon, of Leavenworth sold to D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenwory Times, a draft from their noted high grade Short-horn herd.

Farmers desiring a number of high grade heifers at a low figure, should notice the advertisement of M. R. Hughs & Son of Independence, Mo.

Mrs. S. E. Pugsley, Independence, Mo., offers to close out the flock of full bicod Merinos at a low figure. This is a barga, a for some of our enterprising sheep men.

Wm. Booth, of Leavenworth, has ordered three more Yorkshire swine from T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. V. Mr. Booth thinks they are bound to be . popular breed of hogs for Kansas.

Bruce Stoner, of Lee's Summit, Mo. for the first time places his card as a breeder of Merino sheep before the public. He is well fixed, has a good flock, and offers a small draft from his flock for sale.

R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., are making some very fine sales of big shearing sheep this season. The one sold to Robert Loy, Eureka, clipped 21 pounds 9 ounces, and only a yearling buck; and the one sold to J. W. Miller, WaKeeney, clipped 31 pounds 4 ounces.

The certificate of the incorporation of the National Horse Show Association of America was filed in New York. The object of the organization is to improve the breed of horses, take care of and train them to bring about an improvement in carriage horses and the establishment of a park for the training and exhibition of horses and annual competitive exhibitions with carriages. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Bidwell and Manchester.

In another place will be found an acknowledgment of receipt of some choice strawberries from A. H. Griesa. The next morning's mail brought a letter from Mr. G. which tells something about the qualities of these new favorites. This is the letter:

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I send you by to-day's express samples of two new varieties strawberry, the Bidwell and Manchester, as this is the first fruiting in this county or State. I have fruited some fifteen kinds and these are superior to all others in producing large fruit of good quality "without stint of measure." The Bidwell ripens just after the Crescent begins, it does not produce so many berries as the Crescent, but all of large size; these sent are the last of the season and not quite as large as the earlier picking. The plant is a vigorous grower and hardy. The Manchester is late, the first ripened June 5th. Its merits consist in being late, immensely productive, large uniform size and shape, fine color, firm and good quality, a rampant grower, and plants hardy to endure the last summer's sun and winter's cold without flinching. It is superior in all these essentials to any other kind on my place. The Cumberland Triumph only compares with it in size, but that is quite a shy bearer. The Big Bob, or Old Iron Clad, is only the size of Chas. Downing, an apparent fraud when fruiting is considered. There are other kinds worthy of mention and culture; and here the Crescent seedling needs prominent mention as an early and productive kind. I am fruiting the Souhegan and Shaffer's Collossal raspberry that are developing especial features of productiveness and extreme hardiness, surpassing all blackcaps, even the famous Gregg. Any person interested in fruit growing July, 521/20; Aug. 53c.

can convince themselves by examining the plants on my grounds, as growing with the same care or partial lack of it as compared with others by their stock. Lawrence, Kas. A. H. GRIESA.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 11, 1883.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts 1,479. Offerings light and the bulk of the receipts was consumed, although the market was weak and slow. Native steers averaging 1,062 to 1,856 pounds sold at 5 00a5 471/4;

stockers and feeders 3 75a4 80; cows 3 00a4 50. HOGS Receipts 4,000. Market steady; lots averaging 141 to 321 pounds sold at 5 90a6 55; bulk of the sales were at 6 30a6 45.

SHEEP Receipts 174. Market quiet; natives averaging 97 pounds sold at 8 00.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 7,122 bushels; withdrawn 11.297, in store 98,-483. A quiet market was had on 'change to day, very little trading. No 3 was weaker by 1/40, wit. bids dr. pping to 98c. No. 2 cash and earlier month delive. "les were steady or a little weak, month delive." and the year %a%c higher rewhile September. "the was le higher but July

spectively. No. 1 ca was 1c higher, but July weakened to \$1 00-6c on The following is the record of the call board; No. 8 cash 98c bid, 95c asked; June 98c bid, 95c - bid, 95¢ sked; July no bids, 96 asked; August 93c

asked; September 941/20 bid, 95c asked. No. 2 cash 1 car at 991/4c; June 99c bid, 993/6d asked. July 99% bid, 1 00 asked. August 99c bid, Sept. 5 cars at 1 001/2. Year 981/40 bid, 98%c asked

No. 1 cash, 1 11 bid in special elevator, no offer-June no bids, 1 15 asked. July 1 00 bid, 110 asked.

CORN Received into the elevators the past 24 hours 22 690 bus; withdrawn 20,024 bus; in store 117,185. Weakness characterized the market today with diminished trading. No. 2 cash was bid %c off to 42c. June sold opening 1/4c lower, but strengthened and sold freely at 421/2c as on Saturday. July was 1/6c, August 1/6c and year 1/4c lower. No. 2 white mixed cash and July were unsought and June bids ran steady.

The following is the record of the call board: No. 2 mixed cash 42c bid 42%c asked. June 1 par at 421/c, 1 car at 421/c, 5 cars at 421/c, 5 cars at 42½c, 2 cars at 42½c 1 car at 42½c, 1 car at 42½c; last half no bids nor offerings. July 435%c bid 44c

asked. Aug. 44%c bid 45%c asked. OATS Dull and still weaker. No. 2 cash, 35c bid 86% casked. June 34c bid, 36c asked. 25c bid no offerings. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash, 481/2c bid, no offerings. June 481/20 bid, no offerings. July no bids nor offerings. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

CASTOR BEANS. We quote prime crushing at \$1,35a1.40 per bus. FLAX SEED. We quote at \$1 20a1 28 per bu

MILLET SEED Buyers paying for cleaned 35a 40c per bus for common and 40a45c per bus for choice German. -

BROOM CORN-Common, 2a21/2c per lb.; Mis-SOURI evergreen, 3a4c; Hurl, 4a5c. SORGHUM. We quote at 30a31c per gal. for dark and 321/20 for best.

WOOL--We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed, 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a 21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico,

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE. Receipts 5,500. Market firm. Export steers, \$6 00a6 25; good to choice shipping, 65a5 80; common to fair, \$4,90a5.50; butchers and canners, cows, \$2.65a5.00; fair to good steers, 84 75a5 25.

HOGS Receipts 15,000. 5 cents lower. Mixed packing, \$6 80a6 65; heavy, \$6.65a6 95; light, \$6 30 a6 70.

SHEEP. Receipts 1000, Market steady. Common to fair, \$3 30a5 25; good to choice, \$5 60a5 80.

Chicago Produce Market.

WHEAT. July opened at \$111%c; noon \$112c. Aug. opened at \$1 13%c, noon \$1 14c. CORN. July opened at 55%c; noon, 56%c. Aug. pened at 561/2c; noon, 561/2c.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports: CATTLE Receipts, 900; shipments, 2,000. The market was rather firmer on a light supply. Exports 6 00a6 20; good to choice steers 5 60a6 00; light to fair 5 20a5 60; butchers steers 4 50a5 25; cows and heifers 3 55a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 2,000; shi ments 3,000. Fair to good 400a4 50; prime to best heavy 4 75a5 75; spring lambs 5 50.

St. Louis Grain Market. Noon. Wheat Red winter, July, \$1 1834. Corn

In the Dairy.

How to Make Milk at Two Cents a Quart. In Kansas the time has some when economy must be studied. Our State has settled up with almost miraculous rapidity. Farms are opened, vast tracts of land are appropriated in an incredibly short time, so that the change from a frontier settlement where everything is cheap and work carelessly done, to a region of busy farmers engaged in active and profitable husbandry, is upon us before we have had time to study our new relations.

But we are getting fixed and must learn how to make less land produce more profit. In that direction of thought Mr. Henry Stewart, under the head at the beginning of this article, said some good things in a late number of the Rural New Yorker.

For some years past I have been giving considerable attention, study and practice to the feeding of cows for milk and butter, and during part of that time I have been selling milk. The cheapness of the product, of course, has been the great point of consideration, and this I have found to depend more upon feed than anything else. A poor cow may even be made to pay her way by liberal feeding, and it is equally true that a good cow may be made to lose money by niggardly treatment. This has been made especially apparent during the past two years. In the first year I was feeding with my own hands and also milking most of the time; in the second year, for unavoidable reasons, I was obliged to leave the dairy wholly to a hired man. The cows were the same, and everything the same, except the feeding and care. The second year, which was 1882-3, the product of ten cows was not quite half that of the previous year, 1881-2, and the feeding was in about the same proportion; the first year the cows were sleek and fat and the milk pails overflowed; the last year the cows were very thin and the milk pails were correspondingly light. The first year the dairy made money; the last year it lost. So much for my own experience in general and this leads naturally to discussing the

And just here I might mention that a read-

And just here I might mention that a reader of the Rural in Montana writes me on this
very point. He is feeding twenty cows of
common stock, which in that Territory is
perhaps not quite as good as the common
stock elsewhere. He says he has fed very
little, and wants to know the best ration to
feed them. It gratifies me very much that
this person says "to a grand extent he owes
it to my suggestion that he has been able to
contract his butter for fifty cents a pound at
his door." Next to enjoying the success of
one's own work is the pleasure of knowing
that you have helped some "brother," as
Emerson says, to succeed in the world; or
words to that effect.

Now a cow is a machine in which food is
made into milk. Of course, much depends
upon the machine; a poor machine, as I explained in the former article, cannot do as
good work as a good one; but the very best
one cannot make something out of nothing
or do good work with bad material. At the
same time a very good article may be turned
out of an inferior machine sometimes when
good materials are skillfully used. Every
dairyman cannot have cows that will rate A
1 and become the admiration of the world
generally, but he can feed them just as will
as a \$10,000 cow is fed when she is said to
turn out her three pounds of butter a day—I
mean in quality rather than quantity, for
feeding for milk is different from feeding
for butter. The basis of all feeding is grass
or hay; green fodder or dry fodder, and the
supplemental foods as corn meal, bran, middlings, and the wastes as brewers grain, glucose meal, are she way is pointed out.
Glucose meal, are well they don't know
what they are talking about; for himself as the way also absolutely free from just obmilk food and absolutely free from just obmilk f supplemental roods as corn meal, bran, middlings, and the wastes as brewers grain, glucose meal, malt sprouts and the oil cakes. First, then, the grass should be made rich and succulent. This is of the greatest importance, both for pasture and for hay. A good full bite of orchard grass or red clover will give twice as much milk for the same cow as a poor, thin pasture of red top June grass (which when poor, is rightly called "wire" grass, and is justly scorned as poor stuff) and weeds. Orchard grass is the very best early pasture. I have found the common quack grass a splendid early pasture and it is the first herbage that gives a bite at this early season—April. Where a dairyman intends to permanently pasture his is milk to the test of the lactometer.

cows I would recommend quack grass first, orchard grass next, red top and blue grasswhen grown on rich ground next, with some white clover mixed in; and for a green fodder crop, to help out, red clover or lucern. These are the best productive milk materials the dairyman possesses.

Corn fodder comes next-in point of time only-being equally productive when properly grown. But corn must not be grown broadcast; it must be grown in drills and cultivated as if grown for grain, or it is poor stuff. I would not advise any dairyman to make milk cheap by putting water in it, either into the pail or into the cow, by watery, wishy-washy fodder, as broadcast fodder corn is. If the dairyman wants milk at two cents a quart and to make a profit out of that price, he must grow some early sweet corn to feed to his cows, as soon as the flush is off the pasture. I have grown Narragansett for the earliest fodder and Evergreen after that; the first has the largest sweet stalks of any early kind, and the latter may be grown as large as field corn on good soil. These fodders will carry the cow through the summer, and the hay and stover made from these crops, if they are cut in good season and cured well, will do just as much in the winter with other feed liberally given. As to the quantity fed, I would give just as much as a cow will eat eagerly and look around for a little more. Too much food will lessen the milk, and as no two cows are alike in this respect, every one must find for himself just the quantity to feed. Fifteen pounds is the least quantity any cow should have at a meal and three meals a day.

In addition to this feed, even in the summer, it will pay to give some additional food. Brewers' grains are an excellent wholesome food. There is nothing wrong or injurious about them, and one pound of corn meal to five of grains will add twice their value to the yield of milk. The point in feeding is to give the cow one cent's worth and get two cent's worth of milk in return. How to do this one cannot tell very well. One might as well try to describe what lightning is to a blind, deaf and dumb man. Every one must work out this problem for himself; it is enough for an intelligent man to put him on the track and then let him find the means to move himself along. Only general rules and suggestions can be given,



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It is in excellent form to place before vis itors the daintiest fare, with all the luxuri-ous accessories at your command; but a refined and elevating influence is wholly wanting in that home where they are put and kept out of sight when company are gone, when the coarsest and cheapest diet make the daily fare, and all the grace and refinement that lift eating and drinking out of its baser use into social enjoyment of intelligent beings, is omitted. It may not always be expedient, economical, or even desirable to use the best at all times, but there are many homes whose choice things are kept for a life time under the closest seclusion, only to be brought out on state occasions, when the children gaze in wonder and awe on the fine linen and china, and are in a state of not-to-be-subdued exuberation and delight at the prospect of "good things," when there is company. There are many farm houses where the turkeys and chickens are sold, and the money put in the bank, and the family of children never know what it is to "keep Christmas," and birthdays are unmarked by any token or event in the family calendar.

Children remember such things longer than any one else, and a memory of a happy home with a reasonable share in the enjoyments of the best the house afforded without regard to company, educates him to the ease of polite society, to a loving respect for his early home that is worth more to him than bank stock accumulated by economy in this direction.

Keep the best manners for home. It is instinctive with most people to put on the best appearances when in society, but there is often a restraint and embarrassment that accompany such manners, that are indications that they are put on for the occasion only. There is a woeful ignoring of the simplest rules of etiquette and common politeness in the several relations of home life. Members of a family will omit a morning salutation that they accord the humblest servant, they will contradict and deny the assertions of each other with acrimony or insolence they would be ashamed to use to any one they considered their inferior, and they refuse favors to those of their own family that they would not deny to a stranger. There is no place where good manners and punctilious eti quette is of more real value than in the home circle. It is the moral agent of good breeding; it is the law that governs the man. ifestations of kindness and good feeling, and also the law that restrains unkind and ignoble traits of human nature from expres sion.

Keep your best temper for home. In society, on the streets, in business, everywhere, it is much easier to control that useful, but much abused attribute of human character, if we guard the hasty word, the peevish tone, the irritating action in the home circle, and study to wound or offend none of its inmates. To the advantages of the security of self-control, it gives the serenity of a mind habitually at peace with itself by reason of no petty self-indulgence at home, and in a measure becomes invulnerable to attacks from its worst enemy, because it does not give it rein among those whose love and patience will shield and bear with its infirmity.

Keep your best spirits for home. No where do gloomy and depressed spirits tell so disastrously as at home. The parents may have just cause for anxiety and care, but it is wrong and unjust to shadow the young life of children with anxieties they cannot appreciate, and cares they cannot understand. The tendency to brood over trouble or misfortune increases with its indulgence. So, also, does the disposition to be cheerful and happy at all times increase with cultivation, and this is by far the most admirable trait. Those who are sunshiny and cheerful in character always have the most friends, and where are friends so true and loyal, and so desirable to perpetuate as those of home and family? The old comparison of the bent twig is as true in this case as any other, and children, who grow up in an atmosphere of foreboding of the future, unnecessary anxieties about the present, and cynical reflections on the motives and actions of people about them, are training an inherited tendency to be miserable and sad, and in their turn to cast shadows, instead of sunshine, on the path of all about them.—Mary A. Hamilton, in Iowa Homestead. trouble or misfortune increases with its in-

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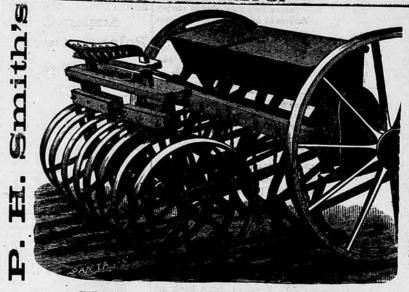
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Three little chickens went out for a walk Graybill and Ducklegs and pretty white Bill; Graybill was caught by a yellow-eyed hawk, " a stupid, fell into the and Duckleg well; Snowy I a horn came back all alone, and Mamma. Ight Brahma made a sorrowful moan.

Furmers are Mechanics in many ways and need a Mechanical Journal. The Cuncinnati Artisan is valuable, and the only 50-cent a year mechanica paper in the country Send 10 cents for sample and club and premium rates. Address W. P. Thompson, Manager, Cincinnati.

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An Irishman one day came running into a farm yard and hurriedly cried for a spade. The farmer, coming out, demanded what he wanted with it, when P lied that his friend had stuck in a wanted to ino" inquired dig him out the farmer. ank s," r Pat. "Is pull himself out again. You i get no spade here." Pat, scratching his head, while his face bore evident signs of grief, blurted out, "Och, but be jabbers, he's in head first!"

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Destroying the Plum Curculio.

A great deal of useless advice has been given out concerning easy methods of destroying the plum and peach curculio. In most parts of the country it has been impossible to raise plums unless one exercises a daily warfare against the insects. Persons who have two or three plum trees about the yard should succeed in raising fruit enough for their own use, but this they are seldom able to accomplish, The less trees one has, the greater will be the proportionate number of insects to attack them.

Such methods as burning coal tar under the trees, hanging cobs, saturated with molasses, among the limbs, are usually of no avail in saving a crop of plums or peaches. The only sure method is persistent catching. The curculios spend their nights near the base of the tree, under chips and barks. Early in the morning they ascend the trees, to lay their eggs on the young fruit.

There are two modes of catching them. The one devised by Mr. Ransom, of Benton Harbor, Michigan, is to nicely smooth the earth about the base of the trees, and to lay a few small blocks of wood or chips on the surface. The beetles crawl under these for shelter. and can be taken very early in the morning before they ascend the trees. The chips should be examinined as soon as one can see in the morning. This is the method most practiced in the extensive peach belt of Michigan.

The other method is to spread a large sheet under the tree, and jar the beetles off on to it by means of one or two quick blows with a long-handled mallet or bumper. Each of the large branches should be sruck, and the mallet should be wound with cloth to prevent injury to the trees. This practice should be followed early in the morning also, as when the day gets warm the beetles are too lively to be caught. Many of the best peach and plum growers practice both these methods. In the case of a few trees about a yard both should be used, and there will be little doubt as to a good reward in fruit. The practice should be followed up every morning for a couple of weeks after the blossoms fall, and at wider intervals until the insects disappear. A sheet may be stretched over a large wooden frame for convenience in handling.

By Universal Accord,

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

For sale by all druggists.

Many people think to economize by setting second-class fruit trees. "They have good roots, and I can grow the tops to suit myself," a farmer argued. We have seen this self," a farmer argued. We have seen this tried so many times with adverse results that we would warn all growers against setting second-class trees. They are dearer in the long run. The trunks are usually gnarly and crooked, and so much stunted that they may be years in recovering. They are apt to be attacked by borers or lice. It is better and cheaper to buy good, clean, thrifty, first-class trees, although they cost more on the start. It is not essential that they should be large, but they should be of first quality.

Rex Magnus"

(THE MIGHTY KING.)

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVATIVE

Perfect in Work, Safe and Harmless, Economical.

DOES ALL THAT IS CLAIMED.

Rex Magnus is a perfect food preservative, and the only one ever discovered by man, which embodies at the same time healthfulness, cheapness certainty of results, and general adaptability for the wants of all mankind. This preservative is, as its name signifies, a mighty king, a royal preservative, an invincible conqueror.

The Discoverer-A Benefactor.

This field has long demanded a combination and unifying, blending and happy harmonizing of elements, agencies and forces which has been heretofore unobtained. Men have sought for it, in all ages, and in all countries-and they have uniformly failed. Prof. R. F. Humiston was somewhat like Morse, Franklin, Fulton and others in their respective fields, the man and the only one, who was destined to wear the proud title of discoverer of this preparation and of a bene factor of his race.

35 DAYS' TEST.

REX MAGNUS has kept twenty-three kinds of Meats and other Food thirty-five days in a warm room (average 70°) and here is the tostimeny of the eminent scientific gentleman who had exclusive control of the experiment in his private laboratory, viz: PROF. SAM-UEL W. JOHNSON, OF YALL COLLEGE.

The Professor's report, dated March 7, '83, says:

"My tests of 35 days on meats, &c., bought in open market have certainly bee ; severe in daily mean temperature of 70 deg., and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable for domestic ise. At the banquet on treated meats at the No v Haven House I could not distinguish between these which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hole! The oysters were perfectly palatable and iresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, were all as good as I lave ever eaten."

Rex Magnus is safe, lasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report: "I "ould anticipate no ill results from its use, an onsider it less harmfut than common sall."

Thousands of equally concluss experiments The Professor's report, dated March 7, '83, says:

Thousands of equally conclu experiments in all parts of the country have ught the same good results."

Time is Conque . 1.

It is an unquestioned fact that all flesh food is improved by keeping, and as " " x Magnus" will do this it at once becomes an in portant factor in every family, restaurant, hotel and market.

Cream Kept Fifty-nine Days.

No fear of muggy days or bad weather after this It is equally good in any climate. Cream has been put up in Bo ton and eaten in Italy forty two days after an in Switzerland fifty-nine days after in perfec condition. It works equally well with all kin of food.

A Trial Will Prove It.

In these days of bombastical as uys, some per sons may call in question the statements made in reference to "Rex Magnus," and the wonderful results and benefits accomplished by its use. Our answer to all such persons is this, viz: It will do all that is claimed for it, an.. a trial will prove this statement.

How to Get

A trifling expenditure on you art will estab lish this fact to your entire sati stion. You do not have to buy a county ri not have to buy a county ri , nor a costly recipe; we sell neither the one 'c the other.

Samples Mailed P. paid.

We do offer, however, to st ly you-in case your grocer, druggist, or gen .l store keeper hasn't it on hand-with any brand of "Rex Magnus" which you may desire, upo a receipt of the price. We will prepay postage charges on sam-ple packages The several brancs and their respective uses and functions are herewith mentioned as a guide to reade . (It will not do to use for anything else than casignated, as long experience proves it to be necessary for different combinations.)

Brands and I ices.

"Viandine" for preserving ments, fish and game, 50 cts. per lb. "Ocean Wave" for preserving oysters, clams, lob-ste 8, &c., 50 cts. per lb. "Pearl" for preserving cream, \$1 per lb. "Snow Flake" for preserving milk, cheese and butter, 50 cts. per lb. "Queen" for preserving eggs, green corn on the ear., &c., 50 cts per lb. "Aqua-Vitae" for preserving fluid extracts, with-out alcohol, &c., \$1 per lb. "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly" and "Anti Mold" are explained by their names. 50 cts, per lb

Improves Food. Every article of food treated by ' Rex Magnus' remains perfectly sweet, natural in flavor, ripens, and indeed is enhanced in value by the effects of

this king of preservative agents. It is Tasteless and Harmles ..

Banquets in New Haven, Ct., itoston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., have been held, at which food, treated and saved as Prof. Johnson treated his 23 articles of food, were served. These public demonstrations of the wonderful effects of this preparation were uniformly applauded by the invited and attendant guests,—and they came from every branch and walk of domestic and private life, and embraced men of national and international fame.

Wins Applause The press of the country applaud the results; the people at large, both in this and every other country, need "Rex Magnus," and better still, it

s within the reach of every one, as to price. Fresh food, in all seasons and climates, has heretofore been a luxury for the wealthy alone. Now, every one may enjoy it, by using "Rex Magnus." Send for a package and test it your self. In writing for it, give your name, state, county and mention the brand desired, send money order or by registered letter. hydicians who will agree to test it can receive ple package free. Please state school of pra ce Circular of testimonials sent when requested. A idress, mentioning the "Kansas Farmer,"

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO., 72 KILBY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO. Wholesale Grocers, and VAN SCHAACK, STEVEN-SON & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

AN ACT of the Legilature, approved Feb 27, 1866, 2000 i, when the appraised value of a stray or strays eas ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within a days after receiving a certified description and ilsement, to forward by mail, notice containing a clede description of said strays, the day on which were taken up, their appraised value, and the and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Fability on the stray of the said tray of the contained in said notice. And such notice shall be blished in the Fabber in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Fabruber to send the paper force of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$60 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Paper, a violation of this law.

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

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

P. No persons, except citizens and householders, can

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

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

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

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

also tve a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping and

ce. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the

the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Tressury, 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, one-half of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending May 30, 1883.

Cherokee county--J. T. Veatch, clerk. MULE—Taken up by James A. Barnes, of Mineral township, May 1, 1883, one black mare mule, 7 or 8 years old, about 16 hands high, shod in front, some harness marks; valued at \$90.

MARE—Taken up by Smith Ak of Lowell township, April 23, 1885, one small barnes are, 3 years old,

heavy mane and to i white spot on nose, left hind foot white; no value give.

Crawford County, A. S. Johnson, county clerk
PONY MARK— son up by John Oartle, of Baker
township, May 12 1-60, one sorrel pony mare, about 6
years old branes. N. A. N. on left hip, blaze face,
both hind legated one front leg white; valued at \$86.

Pawmee Cou: tr-J. F. Whitney, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Buhler, in Pleas int
Valley townstan, Vay 11, 1885, one gray horse about 12
years old, 18 in in high, branded on hip R; valued at
475.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Morgan Hammond, of Silver
a ke towns::[p, May 14, 1883, one small 'ark bay pony
a 6. 6 years old, white face, right and foot white,
the brand on left shoulder, indescrib is valued at

Marien county.—W. H. Hamil

(Oi.T.—Taken up by Levi Kline in G.
May 19, 1883, one bay horse coit, wit
morchead, left hind foot wite, lette: S by
shoulder, small circ ou ne k with a wo
some letters cut on the same, about 2 yea , clerk.

CULT—Also by same, one but mare out a valued at and tall mixed gray, letter 8 point don'teft to white stripe in forehead, about a pears old; valued at \$50.

Cowley County--J. S. Hunt, clerk. PONY -Taken up by Daniel Bunnell, in Silver Dale townshin, May 4, 1883, one black horse pony, 17 on right shoulder and ears spl t; valued at \$15.

Batton county-Ira D. Brougher. clerk.

COW Taken up by D. W. Bevis, of Albion township, April 30, 1883.

Land white cow, 10 years old, aloop norms; valued at \$26.

Strays for week ending June 6, 1883,

McPrerson county--J. A. Flesher, clerk. MacFierson county—J. A. Fiesher, clerk.
MacFe. taken up by Isaac Ray, in Sharp's Creek
townson on the 7th day of May, 1883, one bay mare
about sore years old, small fresh cut on left hind leg;
values at 5:0.

CO1:1—A'so by same, at same time and place, one
roan—will ghorse colt; valued at \$30.

CA1:F. Taken up by Isaac Caks, in Battle Hill town
hip shay 4, 1883, one 2-year-old white steer calf with
red cats, ir.nded R on right hip; valued at \$12.50.

Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk.

STUFE.—Taken up by R. N. Redpath, in Oxford townson. November 23, 1882, one steer 3 years old light to need in forehead, branded "O" high on left hip an "II" ow on left sip, swallow fork in each ear;

Strays for week ending June 13, 1883.

Usage county-C. A. Cottreil, clerk. ST***: -- jaken up by John A. Oliver, & Ridgeway town in . N -- wember 18th, 1832, one deep red 3-year-old steer, ..., . ell of left ear, slope off under part right ear, bush : 1 : cond on right hip looks like "M & L" join-ed tog. ...t.; valued at \$35.

MARF-One light bay 1 are 10 years old, about 16 hand ...i.h. blind in left eye, slit on top of right ear, white spen in face, right hind fost white, light-lined, time to olt on the 10th of Jul. . \$5 reward for delivering her or information lead to the owner to where she is.

JOHN OULE, Osage City, Ks.

Mari n County --- W. A Hamilton, clerk. MAirs.—Taken up by N. E. Sisco, in Branch township, one 3-year-old bay mare colt, has star in forehead; valued at \$40.

STALLION COLT.—Also by same, one 2-year-old bay stall-on colt left fore foot and left hind foot white; valued at \$40.

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk.

JACK. Taken up by Abraham Koch, of Powhatan

sabip one light gray jack, supposed to be about 12

oil 12% hands high, the right front hoof turned

n, other marks or brands; valued at \$40,

ranklin county—A. H. Sellers clerk.

Taken up by O. J. Bodley, of Hayes town-dark mare colt, white spot in forehead; val-7. Also by same at same time and place, one on I horse colt one year old; valued at \$20.

nee county-Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

Taken up by Chas. W. James, Rossville, May 21, 1883, one bay horse, 12 or 14 years old, and feet, about 14 hands 3 inches high, branded left shouleer.

E-Also by same, one black horse, 12 or 14 years. hands high, right hind foot a little white, white spot in forehead, severe cut in the breast, or marks or brands.

Otrge county—C. A. Gottrell, clerk.

COLT—!akea up by Lucas Burnett, in Valley Brook town—n, June 7, 1883, one 1-year-old fron gray mare colt, ranke stripe in forehead, no marks or trands; valu is \$15.

HORSE—Ta in moy Pleasant Griggs, in Arvonia township, May is 83, one 4-year old light sorrel horse, white stree is rehead, letter "H" branded on left shoulder; value: \$60.

LOST.—A yellow mare f years old; black it and mane, and two black so in left side; it is 15 hands with A reward of 2 so fiered for the overy by the wher. Lt. Willister. No. 44 hourse sires, Topeka, Kr.

HOR SALE.

1,000 her of Control Sheet Coung and sound.
Will clip to the points, Address.

FIN: TOCK

RANCHE FOR SALE

One of the best Ranches in the State of Kanesa OVED TWO THOUSAND ACRES deeded land; 6 miles of never-falling water running through it; plen'y of tim-ber; good shelter for stock, and good buildings; 1,500 acres under fence; 500 acres in rye, sorghum and millet; well stocked with Registered and high-grade

Short-Horn Cattle,

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

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

F. B. SAGE. LARNED, KANSAS.

Evergreen Hedges Under Trees.

About ten years ago I planted a Norway spruce and American arborvitæ hedge within two feet of a row of maple trees that had been planted ten years before—the maples are now large trees. The hedges did finely -hardly lost a plant, and they were never watered except by rain. They are both very compact and in every way doing well.

Three years ago I planted thirty rods of hemlock hedge within four feet of a row of maples, and that hedge is growing finely.

A neighbor across the way, twelve years ago, planted an American arborvitæ hedge under large cherry and maple trees-maple trees on both sides of the hedge-in many places very much shading it. That hedge is now compact and beautiful, none of the plants died, and no water was used.

There is also an American arborvitæ hedge in the neighborhood that was planted in a line with a row of maples five years ago, and it has done well so far.-D. O. Munson.

Geraniums in the Window Garden.

Within the last few years these have been largely grown as winter blooming plants. In order to succeed with them for that purpuse, they should be propagated as soon as possible, and cuttings should be inserted in three inch pots in sandy soil.

It will add to the beauty of your wire basket to fill the sides with good, fresh growing moss, then fill it with good earth and tie a board or piece of tin right on top of the earth. Turn your basket upside down and plant ferns, tradescantias, and any other vines that you have, right in and through the moss. Let these grow (keeping the basket in the same position) while your geraniums are striking root and increasing in size. When both ferns and geraniums are well established turn your basket over, take off the board and sufficient soil to give your geraniums plenty of room, and put them close to the edge of the basket. Keep them shady for a few days and you will soon have a fine show, and the lower part of your basket will be hidden by the ferns and creepers, while your geraniums will be in full bloom all though the winter. Keep the buds well picked off during the summer.

It is well before taking cuttings off your plants to stand them in the full sun for several days, keeping the plant rather dry, and above all do not water the cuttings too much after inserting them in the soil, or they will rot.—Bowditche's Florist. geraniums plenty of room, and put them

Voluntary Tributes of Gratitude for Bene fits Received.

DEAR SIR, -Please allow me the privilege of giving my testimony regarding the wonderful curative properties of your invaluable medicine, Hunt's Remedy. During the past six or seven years I have been a great sufferer from Kidney disease, and during a great part of the time my sufferings have been so intense as to be indescribable. Only those who have suffered by this dread disease know of the awful backache, and pains of all kinds, accompanied by great weakness and nervous prostration, loss of force and ambition which invariably attend it. I had all these troubles intensified, and was in such a bad condition that I could not get up out of my chair except by putting my hands on my knees, and almost rolling out before I could straighten up. I tried the best doctors, and many kinds of medicine, but all failed to help me, and I experimented so long endeavoring to get cured that last spring I was in very poor shape, and in seeking for relief my attention was directed by a friend to the remarkable cures of Kidney diseases, etc., which were being accomplished by Hunt's Rem edy. I was induced to try it, and began to take it, and very soon "limbered up" as it were; my severe backache, and the intense pains I had suffered so long speedily disappeared, notwith-standing I had been bothered with this complaint so many years.

When I began to take Hunt's Remedy I was considerably run down in my general health, and suffered also from loss of appetite. Ever since I have been taking the Remedy, however, my improvement has been most marked; my former complaints, aches, pains, etc., have disappeared, and I now feel like my former self, hale, hearty. and sound in health. I shall always keep Hunt's Remedy with me, and would most earnestly recommend all those who are sufferers from Kidney or Liver diseases, or diseases of the Bladder or Urinary Organs to use Hunt's Remedy, and take no other.

Yours very truly,

HENRY H. SHELDON. No. 280 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

"In the lexicon of youth, etc., there is no such word as Fail." That "lexicon" is now found in the laboratory of Hunt's Remedy. It knows no such word as - Pail.



View, Latest Style RESONAIVT WALINUT Case No. 15,000 View, Latest Style ANNOUNCEMENT! Keys, Lumber, Steel Springs, Rubber Reed Boards, etc., used in the construction of this instrument, are of the best quality at bought from the very same parties that sell to all other organ makers in the United and Canada. The Beethoven, therefore, contains more Reeds, more Stops, more mambination effects than an organ of ordinary make at four times its cost.

HOW TO ORDER. Enclosed find \$65.00 for Beethoven Organ in your latest style case. I have read your statement and I order one on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forwarded it, at six per cent, according to your offer. Let Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad. 12 Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Person of the property of the pr

The Beethoven is beyond a doubt the most popular Cabinet Organ ever placed upon the market. Buring the past 119 working days 6,434 where manufactured and shipped to all parts of the civilized world. The factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand, working nights by Edison's Electric Light to fill orders promptly. (3) if you are about to purchase a Cabinet Organ or to buy one as an investment to sell again you should avail yourself of the special limited offer as below. (Be sure to read Description of Steps 26 and 37, see below.) There are TEN FULL SETS OF GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS built upon an entirely new and scientific plan, producing music equal to an organ costing four times its value of other makes. The Reeds are arranged in the Reed Board, as follows:

1st. Set Charming Saxaphone Reeds.

2d. Set Famous Fronch Hors Reeds.

2d. Set Famous Fronch Hors Reeds.

3d. Set Beautiful Piecels Reeds.

3d. Set Beautiful Piecels Reeds.

3d. Set Powerful Sub-Base Reeds.

5th. Set Objapason Reeds.

5th. Set Objapas

Combinations are proceed. THUS MAKING THIS ORGAN EQUAL TO 14 ORGANS OF PRINARY MAKES COMBINED.

27 STOPS, as follows: \$ Diapason, \$t. tone.

1 VOIX CELESTE, \$f. tone.

1 OFLIAO, \$f. tone.

2 VIOLA DOLCE; \$f. tone is Violina, \$f. tone.

10 Grand Expressione \$f. is Vox Jubliant, \$& 4f. tone.

2 Hearth, \$f. tone.

2 Hearth, \$f. tone.

2 Hearth, \$f. tone.

3 Clarabella.

4 SUB-BASS, 18 ft. tone.

1 Hearth, \$f. tone.

2 Hearth, \$f. tone.

2 Hearth, \$f. tone.

3 Clarabella.

4 SUB-BASS, 18 ft. tone.

5 BOURDON, 16 ft. tone.

15 Dulcana, \$f. tone.

2 Grand Expressione \$f. is Vox Jubliant, \$f. tone.

3 Clarabella.

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4 SUB-BASS, 18 ft. tone.

5 BOURDON, 16 ft. tone.

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5 BOURDON, 16 ft. tone.

5 Course of the Street of Str

SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER TO READERS OF KANSAS FARMER.



If you will remit me only \$65,00 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for \$125. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warnante for six years. rantee for gix years. GIVEN UNDER MY

This 13th day of June, 1883.



Ansas Farmer

DANIEL F. BEATTY.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. I will give 8 days grace from the above date, to any person who will come and select the instrument in person, and will allow \$6.00 for traveling expenses, if they buy. If possible, I would much rather have buyers come and select instrument in person. FREE COACH meets all trains. Hotel Meals Free whether you buy or not; you are wideover anywar.

the Manufacturer DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM



Whitman's Patent Americus



The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent, more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class Mill. Mfrs, of Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc.

Send for circulars.
Whitmen Agricultural Co.

Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

MOORE'S

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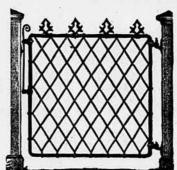
CURE.

Is offered to the public after four years of experimenting, which has proved it the ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for this terrible disease.

It Is a Sure Cure
nd I guarantee that if fathfully tried according
o direction, and it fails to accomplish all I
laim for it, I will return the money paid for it.
Send for circulars and testimonials to

Dr. J. B. MOORE, 201 Lake st., CHICAGO. Where my expenses are paid, I will visit 100 more hogs, and when I treat them, I will charge por head for those I cure, and every hog I lose at I treat, I will forfeit \$2 per head for same. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

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



GALVANIZED IRON GATES.

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.

"Wire Netting Fence," for Farms, Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap as barbed wire. If not for sale in your town, write for illustrations to the manufacturers,

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Borticulture.

Enriching Orchards.

All young fruit trees (says the Country Gentleman) which do not make a growth of two feet for the largest shoots in a season need additional stimulating with manure if the ground is clean and well cultivated, or if they stand in grass or happen to be encumbered with weeds good mellow cultivation must be given them. This is the rule for young trees, and the best time, if manure is applied, is late in autumn or during winter, the earlier the better. But manure appears to do the most good on bearing trees, especially apple trees, often giving good annual crops where poor and biennial crops were previously borne. Bearing trees need not grow so rapidly as young trees, but if they do not make annual shoots at least a foot long they need more manure or both manure and cultivation. The manure may be spread broadcast in winter, covering the whole

Paris Green on Large Trees.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mr. J. W. Manning, after speaking of the universal prevalence of destructive insects, one following another through the season, said that the most effectual remedy for the canker worm is London purple or Paris green, the first being preferable. Being lighter it will remain suspended in the water better, and its color is such that it can be seen better. A slightly heaping teaspoonful to three gallons of water, or a pound to two hundred gallons is about the right proportion; but the strenth varies, and the exact quantity must be found by experiment. If too strong it will kill the leaves, and if not strong enough it will not kill the worms. It should be applied in a fine spray, either by a common garden syringe or by a portable pump with hose attachment. The latter may be placed in a wagon, with the poisoned water, for convenience in moving. All the foliage should be sprinkled. Sometimes it is necessary to make two applications, but frequently a single application will clear the trees for years. In the grounds of Amos Hill, of Belmont, where it was used in 1878, and those of the essayist, who in 1880 applied it to thousands of apple and elm trees in his nursery, few insects have been seen since, and a secapplication destroyed these. The best time is as soon as a perforation of the leaf can be seen, but it has proved effectual when the worms were nearly grown, wagon, with the poisoned water, for

The Dried Fruit Business.

The evaporating process is working a revolution in the dried fruit industry, especially with the product of the apple. It renders the dried article so far superior in appearance and quality to that produced by the old methods, that the latter have been nearly driven from the market. Evaporated apples become a staple wherever they are known, and the scope of their market is constantly growing wider.

An increased demand for dried fruit

tends to create an increased demand for tends to create an increased demand for green fruit, and operates favorably to the business of fruit production. By utilizing the surplus of apples in seasons of over-production, the evaporating pro-cess helps to equalize and insure the ap-ple market. Large evaporators, located in extensive apple producing regions, by appropriating a vast amount of fruit that would otherwise be forced upon the

that would otherwise be forced upon the market, make room for the product of thousands of orchards.

The tendency of this revolution in apple drying is to make the production of apples a reliable busines. We think the farmers who have come to the conclusion that apple growing is unprofitable need no longer fear to set out apple trees. In average seasons the fruit will always be in demand; and in years of over-production, which have heretofore been a dread, it will command a price that will well repay harvesting.—Husbandman.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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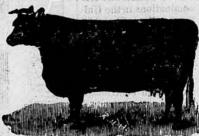
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I will sell at public auction, at the above time and place, my ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT-HORN CAT-TLE, consisting of 75 head, including Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all, with one exception, of my own breed-ing, of the

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Sired by such noted Bulls as Baron Breast, late 3d, Marquis of Worcester (he by imported 2d Marquis of Worcester), and A. H. B. 39694, Lord Lieutenant 10177 S. H. R., bred by Wm. Warfield, of Kentucky, who says he is one of the best, if not the best bull ever bred.

These cattle combine PURITY OF BLOOD and individual merit—size and milk qualities unsurpassed, and have won more premiums in the last three years than any other herd west of the Mississippi river. All the females of sumicient age will either have calves by their side or be bred.

All will be sold without reserve. No postponement, as the sale will take place under shelter and commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

TERMS—CASH, but a credit of four months will be given, if desired on bankable paper, at 10 per cent, interest.

Catalogues ready by June 20th, and may be had on application.

COL. L. P. MUIR.

Public

ELL BRED SHORT:HORNS

At the Stock Yards of the Hon, G. W. Campbell, Peabody, Marion Co., Ks., On Thursday, June 28th, 1883,

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And others. Our Cows have been bred for milk as well as beef, and are first-class milkers, as the calves by their sides will show. A pure Princess Bull,

BLYTHEDALE PRINCE 42931,

And a fine Young Mary Bull head our herd.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp, and continue till all are sold. Lunch at 1 p. m. A credit of 9 months will be given on bankable notes at 10 per cent. Catalogues ready June 15th.

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MISSOUR

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

The July number affords the most interesting and entertaining reading. In literary and artistic merit this magazine successfully competes with the best of its contemporaries. The Rev. F. C. Ewer contribates No. VI. of "Religious Denominations in the United States-What is the Anglican Church?" Those admirable papers are continued, "Among the Natives of the North," by Lieutenant Schwatka, and "The American Pil-grim in Palestine," by De Leon; "Live Churches" is a characteristic article by the Editor, Dr. Talmage, who also contributes to the Home Pulpit a sermon, "Solicitude."
"A Visit to Whittier" and "Dr. Newman on Spiritualism" are among the other notable articles. There are interesting sketches, essays, serial and short stories, with poems of great merit; a varied Miscellany, together with Editorial Comments, Record of Important Events, Obituary Notices, etc., etc. A. single copy is 25 cents, or \$3 a year, post-paid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Pub-lisher, 53, 55 a 57 Park Place, New York.

Messrs. Palliser, Palliser & Co., of Bridgeport, Ct., the well known Architects and Publishers of standard works on architecture, have lately issued a sheet containing plans and specifications of a very tasteful modern eight room cottage with tower, and also with the necessary modifications for building it without the tower, and with but six rooms if desired. In its most costly form, the outlay is estimated at \$3,000; without the tower it has been builf for \$2,500; and if only six rooms are included, the cost may be reduced to \$1,700 or \$2,000. Details are given of mantels, stairs, doors and casings, cornices, etc. The publishers have found it the most popular plan they have ever isued, and state that it has been adopted in more than five hundred instances within their knowledge. The same firm issue Specifications in blank adapted for frame or brick buildings of any cost; also forms of building contract, and several books on modern inexpensive, artistic Cottage plans which are of great practical value and con venience to every one interested.

Nearly 200 women of New York, wives of some of the best known citizens, have petitioned the board of education to make the tioned the board of education to make the teaching of sewing to girls between 11 and 12 compulsory in the primary schools. A plan of teaching accompanies the petition, and provides that after attaining a certain proficiency the children may bring their own work. This is a step in the right direction, though it leads backward to the method employed in the crucation of our grandmothers. The tendency of our modern education is too often away from the home; it trains the brain but does not make housewives. But as these good women point out sewing is of much more importance to the mother of a poor family than arithmetic or geography or history

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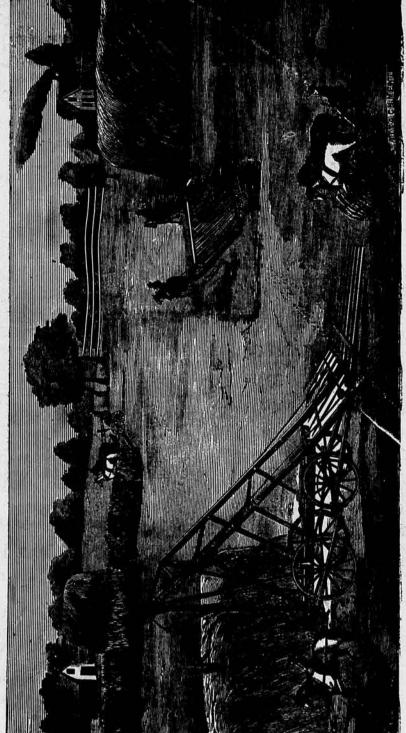
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