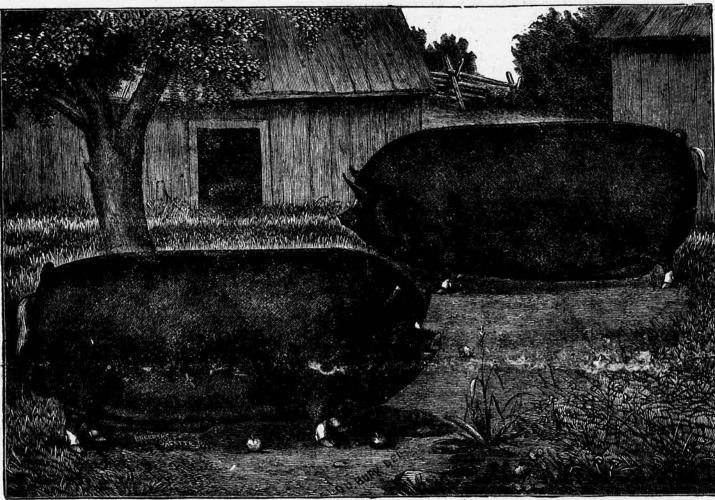


ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 2, 1883.

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



BERKSHIRE BOAR, SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, AND SOW, MANHATTAN PRIDE III 8586.

The Property of A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas. (A faithful likeness, sketched from life by Lou Burk.)

Sovereign Duke 3819, has won many class and eight sweepstakes premiums at leading fairs during the past two years, including the grand sweepstakes as best Boar, of any age or breed, at the great St. Louis fairs of 1881 and 1882. MANHATTAN PRIDE III 8586, won nine premiums at leading fairs of 1882, including three grand sweepstakes as best Sow of any age or breed. Their winnings amounted to over \$400. The entire herd won fifty-eight premiums and thirteen sweepstakes at leading fairs of 1882, including the great St. Louis fair.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I promised a short time ago to give the readers of the "Old Reliable" some of the experience of one of the most successful Farmers' Mutual Insurance companies in the United States. The risk of loss by fire or lightning on farm property is very much less than on city property, mills and factories. It must be plain that farmers can pay their own losses easier if they have no other class of losses to pay than if they have to help pay the loss occasioned by a fire that included whole blocks of city property. I take the liberty of condensing from a report of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company of Kalamazoo Co., Michigan. My father, Moses Kingsly, is and has been its only sec retary since its organization, the 17th of February, 1863. Changes and improvements have been made as occasion required to meet the demands of the time, till now its organic structure is referred to and adopted by contemporary companies in various localities. Nine years ago S. H. Downs consulted with my father in preparing and perfecting our Grange insurance in this state. The secretary commenced the canvas of the county on foot at a salary per day that would seem small to any other agency. The company had no office, but for years had a desk in a popular hardware store in Kalamazoo, | members but has not affected their credit or | by the Grange, but there have been too many

canvassing the county twice. In 1868 its capital reached the sum of \$2,719,090, and then it was necessary that a map should be prepared which was done at County Treasurer's office, and for fourteen and a half years the secretary has been deputy County Treasurer and had the use of the office free of rent and fuel for the company.

Aside from the membership fees the oldest member have paid 25 mills (21/4 per cent.) for 21 years insurance which is less than 11/4 mills per cent per annum.

During the 20 years, 5,650 policies have been issued to 2,812 members covering hazards to the amount of \$7,660,540; 283 losses have been paid amounting to average losses being \$243.71, the smallest 80 cents, and the largest \$4,000. The losses included 378 animals killed by lightning and 9 burned. In the history of the score of years one point is worthy of notice, of the 283 losses that were adjusted but one appeal was taken from the board of directors and in that case as soon as the case was presented the judge instructed the jury to render a verdict of "no cause of action," without calling a single witness.

The unusual losses of the past four years have been a source of anxiety to some of its

The first five and a half years were spent in other companies that they see what their success has been. There has been 12 assessments for 21 years insurance which is less than 2 mills each beyond the alternate assessments that have usually been made to meet the demands upon the treasury.

> The company commences the year 1883 with a membership of 1,760, with a capital of \$4,762,030, and a cash balance in the treasury of \$5,528.90. My father writes that the extreme cold weather in the latter part of winter has been the cause of several losses, but they had had none siuce last August.

The citizens of the villages and towns in the county saw the advantages of mutual insurance among themselves of dwellings isoiness parts of ganized a similar company called the Citizens' Mutual Insurance company, and gave the management into the hands of my father and they find their insurance costs them much less than in stock companies. One advantage this company has, its entire control is in the membership. Everything connected with it each member has a vote.

If Kansas continues to improve and build up as she has, it will not be long and perhaps the time has already come when we can avail ourselves of this as well as mutual life insurance. This has been undertaken

at which he would be seen on Saturdays. popularity and it is only by comparison with Granges that have gone down or lost their organization. The fraternal societies in the state are doing good work in life insurance. As a general thing one-half or three-fourths of the money paid to stock companies goes out of the state or into the hands of the army of agents. By a mutual system of insurance all is under the control of the members of the association, no expenses, but those which are actual need be incurred.

D. W. KINGSLEY. Independence, Kas., April 31.

PAOLA, April 27.—The corn that was planted some time ago is coming up well, but it has made slow progress owing to the dryness and cold weather. The greater part of the farmers are done planting, and some plowing o do yet. Quite a good dear of this spring, and a number acres of flax. The corn crop is what pays the best by feeding it to hogs and cattle; corn is selling well at about 35 cents. A good deal of improveis going on in Paola this spring.

DR. J. H. OYSTER.

MAGIC, Riley Co., April 25,-Wheat is MAGIC, Riley Co., April 25,—wheat is looking well; oats good so far; corn planting just commenced, nights so cold farmers are backward about planting. Peach trees are coming in bloom, to the surprise of nearly all; also a fair prospect for apples. I have often wondered why more farmers do not take the Kansas Farmer.

M. M. Carus.

The Stock Interest.

Breeding and Management of Swine. By A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Riley county, in last yearly report of State Board of Agriculture:

I give below the result of some of my reading and experience connected with the breeding of swine, but my observations must necessarily be from a breeder's standpoint, rather than as a feeder for the packer, as my experience has been almost entirely that of a

In breeding swine, the first thing is the selection of the boar to be used in the herd. This is a very important matter, for it has been well said that "the sire is one-half the herd." In all cases where good results to be attained are desired, the male must be a thoroughbred of whichever breed that may be deemed best; and here we cannot afford to be niggardly, but should be willing to pay some respectable breeder a good price for a good hog. Assuming that a good male has been selected, two extremes should be avoided in his future care and management. One extreme is to confine him in a close pen, where no exercise can be had, feeding on rich concentrated food, sometimes only corn and water, resulting in his failure as a getter, for which the breeder is usually blamed. The other extreme is to turn him out with the entire herd, to "root, hog, or die," or rather to fight and fret until he becomes the worst looking hog on the place, and then the breed that he represents, as well as his breeder, is blamed for the bad results that follow. I have known high-priced pigs only eight months old, to be treated in this manner.

The right way is too keep the boar by himself, when not in use, in comfortable quarters, including shade, and water when practicable; but exercise must-be had. Feed should be rich in bone and muscle-forming material, with grass of roots at times. Do not, under any circumstances, let him run with sows, and remember that one good service is better than more, after which they should be separated. It would be much better not to use the boar until nearly or quite one year old, and not excessively until two years old. The sow should be of the rangy order, but not spindling. In selecting sows, avoid those with coarse heads as much as possible, as a large coarse head does not indicate a profitable feeder. Do not let the brood sows have free access to corn with the fattening hogs, but rather feed on any mill feed rich in nitrogenous matter that is calculated to keep the bowels open and promote thrift.

A grave mistake is committed by many in continually breeding from young sows, and saving sow pigs from these young sows for future breeding, I have seen the best results from matured sires and dams. Possibly the reason for this constantly using young sows is the belief that it costs more to winter over the old sows than the younger ones. This is certainly a mistake, as sows that have attained their growth can be kept on far less than those that are yet growing. Perhaps, too, the breeder thinks that the older and larger sows will bring six years old, if they show themselves to best results come from pigs born in April and May, after all danger from cold nights is over, and then on properly managed farms the sow and pigs can get a taste of grass or other green food. The be warm and dry, at least 7x7 feet in size, and provided with six-inch boards than will three bushels of corn alone, for continue the business of sheep breeding for himself as to profit. In the compu pen that the sow is to farrow in should

or rails around the sides of the pen, about eight inches from the floor, so that the little fellows can find a safe retreat and avoid being crushed by a clumsy sow when in the act of lying down. But little straw should be furnished her at of swine spoken of in the foregoing refirst, and that must be fine, otherwise the little pigs get tangled in the long straw. Separate the sow from the rest of the herd from one to two weeks before she is to farrow, and see that the bowels are open and the system made free from fever by cooling, laxative food. as oats, bran, shorts and roots. In fact, this kind of food should be fed the sow for two months previous to pigging. For twenty-four hours after farrowing she should have nothing to eat, but all the water that she needs. If the water is cold, the chill should be removed by the addition of sufficient warm water. The sow should be fed very sparingly till the pigs are at least a week old, and then as circumstances may seem to warrant, the feed may be increased in quantity and quality. Diaærrha in young pigs is usually caused by the fact that the sow has been overfed, in which case the sow should be fed very light for a day or two. Sometimes too much heating food before and after farrowing produces a milk fever, which may be known by the udder being hard and feverish. The pigs cannot live long on milk from a sow in this condition, and if the sow does not die she is generally ruined for future usefulness as a breeder unless the remedy is applied in the first stages of the fever. From fifteen to twenty drops of tincture of aconite root may be given in water or milk, or anything that the sow will drink, twice a day until the trouble is removed.

We are never troubled with sows eating their offspring, and believe that a feverish condition caused by constipation, improper food and conditions, are in most instances the cause of this unnatural craving of appetite. The pigs may be weaned at from eight to ten weeks old, and previous to this they should be taught to eat by having a trough containing milk and mill feed where they can find ready access to it.

Pigs, after weaning, should have more or less milk, as it is one of the most economical as well as profitable feeds that can be furnished them. Scalded or cooked mill feed fed when yet slightly warm is better than cold or raw feed for the young things, and should be fed liberally; and bear in mind that while feeding pigs all the proper food they will eat up clean may be termed "pampering" by some, yet the man who practices it will certainly have the largest bank account. Those who spend their time looking for a breed of swine that will succed and thrive from first to last on corn and water only, do not find them, and are constantly changing from one breed to another, wondering why the neighbor that uses some common sense in feeding has so much better luck than they have. You must feed something besides corn and water if you wish to succeed. Pigs do not do well in very hot weather if deprived of shade and water. Where nature does not provide these essentials, artificial arrangements should be made that will answer the purpose.

In fattening hogs, I have seen and younger ones to breed from. Sows can of hogs that gained three pounds per day be profitable until they are from four to en cooked corn, or three times as much as those in the same locality on dry corn. be good careful mothers. As a rule, the I know that if fattening-hogs are fed several times a week on slop made of artichokes, they will return a much larger amount of pork for the corn eaten than those fed on corn and water alone. Two bushels of corn and one of arti-

the reason that the roots aid digestion and promote health.

I never had any cholera in my herd. and where contagion does not occur, am sure that the hygienic methods in case marks will obviate any tendency to diseases ot that nature. The sooner we give our breeding hogs more liberty, and quit the exclusive corn-and-water diet, the sooner we shall receive more profit from our swine and have less disease.

In regard to the best breeds of swine for Kansas, I would recommend the dark breeds, as Berkshire, Poland-China, Jersey Red and Essex, for the white hogs do not seem to do as well in our state, owing to their hability to skin diseases caused by our peculiar climate; and while I may have a preference for a particular breed, yet I can see merit in other breeds, believing that there is room enough in our state for all. It does really seem, though, that if the past five years be indicative of the next five, the two leading breeds, Berkshire and Poland-China, will soon be so similar in appearance that a man without a previous preference or prejudice would be puzzled which to choose.

Sheep Husbandry in Eastern Kansas.

By Wm. Booth, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county, in last quarterly report of State Board of Agriculture:

This part of the state is all under a high state of cultivation. Lands are very valuable; no range for stock; hence it will not pay to raise common or scrub" stock of any kind. It costs just as much to fence in and house common stock as the very best, and it is the experience of every farmer, who has carefully watched the feeding of his stock, that it costs more to keep common than the best-blooded stock raised.

There are no large flocks in this part of the state, and what are here are either pure-blood or high-grades. J. C. Stone, jr., I believe has the largest flock of Southdowns in this part of the country. He is breeding for mutton and wool, especially the former. So far he has been very successful. I know of no Merinos, except one flock. It was a question with me for a long time which kind to commence with. I read all articles on sheep husbandry I could find, and became convinced that the sheep to raise for profit were Merinos. for two reasons: First, I found by constant inquiry of those extensively engaged in the business-raising for wool and mutton-that fully nineteen-twentieths used Merino rams in their flocks, for the reason they improved their wool, as well as the size of the carcass. Second, Merinos herded better in large numbers, which is a very important item to those owning large flocks.

THE VALUE OF SHEEP TO LAND.

It may be noticed there is a saving on the farm effected by keeping sheep. They are excellent foragers, and are not dainty in their choice of food. The newly-sprouted weeds, all noxuous grass es and tender shoots of shrubs are palatable to them, and they thus keep down many plants that would otherwise be troublesome to farmers, as well as converting into marketable flesh and wool known good results from feeding soaked much that would not only be lost, but their extra weight, and so keeps the and well-authenticated stories are told economized by the farmer in any other way. One other very important item to the farmers on old and poor lands, is the manurial value of sheep. In the older states this is an important item. I know of many farmers who take sheep bran mill feed, with pumpkins, beets or on shares, more for the purpose of improving their depleted lands than for any other pecuinary consideration. A man who has observed closely, and is disposed to profit by experience and ob-

and wool growing, even if he found by examining his account of profit and loss that he only realized the benefit of the manure of the flock, over and above all expense and outlay, labor, etc. I was told when in Wisconsin a short time since, that it is no uncommon thing for men owning lands on the Connecticut river to purchase sheep in Wisconsin and corn in Michigan; to ship the sheep and corn to their farms in the fall, feeding the corn to the sheep through the winter, and shipping them to Boston in the spring, to be sold for mutton. The profit generally expected is realized in the manure. To a Western man this may appear a strange statement, but it is no less a fact. Our lands are not so poor as the lands on the Connecticut river, but they can and do produce more weeds to the single acre than are produced on an Eastern farm.

A great many men think a Merino amounts to nothing as a mutton sheep. In this they are not correct. What are the sheep purchased in Michigan and Wisconsin by those Eastern men? In almost every instance they are grade Merinos, and find their way to a Boston market, and are sold for mutton. It is generally conceded that a "Down-East Yankee" is as sharp in making money as any class of men in this country, and if Merinos did not make good mutton sheep, they would not find their way to a Boston market. Does this not disprove the statements made that the Merino is not fit for the table? I am not attempting to show that the Merino is a better mutton sheep than any other sort, but to show that Merino sheep, crossed upon the commonest kind, can be made very profitable as a mutton sheep. As to their wool-producing qualities, it is conceded by all sheep men that they are the best.

I would advise all persons who are intending to add sheep to their stock, to commence with pure-bred Merinos. The best time to purchase is in the months of November or December, as at that time the ewes will have been

Sheep require good care, warm, dry sheds, regular feed, and large corrals for exercise. In this part of the state I know of no disease. Lands are high and dry, and foot-rot is unknown except in a few cases. Scab we do not have.

FEED.

In the fall, when the grass is worth but little as food, I commence with a small quantity of oats, night and morning. When finally taken off the pasture, I feed clover hay and oat straw till about January; then I feed corn and oats in the morning, and oats at night. Corn fodder is an excellent feed, and sheep do better on it as rough feed than any other. I have tried millet, which is very good, but I like corn fodder better, and my sheep do better on it than on any other. It keeps them regular. The past winter many lambs have died. I think the cause of so great a mortality among them was produced by our extremely hot weather in September; feed became very poor and the lambs took to cool places, instead of feeding, and went into winter quarters very poor. I lost five lambs during one hot wind that lasted about four days; have lost but one durand cooked corn. In fact, remarkable also that which could not be otherwise ing the winter, and one ewe. At this writing (March), I have never seen my flock look so well.

COST PER HEAD.

From January 1, 1882, to January 1 1883, my sheep cost me one dollar and seventy-eight cents per head-this includes shearing. My flock averaged 10.13 pounds of wool and netted me 231 cents, or an average of \$2.48 net per sheep; and of lambs out of 92 ewes bred a year ago, I have to-day (March 8) 76 lambs—sex about equal. The reader can figure 2

per acre for pasturage during the summer. I charged no interest for cost of sheds, nor allowed anything for labor.

I will again refer to sheep manure as a fertilizer. In November, 1880, I turned 76 sheep on to 40 acres of prairie. In 1881, I had on the same land 130 sheep, and cut 8 tons of hay in August. In grass very short. Blue-grass is fast taking the place of native grass, and I am of the opinion that in two more seasons' use for sheep pasture, I shall have a good blue-grass sod on the 40 acres.

PROTECTION.

I keep my flock in a large corral, nights, made of four six-inch boards and three barbed wires. So far I have lost neither sheep nor lambs by dogs or wolves. My pasture on the south is near the timber; on the east and west are public roads on each side. Dogs frequently come on to the farm; but just as soon as the sheep see them, they start for the barn. I have about two dozen bells in my flock, and as soon as the sheep commence to run the dogs are frightened by the noise of the bells, and start for the road, tails between their legs. I think bells have saved me many

I give my experience with sheep as a Merino breeder. Will here state that M. Ryan & Co. brought to the Leavenworth Glucose Factory last fall about 4,000 Oregon sheep, and have been feeding them with refuse corn or starch, after the glucose has been taken from it, and they have done remarkably well. Very few deaths among their flock. J. C. Stone, jr., is making money from his Southdowns as mutton sheep. They are the best mutton sheep known. Their carcasses weigh well, and fetch better prices than others.

I cannot conclude this article without noting a very great loss that men extensively engaged in breeding for wool and mutton sustain in not being able to dispose for cash of their clips of wool. There is nothing that a farmer raises on his farm and takes to market, that he cannot sell for cash on the spot, except his wool. This he must consign to some commission house, wait until it is graded, held about sixty days before being sold, then wait sixty days before he receives his cash, pay a commission of five per cent. and freight, and if held longer, a storage charge. So, a woolgrower waits on an average of from 90 to 120 days days before he gets his money, which is equivalent to a loss of about one cent. per pound. It is time the woolgrowers looked into this important matter, and apply a remedy, if one can be found.

I received a St. Louis circular a few days ago, which advertises sales made in from three to five days after arrival, and money remitted at once. This is better than Eastern commission houses offer, and is an improvement on Eastern consignments.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

In the Dairy.

Butter from Sweet Cream.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I am satisfied that first-class butter cannot be made from very sour cream, nor will it keep any length of time even as a medium quality, according to the Farm Journal. Mr. Carter, who makes hundreds of pounds every week for the Philadelphia market, says the best butter can be made from sweet cream, though his customers will not believe it as it does not have exactly the same flavor as butter made from sour cream. We

tation of cost, I charged up four dollars have been experimenting within the last year in making butter from sweet cream. and we find the butter comes as quickly is very solid, and of good quality. We think we get as much butter, if not more from sweet cream than from sour. It is churned at about sixty-two degrees and not allowed to become warmer, as souring is one of the first pro-1882, I had about 160, and they kept the cesses of decomposition. I do not see advantage in allowing any substance to deteriorate to increase its value.

MRS. E. W. BROWN.

A Milk-House.

There are plenty of poor milk-houses about the country as well as many good ones. Here is a plan outlined by the correspondent of the Indiana Farmer:

Our well was quite near our house and we bought and erected a wind-mill pump. Then we built a kitchen inclosing the pump. A large tank is by the side of the pump, and two pipes extend from the bottom of the tank. One goes to the barn and the other to the milkhouse immediately by the side of the kitchen. The pipe that goes to the milkhouse is resting in notches cut in the sleepers of the kitchen floor, and the floor laid over it. At the other end is a cemented trough in the milk-house. The milk-house is 10x8 in the clear, with a double wall, perhaps fifteen inches through, enclosed and filled in with sawdust. The milk-house is plastered inside and the cemented trough extends on one side and end, and is wide enough to hold two pans side by side. When we wish water in the trough all we have to do is to pull out a pin and let it run in. If it is not wanted we let it run across the road through a pipe that goes to our land. There should be a waste pipe so that the water will not flood the milk. We have had this milk-house three years, and at no time has milk frozen in it. Our cellar is not used now for milk, as we so much prefer this arrangement. It saves the women thousands of steps, for it is used as a pantry too. We husbands cannot be too careful to save our wives, and make every effort to provide them with conveniences.

Those who do not wish to have a windmill can make a milk-house without if so desired. Do not sink it any in the ground. Make a solid foundation and it will keep out the cold. Perhaps the first summer it will not be satisfactory, as the sawdust is liable to heat. We put ours on the bare floor and shoveled it around, and thought that we had it dry. Yet it heated; but it was all right when it got over that-which was not until winter. It is cooler in summer than our cellar is. But the great advantage is that it is right by the kitchen. Whoever builds one should not put it off from the house some distance, so that the women will have to go out of doors to get to it.

> WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY. To For several years we have furnished the airymen of America with an excellent artical color for butter; so meritorious that it met ith great success everywhere receiving the eat success everywhere re

Dairy Fairs.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world.

dehest and only prizes at bo

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. 100000000

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

A. HAMILTON, Butler, Mo. Thoroughbred Galloway bulls, for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle and Swine.

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

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

W. WALTMIRE, Side Hill Yiew Farm, Carbon-oughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

UILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, I 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.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for cir-cular.

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

SMALL BROTHERS, Hovt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence so-

M. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of thor-oughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle; Ches-ter White hogs; Light Brahmas and Black Spanish chickens, Correspondence solicited.

Hereford Cattle.

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE Stock for sale and correspondence invited.

Swine.

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. Al o spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars.

Address Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kansas.

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

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

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

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sole.

HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Heward Co., Missouri, breeder of Merina Sheen Rayleshiva Home H souri, breeder of Merino Sheep, Berkshire and high-class poultry. 400 rams for sale on result terms.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Clinton Co., Missouri, breeder of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. Examination of flocks and correspondence invited. About 150 Merino ewes for sale.

E COPELAND & SON, Douglass, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep noted for size, hardthood and heavy fleece.

Poultry.

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.

KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS, N. C. Wes-terfield, proprietor, Brookville, Kansas, breeder of Plymouth Rocks, B, B. Red Games and Pekin Ducks.

Wichita Poultry Yards.

I. HAWKINS, Proprietor, and Breeder of Pure bred BUFF COCHINS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, and PEKIN DUCKS.

Eggs now for sale. Send for price list

I. HAWKINS, Box 476, Wichita, Kansas.

DUTCHER, No. 90 Madison St., South Topelas,
Kas., Breeder of Fancy Chickens, has for sale
Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels, and Light
Brahma Pullets; also Black Cochin Cockerels.
Cheap; from \$2 to \$3. Eggs in season from above
at \$2 for 18. Stock warranted pure

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, breeder of high class thoroughbred poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light Erahmas, Buff Cochins, and American Seabrights—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 18. Send for illustrated circular and price list.

A dress Mound City, Kansas.

KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS, Clio, Iowa, N. C. and Miss Susie Westerfield, propris, and breeders of Plymouth Rock and Black Spanish Poultry.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTEY YARDS. Wm. Ham-mond, P. O. box 190, Emporia, Kās., breeder of pure bred Light Brahmas. Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season; stock in fall. Send for circular

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

COLDEN BELT POULTRY YARDS, Manhattan C Kas, still at the head. If you want fowls or eggsof Light or Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or Baniams write.

F. E. MARSH.

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

C. H. RHODES,
North Topeka, Kansas.

WAYELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shaw-nee county, Kansas. W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatch-ing in season; also Buff Cochin eggs.

MARK. S. SALIBBURY, box 931, Kansas 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.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY. Home Nurseries at Fort Scott, Kansas. Southern Branch. A series at Fort Scott, Kansas. Southern Branch, Lone Star Nursery, Denton Texas. Parsons Branch Wholesale Nursery, Parsons Kansas. A full line of al kinds of Nursery stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. Reference First National Bank, Fort Scott.

First National Bank, Fort Scott.

PUSSIAN MULBERRIES, by mail, prepaid by us:—6 to 10 inches in height, each 5c.; per doz. 5cc.; per hundred, \$3. 10 to 14 inches, each 10c.; per dozen, 75c.; per hundred, \$4. By express or freight:—15 to 24 inches. each 12c; per doz., \$1; per hundred, \$5; 3 to 4 feet, each 30c.; per doz., \$2. Mulberry Cuttings by mail, per hundred, 50c; per thousand, \$2.50, By express or freight, per thousand, \$1.50. For large quantities, prices given on application. Russian Apricots—Very hardy; come in bearing at 3 to 4 years old from pit; entirely new, and different from any other Apricot. Makes a good substitute for the peach. Price each, one year old, \$1; per doz., \$8. Also, a Maltes Jack for sale E. STONER & SON, Branch Valley Nursery, Peabody, Kansas.

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

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references.

J. WELSH, Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Marys KANSSS, LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER and VE-TERINARY SURGEON; with 25 years experience; wit attend cases or make sales anywhere in the state. Write.

Topeka Business Cards.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at law, 173 Kansas.

BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO. Wholesale and retail dealers.

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

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

ALL KINDS OF

Garden and Field Seeds

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 soil 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 promptly filled. Address S. H. DOWNS, 78 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Wanted Agents both Male and Female for our new Wanted Agents book "Daughters of America," It takes wonderfully Price, \$2.00; worth \$3.00. Address FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio

Forest Tree Culture. Sugar Cane Culture. Eighty-page catalogue mailed on receipt of 3-cent stamp. E. L. MEYER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

For Sale.

A two-run mill on Solomon River, four miles east of Lenora; twenty-one foot head; best water-power in Western Kansas. Also so acres of land; some timber. Will sell at a bargain, or trade for stock—cattle or sheep, or a stock of store goods. Reason for selling, Q. A. LATHROP, Lenora, Norton Co., Ks.,

Correspondence.

Is Sheep Husbandry Profitable?

A correspondent of the Ellinwood (Ks.)

Surely no business rests upon a more solid basis of utility, and it needs no foresight to predict that this interest in this portion of the country is yet in its infancy, and the majority of those engaged in this husbandry are yet in their swaddling. If men in Vermont, New York, Virginia, Ohio and other states where land is worth from \$75 to \$140 per acre, have become wealthy and are among the solid men of those states by a continued perseverance in this particular branch of husbandry, surely we, in this portion of Kansas where land is only worth from \$5 to \$10 per acre, ought to make it profitable, and if we do not, we surely cannot lay the fault to either the country or the sheep, but must take it upon ourselves. There is but few countries better adapted for wool growing than this, and in our judgment all that is necessary to succeed in this branch of the business is to give it our careful attention, study the peculiar habits of our flocks, adapt ourselves to their natures so that we thoroughly understand the nature of the animal we have to deal with, then success is ours. Those who lately started in the business, and have not met with the success which they anticipated, and had reason to hope for, should consider well the matter before giving it np, and see wherein the fault lies, if they have been disappointed in their investment. Nine out of every ten who have failed (if any have) can trace the cause to their own neglect and carelessness, and would fail in any other business.

I see several flocks in the country that have the scab. This is a shame, and no man that has any pride will allow it among his flock-unless he got possession of the flock just as severe cold weather set in-in which case he is excusable, but in no other. This pest can be got rid of in twelve days, and I feel safe in saying that I would guarantee a permanent cure with but two dippings, but I should use none of the nostrums sold by jobbing houses. Make your own, then you know what you have, what you can do, and know the strength of y ur dip.

Carelessness on the part of breeding is among the greatest drawbacks. Allowing lambs; to be dropped any and all times through the winter; consequently they are chilled, or frozen to death. For every lamb lost and thrown out of the pen, is the same as throwing two dollars away, never to be recovered. April 20th is early enough to have lambs come in this country, and upon this basis we shall make an estimate of a reasonable profit on 500 ewes, the cost of which is \$1,500. Allowing our lambs to come as above stated, and allowing 20 per cent. loss, (which is very large) we shall have 400 lambs at \$2 per head, \$800; 500 fleeces at an average of 26c per lb, net, and 5 lbs to the fleece (low) \$650; total for wool and lambs, \$1,450, lacking but \$50 of first cost the first The expense of keeping the flock will depend upon how it is kept and who keeps I kept such a flock through the winter of '81-2, at a cost of 800 lbs of millet or perhaps the worth of \$2. The flock was allowed to run out in stalks, on wheat, rye and buffalo grass, (and, by the way, I claim that it is a benefit to growing wheat to have sheep pasture upon it during winter and spring). They had all the straw they wanted which was placed around the corral, and they were fat enough for mutton any time during the winter. I would not feed corn to sheep, as they are better off without it, and I did not lose a sheep during the year.

While many are satisfied that raising one is not a rapid road to wealth and corn less so, except in favored localities, we are looking around to see what we can best do to succeed financially in our present locations. Many, very many, think that there is but one sure way, and it is raising cattle. Overlooking many other things that would be more profitable, all things considered, our country is almost void of fence.

fleece for their keeping, and the increase is

If any one doubts that sheep in this country is profitable, just go with me to Wellington's, east of Ellsworth, and be convinced, -a man that knows how to handle sheep and how to make money. There is no man who succeeds in any business unless he loves it, and is willing to give it that thought, study and care which all business requires, and none will pay better than wool-growing.

How to Raise Beans.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Almost every one is fond of beans, but now few raise them in the west. Most farmers think it cheaper to buy than to raise them. I have found that there is no crop easier to raise than the common white bean In 1875 we planted 14 kinds, but only one or two kinds brought much more than the seed: since that we have only planted the white bean for a crop, though some other kinds may do as well. My way is to plow deep the first of June, harrow well about the 15th, and for a small piece mark one way and drop five or six beans 15 inches apart, cover with a hoe, (beans planted deep will not come up); in ten weeks they will be ripe: then pull and put in small bunches. As soon as dry, thresh and clean them, spread them out to dry thoroughly, stirring them occasionally. Last year I only cultivated and hoed them once to keep them clean, and the beans, after I had threshed them, were as nice as the hand picked ones that we buy. E. W. BROWN.

From Brown County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Your discussion of the tariff law has turned out somewhat different from what I expected. But as you promise to answer "specific" questions, I hope you will notice the growth of the manufacture of such things as were not protected, and the growth of manufactures starting now in different parts of our country unprotected from those that have a century the start, and the present ecessity of free trade, etc.

Plums and cherries in bloom, and apple trees well filled with opening buds. Farmers are well supplied with corn, wheat, potatoes and hav. All stock doing well.

To P. H. Smith, in FARMER of the 11th, I would say that being troubled with wild artichokes like himself, I plowed and hoed and mowed them in my corn field, but they spread further every year. I then sowed in small grain, and as they got the start of the wheat I moved them off, then reaped them with the wheat, then plowed them under while the ground was dry, keeping cattle on the ground after harvest. Next spring, nor ever after, none appeared. I think plowing and pasturing after harvest did the work of killing them.

It is quite a while since I sent my last. As I occupied much space then, I thought I would be silent a while and hear what oth-

would be silent a while and hear what others had to say.

After the cold winter we are having an early spring and as it is dry, farmers are well advanced with their work. We have had a few good showers to start the small grain, but so far no rains yet that reached the wells and springs. Corn planting commenced a week earlier than usual. I tested some seed corn that was husked in February and March, and stood up well; 70 per cent. germinated. The early sown fall wheat looks well; there was less sown than usual. We had no frost for some time except last night a slight hoar frost. Peach buds and blackberry canes were killed last winter.

F. H. MELLENBRUCH.

COPE, Kas., April 22.—The short-letter correspondents of the FARMER seem to be thinning out wonderfully; what's the matter? Nothing in the FARMER scarcely have I enjoyed better than the reading of this department of the paper. Come brother farmers, waken up and give through the columns of the FARMER what you are about. the crop and fruit prospect, the condition of stock and improved breeds introduced, and many other matters that are interesting to us all. The crop prospect with us in Jackson county was never better at this time of year. Wheat and rye are looking fine and promisered, our country is almost void of fence. Every man having 15 or 20 head of cattle is obliged to hire a herder, and this expense more than uses up the profit, as cattle are hard to keep upon a small piece of ground where growing crops are in sight, while the same amount invested in sheep can be handled by the smallest child with a dog, and comparatively little trouble, they give their where growing is almost void of fence. Wheat and rye are looking fine and promising a bountful harvest. Oats are growing finely; some of the farmers are done planting corn and the first planting beginning to appear above ground; most every one has planted more or less. Stock of all kinds in fine condition; cattle are now being turned out on the range and can live without other feed. Fruit prospect good excepting peaches; the fruit buds of the peach were all winter killed with us; how is the fruit prospect in other parts of the state? J. W. WILLIAMS. British American Wheat Fields.

The Cincinnati Commercial has a careful article headed as above that is worth attention:

The remarkable extension of the American wheat-growing regions, is one of the marvels of recent years. It is within the memory of men who are not old, when it was popularly supposed that wheat could not be grown to any advantage north of the forty-third parallel of latitude, or, say to the boundary line between Iowa and Minnesota. Gradually the line was pushed farther north until Southern Minnesota became one great wheat field, the grain produced exceling, both in quantity and quality, that grown in warmer latitudes. Then came the Northern Pacific railroad project, and the extension of the wheat belt over the Red River Valley, An entire state had now been crossed, and the wheat-growing region extented four hundred miles north of the limit at first assigned to it. But the migration of wheat growers toward the north had only just begun. Pushing along the Red River Valley over the British American border, the sturdy temigrants from the Northern States and northern countries of Europe, have made their way as far as Fort Simpson, on the sixty-first parallel. This region is eight hundred and fifty miles north of the northern boundary of Minesota. An equal distance measured from that line to the south would carry one over the entire length of Minnesota, across the broad state of Iowa almost to the southern border of Missouri, or more than half the width of the United States. It almost staggers belief, but if the official reports can be relied upon, there is room in British America to lay out a dozen such states as Iowa without going beyond the northern wheat limit. The wide expanse of British American territory which has been popularly supposed to be a barren and snow covered waste, is capable of supporting a great nation, and a wonderful tide of emigration has set in that direction. Wheat will grow and ripen when the average temperature for from one hundred to one hundred and fifty days does not fall below sixty degrees. In going north the disadvant age of the short summers is to a considerable extent equalized by the pleasant and even temperature while the summer lasts. Along the Saskatchewan Valley and the Peace River, and in the region of Lake Athabasca, the days in the summer season are immoderately long, twilight being still visible at 10 and even 11 o'clock at night. The result is that the growing crops mature much quicker than in the lower latitudes. In Southern Minnesota one hundred and fifty days often elapse between the sowing and the harvesting of the wheat, but up in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay there is often no more than one hundred days between the sowing and reaping of wheat One of the Canadian Commissioners reports that the barley matures nearly every year north of the artic circle, and vegetables are raised with ease. At Ft. Laird, which is in the same latitude as Ft. Simpson, wheat and barley mature regularly. Samples of wheat grown in that region, which were sent by the United States Consul at Winnipeg to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul were found to be of excellent quality. The kernels were hard and dark colored. indicating a large proportion of gluten. A Canadian Commissioner adds the statement that some of the wheat which he examined in those high latitudes weighed sixty-eight pounds to the bushel. He passed down the Peace River, which empties into the Artic Ocean, in the month of October, and he reports that the constant record of the month

was "sunshine, west wind, balmy atmosphere, and skies of the brightest blue." On October 15 the thermometer

stood 48° at daylight, and 61° at noon, and among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains he plucked three species of flowers as late as the 26th of the month, In some localities in this region, another writer says that Indian corn is regularly grown, and ripens four years out of five. Nothing can be more certain than that the possibilities of the North Land are only beginning to be known.

Referring to the manufacture of glass in this country, an exchange states that there are seventy-five glass factories in the region of Pittsburg, twenty-four devoted to the manufacture of table ware, twenty-four engaged in the manufacture of window glass, eight in which flint bottles are made, ten exclusively engaged in the manufacture of green glass bottles, and nine which produce chimneys. These factories are owned by fifty-nine firms. The capital invested in them amounts to \$5,985,000. They give, employment to 6,442 operatives, and the value of the annual product in 1881 was \$6,832,683. The extent of the window glass trade of Pittsburg may be understood when it is stated that the product of one year required 720,000 packages or boxes, each of which contained fifty feet of glass. A quarter million of houses are glazed each year with Pittsburg glass. The product of the bottle factories in a single year amounted to upward of 51,000 gross, or 73,440,000 vials and bottles.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is and rich, good health is impossible.

If disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause head-

ache, and are otherwise injurious. Brown's Iron Bitters will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthen-ing it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will not blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively not injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1380.

Gents:—Upon the recommenda-on of a friend I tried BROWN'S Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried Brown's
IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom
I was thoroughly convinced was
wasting away with Consumption.
Having lost three daughters by the
terrible disease, under the care of
eminent physicians, I was loth to
believe that anything could arrest
the progress of the disease, but, to
my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of Brown's
IRON BITTERS, she began to mend
and now is guite restored to former and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were re-quired;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking Brown's IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

Brown's Iron Bitters effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

How to Grow Mangels and Carrots.

Editor Kansas Farmer.

Any good corn land will grow mangels and carrots, either bottom or high prairie; would rather have them follow corn or potatoes if properly cultivated, as any crop we know. First, clean land free from any corn stalks or rubbish. Plow and plant from 1st to 15th of May; plow as deep as you can, and not throw up on top too much of the new soil that has not been plowed; would not turn to exceed one inch of the new soil. Harrow thoroughly; roll or float. What we mean by float is to take your corn-marker and nail boards on bottom and drive over the ground and it will put the ground in good order; or if you have no marker take a small log from six to ten inches in diameter, eight to ten feet long, straighten lower side and smooth down with this. They are an excellent tool to prepare garden or corn land. Mark rows at least three feet apart. Mangels, drop seeds one to two inches apart in rows; carrots a half inch. Cover mangels one to one and a half inches deep; carrots one-half to one inch deep. If your rows are long enough so you wish to plow with cultivator, get narrow shovels for front or first plows; these shovels should not exceed two inches in width, one and a half is better. Drive slow and see not how much you can plow but how well. One pound of mangel seed will produce mangels for two cows through fall and winter; one-half pound carrots seed will raise enough for two horses. Seed should not cost to exceed 50 cents a pound. When crop gets well started, thin mangels eight to twelve inches, carrots three to four. Mangels are very easily transplanted; this we think sufficient to enable any one to get you interested and make you a start. Common sense should teach you all you wish to do; rest until the crops are raised. Mangles should be pulled in the fall after heavy frost and buried as potatoes, or better still as we do, build an out-door cellar so you can get them in cold weather, and give cows regular feeds. Carrots, if you only wish to feed in spring, can be left in the ground until you wish them, same as you would parsnips; but we prefer to put them in the cellar for same reasons as for mangles. Only try them and you will not regret it. We think they are the most valuable crop we ever raised on same amount of land and work.

In the language of the editor of the FAR-MER in introducing our thoughts and experience of the sorghum crop, would say "plant plenty" of the Early Amber or Early Orange. Do not neglect it for a secondary or catch crop, but do the planting in time, from the 1st to 15th of May. Get land in good order and start out with the determination to excel in quality. Be determined that you will do your best to raise and manufacture a quality of syrup that has a standard and market value. Do not be satisfied with a syrup that the children will eat because they cannot get any better; but try to do just what you all can do-make a syrup that is clear as Mr. Belcher's best syrups, and that will fill the bill for cooking that the best Orleans syrup or brown sugar will do in cooking. Gentlemen, the above we know can be done with the Amber and Orange cane; and when the Editor gets a sample of our syrup, if he thinks as we do, we will then, by his kind permission, tell you how we do, as we have no secrets or patents to sell. Our last year's crop—1215 gallons, is all sold at 50 cents a gallon to merchants, and 60 cents a gallon retail, cash on spot or 30 SUBSCRIBER.

Republic Co., Kas., April 22.

Fruit trees procured from the nursery, if not planted out this fall, should be well heeled-in until spring. Many young trees are lost by doing this work carelessly. They may be injured in several ways. If the fine earth is not packed in solid among all the roots, air crevices will be left, and the roots will dry; and if the mice find their way into these crevices, they will finish what the prying has not done.

A New Jersey peach grower says he cares nothing for the yellows. Give the peach trees a good dose of potash all over the ground where the roots feed, and wash the bodies each spring with lye, and the yellows can not only be prevented but cured.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

FOR THE CURE OF

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

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must

will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'Sprivate stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to nanufacture and sell the original JOHN J SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky Examine well the label on each bottle. If my rivate stamp is not on each bottle do not nach a control of the state of t urchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL Manufacturer and Vender of SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. The Popular Remedles of the Day

Principal Office, 881 Main St., LOUISVILLE, XY.

The Celebrated HUDSON HAND CORN & PUMPKIN SEED PLANTER!

plants Pumpkin Seeds
every fourth hill,
Hon. Geo. W. Philips, expresident of the Mich. State
Agricultural Society, says:
"I cheerfully recommend
your Planter, as I desire
every farmer to reap the
same benefit from yourplanter that I have using it three
years." Mr. John McKay,
ex-president of the Armada
Agricultural Society, says:
"Having used the Hudson
Planter three years I cheerfully recommend it as THE
ONLY SURE PLANTER I ever
used. It saves time and money, and the corn comes up
better thau I ever had it
come planted with the hoe."
Send for circulars and price
list. A sample Planter will
be sent by express to any
person on receipt of P. O.
Order of \$2.50. Address,
N. W. & W. GRAY,
Manufile and Propuls plants Pumpkin Seeds

A perfect planter, and

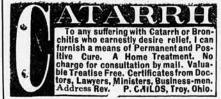
N. W. & W. GRAY, Manuf'r's and Propr's, BOMEO, Macomb Co. Mich.

HALE BROTHERS, South Glastonbury, Conn., send from the Catalogue of best Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Gooseberries, THE MAN of all; Prolife as Orescent, Responsible of the Catalogue of th WITH 1,000,000 YOUNG ONES WHO WANTS BIG BERRIES

FRUITING—Berries AND LOTS OF THEM.

Tipe and half ripe, AND LOTS OF THEM.

HEADQUARTERS for new, early BLACK CAP SOLUTION.





R. T. McCULLEY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. 50 choice yearling Ewes in lamb to Ramsvalued at\$1,000 fach will be sold at a bargain if taken in the next 30 days; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Also a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels of the tarain. We solicit

Duke of York and Autocrat strain. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO. Manufacturers of all Styles of Carriages, Buggles, Spring Wagons, Single and Double Harness. 1. Team Harness We have no agents, and if what you order is not if what you order is not satisfactory we pay all Sections of the control of the cont

what you order is not satisfactory we pay all expenses. No. 42 Buggy (see cut.) is just the same a others sell at \$130. Top Buggie at \$90 fine as usually sold fo \$125 to \$140. Our Harness are al No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$8.50 t \$20. Everything fully warranted. B fore buying send for our Illustrated! page catalogue fare. Address W. E PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHAR, INDIAN.



We Retail at Wholesale Prices. Ship anywhere with privilege of Examining BEFORE BUYING

PUBLIC SALE



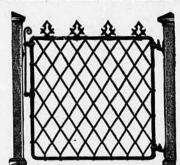
SHORT-HORN ENDARO HERD OF

At Lyon County Fair Grounds, Emporia, Kansas, Thursday, May 31, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.

I will sell at public sale, without reserve, my entire herd of Short-Horn Cattle, consisting of forty-five head of females and fourteen bulls, one and two years old. Among this herd will be found members of the leading Short-horn families, and all will be found to possess good individua merit. Catalogues will be furnished to visitors on day of sale. Free lunch will be served at the grand stand at noon

TERMS OF SALE .- A credit of six months will be given, with ten per cent. interest on bankable paper.

Col. H. W. PEARSALL, Auctioneer. LEVI DUMBAULD. EMPORIA, KANSAS.



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,

E. HOLENSHADE,

136 Lake Street,

ER-THE BEST WASHER

Warranted 5 years, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and Durable Washer in the world. Has no rival, the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rubbing. Can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. So simple and easy to operate the most delicate lady or child can do the work. Made of Galvanized Iron, and the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.

AGENTS WANTED Exclusive territory. Retail price, \$8.00.

AGENTS WANTED Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at Manufacturers' lowest price.

Circulars free. We refer to editor of this paper. Address ERIE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan SEEDS For the MARKET CARDENER SEEDS SEEDS Crown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

DAVID I ANDRETH & SONS. SEED GROWERS. PHILADEL PHIA



CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANDDYNE LINIMENT WILL posirible diseases, and will cure mation that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention better than cure. L.S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS



Dog Churn Power with sweep complete to attach a Dash Chain and Coupling for revolving churn. Has patent adjustable track. The easiest running and best power made. Let your Dog do the Churning. Send for circulars. Address,

Enterprise Mfg. Co., TROY, PA.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured.
J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

The Enterprise Improved THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

or Kysk 31006. Strong For Plans subsule for mediate bloom delivered safety, postpaid, to any postpaid, to any post sit; 2 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 2 for \$5; 5 for \$5; 5 for \$5; 5 for \$5; 8 for \$5; 5 for \$6; 6 for Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated—free to all.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.

Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

Ladies' Department.

The Silkworm's Will.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

On a plain rush hurdle a silkworm lay, When a proud young princess came that

The haughty child of a human king— Threw a sidelong glance at the humble thing, That took, with a silent gratitude, From the mulberry leaf, its simple food; And shrank, half scorn and half disgust, Away from her sister child of dust-Declaring she never yet could see Why a reptile form like this should be, And that she was not made with nerves so

As calmly to stand by a "crawling worm!"

With mute forbearance the silkworm took The taunting words and the spurning look; Alike a stranger to self and pride, It had no disquiet from aught beside-And lived of a meekness and peace pos sessed,

Which these debar from the human breast It only wished, for the harsh abuse, To find some way to become of use, To the haughty daughter of lordly man; And thus did it lay a noble plan, To teach her wisdom, and make it plain, That the humble worm was not made in vain A plan so generous, deep and high, That to carry it out it must even die!

"No more," it said, "will I drink or eat! I'll spin and weave me a winding sheet, To wrap me up from the sun's clear light, And hide my form from her wounded sight In secret then, till my end draws nigh, I'll toil for her; and when I die, I'll leave behind, as a farewell boon, To the proud young princess, my whole

cocoon, To be reeled and wove to a shining lace, And hung in a veil o'er her scornful face! And when she can calmly draw her breath, Through the very threads that have caused my death:

When she finds at length, she has nerves se firm

As to wear the shroud of a crawling worm May she bear in mind, that she walks with

In the winding-sheet where the silkworm died!"

KATIE DARLING,

Life in Western Kansas.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

[This story is copyrighted by the author, and no paper, except the Kansas Farmer, has authority to publish it.]

CHAPTER VII.

Spring once more, and with the grass and flowers and birds, came those who intended making homes on the Kansas prairies. Ev erything was full of life, hope and energy. Our friends, too, were there buoyant with hope and health. There is a pleasure and fascination nowhere else to be found in opening and improving a new home. The locality for the buildings, orchard, garden, etc., had been talked over for the hundredth time. Tom and Dick had chosen claims side by side-Jake's a little farther down. The houses were to set almost opposite, on each side of the lane, which as yet was a strip of raw prairie with three furrows to either side. But in their imagination it was all there, just as it might be expected to look ten years hence. It was a long lumber, so they drew on the native timber for every piece they could use; hence the frames were rough but strong; and the dimensions of these frontier castles diminished wonderfully as the cost was measured by the time and strokes it took to make them.

"And just think, Dick," said Tom, as he stopped hewing the heavy log, and sat down on it to rest-"just think; it will be three years before our ground is in order to plant hedge and orchard."

wasn't made in a day. Supposing now we were even able to develop our homes in one year, as we might be expected to do in ten years hard toil; do you think we would be any happier? It is not what man has done,

but what he is going to do, which gives him

life and energy."
"Then," said Tom, "you make the anticipation preferable to the realization; but if success did not crown our efforts it seems to me we should lose confidence. Ambition would flag, and we would cease to anticipate anything but disappointments."

"In which case," said Dick, "disappoint ment would have its sting, and still the condition would be preferable to that of a man who had reached the pinnacle of his ambition, and has nothing more to strive for. Like Alexander, he sighs for more worlds to conquer."

"But," said Tom, "I have for years imagined the time would come, when I could rest free from toil and care, in the enjoyment of the fruits of my labors, surrounded by loved ones; no jars nor discords; but everything run smooth like a well regulated

"Did you never think, Tom, how we might lose present blessings, or the enjoyment of them in the anticipation of the future-dropping the substance and grasping the shadow's The present, only, is ours; the future may be. I can't see why we must wait till our heads are gray and our shoulders bowed with the burden of years, hoping to be happy then. Happiness would yet be in the future, if not in memories of the past; and these days, crowned with health and love, of whose steady flight you are so impatient, will then appear the golden moments of your life. What is the whole world to you compared with the love of Katy?"

"I'd rather have the love and companionship of my Katy darling than all the honors the world could bestow," said Tom ear-

"Dear Tom, you meant that didn't you?" and two soft arms were instantly around his neck, and Katie's brown eyes looked earnestly into his own.

"You little eavesdropper!" said Tom, catching her up in his strong arms; "don't you know eavesdroppers never hear any good of themselves?"

"That rule failed for once then. Dick is witness."

"And the Angels," said Dick. "We all need to study more how to best appropriate the present. We will then have less occasion to regret the past, and ambition with its usual train of disappointments will be crowded out."

"That's the way I look at it," said Katy, leading the way toward the dugout. "I want to be happy now to-day. I'm afraid if I put it off till I am old I'll not be able to enjoy what blessings I have. But O, Tom! I've something to show you, just the sweetest, softest little things-

"Kittens," said Tom. "I'll be bound." "The idea!" said Katie, indignant; "you

may wait till you see." They were approaching a staunch and spacious dugout on Jake's claim. They had made it during winter and it now served them all, until the boys, as Jake called Tom and Dick, could get their shanties up. As they neared the doorway, Lucie was seen reading to the children, four of them clustered around her, while Betsy would stop now and then from her preparations to lis-

"Wouldn't they make a nice group for an artist?" said Dick.

"Can't you photograph them?" said Tom with a slight touch of irony.

"Yes," said Dick, "on memory's page to be kept among things too sacred to be seen by the eyes of the world."

The children saw and mentioned their approach, when Lucie closed the book. As they entered Katie came in, too, with her apron carefully gathered up in one hand. Just see!" said she, proudly disclosing ten

little chicks. All had to look. "They remind me of home," said Lucie. 'O, how beautiful!"

"They make me think of mother," said Tom.

"It'll seem more home-like to all of us," said Betty, "when we hear a hen and chickens about the door," and she wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron.

"This reminds me," said Dick, "of an in cident once related to me by a Californian. "Just as it should be, Tom; the world He was among the first gold seekers and as yet California was a wilderness. He was homesick, having been there a long time. One day, passing a rude cabin, he suddenly came upon a hen with little chicks. These little domestic favorites brought to his mind

so vividly the scenes of home and loved ones that he burst into a flood of tears."

"Yes," said Lucie; "these little chicks are endeared to us all by the sweet memories associated with them. We must have some chickens, Dick, when we move to our new

"And a cat and dog," said Dick "Twouldn't look natural without them."

"It seems to me," said Jake, "you're all having a slight touch of home sickness. Come to dinner and let's talk of what we will plant in our new ground."

"A sensible suggestion, Jake," said Tom.

"And so the summer passed in busy, ear nest toil. All over the country the prairies were taking on a garb of Agriculture. Almost every quarter section had an occupant. Districts were organized, school houses built-either dugout, frame, or stone, according to the enterprise of the parties most interested. There was always more or less contention over these matters, but all the time the country was building up. And above all these lesser turmoils rose the sharp, fierce contention over the county seat. Finally, as it was not possible to locate said county seat close to every citizen in the county, it was decided to have it as near the center as possible. This greatly offended those at the extreme boundaries, who gave vent to their feelings in a resolution to split the county. This was tried by ballot, and vetoed by the majority, for the wiser ones reasoned, that although it might be a very desirable thing for every man to have the valuation of his property enhanced by the close proximity of the county seat, still it would be expensive; and since county officers were rather expensive property, it was finally decided to make one set answer the purpose. This being settled, soon a court house, hotel, store and grocery or grog shop were standing on the highest eminence in bold relief against the calm blue sky. Next the necessary adjuncts to the court house were to be selected. This, too, was exciting. There was, however, no lack of warm-hearted, earnest candidates. A county paper was soon issued in order to open an avenue through which these gentlemen might express their solicitude for the welfare of the community, and their tender regard for each other, especially their opponents for office. And by the time the chosen candidates were duly qualified and installed in their respective offices, there was plenty of work for them. The dram-shops were doing their part with faithful perseverence. Now and then a claim was jumped, or contested. This would arouse for a while a spirit of resentment among the workers. But it was the business of the county officers to regulate these matters, and since the county paid them for their services, and the parties interested paid them also, it was supposable that they would do the fair thing. Thus, while some suffered, others triumphed, and the work of settling a new country went steadily on. And by the time the frost had robed the landscape in its gorgeous Autumn dress, our settlers, Tom and Dick, were snugly settled in their new home, rejoicing in the ingathering of the first crop. They had worked faithfully, bestowing their means wisely, noting but little the questions agitating the public mind, further than to exercise their privilege of voting their favorite ticket, feeling that in this their duty was "I wish I could see Aunt Deb," said Dick

throwing himself on the lounge one quiet October evening.

"Is she interesting?" said Lucie, glancing up from her crochet. "I can't just tell you," said he; "that don't

exactly apply to her." "Is she beautiful then?" said the lovely woman, glancing at the large mirror oppo

"That's it," said Dick; "one might imagine the music of Angel's voices when she speaks; and that the light reflected from

Angel's crowns illumed her brow." "Your vein is so imaginative. I don't quite understand your enthusiasm for a plain, old maid."

"You would have to know her as I do in order to comprehend her peculiar style of beauty; and since you've never seen her, I can excuse your apparent lack of apprecia-

"Thank you, dearest; I hardly deserve such consideration from you; and if we ever meet, I will eadeavor to win her confidence and esteem."
"An effort," said Dick, smiling, "next in

impracticability to the taking of Quebec."

How, then, did you ever accomplish such victory?" said she incredulously.

"Didn't accomplish it," said Dick. "Like Topsy, I just growed there." 'Aye," said she, absently, as she spread

the work on her lap and surveyed its intricate pattern. "I understand you now." "I've a letter from Aunt Deb," said Dick, which Tom would like to see. If conven-

ient, I would like you to take it over, as I may not have time.' "Certainly. I will go right now. I want to see Katie's tidy; I think it will be a beau-

ty when it is done." [To be Continued.]

Responsibility for Youth.

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to my conscience,

above all other liberties."-Milton. Sisters, this is a liberty we have that we enjoy. The editor of the FARMER has been kind to grant us such a privilege through the colums of his most excellent paper. I am truly pleased that so many have taken up their pens and expressed their minds freely on various subjects, but am surprised to find such a diversity of opinion on woman suffrage. We see women holding their own in every branch of business and in every profession. Literature has been enriched by her writings.

We go into our stores and find women acute and business like, and see others at the head of business departments shrewd and honest. In every day life she is admitted on an equality with man, and still she is denied the right of that equality.

She has to bear her share of the burden of the government, for the tax collector does not pass by the door of the female householder; the law considers her a taxable subject and nothing more. In a republic all are supposed to be equal, and yet one-half the adult population are declared to be unfit to be entrusted with the rights of freedom. Women should have ambition just as high, thoughts as deep, and ideas as sublime as men; they should devote more time to good sound reading, and less to fiction and fancy work; and as a lady once said "scour their floors less and their minds more." I do not think by so doing their household duties would be neglected. We should cultivate a taste for literature and knowledge, and not allow ourselves to be burdened with domestic cares until we lose all interest in society. If we don't "cast a ballot" we should remember that the youths of our nation are in a great degree entrusted to our care, and we should be capable of giving the proper in-MRS. C. M. JOHNSON. struction.

Stafford, Stafford Co., Kas.

Lace for Trimming Flannel.

A very pretty edge for trimming flannel is made of saxony, and No. 11 or 12 needles, is the following: Cast on seven stitches: 1st row, k 2, o, n, k 1, o,k 2; 2d row, k 5, purl 1, k 2; 3d row, k 2, o, n, k 2, o, k 2; 4th row, k 6, purl 1, k 2; 5th row, k 2, o, n, k 3, o, k 2; 6th row, k 7, purl 1, k 2; 7th row, k 2, o, n, k 4, 0, k 2; 8th row, k 8, purl 1, k 2; 9th row, k 2, 0, n, k 2, 0 2, n, k 1, 0, k 2; 10th row, k 6, purl 1, k 3, purl 1, k 2; 11th row, k 2, o, n, k 4, n, o, n, k 1; 12th row, k 3, n, k 1, n, k 1, purl 1, k 2; 13th row, k 2, o, n, k 1, n, o, n, k 1; 14th row, k 3, n, k 1, purl 1, k 2; 15th row, k 2, o, n, k 1, slip narrowed stitch over, o, n, k 1; 16th row, k 4, purl 1, k 2. Repeat MRS. E. W. BROWN. from first row.

Lemon Preserve.

Put into a saucepan one pound of sugar, quarter pound of butter, six eggs, leaving out the whites of two, and the juice and grated rinds of three lemons. Let these boil until they become as thick as honey, stirring all the while. Pour the mixture into small jars and tie paper wet in the white of an egg over them, and keep in a dry, cool

Flies and Bugs. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Probably most people know, but at all events it is worth rementioning, that milk is the best thing for taking out ink stains. If milk is applied the moment after the spilling of the ink, and the part is then washed, there will be no stain left, even on the whitest table cloth.

Wells' "Rough on Corns." Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Cerns, warts, bunions

The Houng Folks.

More About Marbles.

If there ever was a boy that did not like to play marbles, we have not seen him. The following interesting article about marbles is taken from Harper's Young People.

As to which particular nation of people first manufactured stone and glass marbles nothing is known. About the first mention we have of them is that they were introduced into England from Holland as early as 1620. This being the case, the boys have our early Dutch settlers to thank for the first introduction of marbles to this country, as it is not at all probable that the stern Pilgrims would encourage the playing of games with round stones.

All the dealers in marbles and I have talked with very many of them-tell me that the entire stock of marbles for the American market comes from Germany, and that the prices paid for manufacturing them are so low that no American laborer would or could live on such wages. A great deal of the work, such as moulding and painting, is performed by poor little children.

I shall never again watch a lot of happy, intelligent, bright, well-fed, and well-clothed American boys playing at marbles but I shall think of the poorly clad German children munching away on a piece of black bread (for that is all they get to eat) as they work on their weary tasks for a few cents a week. Poor little things! it is no wonder they love America, and wish they were human marbles and could roll over here.

The common gray marble is made out of a hard stone found near Coburg, in Saxony. This stone is first broken with a hammer into small square fragments. From 100 to 200 of these are ground at one time in a mill which resembles a flour mill. The lower stone remains at rest, and is provided with several concentric circular grooves or fur rows. The upper stone is the same size as the lower, but revolves by means of water power. Little streams of water are allowed to flow into the furrows of the lower stone. The pressure of the "runner" (the upper stone) on the pieces rolls them in all directions, until in about a quarter of an hour they are reduced to perfect spheres.

An establishment with three such mills can turn out over sixty thousand marbles a week. This operation is for the coarser kinds of stone marbles. In making the finer grades they are afterward placed in revolving wooden casks in which are cylinders of hard stone, and the marbles, by constantly rubbing against one another and against the stone cylinders, become very smooth. To give them a high polish the dust formed in the last operation is taken out of the cask, which is then charged with fine emery powder. The very highest and last grade of polish is effected with "putty powder." Marbles thus produced are known to the trade as "polished gray marbles." They also are stained different colors, and are then known as "colored marbles," and are sold by the New York wholesale dealers at from seventy to eighty cents per thousand.

What the maker receives for them I leave you to imagine, for the German wholesale dealer must obtain his profit, then comes the cost of sending them to this country, and the Custom house duty, and a profit for the Americad dealer who disposes of them at eighty cents per thousand. As there are twenty to twenty-five lines of varieties of German marbles, it is not to be wondered at that they hold their own against even the labor and time saving machinery of America.

After the small gray marbles come the largest sized marbles, or bowlers, now callbosses" by the New York boys. These are one and a quarter inches in diameter, and cost from \$6 to \$7 per thousand. The next grade of marbles includes the "china alleys," "burnt agates," "glass agates," and "jaspers," though with the trade these are all called marbles. China alleys are painted in fine circles of various colors, or in small broad rings, in which case they are known as "bull-eyes." Some of these are pressed in wooden moulds, after which they are painted and baked. These cost from 50 cents to \$7 50 per thousand, according to the size. The better and more highly finished alleys are made of china, carefully moulded, painted, and fire-glazed. These cost from \$2.75 to \$15 per thousand, the largest being an inch and a half in diameter.

Next come the jaspers, or, as the boys call months ago.

them "Croton alleys," consisting of glazed and unglazed white china handsomely marbled with blue. The "burnt agates' also china, and highly glazed; in color they are a mixture of dark and light brown with splashes of white; when green is introduced with the above colors they are known as 'moss agates;" by the dealers they are known as "imitation agates." The prices of these range from \$2.75 to \$7.50 per thousand. Then comes a very large and beautiful class or variety of alleys known as "glass marbles." These range in size from two inches in diameter down to the small "peawees," and are of every conceivable combination of colored glass. Some contain figures of animals and birds, and are known as "glass figure marbles." These are pressed in polished metal moulds the parts of which fit so closely together that not the slightest trace of them is to be seen on the alleys, which is not the case with most of the pressed china alleys, for if one looks over a number of them sharply he will detect a small ridge encircling some of them. The "opals," "glimmers," "blood," "ruby," "spangled," 'figured," and imitation carnelian all come in this class, and are all very beautiful.

Now come the most beautiful and expensive of all marbles—the true agates and true carnelians. These are gems, and are quoted as high as \$45 per gross wholesale for the largest sizes. They are of the most exquisite combinations of colors in grays and reds. and are all highly polished by hand on lapidaries' wheels. Last and least in size are the "peawees" or "pony" alleys and marbles. They are comical little chaps no larger than a good-sized marrowfat pea. Of late years gilded and silver marbles have been introduced, also as tyle speckled with various colored paints, which are called "birds

When playing marbles it is well to provide one's self with a pad on which to kneel, thereby avoiding all soiling and wearing out of the knees of one's pants. A rest for the hand when "knuckling down," consisting of a piece of the fur of any animal, will be found very convenient when playing on coarse sandy soils.

Early Mechanism of Locks.

The earliest lock of which the construction is known is the Egyptian, which was used 4000 years ago. In this lock three pins drop into three holes in the bolt when it is pushed in, and so hold it fast; and they are raised again by putting in the key through the largehole in the bolt, and raising it a little, so that the pins of the key push the locking pins up out of the way of the bolt. The security of this lock is very small, as it is easy to find the places of the pins by pushing in a piece of wood covered with clay or tallow, on which the holes will mark themselves; and the depth can easily be got by trial. Mr. Chubb, the English lock-maker, possessed a wooden Chinese lock, which is very superior to the Egyptian, and, in fact, is founded on exactly the same principle as the Brahma lock, which long enjoyed the reputation of being the most secure one eyer invented, for it had slides or tumbles of different lengths and could not be opened unless they were all raised to the proper heights, and no higher.

A relic has been recently discovered in Cedar county, Mo., supposed to have been a Mound Builder's idol. It is four feet long, in the shape of a lizard, carved from slate, of artistic workmanship. Upon close examination, the idol is found to be made up of part of a dozen creatures—amphibia, carnivora, insects, reptiles and fowls. The top of the head has the semblance of a flat bone plate, and is shaped like that of an eagle, with a long, sharp beak. Near the middle of the beak is a horn, like that of a rhinoceros, of a light yellow color.

Many of the wealthiest men in New York began poor. Jay Gould was a cowboy, James R. Keene came from England with \$20 in his pocket, Rufus Hatch began by dealing in "garden sass," D. Appleton kept a grocery store, James Watson Webb was a country clerk, Henry Villard was a reporter, Lenard W. Jerome was a printer, H. B. Claffin was a Vermont school teacher, Charles O'Connor was born of the poorest Irish parents, and Peter Cooper was a hat ter's apprentice.

Of the twenty Pharaonic mummies so strangely discovered last year in a pit at Dayr-el-Baharee, several were garlanded with flowers. The greatest wonder is that these flowers, though plucked three thousand years ago, may now be seen in the Boolak museum, in a suburb of Cairo, in as perfect preservation as others besides them which were gathered and dried only a few months ago.

Letters From Little People.

Mr. Editor.-We have about 40 acres of corn planted this year. We have 33 head of cattle which we are going to send off to the herd this week. CHARLY WALTER.

Emporia, Lyon Co., April 22.

Ouestions to be Answered.

Question No. 36.-How are clouds formed and what is the cause of rain?

Question No. 37.-What is climate, and what influences affect it?

Answers to Questions.

Question 33.-Answer: Horses 5, cattle 10, hogs 30, sheep 120.

Keep beets as cool as possible without freezing. If too warm they will grow, which will injure

If you have any disease which does not yield to ordinary medical treatment, don't fail to get the Treatise on Compound Oxygen, that wonder ful revitalizing agent and health-restorer, and study it all carefully. It is sent free by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard street, Philadel-phia, Pa.

See to it that your poultry house does not leak Fowls confined in a damp place are certain to be troubled with colds and inflammation of the

Health is Wealth.

"All the health I enjoy, and even my life, I may say, is in consequence of Simmons Liver Regulator. I would not take \$1,000,000 for my interest in that medicine.

W. H. WILSON, Welborn, Fla." Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

The garden should be manured and ploughed in winter so as to give time for for the fresh manure to be changed into plant food and to kill the eggs of insects. It is a prime necessity to a good crop of garden vegetables.

Nothing can be more be autiful than the clear, fine complexion caused by pure healthy blood. Leis Dandelion Tonic is the best blood purifier, as it is scientifically prepared from the best remedies known for this purpose.

The richer the ground within certain limits the closer corn may be planted with the expectation of earing well. On badly run-out land in the South the only way to secure ears is to thin to one or at most two stalks in hills four feet apart each way. On rich ground corn often ears when drilled much closer than this for soiling or ensil-

All iron preparations blacken the teeth, constipate the bowels, and give headache, with one exception, that is Brown's Iron Bitters.

It is good to sow grass seed on your stubble fields. Sow a peck of timothy seed to the acre and drag it well, and when the fall rains set in, as they will surely do, it will come up and take root, and the stubble will protect it during the freezing of winter, so that next summer you will be rewarded with a luxuriant crop---

"Their Occupation Gone." R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the luugs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and general giving away of the whole system. Failing to find relief in remedies pre-

scribed, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery." It effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every fam' ily would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation Yours truly,

L. B. McMillan, M. D., Breesport, N. Y.

A three-year-old Holstein cow, owned by Ar thur D. Sutton, of the Ortondale Stock Farm, In diana, Pa., dropped a calf recently that weighed 135 pounds, measured four feet three inches long and thirty seven inches high, immediately after its birth. This fellow is well named "Jumbo," for he is probably the largest calf "on record." The stre and dam were both imported.

Josh Billings Heard From.

DEAR BITTERS: I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result. * * * I have been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so.

Yours without a struggle,

In the absence of other pasturage rye is one of the best substitutes. Sow five pecks of seed to the acre. Rye is especially valuable as grazing for sheep and calves. It may be pastured until clover attains a sufficient growth to take its place, when the rye can be plowed under for manure or allowed to grow for grain and straw. The straw now commands a comparatively high price, sufficiently so to make the entire crop a valuable one.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails,

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints,

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervous iess, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers-by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Brights Disease, \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

A workman employed in a Staten Island malt house slid down with 20.000 bushels of malt the other day and was landed in the top of a pine tree 150 feet away, from which he jumped to the ground in safety. It was hop skip and jump with him.

Startling Debility, both Nervous and General, Lack of Self confidence and Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despondency, Weak Back, and kindred affections, are common results of youthful follies and pernicious practices, pursued in solitude. Means of unfailing and perfect cure are suggested in large illustrated treatise, sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffale, N Y.

Pigs for slaughter should be confined and not allowed to forage for a living. They will fatten rapidly on little food. Small potatoes boiled, with a little meal added, will push them forward so that advantage may be taken of the market in case prices advance, or so that they will be well protected by fat against cold snaps should they come suddenly. It is truly said that nubbins will go further in October than sound corn in Novem-ber.

·Ladies, if you would be forever redeemed from the physical debilities that, in thousands of cases, depress the spirits and absolutely fetter all the energies of womanhood, you have only to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Ame ican Seabright		- \$2.00 for thirteen.
Black Javas		2.50 for thirteen.
Houdans		- 1.50 for thirteen.
Plymonth Rocks		1.50 for thirteen.
safely any distance. sent on application.	Address Mentor, S	warranted to carry rescriptive circulars V. B. MARTIN, aline Co., Kansas.
Money Order office,	Salina, Kas.	

CALVES and COWS prevented sucking each other; also, Self-sucking, by Rice's Patent Mal. Iron Weaner. Used Calves till 1 year old, 56; till 2 years old, 80c; older, \$1.12. Circulars free. Agents wanted. H. C. RICE, Easthampton, Mass.

The Union Package Dyes

Have stood the test of twenty years' trial and have not been found wanting in quantity, quality, 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.

40 Lovely chromos, name on, 1 Model love letter, 10 love cards, all 10c. 6-50c. O. A Brainard, Hig-

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S FEVER and AGUE CURE. This TONIC NEVER FALLS to cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever, Night Sweats, Ague Cake, Neuralgia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Billous Fever, Rheumatism, and Typhoid Fever. Laboratory 1228 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo. Sold by all Druggists. FF Price 28 and 50 Cents.

We WARRANT

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS,
Fully illustrated Catalogue sent free.
CHICAGO, ILL, Wholesale and Retail. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscriptions: One copy, one year, One copy, six months,

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

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

J. W. Robson's letter will appear next

It is gratifying to know that many orchards in Kansas supposed to have been injured by cold last winter are showing up all right.

A recent experiment in telephoning proved that a distance of six hundred and fifty miles-from New York to Cleveland—may be operated.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, have fresh maple seed for sale, also cabbage, tomato, cauliflower, sweet potato plants, etc. their card. They are reliable dealers.

R. T. McCully & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. have shipped their wool-(this year's clip, to Boston. The quantity was 5,515 pounds. from 400 sheep, an average of nearly 14 pounds to the head.

Samples of Kansas wool of this year's crop show marked improvement over that of former years. Next year the change will be more noticeable than this year, and the good work will go on until our clip will equal that of any other state in quality.

J. H. Lyman, of this city, and State agent for the Cooley Creamer, has just supplied the State Agricultural College with a complete outfit for a creamery and a cheese factory. He is doing a good business in dairy fixtures, and with that best of creamers, the Cooley. The creamery at Stockton, Kansas, uses this and took first prize on their butter at the last State Fair. See his ad.

Breeders of live stock are among the squarest and fairest of men as a class, but there is always an exception to any rule, and J. H. Williams, Emporia, is a sample of the "dead beat" class, and the only exception to the rule of all the breeders that we have dealt with. He "petered out" in the sheep business as he will in any other business on account of his lying rascality. A man that will not pay an honest debt will not do to trust.

The season thus far has been unusually dry. Some rain has fallen in certain localities, and enough, perhaps, for all purposes; but in general such is not the case. In the vicinity of Topeka there has not been one copious rain in six weeks. A similar statement may be made for most portions of the state. Still wheat is doing well, and young oats and corn are growing vigorously.

A Southern farmer brags about his cheap silo. He says: "My silo consists of a single square hole dug in the ground and has no masonry of any kind about it. The soil is solid clay for four and a half feet in depth—after that a more porous soil extends all through to the bottom. Its dimensions are 12x13x10½, and it cost me \$4.00 to digit. The walls are very smooth and exactly perpendicular, to allow it to settle evenly. I dug it under an old house, so the roof did not cost me anything, and I use the house for storing feed after the ensilage has been put in the silo—of course using the dry food out first. One acre of good low-grounds planted in rows three and a half feet apart and as thick as any cornplanter will drop it, will produce enough corn to fill my silo—and this quantity will feed nine cows about three months." it. The soil is solid clay for four and a

Improvement in Wheat.

Breeding animals upon scientific principles, or, for some special object, is teaching farmers some useful lessons. Hints are discovered that apply to plants as well as to animals. Professor Blount has been experimenting in wheat and gave some thoughts not long ago to the Agricultural Review. In the improvement of wheat he states that he kept two objects prominently in view continually: First, to make a good variety for the farmer; second to make a good one for the miller, and I might add a third object, viz.: to make these in one and the same wheat. In other words, to so combine characteristics and milling properties into one variety that it would meet the demands of both farmer and miller. Of late my sole object has been to make a wheat by crossing and selection with a stiff straw, well glazed, long heads, close chaff, fine plump hard grain and prolific (these satisfy the farmer), and also in the same grain to combine the very best milling properties of our best standards, with which the miller is satisfied. When a wheat can be made in this way, it can be successfully raised and milled with profit to both farmer and miller.

In wheat, like other plants, I find some varieties of but little value, so far as the grain is concerned, but their straw and some of their characteristics often prove of great utility to the experimenter in breeding with better varieties.

It is the province of the experimenter to utilize, if possible, all the good qualities by judicious crossing and selection, in order to make the best better and more prolific. Stockmen do the same. In breeding for milk, for instance, they make every possible cross to produce an offspring that combines satisfactory milking properties. There is but little difference in breeding stock and breeding cereals—the rules are nearly the same throughout.

Before he can be successful in making the best better by crossing, the experimenter must be thoroughly acquainted with his wheats in every respect. Should he wish an offspring with harder grain than either of its parents, with stronger straw, etc., he must cross varieties that possess elements that will make them so in proper proportions. For instance, should he cross a hard, flinty, bearded wheat, that makes very poor flour but has fine straw and grain well clothed, upon a smooth, weak-strawed wheat, with fine grain, the offspring, the first year after crossing, will be of all colors, shapes and qualities-a diversity of forms. The heads will be of various lengths-some bearded and some smooth, some poorer in every respect than either parent, and some far superior to all outward appearances. After the crossing, and after the first crop is ripe in the field, selection begins. In the first place the best heads are picked that are found on the best straw and possess the best chaff; next, after shelling head by head, the best kernels are taken just as the stockman selects his best pig, pup or chicken to breed from, Now it may be, and often is the case, that none of these offspring are in our note-book. worthy, or as good as either parent; if so try again and again until success attends your efforts. If the proper rules are observed, success is sure to follow, at least in half the trials made by an experienced hand.

A New York genius wants a new style of plow. The plow of the present day is too slow. The horses ordinarily used are too light, and heavy horses and oxen are slow. A plow-point costs considerable money, and only one-twentieth can be used; the rest is sold for scrap iron. A good plow should cultivate a width of from twelve to twenty inches, carryof plow. The plow of the present day

ing the rider, and automatically passing obstacles. Weeds are now turned under--put into silo for preservation--instead of being left at the surface to decay. Nature puts all fertilizing matter on the surface, and plants all seeds just under the surface. We, with the plow, turn all manures under and cover them with subsoil. An implement is needed which will fine and pulverize the surface without inverting it, leaving all manurial matters at the surface where the elements can disintegrate them and prepare them for plant food. Instead of turning down the seeds of weeds to be turned apagain, after several years, perhaps then to germinate and give trouble, the proper way is to let them remain at the surface, when they will germinate quickly and the young plants all be destroyed at once.

The FARMER has given several methods of preserving fence posts. Here is another: "I have tried a number of methods of preserving posts and none have been satisfactory except the following: About my yard and premises I have set within the last twenty years a good many posts of pine, that being the only sawed timber I could get. These have to be renewed in four or five years after setting; some have completely rotted off in three years. Ten years ago I built a grapery at the end of the house, as a screen against the western sun, using sawed pine posts. Anticipating the difficulty of ever replacing these posts after they became covered with vines I took the extra precaution of completely saturating the lower ends with kerosene—common coal oil—and then applied coal tar. These posts are now perfectly firm, and almost as sound as they were when put in. All other pine posts set at that date have entirely rotted and perished. The result of this experiment so thoroughly impressed me with the value of coal oil as a preservative of timber under ground, that I now use it on all posts in building, afterward covering with hot coal tar."

Wheat in Kansas.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, makes a report of observations of wheat on the college farm.

Of the sixty-five varieties of winter and spring wheat grown last year in the experimental grounds of the College farm, seventeen varieties were selected out for further trial on account of their apparently especial fitness for Kansas. Of these, some few were old favorite sorts, like the Early May, Blue Stem and Orange; but most of them were comparatively unknown in the State. Of these seventeen selected sorts, all except the Early May were sown side by side, and of the remaining sixteen sorts, all except the Turkey were sown on the same day, and in exactly equal plats. These sorts of wheat are just now interestsng objects of study, furnishing, among others, a curious illustration of the fact known the world over, that one year's experience is likely to be contradicted by that of another. The total unreliability, ordinarily, of a single year's experiments, and the danger of rushig into the use of some new sort or method, are the very obvious corollaries of the above proposition. We give below a few of the facts in regard to the growth of these sorts as we find them

Blue Stem has been killed to nearly or quite one-half of all the plants in the plat.

Early May.—This old Kansas favorite has passed the winter without material damage. Occasionally, a "stool" in some peculiarly exposed position has been killed, but the loss is not sufficient to affect the crop.

Finlay.-A sort of which we said last year,

shows a sickly, hesitating growth. Orange has not suffered in the least

Red Chaff has winter killed a good deal, although not so seriously as some others. About one-third of the plants of the plat have been destroyed.

Rust Proof, an apparently really rustproof sort has not been proof against the effects of severe freezing, about nine-tenths of all the plants having perished.

Turkey.—This sort, we suppose, is cultivated in some sections as the "Bulgarian." Certainly, the name "Turkey" gives it no more than a local significance, as a large number of widely different sorts bear this favorite cognomen. Our Turkey wheat seems to be a very hardy, vigorous sort, which sends forth many peculiarly fine, glistening blades. Although sowed late in October, it has passed through the winter without injury and now promises a large yield. Evidently, it is well adapted to late sowing.

Walker, another promising sort as we thought a year ago, has badly winter killed. Perhaps one-third of the plants are uninjured, but not many more.

Zimmerman is quite uninjured.

Of the seventeen sorts grown this year, the Early May, Turkey, Orange and Zimmerman have suffered the least; and all of these, it will be observed, with the exception of Turkey, are old Kansas varieties.

The Safest Occupation.

A friend sends us an excellent article taken from some newspaper. We publish it both because it is good, and also to please the friend.

Statistics show that out of one thousand who engage in trades and commercial pursuits only seven men acquire wealth. It will thus be seen that the odds are tremendously against a person from the start. The student of statistics learns a great many valuable lessons, for figures have an uncomfortable habit of telling the truth and telling it plainly and to the point. Investigation proves that the only reasonably safe occupation is tilling the soil. In Massachusetts of 1,112 persons who went into bankruptcy, but fifteen were farmers; in New York, out of 2,500 bankrupts only forty-six were agriculturists. The percentage of bankrupt farmers in the Western States from 1876 to 1880 was far less than in the Eastern and Middle

The young man who finishes his school duties, and looks about him for the active work of life, naturally desires to choose an occupation in which he can entertain a hope of success. The glitter and bustle of the city and town too often win his allegiance, and the farm is deserted for a place behind a counter or in some over-supplied trade or profession. He may succeed, but if he does so it is in the face of a constant and jealous competition. If you consult the advertising files of newspapers it will occasion surprise to note the short time which elapses before new names appear in almost every line of trade. One by one the old firms drop out of the struggle, and new ones appear, to be in turn supplanted by still others. Very few of these men have retired to enjoy a competence. A majority have gone to the wall under financial stress of weather.

It is not so on the land. Man was first placed in the garden "to keep and to till it." Grouped in large towns he loses his native independence, his health, and about all that goes to make life really worth the living. The remark of a gentleman to our reporter, yesterday, that there are already too many doctors, lawyers and editors in the new towns of the far West was a pertinent one. The men who can handle the hoe rather than those who can guide the pen are most needed everywhere. This is a subject for young men to consider carefully in their se-lection of the means of a livelihood. To be a so-called great man frequently only means to be an abject slave.

Among the many washes prescribed for fruit trees a New York Fruit grower gives this: "One quart of lime, such as is used by plasterers in white-coating; one peck of leached wood ashes, two pecks cow manure, one quart of soft

KANSAS OITY PUBLIC SALES

Imported Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Galloway Cattle-The Greatest Sale Ever Made in the West.

By Messrs. Leonards, of Missouri, and Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Canada

For several weeks stockmen have anxious ly looked forward to this sale which had been so extensively advertised by the agricultural and live stock papers. The unques tioned reputation of the Leonard Bros. of Missouri as extensive and reliable breeders making their first public sale, and Hon. M. H. Cochran, Hillhurst, Canada, the greatest importer and breeder of that dominion, make ing his first sale in the West. These facts in connection with the confident assurance felt that the best Herefords, Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus ever offered, would be sold attracted cattle men and breeders from sev eral states and territories. This joint sale had the largest attendance of any ever held in Kansas City. Not only were purchasers present from Oregon to Indiana, but a large number of Short-horn breeders attended to satisfy their curiosity regarding this black cloud of "muleys" which threatened to overshadow our western prairies; however, they probably returned home better satisfied with the rounded and complete forms of the handsome Short-horns, resolving to do more judicious breeding and exercise the same spirit of enterprise so characteristic to the Hereford and Angus men. While Short-horn men might have been envious of the fancy prices offered, they can't help but admit that there is plenty of room for them, without seriously conflicting with the Short-horn interests. The hardiness and rustling qualities of the Aberdeen and Galloways fit them for our western ranges where they must subsist upon the native grasses without shelter. The value of the black cattle for crossing purposes is very much of an experiment at present, and the future result will be looked forward to with much interest by cattle raisers.

The warm pleasant weather was propitious for the sale and the bidding rather spirited. Col. Judy did the selling for the Leonards and Col. Muir, Editor of the American Short-horn Herd Register, did himself credit in auctioneering Cochran's sale, amounting to \$40,000.

The sale was made at the stock yards in a large tent owned by H. F. Eastman, of the Breeders' Gazette. The ubiquitious and festive representatives of the Breeders' Gazette, National Live Stock Journal, Western Agriculturist, Colman's Rural World, Price Current, Indicator, Farm and Stock Journal and the Kansas Farmer were present, gracing the occasion with intellect and dig-

The ages of the bulls sold were one or two years or under. The females sold were mostly two years old and either with calf or calves by their side. The following is a summary of the sales:

W. H. & A. LEONARD, MT. LEONARD, MO.

They sold 57 head of Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways for \$25,995, a general average of about \$450.

Summary.—13 Aberdeen-Angus females, \$7,370; 26 Aberdeen-Angus bulls, \$11,125; 18 Galloway bulls, \$7,500; making the average for Aberdeen-Angus females, \$567, Aberdeen-Angus bulls, \$428, Galloway bulls, \$410.66. They also sold two Short-horn bulls for \$805.

The following were Kansas purchasers of W. H. & A. Leonard: G. A. Whittaker, Louisburg; H. H. Davidson, Wellington; E. Lorry, Ellsworth, Huntoon & Gray, Post Creek; Gregory & Eldridge, Medicine Lodge; LuRoe & Naylor, Osage City; K. T. Bass, Chouteau; T. J. Peters, Osage City; N. C. Merril, Laffel; C. K. McHarg, Blue Rapids; Wm. Hassock, Girard, and Comanche Land & Cattle Company, Medicine Lodge.

LEVERETT LEONARD'S SALE OF GALLO-WAYS.

6 Galloway bulls, \$3,275; 59 Galloway cows and heifers, \$23,500; Galloway males average, \$540.88; Galloway females average, \$400; general average 65 Galloways, \$412. Total sales for Leverett Leonard, \$26,775.

W. B. Shields, Las Cruces, N. M., was the heaviest purchaser of Leverett Leonard, taking 25 females. The Kansas purchasers to-day, and without a single weak point."
were J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale; Bickett In another letter they speak of Fashion as Bros., Sterling; T. B. Sweet, Topeka; A.

J. Peters, Osage City, and Gregory, Eldridge & Co., Medicine Lodge.

HON. M. H. COCHRAN'S SALE-HEREFORDS. 10 Hereford cows and heifers, \$4,270; 20 Hereford bulls, \$7,550; Hereford females average, \$427; Hereford males average, \$377.50; general average for 30 Herefords,

Aberdeen-Angus-11 Aberdeen-Angus cows, \$10,505; 36 Aberdeen-Angus bulls, \$17,385; Aberdeen-Angus females average \$955; Aberdeen-Angus males average, \$482-92; 47 Aberdeen-Angus average \$593.40. Total sales for M. H. Cochran, \$39,710. In addition to this he sold one Jersey bull for \$75, and three grade Short-horns for \$430.

Imp. Blackbird of Corskie 2d (3024) calved April 18, 1875, sold for \$2050, to D. A. Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ind. Imp. Pride of Aberdeen 20th (5207) sold for \$1900 to Steven Perry, Trenton, Mo. Kansas purchasers of Herefords were Jno. McCloskey, Cottonwood; W. E. Campbell, Caldwell; T. B. Sweet, Topeka; H. W. Johnson, Willis Center; Carlisle Bros., Mt. Hope Ranch, Sedgwick county; J. A. Briggs, White Cloud; B. F. Hogan, Wallace; S. H. Allen, Eldorado; D. B. Berry, Cottonwood, and A. B. Ready, Wellington.

More cattle went to Missouri from this sale than from' Matthews. Sales were also made in Nebraska, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, Indiana and Illinois. HEATH.

Gossip about Stock.

Our illustration this week was sketched by Lou Blake from life, for W. A. Rollins. Wm. Morgan & Son, Irving, Kansas, report very large sales of Hereford cattle this eason.

The Elmendaro herd of Short-horns is to be sold at Emporia, Kas., May 30. See the advertisement in this paper.

C. M. Gifford & Sons, have lately made additions to their herds selected from breeders in Missouri. They have postponed the sale claimed for May 10th.

We note with pleasure the introduction of some of the imported Cleveland Bay Draft horses into this state. There is now one at Emporia, and E. Hughes, of Manhattan, has lately brought in another.

About 300 head of high grade bulls were recently shipped from Burlingame, Kas., by Finch, Lord & Nelson to the Panhandle in Texas for use on the natives there. Most of these animals were Short-horns.

R. T. Bass, Chouteau, Kas., informs us that the Short-horns offered by S. E. Ward, and the other Jackson county, Mo., breeders, on May 23, 24 and 25, will be the best lot of Short-horn cattle ever sold at public sale in Kansas City.

We ask attention to the sale of Holland cattle advertised by J. W. Stillwell, Troy, Ohio. The sale will include sixty head of the most noted milking strains of Holland. From a note just received from him we learn that his last lot of imported Holsteins—3 car loads—have arrived safely. This is an important sale.

The following enterprising and reliable breeders have recorded their business in our breeders' column, on page 3 of this paper: F. M. Neal, Poland Chinas, Short-horns and Cotswold sheep; Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, Short-horns, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; A. S. Hamilton, Butler, Mo., Galloway cattle; C. W Jones, Richland, Mich., Poland Chinas.

C. W. Jones, Kalamazoo, Michigan, owner of the Richland herd of Poland China swine, advertises his stock in the FARMER this week. His stock is all registered in both the Ohio and the American Poland China Records, and he gives eligible pedigrees to all purchasers who wish them. Mr. Jones' stock stands high. He is an experienced breeder.

The Breeder's Gazette, of Chicago, says: We are glad to see choice stock from foreign parts come west, and it is with pleasure that we note the purchase by A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, Kansas,—at a low price—of the Berkshire sow, Fashion. She was bred by Captain Stewart, of Gloucester, Eng., and was imported in August last by John Snell's sons, of Canada. In a letter to Mr. Rollins, the Snells express the belief "that she is, without exception, the best sow in America. being of "the same litter as the the first prize Love, Hector; T. J. Wallace, Sterling; T. sow at the Royal, but a better sow than her up at your leisure.

sister, or any other sow in Canada." This famous sow weighs over 600 pounds at twenty-five months, and is about to farrow to the noted English prize-winner, Royal Carlisle, a boar that achieved great honors at the breeding shows in England. The express bill alone on this sow, from Canada was

The Honey Production of To-day. The Germantown Telegraph gives this

description of the honey of to-day, as compared with that of yore:

Honey culture, in fact, is a science, and should inspire in those who pursue it a love for it outside the profit account. and in this case the enjoyment which it imparts must be considered as a very desirable part of the returns. The improved hives, which have taken the place of the old, cumbrous ones that were so awkward in handling and failed to yield an equal supply of honey when compared to these remodeled ones, makes the care of bee-keeping much easier and pleasanter. The small sections, each holding one or two pounds of honey, which go with their disposal, make the article much more salable than formerly, though they require careful handling. The bees have a way of hermetically sealing the combs, and if these are kept intact, the contents will remain undiminished in quantity and unimpaired in quality. If, however, the combs become cracked for want of care in packing, handling or transporting, the sweet store crystalizes and becomes opaque and unmarketable, though not very materially injured. Altogether, with due care and a proper management of this beautiful and interesting branch of domestic industry, the apiary should be found upon a dozen farms where it is now found only upon one.

As to Bee-Keeping.

Keeping bees, if intelligently conducted, can be made to pay five hundred per cent. on the capital invested. But this cannot be done by cutting off a section of a hollow log, putting a rough board eap on one end of it, enticing a swarm of bees to take shelter therein, and then letting the colony take care of itself the rest of the year. By this method you may secure a few pounds of honey in the latter part of the season, with the combs broken up and so besmeared that the honey cannot be sold except at a very low price. Or you can destroy your bees and secure all the stores they have collected, provided the worms have not ruined the honey and destroyed the bees themselves. But thus, in any event, your capital will be destroyed, and your income, if any, may not equal the little labor expended. To secure five hundred per cent., however, (and this can and has been done,) the intending to be bee-keeper should first study the science of bee-keeping as he would to learn the science of mathematics. This can be done, in so far as initiating the business is concerned in a few days, and future lessons may be learned as the business progresses. But bee-keeping and learning bee science must go hand in hand as long as the business is continued. There is always something to be learned and always profit in the learning of it. Before commencing subscribe for a good Bee Journal, secure a few books on Bee Keeping, resolve to study these and then get a few of the most approved bee hives, (a very few at the start,) and you are ready to commence operations at almost any season of the year, except in weather too cold for moving bees. Havweather too cold for moving bees. Hav-ing what are here mentioned, and then working intelligently, five hundred per cent. on the invested capital may be gained annually, because it has been gained.—Fxchange.

Just as we are ready to go to press, notice of the St, Mary's College Farm sale of shorthorns is received. Look it

Our people are fast becoming more and more a fruit growing and a fruit consuming people. Recognizing this fact the York Nursery Company, of Fort Scott, have increased their business until to-day they stand the fifth nursery in the U.S., and their sales the past year amounted to over \$250,000. Their stock delivered here last fall and the present spring has given universal satisfaction, and should they make a canvas this year (and they doubtless will) they will meet a cordial welcome from old customers and find many new ones waiting to give orders to a nursery that has the confidence of our people.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 30, 1883.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Recepits 921. Market weaker and 5a10c lower. Native steers averaging 1,040 to ,165 hs, sold at \$5 60a5 75; stockers and feeders, \$4 25a4 80 ; cows \$8 50a5 00,

HOGS Receipts, 2,968. Market weaker and 5c ower but closed steady, lots averaging 203 to 858 lbs sold at 7 10a7 35. The bulk of sales were made t7 10a7 20.

SHEEP Receipts 77. Market quiet and un-

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 10,294 bus, withdrawn 2,400, in store 185,213, A stronger market was had to-day. No. 8 cash picked up 1c and April 11/2c. No. 2 cash was steady May opened under Saturday's figures but strengthened and closed %c higher with a fair amount of trading.

No. 3 cash, 89c bid regular, 891/2 bid in special elevator, 90c asked. April 1 car in special eleva-tor at 89½c. May no bids nor offerings. No. 2 cash, 94½c bid, 95c asked. April 1 car at

943/4c, 1 car at 947/sc. May 10 cars at 95c, 5 cars at 951/4c, 5 cars at 951/4c, 5 cars at 953/4c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours, 2,425 bus, withdrawn 31,065, in store 302,-408. The market was about steady; little interest was manifested and trading was chiefly confined to May No. 2 which closed 36c weaker than Saturday. Cash No. 2 unchanged. No. 2 white mixed was inactive.

Following is the record of the call board: No. 2 cash 42%c bid 43%c asked. April 42% oid, 431/4c asked. May 5,000 at 423/4c, 5,000 bus at

42%c, 5,000 bus at 42%c. OATS Quiet at steady figures. On call No. 2

eash no bids, 40c asked. RYE On call, No. 2 cash 48c bid, no offerings.

BUTTER. We quote packed: Creamery, fancy (nominal)...... EGGS Supply diminished; market 1/4c better. We quote at 14a141/40.

PIE Plant Fresh from growers 15a20c per doz bunches; consignments 10a121/2c.

POTATOES Sacked lots at 65a70c for Rose per bus; peachblows and burbanks 75a80c; mammoth pearl 85a90c.

CHEESE Market weaker and Young American Young America.... Full cream flats.... Skim flats..... Cheddar.... SORGHUM. We quote at 30a31c per gal. for

dark and 35 for light. WOOL---We quote: Missouri and Kansas tubwashed 30s32c: unwashed, choice medium, 20s. 21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico,

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 1,600. Market firm. Exort steers, \$6 20a6 65; good to choice shipping, 85a6 15; common to fair, \$4,90a5.70; butchers and canners, cows, \$2.50a4.80; fair to good steers, 84 50a5 80.

HOGS. Receipts 15,000. Market 5a10c lower. Mixed packing, \$6 90a7 40; heavy, \$7.45a7 85; light, \$7 00

SHEEP. Receipts 2000, Market strong. Common to fair, \$3 85a4 65; good to choice, \$5 65a5 85.

Chicago Produce Market.

WHEAT. May opened at \$1 10%c; noon \$1,11%c. June opened at \$1 121/c, noon \$1 133/c. CORN. May opened at 55%c; noon, 55%c. June opened at 57c3/; noon, 571/2c.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 200; supply liberal; shipping grades slow; heavy steers 6 00a6 50; light 5 40a5 90; common 5 00a5 25; fair to best cows 4 25a5 25; common 3 50a4 00; good corn fed Texans 4 75a5 50,

SHEEP Receipts 900; shipments none; market quiet; clipped 4 00a5 50. No demand for unHot Water as an Insecticide.

In Gardeners' magazine this subject is

thus handled: Water is a cheap insecticide insufficiently appreciated, but capable of more extended use than the majority of those who already believe in it are aware. It is quite certain that the best cultivation will not prevent the occurrence amongst the plants of such pests as aphis, red spider, mealy bug, and a few of their near relatives. Therefore it will not do to dismiss the subject of plant vermin by saying that good cultivation is a sufficient preventive, though it is unquestionably true that the most natural conditions for vigorous growth are also just those which keep vermin at a distance. We do not intend here to enter upon a general consideration of the subject, but to relate a few particulars of experiments that have been made at Stoke Newington, with a view to determine the extent to which hot water may be employed for the destruction of the insects that most commonly infest plants. The few experiments that have been attended with such promising results that we shall hope to find opportunity soon for repeating them in a more extended and systematic manner. For the present we shall speak of aphis only, and as that is the most prevalent of plant pests, we trust that these remarks will be useful to many raders. It appears, then, that aphides quickly perish if immersed in water heated to 120 deg. Fah. We obtained from various sources plants infested with green fly, and cleansed them by the simple process of dipping. As the experiments were made in the month of February, we thought it probable that aphis might endure in June a temperatuse many degrees higher than that which proved fatal to them in the earlier and colder season. Hence it became desirable to ascertain the degree of heat the plants could endure in the dipping process. A number of herbaceous and soft-wooded plants were therefore subjected to the process of immersion in water heated to various degrees above 120. We found that Fuchsias were unharmed at 140 deg., but 150 deg. the young leaves were slightly injured. Calceolaris suffered at 140 deg., but the plants were not killed, though their soft tops perished. Pelargoniums were unhurt to 150 deg., but the slightest rise beyond that figure killed the soft wood and the young leaves completely. Chinese Primulas were injured by any rise beyond 140 deg., and this at last proved to be the most general maximum, and may be cited as a rule for observance. Centaureas, Sedums, Saxifragas, Thyrsacanthus, Justicias, Ferns, Heliotropes, Petunias, Begonias, Mignonette, and many other plants of soft texture, were unhurt by being dipped in water at 140 deg., but the slightest rise beyond that point was followed by blackening of the leaves, and consequent disfigurement of the plant, and at 150 degrees the process of killing commenced. About ten years ago we reported in the Floral World that Fairy or Lawrence Roses, which are grown in quantities in pots for market, could be best kept clean by dipping in hot water, as at 120 deg. the plant is not injured, and every aphis upon it is destroyed. This simple method of removing vermin from plants is, we are quite satisfied, capable of very general adoption, in place of more troublesome and more expensive plants. We shall be glad of any aid our readers can afford towards the reduction to system of the facts of the case. To what extent we can carry on an offensive warfare against scale, red spider, and all the rest of the little foes that plague us in the garden? The question can be better answered by many than a few. It is eminently a question for those who have opportunity and a liking for experiments, and who can afford to kill a few plants, if need be, to make a sure test of the respective powers of endurance high temperatures by various orders and genera.

Skinny Men.

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

Charles Clewel, of Catawissa, Pa., upon cleaning up an old granary on the premises lately occupied by his deceased father, found \$700 in old gold and silver coin in a barrel of screenings.

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

DARBYS PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

For the prevention and treatment of Diphthe-la, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Ma-

The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known prepa-ration.

Darbys Prophylaetic Fluid,

A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics.

Also as a Gargle for the Throat, as a Wash for the Person, and as a Disin-fectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of diseases and septic putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Edernally. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle. Pint bottles, \$1,00.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—
Invalids need no longer dread to take that great
specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating
taste, and also embodies a preparation of the
Phosphate of Lime, giying nature the very
article required to aid the healing qualities of the
Oil, and to re create where disease has destroyed.
This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and
will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in
every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B, Wilbor, Chemist, Boston.
Sold by all druggists.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Leucorrhoa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation,

Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate In its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and re-lieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

EFFOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

EN KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the seme time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on is sent by man in the torm to pins, or receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Finkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

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

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Out-fit worth \$10 free. Address E. d. RIDEOUT & 00., 10 Barelay St., N. Y.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free topoor. Dr. Kruss, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

HOLSTEINS!

350 PURE BRED

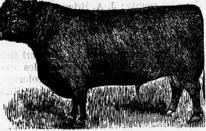
The Largest and Choicest Importations ever brought to this country. See Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a SUPERIOR STOCK of

CLYDESDALE AND HORSES

Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention this paper.

SMITHS & POWELL SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Galloway Cattle CORN HILL HERD.



Seventy head of bulls and heifers, the latter coming

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILS. Proprietor,

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

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

Correspondence invited.
Address

J. J. MAILS, Manhattan, Kansa

BLUE VALLEY HERD.

MANHATTAN, : : KANSAS,

Offers for sale at fair and reasonable price some very fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle -recorded animals—Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

Also High Grade Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and one and two-year-old steers, and a few good horses mares and mules.

The proprietor has been eight years in the business, and is prepared to show the public some good stock. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Kansas

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 composed of Imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland.

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

Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank nd 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 3910 head he herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station.

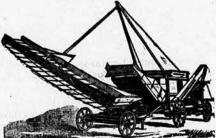


Dana's White Metalic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name or name and address and numbers It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.

LEDANA WEST LEBANON N. H. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, WEST LEBANON, N. H.



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



RUSSEL Lateral Moving Stacker.

It saves from two to four men on the stack. Saves the chaff by depositing it in the centre of the stack.

PRICE, COMPLETE, \$125.00. Furnished in Four Sizes. Can be adapted to ny Thresher. Address for full particulars, RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Clover Hullers (Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus, Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.



EVERY FARMER

who farms for profit should use

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



Strongest, Simplest, most Durable CLOD CRUSHER n the field. Send for circular. H. P. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

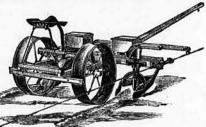
HAYING TOOLS



U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill. [State where you saw this advertisement.]

"THE HAMILTON"

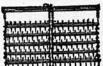
Combined Drill, Planter and Wire Check Rower. Wheels can be run on or off the seed row.



Will drill 1 grain at a time 12, 16 or 20 inches apart Will plant 2, 3 or 4 grains in a hill. Send for Circular.

FARMER & DEUSCHER,

THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator.



All steel teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverser. Works equally well in growing Whea! Potations of the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List.

H. A. Streeter, Sole Proprietor and Manuracturer, 80 to 86 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Borticulture.

Worms in Orchards.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I am having a great deal of trouble in my orchard with a worm which makes its appearance as soon as the leaves begin to show themselves on the tree. They are an eighth of an inch in length when they appear and continue growing until they are about one inch long, of a dark color, and when moving on the tree their motion is the same as that of a measuring worm, but when the tree receives a jar they drop from the foliage by thousands, suspended by a web. On many of my trees the leaves are entirely dead from the effect of their work. This is the third year I have been troubled, but they are much worse this season than ever before, and if there is no means by which their ravages can be checked orchards in this locality will be destroyed.

If you, or any of your horticultural correspondents, know of any remedy I would be glad to hear from you, or them, through the FARMER. L. C. MASON. Independence, Kas., April 23, '83.

Pruning Apple Trees.

An Eastern paper, discussing apple tree pruning, thinks that the main object ought to be to trim in that season of the year when the wound will entirely heal over, or the tree is ruined sooner or later. If that object is not accomplished, the water enters and a hole is rotted into the trunk; it becomes hollow and is destroved.

Some trim early in the spring; the sap forces itself out of the wound in abundance, runs down on the body or larger limbs; the bark turns black and often dies, and the trees are permaneutly injured. Another follows the opposite extreme and prunes in August, or even in early winter, when the sap has turned into the wood; the wound does not turn black, as in the other case, but heals slowly, if at all, and a tree with holes in it is a final result. If the bark is entirely peeled off the tree from the roots to the limbs, in the longest days of midsummer, which are somewhere from the 15th to the 26th of June, a new bark is formed and the tree is not injured, and an old tree is said to be benefited by the operation. If apple trees are pruned at this time, if any bark is accidentally taken off, where the limb has been removed; it will entirely heal over, if the limb removed is not too large, and the growth is sufficient for that purpose. The sap of the tree is not too thin to run out and blacken the tree, as in early spring, nor too thick and already formed into the wood, and the wound com-paratively dry; both wood and bark as in later pruning, are not stopped in far-ther growth over the wound. Many farmers, as a general thing, prune an orchard without discretion, sawing off too large limbs, that can never heal over, oftentimes cutting them off some inches from the trunk of the tree, or the larger limbs from which they are removed; the stub of the limb will die to the body and the further decay of the tree is sure.

In pruning off too much, the natural equilibrium between the roots and the top is destroyed, and the body of the tree will come out in suckers or sprouts.
Such ignorant pruners had better cut
Tom the field or shock, in the autumn, in well their trees down and trim them afterwards, which is easier done, and with more profit to themselves, as the ground could be employed for some better purpose. If a limb is dead there is no option; it must be cut off close to the tree; the only living limbs that should be cut off are the small ones that will heal over, coming from the larger branches in the inside of the top (and those that cross and gall each other,) thereby letting in more sun to the apples to give them a better color and give the picker a better chance in the tree. Everything beyond this is superfluous, and pruning had better be dispensed with altogether. Many fine orchards receive their death warrants from such ill pruning every year.

Ashes or anything containing potash may be applied liberally to cherry trees, but too much stable manure is not beneficial.

Impure Lager—Beware of Bright's Disease. Those who indulge in lager beer cannot be too careful with reference to its quality. Lager is a frightfully prolific source of that malady, Bright's Disease of the kidneys, Fortunately, lager drinkers now have their antidote. It has been incontestibly proved that Bright's Disease, and all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, liver, and urinary organs are curable by the use of that infallible kidney and liver medicine, Hunt's Rem-

A coat of whitewash applied to the trunks of fruit trees now will destroy insects and eggs that they are apt to be infested with. Add a gill of crude carbolic to each pail of whitewash.

Col. G. W. Veale, of the Union Pacific railroad writes that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic for torpidity of the liver and that general sluggishness of the system common in this climate, with highly satisfactory results. He considers it a most excellent tonic and liver medicine.

A piece of rye near a poultry house is very use ful during the fall and spring, and sometimes in the winter, as a hen pasture. The sowing of graiu in their yards is also an excellent plan. What is scratched out will be eaten up clean, and plenty of scratching and green food are what they need.

49-Diamond Dyes will color anything any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10 cents, at all druggists.

The test as to whether a young tree is making sufficient growth or not is made by examining its new shoots. If these grow twelve to fifteen inches annually neither manure nor additional culture is pobably needed. If less than this length of new wood is grown something is needed to stimulate the growth and increase the vigor of the

A true iron medicine, beneficial to the young as well as the old who suffer from dyspepsia, etc. is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The harvest is over, and it has been a wearing one, on account of catching weather and heavy yields. Now throw off your cares for a few days; take a short trip somewhere, and don't forget to take the wife and children along. No man needs such a rest more than the hard working farmer and if you manage it judiciously you will not be a dollar the worse off for it.

Could Hardly Stand on Her Feet. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.,—Dear Sir: I must tell you what your medicine has done for Before taking your "Favorite Prescription" I could hardly stand on my feet, but, by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The "Favorite Prescription" is a wonderful medicine for debilitated and nervous females. I cannot express how thankful I am to you for your ad-Yours truly,

MRS. CORNELIA ALLISON, Peosta, Ia.

Peas and oats for fodder-When cut in blossom and well cured this mixed crop is worth more than clover hay. Cut with the reaper if they have not lodged. Otherwise the best plan is to cut them with a scytne, not as grass is mown, but by drawing them toward the mower in bunches with the blade of the scythe, when the loose bunches may be left to dry until ready to haul to the barn.

KAHOKA, Mo., February 9 1880. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken WM. T. MCCLURE. for six years

The above is from a very reliable farmer whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have a large sale, and they are making remarkable cures.

W. H. Вівнор & Co.

Corn will shrink from the time it is husked protected cribs. from twenty to thirty per cent. by spring. That is 100 bushels will shrink to 70 or 80, according to how dry it was when gathered. Sound corn will shrink twenty per cent. so that forty cents per bushel as it comes from the field is as good as fifty cents in the spring.

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

Many people are fond of baked fish; cookery books give plenty of recipes for stuffing these with the necsesary herbs,&c., but perhaps few cooks know that the fish should be baked on its back. In this way all the juices remain in the fish, which, when it is placed in the ordinary way, drain out, leaving the fish dry and flavor-

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

From the great London (Eng.) Times

Among the many specifics introduced to the public for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, derangements of various kinds, and as a general family medicine, none have met with such genuine appreciation as Hop Bitters, Introduced to this country but a comparatively short time since, to meet the great demand for a pure, safe and perfect family medicine, they have rapidly increased in favor, until they are, without ques tion, the most popular and valuable medicine known. Its world wide renown is not due to the advertising it has received; it is famous by rea son of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It discharges its curative powers without any of the evil effects of other bitters or medicine, being perfectly safe and harmless for the most frail woman, smallest child, and weak est invalid to use. Few are the homes indeed where the great discovery has not already been hailed as a deliverer and wolcomed as a friend. It does what others affect to do. Composed of simple materials, it is a marvel of delicate and successful combination. Nothing is wanting. Every ingredient goes straight to the mark at which it is aimed, and never fails. Pleasant to the palate agreeable to the stomach, and thoroughly effective as a cure, it has won for itself the confidence of all,—Times, London, Eng.

A Few Unsolicited Letters from Thous-

Feb. 9, 1883,
I have tried experiments on myself and others with Hop Bitters, and can easily recommend them as a pleasant and efficacious medicine. I have found them specially useful in cases of congestion of the kidneys, as well as in bitious derangements.

Rev. J. MILEER, M. A.,
Rector to the Duke of Edinburgh.

U. S. Consulate, MANCHESTER, ENG., Nov. 8, 1882.
Gentlemen: Since writing you of the great benefit I had derived from taking "Hop Bitters," I gave a friend a bottle, who had been suffering much from dyspepsia and sluggish liver, and the change was marvellous; he appeared another being altogether. He had tried several other remedies without any benefit. I could name over a dozen other miraculous cures.

ARTHUR C. HALL, Consular Clerk.

I am pleased to testify to the good effects of your "Hop Bitters." Have been suffering a long time with severe pain in the left side and across the loins, and, having tried a number of so-called remedies without any benefit, I am glad to acknowledge the great relief I have obtained from your medicine.

CHARLES WATSON

COLCHESTER, ENG., Aug. 18, 1882.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with a very bad form of indigestion for a long time, and tried many things in vain until I got some "Hop Bitters," and on taking was quite cured, and remain so till this time. It is now three months ago since I was bad.

F. Bell.

From Rev. J. C. Boyce, M. A. Oct. 30, 1882, Dear Sirs: I have lately finished my first bottle of "Hop Bitters." After having for many years suffered cavetby from rheumatic gout (inher ited) I feel so much better, and can walk so much more freely, should like to continue the use of it. I write to sak how many bottles you will let me have for £1, so that I may always have some in stock.

From Ould Ireland.

Hop Bitters Co. Dublin, Nov. 22, 1882.

Gentlemen: You may be interested to learn that me of the most eminent Judges on the Irish bench (s customer of mine) highly approves of your Hop Biters, having received great benefit from their use. T. T. HOLMES, Chemist.

ALEXANDRIA PALACE,
LONDON, ENG., April 18, 1882.

I find Hop Bitters a most wonderful medical combination, healthful, blood-purifying, and strengthening.
I can, from analysis as well as from medical knowledge, highly recommend them as a valuable family medicine.

BARBARA WALLACE GOTHARD, Supt.

London, Eng., Feb. 1, 1882.

Gentlemen: For years I have been a sufferer from kidney complaint, and from using your Hop Bitters am entirely cured, and can recommend them to all suffering from such disease.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

SHEFFIELD, ENG., June 7, 1882, red from extreme nervous debility Sheffield, Eng., June 7, 1882.

Sirs: Having suffered from extreme nervous debitity for four years, and having tried all kinds of medicine and change of scene and air without deriving any benit whatever, I was persuaded by a friend to try Hop Bitters, and the effect, I am happy to say, was most marvellous. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to give this testimonial for the benefit of others, as I may say I am now entirely well; therefore I can justly and with confidence give personal testimony to any one wishing to call upon me.

Yours truly, Henry Hall,

NORWICH, ENG., June 20, 1882.

To the Hop Bitters Co. Gentlemen: Having suffered for many years from biliousness, accompanied with sickness and dreadful headache (being greatly fatigued with overwork and long hours at business), I lost all energy, strength and appetite. I was advised by a friend in whom I had een such beneficial effects to try Hop Bitters, and a few bottles have quite altered and restored me to better health than ever. I have also recommended it to other friends, and am pleased to add with the like result. Every claim you make for it I can fully endorse, and recommend it as an incomparable tonic.

Yours faithfully, S. W. FITT.

From Germany.

KATZENBACHHOF, GEEMANY, Aug. 28, 1881.

Hop Bitters Co.
Dear Sirs: I have taken your most precious essence
Hop Bitters—and I can already, after so short a time,

sure you that I feel much better than I have felt for

assure you that I feel much better than I have felt for months.

I have had, during the course of four years, three times an infiammation of the kidneys. The last, in January, 1880, was the worst; and I took a lot of medicine to cure the same, in consequence of which my stomach got terribly weakened. I suffered from enormous pains, had to bear great torments when taking nourishment, had sleepless nights, but none of the medicine was of the least use to me. Now, in consequence of taking Hop Bitters, these pains and inconveniences have entirely left me, I have a good night's rest, and am sufficiently strengthened for work, while I always had to lay down during the day, and this almost every hour. I shall think it my duty to recommend the Bitters to all who suffer, for I am sure I cannot thank the Lord enough that I came across your preparation, and I hope He will maintain you a long time to come for the welfare of suffering mankind.

Yours very truly,
PAULINE HAUSSLER, Gebr. Bosler.

From Portugal and Spain.

Gentlemen: Though not in the habit of praising patent medicines, which for the most part are not only useless but injurious. I have constantly used Hop Bitters for the past four years in cases of indigestion, debility, feebleness of constitution and in all diseases caused by poor or bad ventilation, want of air and exercise, overwork and want of appetite, with the most perfect success.

I am the first whe introduced your Hop Bitters in Portugal and Spain, where they are now used very extensively. Yours very truly,

Profession de chemie et de Pharmacie, Coimbra university, Coimbra, Portugal.

SEDGWICK STEEL FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence wock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens stockram s, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school. Le and cemercies. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will sat a life time. It is superior to beards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for its fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wroughtion pipe and stea wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gate. Also cheapest and meatest all iron fence. Best Wire Hiretcher and Post Auger. Forces and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning aper, SEDGWIOK BROS., Manfrs, Richmond. D.

CHAMPION



First Premium, Illinols, Michigan and Kansus State Fairs, 1882:
All sizes for dairy or factory use. For convenience
of handling, raising the
cream quickly and thoroughly, and ease of cleaning,
are unsurpassed.
Send postal for circulars
and testimonials.

Dairy Implement Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

SIOOO REWARD VICTOR Pamphia mulied Park. NEWARK MACHINE CO. NEWARK, O.

Challenge Wind Mills

Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a section wheel. In 13 years not one has blown down without tower breaking—a record that no other mill can show. Mills sent on 30 daystrial. Best Feed Mills, Corn Shelers, Brass Cylinder Pumps. Catalogue free. CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL. CO.. Batavia, Ill.



and general statistics, free.

AMERICAN M'FG CO
WAYNESBORO
FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA

IN THE MARKET.

Parasites that infest Sheen Vastly Superior to

CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP. Tobacco, Sul-

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to wo gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be ufficient to dip one hunged by the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and heep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the mproved health of their flocks.

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

4. MALLINOKROTT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. cab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINGERODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be bed through all Commission Houses and Druggista.

Out of Debt: Happy Homes Jefferson county, Kansas, don't owe a dollar. fap, statistics, price of land, etc., free. Address Metgger & Ingley, Oskaloogs, Kas.

An English paper asserts that it costs as much to transport a bushel of wheat twelve miles on a turnpike road in England as from an American seaport across 3,000 miles of ocean.

require protection against the wet; during the winter they want protection against cold, and during the summer they do better if they have protection against the hot sun. They should be allowed the shade afforded by trees, shrubbery, or sheds. Whatever adds to their comfort tends to promote their

onions and turnips. Earth up fibrousrooted plants, like cabbage, corn, etc., but not edible rooted crops, like beets, earrots and parsnips; nor should these last be worked deep after they are well along in size, or they will put out snag shoots and grow scraggy. Beans and celery should never be touched while wet from dew or rain. Cabbage and cauliflower seem to prefer that time.

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

By Universal Accord.

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

For sale by all druggists For sale by all druggists.

PUBLIC SALE

___OF__

High Grade Short-Horn Cows and Calves.

At the St. Mary's College Farm,

St. Marys, Kansas.

On Wednesday, May 16, at 10 o'clock a. m

The Cattle consist of a draught from the herd of the St. Marys College of about 40 head of young cows and caives. The cows will have or be with calf to our "Rose of Sharon" Kirklevington and Louden Duchess bull. All will be of fine milking strains. Also a few Thoroughbred bulls, Pedigrees furnished for the bulls on day of sale TERMS CASH.

J. J. MAILS, Auctioneer,

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Vehicle made. with one per-The Springs to the weight

TIMKEN, ST. LOUIS, MO. Used exclusively by ABBOTT BUGGY CO

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE

During all seasons of the year fowls Short-Horn Cattle

PLATTSBURG, MO., Wednesday and Thursday, May 16 and 17, '83.

The Breeders of Clinton and Clay counties will hold their Fifth Annual Sale of Short-Horn Cattle, of about one hundred and twenty-five head, consisting of

Till deep for cabbage and shallow for 60 COWS and Heifers and 65 Bulls,

from the following popular families

Young Marys, White and Red Roses, Lady Elizabeths, Listless, Young Phillis, Miss Severs, Daisies, Louans, Rubys, Rose of Sharons, Mrs. Mottes,

And other good families, These will be a choice lot of Bulls and Heifers. Sale ositive, regardless of weather, and will commence at 1

TERMS-CASH, or nine months credit with 10 per

ent, interest with approved note. All morning trains arrive in time for sale Catalogues will be ready by May 1st, and will be sent

n application to JAS. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo. H. C. DUNCAN, Vice-Pres., Osborn, Mo. S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Strawberries—Sixteen choice varieties, such as Charles Downing, Crescent Seedling, Capt. Jack, Cumberland Triumph, etc. Address, S. L. IVES, Mound City, Kan.

SPLENDID! 50 Latest Style chromo cards, name 10c. Premium with 3 packs, R H Pardee, New Haven, Conn

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.

Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEDERICK'S



Dederiek's Press is known to be beyond competition and will bale at less expense with twice the rapidity and load more in a car than any other. Theonly wayinferion machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperience by ridiculously false state ments, and thus sell without sight or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working any other Press alongside

signt or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working any other Press alongside of Dederick's always sells the purchaser a Dederick Press, and all know it too as for circular and location storehouses and Agents. P. K. DEDERICK & Co., Albany, N. Y.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM



The young imported Clydesdale Stallion "Carron Prince," will serve a limited number of mares at the farm of the undersigned.

I will also stant the fine young stallion "Donald Dean," sired by imported "Donald Dinnie," at the same place. Dean, 'sired by imported "Donald Dinnie," at the same place,
Farmers should not fail to see these extra fine draft stallions.

H. W. McAFEE, Two miles west of Topeka-6th street in

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses Trotting-Bred Roadsters

HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE. Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation.

Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROTHERS,

Springboro, (Crawford Co.,) Pennsylvania.

Mention the Kansas Farmer.

STALLION SEASON NORWOOD STOCK FARM,

1883.

The standard-bred trotting horse

Almont Pilot,

The highest inbred stallion in America—bay, 18½ hands high, weight 1,200 pounds; sired by Almont, the sire of W. H. Vanderbilt's Aldine and Early Rose, the fastest double team in the world,—record 2:16½ at Hartford, October, 1882. Also twenty others with records of 2:30 and better.

First dam, Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah; 2nd dam by Pilot, Jr. Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah; 1st dam by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Pilot, Jr. Service—\$25 for the season. Payable Jan. 1st, 1884. Young stallions for sale; also Jersey bull and helfer. E. A. SMITH. Lawrence, Kansas.

Bremer Co. Horse Importing COMPANY.

English



in number and quality to insure a satisfactory selec tion. Every horse selected in Europe by a member of the firm, and fully guaranteed.

CAPT. W. H. JORDAN, Supt., Address Waverly, Iowa.

HAZELWOOD

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, including Brahmas, Cochins, French, American, Plymouth Rock, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Laugshans, 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.

miums.

Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January
1883.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. ders booked now for June and July delivery. Pedi-grees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

Riverside Stock Farm



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-born Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs.

For further information, send for circular and pricellst, Address,

Box 298, Junction City, Ks,

MERINO PARK

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

WM. BOOTH & SON, Proprietors, Leavenworth,

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeders. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



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



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders througout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the beststrains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,006 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow inpig, write us.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas



J. J. ATHERTON

EMPORIA, : ; KANSAS,

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERK-SHIRE SWINE.

Seventy-five choice young Berkshires ready for ale; also, Buff and Partridge Cochins. Light Brahma, and Plymouth Rock poultry eggs in eason. Terms reasonable. Write.

Established in 1868.

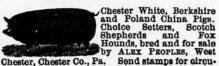


RIVERSIDE FARM

Poland and Berkshires.

I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending orders I send out nothing but FIRST-CLASS STOCK, and warrant satisfaction. Give me a trial.

J. V. RANDOLPH
Emporis, Kansas.



Creameries on the Frontier.

This topic was the subject of an address delivered recently by Mr. Joseph Sampson, of Storm Lake, Iowa, at the Dairymen's Association, held at Mankato, Minnesota, a copy of which has been sent us. The speaker asked:

"Why do we need creameries on the frontier? Why should we hold this meeting in this frontier town where only a few years ago some of its present citizens were engaged in the cheerful work of hanging Indians?"

In answering these and kindred questions, he said that creameries were needed for the reason that they bring with them a higher type of human character; for the reason that they bring in their wake improved breeds of cattle; for the reason that they bring, wealth, comfort, and happiness in their train; for the reason that they make the farmer more independent of railway wars and railway consolidations; for the reason that the products of the properly-magaged creamery bring reputation and character to the section of country where it is located; for the reason that the settlement of the prairie country, abounding in the richest butter-producing grasses in the world, will be wonderfully hastened.

After relating his experience and observations at the "Buena Vista Creamery," at Storm Lake, (which began operations in June, 1881,) he said that they made that season 113,000 pounds of butter, all of which was of uniform quality and rare excellence, selling at the outside quotations as given for creamery butter in New York City. Some of this butter was sent to Liverpool to be tested, and was pronounced by an expert equal to the best Irish butter. Another sample lot was sent to Elgin, Illinois, and declared to be the best average creamery sold on the board of trade there. So much for quantity and quality. The creamery placed in the hands of farmers, on trial, all necessary appliancesto them not expensive—for setting milk etc., and paid them in cash eighteen cents per gauge or inch for cream, the inch or gauge of cream making a pound of butter. This was paid to them on their farms, the factory hiring the cream-gatherers or skimmers. Their skim-milk was left in good condition on the farm to feed to pigs and calves. Some who did not patronize the factory caught all the suggestions of the factory as to appliances, and made superior butter at their homes, which sold locally at twenty-five cents per pound. All this took place in a prairie district, where the facilities were no better for making butter than exists all through Southern

Mr. Sampson gives a tabulated statement of the earnings of some of the patrons of the creamery (without selecting special cases, but taken as they run), which shows that each cow yielded \$2.70 for cream alone, which would give for eight months of each year at least \$20 in cash per cow, besides the calf, and skim-mılk enough to feed one pig. He says, further, that in addition to the cash paid out by the creamery for cream, there was also quite a sum paid out to cream-gatherers, butter-makers, and other employes, which also went into circulation, locally, and added to the wealth of the community.

In summing up, Mr. Sampson said his object was to fix a few facts in the minds of his hearers, to wit:

First.-"The people who are now thinking of coming into Southern Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and Southeastern Dakota in the coming years need not fear the first years of settlement upon our prairies, as they once very justly might have been feared. Let them bring along ten to twenty-five head of cows for and best things that may be said at this each eighty acre tract of land, and settle or similar conventions."

closer together, so that a creamery can be established and maintained in each good sized village or in each township.

Second.-" Prairie grass will make first-rate butter, if made under proper conditions. It has one great defect, however, and that is its lateness of coming in the spring and its early going in the fall. As soon as possible frontier dairymen should supplement this grass with tame varieties, so as to prolong the pasture season for their cows.

Third,-"The cost of fencing in an eighty-acre tract for pasture can be done at an expense of about \$250-some say less-for posts and wire. This would be less than the cost of a self-binder. No farmer would object to buying a selfbinder if he expected to harvest a good crop for ten successive years from an eighty-acre tract of his land. This suggestion I make to meet the objection some urge against going into dairying on account of having no pasture.

Fourth.—"There may come a time when there may be no foreign demand for our grain. Abundant crops abroad may keep our Western supplies at home. Our railway rates may be increased so that little profit would be left us for growing grain. Having in view these possible contingencies it is well for us to begin at once to branch out into mixed farming faster than we are doing at present.

Ffth.—" Owing to the increasing production of oleomargarine, suine, and other cheap imitations of butter the price of ordinary store packed or roll butter will certainly go lower from year to year. The amount of oleomargarine placed on the market the present winter causing the present depression in the butter market, is an indication of a great change now going on in the Eastern cities in regard to the substitution of oleomargarine for poor Western butter.

Sixth.-" No one need be afraid of an over-production of the best creamery butter. There will always be an increasing demand for it both at home and abroad. Both here and in Europe the population increases very rapidly so that from natural increase of population an enlarging market for genuine first-class butter can always be counted upon. Besides in the dairy regions of the older countries of Europe a great the older countries of Europe a great increase of dairy products can hardly be looked for. The people there move slowly in these matters and the widest

slowly in these matters and the widest margin for increase remains for the pioneer dairymen of the Western world.

Seventh.—"One fact or suggestion more. Should our markets be over supplied with the best creamery butter, the Western dairymen can afford to compete with the dairymen of the Eastern and Middle States, until these competitors are driven out of the field, for this main reason: In the West the prime factor in the account for the dairy farmer—land is cheap. While the Eastern man's land costs him fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, thus bearing an annual interest charge or rent accout of five to ten dollars per acre, this Westfive to ten dollars per acre, this West-ern competitor buys his land outright for about the same sum. It is true there is more freight to pay by the Western dairyman on his product than has to be paid by the Eastern producer; but this difference is exceedingly small, not in any event being more than one cent per pound extra.

"Now, gentlemen, I wish to say in "Now, gentlemen, I wish to say in conclusion, that there is requisite for the successful carrying on of this business, great good nature, tact and patience on the part of all who are directly or indirectly interested in the upbuilding and development of this great industry. Mutual good will must prevail between creamery proprietors and patrons. Faith, hope and love must be patrons. Faith, hope and love must be blended if the greatest success is to be attained.

"And if we are to succeed in estab-

lishing 'Creameries on the Frontier' as we hope to do, no small share of the credit will be due to the faithful, intelligent work of the noble army of editors and newspaper men, who carry into every hamlet and every home the latest



- * Our · Spring · style *
- * and · price · book *
- * tells-how-to-order *
- * (lothing.Shirts.or *
- * Furnishing Goods. *
- * A. postal·request *
- * Will · gel·il. * * *

* Wanamaker and Brown.

OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

STRAYED.

From the farm of Frank Mathlot, 6½ miles southeast of Peabody, Kansas, on Wednesday evening, April 11, 1883, TWO COLTS, described as follows: One bay pony mare, coming 4 years old; very poor and thin; and an old halter on, with white snap on the halter ring. Also, one yearling stud colt; half Norman; color, roan—will shade gray; scar from a cut on one of his fore legs, near the chest; had a good halter on, with white snap on the ring. A liberal reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of the animals.

Address FRANK MATHIOT, Peabody, Ks., or SAM HARTMAN, Homestead,
April 21, 1883, Chase Co., Ks.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in his office for the inspection of all persons interested instrays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any fallure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

np. 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 netified 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

description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the der ription and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dolars, itshall 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 comdicte title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray, and person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending April 18, '83.

Harper county--E. A. Rice, clerk. Harper county--E. A. Kice, Cierk.

HORSE---Taken up by Fred Schwab, in Spring
township, April 2, 1883, one horse, 7 years old, 1
white hind foot, indescribable brand; valued at
\$50.

MARE---By same at same time and place, one,
mare, 5 years old, brown, indescribable brand;
valued at \$50.

Sumner county-S. B. Douglass, clerk. COLT—Taken up by 8. J. Cotton, in Ryan township, April 13th, 1883, one bay colt, black mane and tail, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HOG—Taken up by James W. Oliver, in London township, March 17th, 1883, one black sow, white feet; valued at \$25.50.

Gove County--Adolf Feiler. Taken up by Adolf Filer, 6 miles southeast of Buffalo Park, March 24, 1883, one bay pony, branded (8) on left shoulder.

Strays for week ending April 25, 1883.

Kingman county-Charles Rickman, clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. A. Westbrook, in Hoosier township, February 9, 1883, one sorrel mare, white in face and four feet white, saddle marks on right side; valued at \$12.50.

Rice county--C. M. Bawlings, clerk. CGW-Taken up by M. H. David, in Viotoria, March 30th, 1883, one hornless cow, branded on right hip with letter W, marked with underbit and swallow fork in right ear and upper half crop in left ear; valued at \$25.

Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by David Sauble, Cottonwood township, March 27, 1883, one pony mare, 3 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, branded with connected diamond and L on right shoulder and 8 on right ham, right hind foot white, small white spot in forehead.

MARE—Taken up by A. O. Hays, Bazaar township, March 14, 1883, one iron gray mare aged 4 years, white on left hind foot; valued at \$20.

Mare—Also by same, one white mare, aged 4 years; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Also by same, one sorrel horse, 3 years old, white face and white mark on right side of back; valued at \$20.

Labette county-F. W. Felt, clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by W. T. Prewitt, in Oswego township, March 21, 1883, one bay pony mare 14½ hands high, 4 or 5 years old, 3 white feet; valued £t \$20. PONY MARE—By same, 1 brown pony mare, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. PONY MARE—Taken up by T. L. Kinman, in Howard township, March 30, 1883, one dark pony mare, 5 years old, blaze jace, hind feet white, branded on hip and shoulders with initials T. N.; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending May 2, 1883.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Adam S. Elston, in Willow Springs township, April 3, 1883, one Texas pony mare, 9 years old, dark roan, B. and L. on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Osage county-C. A. Cottreil, clerk.

COW-Taken up by T. W. Lynch, in Burlingame, April 10th, 1883, one cow 3 years old, white and red spotted, white face; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk. MARE—Taken up by James L. Noakes, in Salt Springs township, (date not given), one sorrel mare about 6 years old, left hind foot white, bushy or swab tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, at same time and place, one sorrel colt, about 2 years old, blaze face, left hind foot white, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Jas. McGinnis. of Franklin township, March 24, 1883, one two-year-old steer, red, crop off right ear, underbit and overbit in left ear; val-ued at \$20.

crop on right ear, underbit and overbit in left ear; valued at \$20. CO W—Taken up by O. D. Couch, of Scott township, one white cow, marked with crop off right ear, toe on right foot turued up, rope on horns, supposed to be six wears old; valued at \$20. MARE—Taken up by Geo. Heck, of Scott township, March 20, 1883, one chestnut sorrel mare, 7 years eld, two white stripes above the hoof, white spot in left sey, roan spot between the eyes, 15 hands high; valued at \$40.

\$40.
PONY—Taken up by J. T. Walker, of Drywood township, April 7, 1883, one chestnut sorrel horse pony, halter on when taken up, harness marks, six years old; valued at \$30.

Wyandotte County-D. R. Emmons, clerk. COW—Taken up by Asbury Reeves, of Wyandotte township, April 6, 1883, one cow, 17 years old, pale red, crop off each ear; valued at \$10.

McPherson county--J. A. Flesher, clerk. PONY—Taken up by S. F. Tolle, in Gypsum Creek township, April 2. 1883, one brown mare pony, 11 or 12 years old, white dingy spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

Dickinson county.-Richard Waring, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Wm. H. Wykoff, in Holland township, one dark bay mare colt, two years old, star in forehead; valued at \$35

Cherokee county--J. T. Veatch, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Samuel Salisbury, in Spring Valley township, March 22, 1883, one black mare 16 hands high, 12 years old, blind in right eye, white mark in face, lame in left fore foot, left hind foot white; valued at \$40.

The Poultry Hard.

Sustains F. E. Marsh.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In the FARMER of April 11th, is an article of one E. Prouty, of Arlington Ks., in which Prouty does F. E. Marsh great injustice, I think, and had I seen Prouty's article before I sent ten dollars to Marsh for a trio of his best Light Brahma fowls, I think I should not have sent. But not having seen said article, but having seen Marsh's fowls at the Kansas State Fair two different years and being well pleased with them I sent and got a trio of Light Brahmas, receiving them on the night of February 23d, in good order, and am well pleased with them.

All who have seen them speak of them as "Superior," "Very fine," "The nicest I have ever seen," "Can't be beat," and many other compliments I need not and cannot give. Prouty got three pairs for ten dollars and is dissatisfied; I got three chicks for that sum and am well pleased. Cock, one year old, finest chicken I think I remember ever having seen-weighs nine pounds, heavy; hens, two years old, weigh together 162 pounds. All are in but good living order. Hens have laid 52 eggs since I got them. These chickens are all well marked and high class fowls.

REV. A. CLARK. Nickerson, Ks., April 20.

Fowls in Large Numbers.

Large numbers of fowls can be kept with profit if not over fifty be kept in one colony. Houses eight to ten rods apart, built 15 by 30 feet, with open sheds attached to each end of 12 by 15 feet, the house properly divided in the middle with a tight board partition, and fences running from rear of one to front of the other, will keep 100 fowls in each house and in colonies of 50 each, and they will be far enough apart to secure roosting and feeding in their own quarters with ease, as to cleanliness, will enable one to keep any number he chooses. In this way his line of houses can be ten miles long if he chooses, and a row each 20 rods apart and no fence required. If kept on so limited a space as to destroy all vegetable growth then forage crops must be raised. See "Felch's Breeding and Management" for a good plan. South and southeast exposure are the best.

But some are located on the north side of mountains and it is useless to attempt to raise fowls there only in the summer time. But if you have a western slope and can dig into the mountain or hill for the north and east, clearing away the south and west sides by building square on the slope, you may get along very well by putting the glass in the south end or side of your building with one or two sashes on the west side, but in such houses during winter time, while we do not recommend fires in poultry houses, we would recommend a fire sufficient to keep down the damp that will collect, for damp cold is more fatal than a dry freezing atmosphere. But to raise the interior above forty degrees is fatal to success in winter. Birds must have the open air each day, and too great a change from indoor to outdoor temperature is not good for fowls, but the dampness of the houses must be kept down.

Care, cleanliness, dry, comfortable quarters will secure success in any place. There is no locality that does not have the best position some part of the year. That spot that best conforms to spring and fall condition of weather and temperature secures the best results .- Poultry Monthly.

Care of Early Chickens.

The very early broods, if they are reared at all, must be kept within the warm enclosure of a building that has a southern exposure of glass for sunny days and a convenience for fire on cloudy ones. Fowls desire warmth, and chicks in particular must have it to grow and prosper. But after the snow is gone, and the ground is settled, when protected from the frequent-occurring blasts of northwest wind, chickens do well in good coops, even in April. The great obstacles to successful chickenrearing during this month are the cold, chilly mornings and the driving cold storms, which quite often in this latitude come in the form of snow instead of rain. For this reason I have found it much better to keep the broods confined to the buildings until able to withstand without injury the vicissitudes of weather. In May the cold is over, the air is soft and balmy, and after the dews have dried away, the chicks are better abroad than in the house. They pick up various substances from the soil, the larvæ of insects and even beetles. This affords exercise, and pleases the appetite at the same time. For the May broods crops are needed. These should be made roomy and comfortable, and always be provided with a

These should be made roomy and comfortable, and always be provided with a floor to keep the chickens from the damp ground. They should be given a nest of straw or hay at night. The roof must be water-tight, and also the siding and door, and then it will also be vermin proof. The door should always be on hinges, and swing outward. Then there is no danger of any being killed, be on hinges, and swing outward. Then there is no danger of any being killed, as often is the case where the door is a board to shove up and down. (I have often seen the whole coop raised for the admittance of the hen, and both sides are frequently of slats.) When it is deemed necessary to let the chicks out and keep the mother in, loose slats or bars may be put up and securely fastened to keep the hen in, and yet allow the chicks to go in and out at pleasure. The coop should be substantially built, and when large enough may have a parand when large enough may have a partition and a place for feed where the hen cannot reach. This arrangement is very convenient for wet days.—C. B., in Country Gentleman,

"Conqueror of all Life's Woes."

MRS. A. W. HOWLAND, of Providence, R. I.

"Deeming it my duty to suffering humanity to inform all who may be afflicted as I have been of the safe and sure Remedy which, by the bless ing of a kind Providence, has restored me to health, with deep gratitude I wish to acknowledge the great benefits that I have received from the use of the most valuable medicine that I have ever seen. During the past three years I have been afflicted with Kidney disease, accompanied by the severe aches, intense pains, weakness, and prostration attending this dreadful disease. I tried many kinds of medicines, including physicians' prescriptions, without obtaining permanent relief.

"A few weeks ago a friend persuaded me to try Hunt's Remedy; and, after using only half a bottle, I was relieved of the severe pains in my back, and continued the use of the Remedy until I am well again; and I now can take long walks without being tired, and I have an excellent appetite, sleep well, and am rid of all those aches and pains from which I suffered so long. I most and reliable cure for Kidney disease, and it is the only medicine I have ever found that does exactly what it is advertised to do.

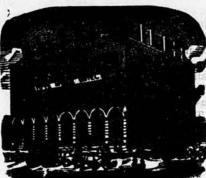
"Praise the bridge that carries you over safely,' and that to many an ailing one has been Hunt's Remedy, a bridge which has taken them from what seemed fatal sickness to blooming

"We are all strong enough to endure the misfortunes of others. But, if their misfortune is sickness, it costs nothing to tell them of the great medicine, Hunt's Remedy."

E. HARRIS.

Fifth Avenue Hotel,

TOPEKA : : KANSAS.



Centrally Located. Good Sample Rooms \$2.00 PER DAY HARRIS & MCARTHUR, Proprietors

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper,

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

Is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,

WEEKLY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas,

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

Engravers, Lithographers, Map-Makers, Binders and Electrotypers

224 W. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

WATER! Kalamazoo Tubular Well COMPANY Manufacture the only successful Deep Well in use. Can be put down in any locality, and to any depth. Never out of repair.

JUST THE THING FOR OPEN OR BORED WELLS. Buy a Pump which will Work Easy, and Throw a Good Stream. Sole manufacturers of the NEWELL & LUCASSE

Patent Non-Packing Valves and Cylinders, For Tubular Wells, Adjustable Stroke Pump and dealers in Well-Privers' Supplies and Tools. For circulars and prices, address

KALAMAZOO TUBULAR WELL CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM

CATHERING GREAM AND MAKING BUTTER DAVIS & FAIRLAMB CREAMERY SUPPLIES.

200 Cans sent on trial.

170 Lake St., CHICAGO. Send for Catalogue A

EVER-BLOOMING ROSESFORS SIAS, \$1. 12 ornamental COLEUS, \$1, and many others. Nearly all of our collection of 500 Superb Varieties \$200 IN CASH GWEN are priced at 10 cts. \$200 IN CASH GWEN or OLUB ORDERS, besides numerous articles, our to please the Ladies, bickens, complete Works, Macauley's Complete Works, Macauley's Complete Works, Sewing Machines, an Organ, Ladies' Tolict Sewing Machines, an Organ, Ladies' Tolict Cases, and a large number of other valuable articles. SPECIAL SEDA ORDERS I PREMIUMS FOR \$250 PREMIUM \$250



A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind, -AND FOR-

Female Weaknesses.

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague, And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

MOORE'S

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

RELIABLE REMEDY for this terrible disease.

It Is a Sure Cure
and I guarantee that if faithfully tried according
to direction, and it fails to accomplish all I
claim for it, I will return the money paid for it.
Send for circulars and testimonials to
Dr. J. B. MOORE, 201 Lake st., CHIOAGO.
Where my expenses are paid, I will visit 100
ormore hogs, and when I treat them, I will charge
\$1 per head for those I cure, and every hog I lose,
that I treat, I will forfeit \$2 per head for same.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, spe cially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising and Dairying, locatedin

latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRES

A. S. JOHNSON, Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

Spalding's Commercial CHEAPEST-BEST KANSAS CITY, Mo., J.F. SPAIDING, AMERICA

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

The Com-Root Worm.

A description of the corn-root worm has been furnished as follows by Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist, Ills.:

The corn-root worm, in the form in in which it affects the roots of the corn, is a slender white grub, not thicker than a pin, from one-fourth to three-eights of an inch in length, with a small brown head, and six very short legs. It commences its attack in May or June, usually at some distance from the stalk, towards which it eats its way beneath the epidermis, killing the root as fast as it proceeds. Late in July or early in August it transforms in the ground near the base of the hill, changing into a white pupa, about one-fifth of an inch long and two-thirds that width, looking somewhat like an adult beetle, but with the wing and wing-cover rudimentary, and with the legs closely drawn up against the body. A few days later it emerges as a perfect insect, about one-fifth of an inch in length, varying in color from pale, greenish-brown to bright, grass green, and usually without spots or markings of any kind. The beetle climbs up the stalk, living on fallen pollen and upon the silk at the tip of the ear, until the latter dies, when a few of the beetles creep down between the husks, and feed upon the corn itself, while others resort for food to the pollen of such weeds in the field as are at that time in blossom. In September and October the eggs are laid in the ground upon or about the roots of the corn, and most of the beetles soon after disappear from the field. They may ordinarily be found upon the late-blooming plants, feeding as usual upon the pollen of the flowers, and also to some extent upon moulds and other fungi, and upon decaying vegetation. There can be no further doubt that the insect is singlebrooded, that it hibernates in the egg as a rule, and that this does not hatch until after the ground has been plowed and planted to corn in the spring, probably in May and June. Although the adult beetles, when numerous, do some harm by eating the silk before the kernels are fertilized by the pollen, and also destroy occasionally a few kernels in the tip of the ear, yet the principal injury is done by the larva in its attack upon the roots. Although the roots penetrated by the larvæ die and decay, thrifty corn will throw out new ones to replace those lost. The hold of the stalk upon the ground is often so weakened that a slight vind is sufficient to prostrate the corn. Under these circumstances it will often throw out new roots from the joints above the ground, thus rallying to a certain extent against serious injury. As the result of numerous observations, it is seen that little or no mischief is done except in the fields that have been in corn during the year or two preceding, and a frequent change of crops is, theretherefore, a complete preventive. Beyond this, the life history of the insect gives us little hope of fighting it effectually, except at too great expense, as the eggs and worms as scattered and hidden in the ground, and the perfect beetle is widely dispersed throughout the field."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: Please notify your readers that we have secured another lot of Mammoth Sugar corn, Stockmen's Pride and Alfalfa clover and we can furnish them with all they may want at same prices as heretofore published r excellent journal

SOUTHERN KANSAS SEED HOUSE, Augusta, Kansas

Very careful experiments made in New York last season show that the flat culture of potatoes produces the finest tubers and the largest yields. The best results followed the Dutch method of planting, which consists of keeping the surface of the ground level, planting a single eye in a place, covering it six inches deep, and allowing but a single stalk to grow in a hill, which are a foot apart each way.

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

For sale by all dealers.

\$48,000,000 Annually Wasted by Flax-Growers.

Save it by Sowing DUTCH & RUSSIAN SEED

This will Double the Seed Crop; the seed yielding ONE-THIRD MORE OIL than the common. This makes a fiber fit for the finest manufactures. Will quadruple the income per acre; 300 to 500 per cent. profit on the cost of the better seed. We import this seed in sealed bags. Send for our book on FLAX CULTURE FOR SEED and FIBER; only 10 Cents. Price List and Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue Free.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen,



THE CHAMPION ROAD MACHINE

THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST WHERE MUCH WORK IS TO BE DON! Abington, Conn.



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

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

Southwest Missouri.

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

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 Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1st, 1883.

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

Kansas City,

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST. FLORIDA.

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

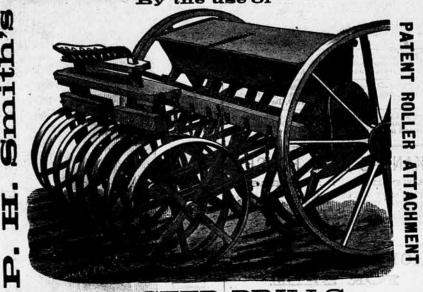
At present a Daily Train is run from St. Louis Grand
Union Depot, attached to which will be found an elegant Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, which runs through
to Nashville, Tenn, where direct connections are made
with Express Trains of connecting Lines, for points
mentioned above. This Train connects at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

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

BIG Wages summer and winter; samples free. Na.

WHEAT-GROWING

A CERTAINTY



FOR SEED DRILLS.

The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination.

The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drouth.

Requiring less than one half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track o the drill hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drilting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through.

The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

Circular and the Wheat Grower's Manual sent free to any address.

Manufactured by

Topeka Manufacturing Co.,

WALNUT GROVE HERD.

SETH E. WARD & SON, Propr's

WILL SELL IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS

At KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 23, 24 and 25, 1883, About Forty Head of

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THOROUGHBRED

Consisting of Fourteen Bulls and Twenty-three Females, nearly all of our own breeding, the get of Oxford and Duke Bulls, out of highly bred cows. We will also offer, with a reserve bid, or sell at private sale, OXFORD BELL DUKE, 9047 S. H. R., five years old next August, and BELL DUKE OF GENEVA, 37671, A. H. B., two years old, by Grand Duke of Geneva, out of Bell Duchess, by 6th Duke of Geneva, (7983) and 1751 S. H. R., out of Lady Belle by 2d Duke of Airdrie (19600) and 172 S. H. R. Those wanting pure bred bulls to head their herds, or heifers to start a herd with, will do well to attend. The offerings will comprise animals of the following noted families: Roan Duchess, Craggs, Rose of Sharons, Mazurkas and Young Marys, the get of Oxford of Vinewood 3d 9062, S. H. R. and 33427 A. H. B., and Oxford Belle Duke,

We have consented to make this sale and part with these cattle from the fact that our herd has increased beyond the capacity of our farm to properly care for and breed them, having been breeding and improving our herd since 1874, and having never made a sale of our own; only parting at times with a small portion of our females, and the small excess of bulls,

SETH E. WARD & SON, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules:

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y
C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs,

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Rallway,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, St. Joë & Council Bluffs R. R.,

Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,

Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,

Missouri Pacific Railway,

Missouri Pacific Railway,

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,

Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.,

SHEEP, WOOL-CROWERS AND STOCKMEN! The Gold-Leaf Dip!

Is the best and most reliable yet discovered. All who used it last year speak of it in the highest terms. It can be used with little trouble. Is a cure for SCAB, insects or screw-worm, and on healthy sheep it promotes the growth of wool so the increased clip will pay more than double what it will cost to use it. Merchants in nearly all the Western towns keep it and have the circulars, giving price and directions for use. When it cannot be

RIDENOUR, BAKER & CO.,

Kansas City, Mo., General Distributing Agents.

MISSOURI

⋖

Z

Ш

(1)

W

0

5 0

H

TERRITOR

For Sale.

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

FOR SALE—Two Thoroughbred Short-horn Bulls, years old. For pedigrees and price, address HUN TOON & GRAY, Post Creek, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas

FOR SALE—282 head of sheep at \$2 per head. Lamb with the above, \$1 per head. CHAS. DOTSON, LeRoy, Coffey Co., Kansas

Oo high-grade Merino yearling wethers for sale cheap; in good flesh and perfectly healthy. Address Geo. M. Truesdale, Junction City, Kansas.

WANTED-A practical Flock-master. Married may preferred. A permanent situation for the right man.

A. C. MILLARD, Bavaria, Ks.

FOR SALE—A Stock or Grain Farm of 500 acres on Solomon river. All bottom land. Good improvements and near Kirwin. Write for terms.

J. J. ANDREWS, Kirwin, Ks.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

Lawrence, : : : Kansas. FRESH SOFT MAPLE SEED, sacked and delivered to the express office here, at \$2.00 per bushel.
Cabbage, Tomato, Cauliflower and Sweet Potato Plants of all varieties. Prices on application.
Our own raising. True to name.

F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Ks.

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Fifteen extra fine Thoroughbred Short horn bull Calves for sale. These calves were all bred in Kansas, and are from twelve to fifteen months

G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

PRICE LIST RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas.

Cistern Building.

HENRY PALMER, 236 Lawrence street, Topeka, Is an experienced CISTERN BUILDER, Warrants hi-work. Fills orders anywhere. Terms reasonable.

Look Here!! \$1,000 for a Strawberry That will excel the "Old Iron-Clad." It is a prodig ious yielder; five days earlier than Wilson; never affected by drouth or rust; has immense feeding roots
It requires no mulching. Has shipped 300 miles in
good order and sold higher than Wilson's It is the
acme of perfection. We have tested it three years and
know what we are talking about. Send for full description and prices.

Address

BAILEY & HANFORD,
Makanda (Jackson Co.) Ill

Farm for Sale. My farm of 160 acres on Plum creek, six miles northeast of Emporia, Kansas, is hereby offered for sale. An enclosed: forty acres in pasture; sixty acres in meadow, and sixty acres in cultivation; mostly bottom; some timber, some clover meadow, and plenty of water in creek and wells; 100 peach trees in bearing; 100 applicates, three to seven years old: some cherry, plum blackberry, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry am grapes. Open range on two sides. School house it half mile. Fair house, celler, stables, cribs, sheds, etc.

Address,

W. T. WALTTERS,

Emporia, Kansas. east of Emporia, Kansas, is hereby offered for sale. Al



COOLEY CREAMER.

The COOLEY (the only submerged) system for setting milk for cream is the only way to make the

Most and Best

BUTTER

in all seasons of the year.

Creamers, or cans only Wholesale or retail, by

J. H. LYMAN, Topeka, Ks

PUBLIC SALE

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.

I will sell at Public Sale, at

Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., On May 16th, 1883,

80 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS,

20 Cows, from 5 to 8 years old.
15 Imported Cows, from 2 to 4 years old.
25 Imported Yearling Helfers.
15 Heffer Calves.
20 Bulls from 2 months to 2 years old.

NOTE—I have taken great pains in selecting this herd of cattle. The matured cows have records of 60 to 88 lbs. of milk per day; the young cows from 40 to 60 per day. The imported heifers are from cows having records of 60 lbs. per day. Bulls are all from splendid milking families.

The cattle will positively be sold to the highest bidders,

Send for catalogue.

J. W. STILLWELL, Troy, Ohio.

City, Kansas ALLEN, TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS by Manufactured

ğ

t an er the Si sees full de the use of this Machinery Hay can be Stacked at shetter, and Hay is worth \$1.00 per ton more in till admit it when he uses the Machinery, or even i GATHERER. For further particulars, send for f aving and Money-Saving Hay Machinery. With ta way, and it can be done better, so that it keeps who have used this Machinery. ANY farmer will ow much he will save in buying a STACKER and ANS Time-Saving s can l from fents. we we The Green, or 75 certions realculate on our

と い 可 い い

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY. TOPEKA UNDER CARE OF

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils.

Seventeen Officers and Teachers.

Faithful maternal oversight for all intrusted to our car All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, etc.

The largest Music Department west of Chicago and St. Louis, Fall session will open Sept. 13. Send for Catalogue, to

T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP VAIL, Pres't,
Topeka, Kansas.



\$173.75 for a SQUARE or UPRIGHT HOSE WOOD PIANOFORTE, with Stool, Book and Music. Chapel Organs \$65, Pipe Organs \$94. OTHER BARGAINS fully described in Hiustrated Catalogue which is sent FREE with full particulars. EVISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME. AND Address or call upon DANIEL F, BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

LARCE ENCLISH BERKSHIRES.

These are not the Small Variety, but LARGE AND MODEL HOGS. Best Feeders, Earliest Maturers, and cut more lean meat to the fat of any known hog. Pigs 75 to 180 days old for sale cheap. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! Orders now booked for spring pigs. Write for prices and breeding lists. CHAS. G. MOHATTON, FULTON, MO.

FINE STOCK

RANCHE FOR SALE

One of the best Ranches in the State of Kansas-OVER TWO THOUSAND ACRES deeded land; 6 miles of never-failing water running through it; plenty of tim ber; good shelter for stock, and good buildings; 1.500 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 heaith. For further informs tion as to price, etc., call on or address,

F. E. SAGE, LARNED, KANSAS.



\$3.00 For a Setting of High-toned

Send Me

BLACK SPANISH EGGS

Twenty-one Premiums

145 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Ks. WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kansas, grower of choice new varieties of POTATOES. Send for price list.

GEO. H. HUGHES,