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The Anti-Horse Thief Association.

A brief history of the formation and organization of the Anti-Horse Thief Association may not be uninteresting to many of the readers of your very valuable paper and I enclose a sketch of the first start of the society.

About the time that the Mormons settled at Nauvoo, Ills., the surrounding country was infested by some of the worst classes of criminals and outlaws that ever disgraced any part of the Union. The position of Nauvoo being only one night's travel from the corner of Missouri and only the width of the river from Iowa, gave the outlaws an easy and quick means of evading the laws and of escaping out of the country.

The advent of wild Bill Hickman with his Danite band served to further protect outlawry and crime, and the breaking out of the rebellion made things still worse. Forces from both armies held northeast Missouri by turns, and regular organized bands of criminals with members in both armies preyed upon the settlers regardless of whether they were Union or Rebel, transporting their plunder to their confederates and thus escaped detection. Societies for mutual aid and assistance sprang up and endeavored with feeble hands to protect themselves and property. Finally a call was made for delegates from all the various protective societies to meet in convention in September, 1863, in Leurey, Clark county, Missouri. Judge B. P. Hanan, the present Grand Worthy President of the A. H. T. A. of Kansas, was at that time living at the above named place. Among the active participants of this meeting we may mention David T. Shuler, David Mauck, John Wilson, Jas. Day, Henry L. McKee and Major David McKee, of Clark county, Missouri, also Wm. Earhart, Jonathan Longfellow, S. Grant, Wm. Beach and W. Matlick, of Scotland county, Mo. Also J. McGowen, of Upton, Iowa. These persons formed the first constitution and by-laws for the Grand Order A. H. T. A., and adjourned to meet in Millport, Knox county, Missouri, in October, same year, where a large number of the influential citizens of Clark, Knox, Lewis and Scotland counties in Missouri, and of Lee, Vanburen and Davis counties, Iowa, met and adopted the constitution framed at Leurey. Thus the organization of the Grand Order of the A. H. T. A. of Missouri and sister States was completed October 23, 1863. The following were the first Grand officers elected: G. W. President, Major David McKee; G. W. Vice President, Wm. Beach; G. W. Secretary, Wm. Earhart; G. W. Treasurer, Wm. Grant; G. W. Marshall, Henry McKee.

Annual delegate meetings were held at Memphis, Missouri, at West Point, Iowa, and at later periods at various places in Missouri and Illinois, the order spreading with great rapidity. Major McKee held the position of G. W. President for eight years, and was succeeded by his nephew, H. L. McKee. Then Geo. Sansom, of Kahoka, Clark county, Missouri, until October, 1879. J. W. Hays, of Bushnell, Illinois, occupied the chair for one year, and was G. W. Secretary for more than eight years, he resigning in 1881 to move to Jordan Springs, Reno county, Kansas. John J. Suter, of Palmyra, Missouri, then occupied the executive chair until the organization of the National and State orders in 1881.

Dr. Joseph Harris, of Palmyra, Missouri, filled the vacancy caused by the resignation

of G. W. Secretary Gray. Thus we find the little organization of a few farmers for mutual aid in 1863 to have spread over a large extent of country and to have reached to such a magnitude that in 1881 it was decided to form a National Grand Order and State Grand Orders. The N. G. O. meets annually on the fourth Wednesday of September and forms the laws governing the State and subordinate orders, also issuing the secret work for the ensuing year. Each State sends five delegates to the N. G. O., the G. W. P. and G. W. V. P., being of the number by virtue of their offices. At some future time I will endeavor to give a brief history of the order in Kansas.

The next annual meeting of the N. G. O. will be held in Chillicothe, Mo., Sept. 26, 1883, where it is expected that delegates will meet from a number of the western States and Territories. Respectfully yours,

J. M. BAKER,
G. W. Sec. for Kansas Division.
P. O. box 82, La Junta, Colorado.

Early Training of Animals.

Resemblance between animals and humans is often remarkably clear and is always apparent. As an illustration, take the matter of training. A well trained child will be a credit to a noisy crowd. We see a delegation of boys or girls approaching a grown person. Instinctively, as it seems, the best trained one among them is selected to lead. Only yesterday the writer was much interested in a little circumstance related by an elderly lady. She and several other ladies, with a little eleven-year-old girl, happened to meet another lady who was a stranger to all of them except the girl; and the little one noticing the fact, at once introduced her companions. Our informant, in relating the incident said—"I never saw an introduction more gracefully done." Look at a squad of young men, and the well trained among them at once overshadows the others in your estimation, and simply because of his training. He will do his work easily and well while his less fortunate companions hesitate and stammer. It is the same with young women. Take the well trained man in a community. He is always in demand somewhere.

Do you ask what we mean by good training? Simply an education begun at home, early, and steadily continued. We have no special reference to any particular methods. If parents will take as much interest in the training of their children as they do in some other things, they will soon see the fruits of their labor in easy grace and general good manners of the pupils.

Apply the same methods in spirit to animals. Note a three-years old colt, and a two-years old heifer that have been handled kindly and carefully since they were very young. They do not look or act like other animals of the same kind and age that have grown up wild. They are more contented; they are more gentle; they are better developed, are handsomer, more tractable; indeed, in every way they are better than their crude companions. They are ready for service without any "breaking," just as the well trained young man or woman grows into a useful life without any special effort after marriage. The well trained girl knows how to keep house before she has a house of her own, and the well trained boy is ready for his field before he enters it alone.

Just so it ought to be among animals. Every colt, calf, lamb and pig ought to be han-

dled early and continuously in the line of its future use. (Large herds are not included, of course, in this remark. It applies to those farmers whose stock may all receive individual care, and especially the horses and cattle.) The young colt and calf are readily petted, and easily trained. They ought to be made to feel at home among people. They ought not to be frightened or punished except it be necessary, and that rarely happens. It is more frequently true that the master is in the wrong rather than the slave. Let the colt be taught to lead; accustom it to the brush, to the saddle, bridle, and to harness such as it will some day be compelled to wear. As soon as it is strong enough to bear weights, let them be placed upon him occasionally; let the children ride him under care of proper persons; let him be led alongside his mother or another horse to the buggy and wagon; harness him in where there is no load to draw; in short, begin early, and train him up in the way he is expected to go, and when the time comes to put him to work he is ready.

The same course pursued with a calf will produce similar results. We all know how annoying and troublesome it is to "pull in" a cow with her first calf. Cows are often incurably spoiled by this first vicious attention to their education. But where the training is begun early and the calf taught to submit to handling, when her calf comes there is no trouble. The hard work is all done, and you have a gentle cow.

How to Propagate New Varieties of Peach Trees.

In a conversation had with Mr. J. B. Goodrich, the propagator of the celebrated Early Goodrich peach, he gave us some very interesting and valuable information about his manner of propagating new varieties of fruit. He informed us that he has made this a subject of study and enquiry for many years, and as a result of his own and others' experience he has arrived at the conclusion that peaches gradually decrease in quality and are more subject to disease after continued years of cultivation. He says Hale's Early peach is neither as large, so deliciously flavored, nor so early as when first introduced years ago; that its qualities are entirely changed and in place of being the king of the peach orchard it now occupies a medium second rank.

Mr. Goodrich makes fruit raising an occupation, and several years ago finding that his stock of early peaches were unproductive, subject to rot and of inferior quality, he determined to remedy the evil by propagating new varieties. His theory, which he has proven to be true, is this: To select the most perfect fruit he can find from the top-most central limbs of the best bearing and healthiest trees, rejecting all fruit produced from the lateral branches, however nice and large they may be, and plant the seed thus gathered. The theory is, that as the best beet, parsnip, turnip, and corn seed is found on the main central branches, so also the peach seed which approaches the nearest the good qualities of the parent is found in a similar place.

In propagating the Early Goodrich peach, he selected seventy-eight peaches as above, selecting mainly from the Early Amsden, Hale's early and other leading varieties. These being planted and carefully cultivated brought fourth their fruitage in due season and strange to relate, that of the seventy-eight seed planted all but eight bore excel-

lent and valuable fruit. He says he is confident good fruit can be obtained nearly every time from the seed if selected as heretofore indicated.

Mr. Goodrich also says, that parties buying the so-called Early Goodrich from agents are deceived, as he knows from the original tree not a single bud has been taken except by himself. That he has often been solicited to part with buds but has invariably refused. The trees offered for sale by fruit dealers are from another early variety propagated at same time with the simon pure Early Goodrich, but is in no shape as good nor so early.—Columbus Courier.

Things in Franklin County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

We have had a dry time of it—no rain from the first of last August until the 12th of May to soak the ground. We will have no wheat to speak of, most all plowed under. Oats have been injured a good deal, except where they were cultivated on corn ground, they are looking well. Corn is very uneven. I have corn that was planted the 6th of April, and there is some of it coming up yet. Some are re-planting, but the stand is generally fair. Fine growing weather now. Frost on the 23d inst. doing some damage on low ground. Stock of all kinds in excellent condition, have had some disease among cattle. A neighbor lost a steer from what he called blain. Lot of corn on hand yet.

Well, I have been doing to-day what every farmer who has cattle in a pasture where they have nothing to rub against ought to do. I have been putting up a rubbing pole. If the pasture is large and there are many cattle there should be several at different parts of the pasture. I took two posts, one about 5 feet long, the other 7; make a tenon at one end of each and set three feet in the ground, as far apart as the mortices on your pole; put on your pole and pin it fast, and then see how your cattle appreciate it.

G. C. AIKEN.

Barbed Wire and Leather.

Speaking of the injury to the hides of cattle inflicted by the barbs of wire fences, the New York Shoe and Leather Reporter says: "The introduction of wire for fencing in large tracts of grazing and farming lands has undoubtedly proven a great saving and benefit to the heavy land owners of the West, but the barbed wire bids fair to be as great a nuisance as the plain wire is a benefit. Cattle on the grazing lands cannot see the wire, and not only are they in danger of losing their eyes by contact with the sharp barbs, but where they are raised for beef, the hide is sometimes so badly scarred and cut that they are rendered almost worthless for leather where the grain is of consequence. We have been shown a number of sides of leather in process of tanning, where the sides have been so cut that the grain surface was cut completely through, and the split so scratched that the flesh side only could be worked. We have heard frequent complaints of this kind, and as the use of this barbed wire is extending, many tanners feel considerable alarm. The actual damage of the hide can be ascertained only when it is nearly tanned, and a claim for damage at that point is not easily conceded. As there are now so many claims made on hide dealers, they cannot afford to take chances from this source, and it behooves them to take all available precautions against shipping them, as claims are pretty sure to follow. Animals with thick hides rather like the sharp wire points to scratch themselves against, so that the damage to the hide is not always due from accidental contact with it.

Piqua, Woodson county, wants a creamery, so our correspondents say.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

June 7—Pickett, Thomas & Smith, Hartsburg, Illinois.

June 7 and 8—Fowler Bros., St. Marys, Ka.

June 28—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Ka.

July 11 and 12—Col. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.

October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.

Sheep Husbandry in Western-Central Kansas.

By Fayette Holmes, Russell, Russell county in last Quarterly Report of state Board of Agriculture.

The Spanish Merino has shown an adaptability to our climate and mode of treatment, in every respect, second to no other class of sheep. Their size of carcass, weight of fleece, strength of constitution, capability to endure change of feed, change of climate and general neglect, with herding qualities unsurpassed, convinces me that for general purposes the Spanish Merino is superior to any other breed of sheep for the large breeders of western Kansas.

The question is often asked, "are the Merino ewes as good mothers as some other breeds of sheep?" In other words, can you raise as large a per cent. of lambs from Merinos as you can from some other classes of sheep? Perhaps not quite. With the four years' experience I have had here, I have never failed of raising from ninety to ninety-five per cent. from Spanish Merinos, and anyone who will feed his sheep well, and take good care of them, can do the same. Care should be used in the selection of the flock, that sheep of good constitution, good size, and suitable age are chosen.

I think the best time to buy, if shipped from the East, say from Illinois, Ohio, or Michigan, is in the spring of the year, soon after the grass starts, and before the weather gets very warm. That enables the sheep to get the benefit of the different grasses while they are green, and to become acclimated to the very warm weather that we have during the summer months. As the grass gradually becomes dry in the autumn, the sheep will naturally become accustomed to that—more especially to the buffalo grass, that we prize so highly for our fall and winter grass in this part of the State. If they are brought in the fall, and shipped in here, they come from green tame grasses to dry wild grass. They are not used to herding, not used to our grasses, consequently uneasy, and will be very likely to run down and come into the winter in bad condition; and unless they have very good care and more grain than acclimated sheep, there will be more or less losses. If they are purchased in this part of the State, the usual time for delivery is in the month of September or October, generally about the time the lambs are taken from the ewes.

The modes of handling sheep are numerous in this part of the State. Some are wintering mostly on buffalo grass, with straw when the ground is covered with snow, and perhaps a very little grain the last of the winter. Others have grained well all of the winter, using a little coarse fodder during the storms, while still others have grained well and fed cornstalks, cane or hay once a day most of the winter; and when the ground was covered with snow, twice a day. Those who have pursued the former course will lose some sheep, shear light fleeces, and lose more or less lambs. Those who pursue the second course will do considerably better, while the latter will have no losses, unless occasionally one by some disease, shear heavy fleeces, and raise from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of lambs, and will make nearly double on the capital invested to what the first-mentioned will.

I am inclined to believe that we should

feed our stock sheep, from one year old and upwards, at least one-half bushel of corn to the hundred head per day. That, with a few cornstalks or cane that they can run to and eat of, some two hours a day, will do well. Judging from my own experience and observation, I am inclined to think that cane is one of the best crops, if not the best we can raise for sheep. Every man who keeps sheep should have plenty of feed near his corral to use during storms and in very cold weather, so as not to be obliged to take them out, unless it is to water. The latter I consider very necessary at all times of the year. Sheep will not thrive unless they have plenty of good fresh water. They should also be salted at least once a week. I intend to keep salt before mine all the time, which way I prefer to that of feeding once a week. Corrals alone are not sufficient. Warm sheds are indispensable to protect sheep from storms of all kinds.

Sheep should be handled very quietly. It is of the utmost importance that every man who is raising and handling sheep should have a good herder. It is impossible for me to describe the difference that exists between the services of a good herder and a poor one. The good one can take one or two thousand sheep, as necessity demands. They steadily improve on his hands, and he loses no sheep. With the other the sheep run down gradually, and occasionally one is lost. There should also be strict attention paid to the lambs at weaning time. If lambs are allowed to lose flesh in the fall of the year, which they are almost sure to do, unless they have something besides the dry grass that they pick, it is next to impossible to get them back after the cold weather sets in. Early sown rye or wheat makes very fine feed, if we can get a growth sufficient to make good grazing. If lambs can have a few hours upon it every day they will thrive and grow, instead of losing flesh. In this dry climate we fail some seasons in getting growth enough in the fall for feed. In that case I would recommend feeding a little bran or oats. The two, mixed, make a very good feed. If a good growth is attained, a good heavy fleece will be the result. That, however, can not be brought about without proper care and feeding. It is not wise to undertake to get along with the least possible expense. Losses will inevitably attend such treatment, causing disappointment and dissatisfaction to the owner.

One of the greatest obstacles to successful sheep-raising in this part of the State, are the coyotes. They are on the alert most of the time, and will be likely to catch some of the sheep on the range, unless great care and watchfulness are exercised by the herder. If corrals are not properly made, losses will be sure to follow. I was told when I came here, four years ago, that coyotes would not get into a corral that would stop sheep. I soon found, to my sorrow, that that was a great mistake. In fact, I believe that a very large majority of the sheep-owners in this county have had more sheep killed by coyotes, in corrals, than on the range. I believe a fence built of stone or boards, five feet high—if with boards, not over four inches apart—with two or three barbed wires on the top, will keep them out. That is the course pursued at the present time by all our thorough dealers. By pursuing the above course with corrals, and employing good herders, you need not meet with many losses by coyotes. We are not troubled much with dogs; occasionally we have to use a little powder or strychnine. The same precautions that we use for the coyote, answer for the dog, as a rule.

Our losses in this part of the State are

small. Our most careful owners of sheep lose more in the summer and fall than winter. The loss in summer is supposed to be caused by something that is eaten by the sheep. Some think it to be the loco, others the poison dock, while still others claim that it is some other poisonous weed. I am well satisfied that it is not loco; it is very plentiful here. I have watched my sheep for hours, when feeding among it, and have never seen one taste it; others claim they have. I lose more sheep from this cause than all others, let it be what it may. I am convinced that the sheep are poisoned by something they eat while on the range. We sometimes lose three or four in as many days, and then perhaps we will not lose any for six or eight weeks. I think more die in the spring and fall than in the summer. When all kinds of grasses are green, there are few losses. Sheep were formerly troubled with scab. It is, I think, quite eradicated. A few years ago it was considered quite an obstacle, but at the present time it is not considered so, for the reason that the owners have found that if they will be thorough in its treatment, it can be cured in a short time. When once cured, it never makes its appearance again, unless the sheep are exposed to other sheep that have the disease. A disease known as foot-rot is very troublesome in some parts of this country, more especially in some of the eastern States. Where there is a great deal of rain, and the ground is level, it is very difficult to cure. I shipped my sheep from Illinois. They had the foot-rot when I purchased them. I doctored them before shipping, but did not get them cured, and when I arrived in Russell county they had it badly enough. After I had doctored a little, they began to get better, and continued to do so until well, which was in about four months. Sheep are never known to have this disease in a climate so dry as this, after having once been cured. I am inclined to think that sheep are more or less troubled with the grub in the head, in all parts of the country, but far less in this section than in some others. A friend of mine, a few days since lost a very fine ewe, and upon close examination found grubs in the head. From some of the symptoms, he was satisfied that grubs had killed the sheep. I think a very good remedy is to tar the noses soon after shearing. Sprinkling salt on tar and in troughs is also a very good idea. Salt mixed with wood ashes is a very good remedy. Sulphur mixed with salt is very good for the general health of the sheep in warm weather. Ticks are very common in most of the Eastern States. There the lambs are dipped, soon after shearing, in tobacco, in order to be kept clear of them through the year. During my experience here there has not been a tick seen on my sheep, and there have been no means used to prevent.

In relation to marketing produce, more especially wool, my experience and observation for thirty-five years is, that the producer who sells his wool at home makes the most money. I am well aware that there is a very strong opposition to my belief. I invariably have offers, and usually sell my wool within thirty days after shearing, at a fair price. I have within the time mentioned sent my wool to commission houses four or five times. Have usually got returns in about nine or ten months, at reduced prices. I am not disposed to censure commission merchants; but I am one of those men who believe that if I have any product ready for market, and can get a fair price at home, to sell, and that that class of men will, in a series of years, make more money than any other. The same rule will apply to mutton sheep. If one can

get at home what the sheep are worth in market, minus the expense of transportation, sell.

As to the best time to sell fat sheep, my opinion is that it is as well to sell light-fleeced sheep with the fleeces on. If heavy-fleeced, I think more money would be made to shear early and then sell.

At present we have a home market for all the stock sheep that we wish to sell. The greatest demand for them is usually in September and October. The per cent. of net profit made by the owners of sheep in this locality is variously estimated. Some of our poor keepers, who have an inferior grade of sheep, claim that they are not making much money; and why should they? I am at a loss to see how they can make any. A grade higher are making a fair profit, perhaps from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. Others claim that they are making from fifty to seventy-five per cent. Judging by my own experience and observation, from thirty to fifty per cent. net can be made yearly with a good grade of sheep, handled reasonably well.

Marketing Wool and Handling Sheep.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Our flock is sheared and shipped, part to Philadelphia and a part to Boston. Parties seem to be much more divided in opinion with reference to shipping this spring than formerly. St. Louis has been making a great effort to get up a boom on wool, and they have succeeded admirably, though I have never been able to make up my mind that St. Louis is the wool market for Kansas.

In the Texas Wool-Grower of May 17 there appears an article over the signature of Price, Marmaduke & Co., censuring R. W. Gentry for advising the Kansas and Missouri wool-growers to ship to Boston, and claims that Mr. Gentry has done a great injustice to St. Louis, and for proof of their statement cite a letter received by them from Mr. T. E. Scott, of Churchill, Kansas, in which they claim Mr. Scott says none of his neighbors have done as well by shipping to Boston as he did shipping to St. Louis, and points out one of his neighbors that shipped to Boston as receiving only 19 8-10 cents per pound, and another 20 cents, but takes good care not to tell what he got in St. Louis. Now, if Mr. Scott did so much better in St. Louis with his wool than his neighbors did in Boston, why not come out and face the music; give the grade of each lot, and his figures, as he did of his neighbors; but as it is, the article may be considered on the principle of an electioneering dodge, and ought to be received with a good deal of allowance. But we are all watching the St. Louis market, because the difference in freight and commission is quite an item, amounting from here to about 2½ cents to Philadelphia, and 2½ cents to Boston, more than to St. Louis; and 2½ cents on freight and commission, and about 3 cents on the reduction of the tariff, is quite an object to the wool-growers of the West.

But the watch-word of every wool-grower ought to be "upward and onward;" better sheep; rid ourselves of hairy, light-wool shearers; purchase only the best rams, that you know have a good record, with large, well-built body, density of fleece, and length of staple; for it costs no more to keep a sheep that will shear 8 to 10 pounds than it does one that will only shear 3 or 4, and that of an inferior quality. My flock of about 900, all two years old this spring, sheared between 5 and 6 pounds of fine medium wool and raised a crop of lambs, which was a mistake, and I now believe was detrimental to the growth of the animal and weight of

fleece. I will discard early breeding in the future, though we have very fine lambs, our rams being sired by old Romeo, a 36-pound shearer of the celebrated Uhl flock, that has a record second to none in the State for heavy shearing. Our 2-year-olds run about 25 pounds with common care and feed.

And now, as this is the time of year to commence to provide for next winter's feed, sow plenty of sorghum. Sow some corn, and plant some corn thick for the purpose of cutting up, and perhaps some millet. Do not be afraid of having too much feed. Let all mature and especially the sorghum. But rather fear of not having enough. Give your flock close attention, and my word for it your account will tally on the right side of the ledger next spring. I would have liked to say something about the scab and how I got rid of it, and the late scab law passed last winter, but will lay that over for the next. We like the FARMER and think it as good, if not the best, of its class published. We like too the stand it took on the tariff question, and also the position with reference to Mr. Swann's book, though I have no doubt of its value to the people.

J. E. WHITE.

Fairview Ranch, Hutchinson, Kas.

The Jersey Red Cross.

Some of our farmers have felt much interest in this class of swine. The following is from Richard Hopkins, President of the Guthrie county (Iowa) Agricultural Society, a conscientious and intelligent farmer:

In September, 1881, I purchased of Phil. D. Miller, Panama, Iowa, a red male pig for the purpose of crossing with a mixed breed of Berkshires and Essex hogs and last season raised 35 pigs from the red boar. The pigs from this cross when young are rather inclined to be scrawny, but are vigorous, active, and very industrious. At six months old they put on flesh very rapidly and round up into a very handsome, compact hog at one year old.

I sold to Read & Calley on the first of May five head of the first litter of the red grade hogs that averaged three hundred and forty pounds at one year old. The meat of these hogs is superior to any meat that we have used since we have kept house.

The red hog is endowed with a very strong constitution and keeps healthy on very hard fare, and I feel satisfied from my experience that a cross with a red boar and our mixed stock will build up a more vigorous and better class of hogs. This year I have changed back to a Poland China boar with the grade Red sows and up to date it has not been a half crop of pigs. Hereafter I shall use the Red boars.

Healthy Hogs.

Pure air helps to make pure blood, which, in the course of nature, builds up healthful bodies. Out-of-door pigs would not show so well at the fairs, and would probably be passed over by judges and people who have been taught to admire only fat and helpless things, which get the prizes. Such pigs are well adapted to fill lard kegs, whereas the standard of perfection should be a pig which will make the most ham with the least waste of fat, the largest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat. It should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise gives them this—hence they will eat a greater variety of food, and much coarser than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for need of market. They will con-

sume all the refuse fruit, root, pumpkins, and all kinds of vegetables, which will make them grow. By extending the root patch, and planting the fodder corn thinner, so that nubbins will form on it by putting in a sweet variety, the number of pigs may be increased in proportion. The pig pasture will be ready the next year for any crop, and ten times the advantage accrue to the farmer than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for, as pigs are usually managed on a farm, but little manure is ever made from them.—*Swine Breeders' Journal.*

A brave and faithful guardian of our homes and property rescued from imminent peril.

A VERY popular and well-known member of our police force, who has performed duty twelve years at the Union R.R. Depot, on Exchange Place, in Providence, R.I., gives his unsolicited testimony. Hear him:—

"I have been dreadfully troubled with disease of the Kidneys and Liver during the past six months; at times I was so severely afflicted that I was unable to stand on my feet, as my feet and lower parts of my legs were very badly swollen; my urinary organs were in a dreadful condition, my blood was in a wretched state, and it had become so impoverished and circulated so poorly that my hands and feet would be cold and numb and so white as to appear lifeless. I could not rest nights, but was so distressed all over that I could not lie still in bed, but would keep turning and rolling from one side to the other all night, so that I would feel more tired and exhausted in the morning than when I went to bed. My condition became so serious that I was obliged to stop work, and for thirty days I was unable to be on duty. I consulted the best doctors, and tried the numerous medicines and so-called cures, but rapidly grew worse, and was in a sad condition every way when a long-time valued friend of mine, prominent in this city in a large express company, urged me to try Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of wonderful cures effected by it. Upon his representation I obtained two bottles of the Remedy and commenced taking it as directed, and greatly to my surprise in less than twenty-four hours I commenced to feel relieved. I was in an awful condition when I began to take the Remedy, and had no faith in it; therefore, when I found almost immediate relief, even in one day's use of it, my heart was made glad, and I assure you I continued to take the Remedy and to improve constantly from day to day. I took it with me on my trip to Maine, for I was bound to have it with me all the time, and the result is that I improved steadily all the time I was away; and ever since my arrival home, which was several weeks ago, I have been on duty every day. I feel first-rate, and the swelling of hand, feet, and legs have disappeared, and the terrible back-ache, which used to bother me more than all the rest, troubles me no more, and I sleep splendidly nights, and surely have very excellent and forcible reasons for speaking in praise of Hunt's Remedy, for it has made a new man of me. I don't know what I should have done without Hunt's Remedy; it is the best medicine that I ever took, and I very gladly recommend it to all who are afflicted with Kidney or Liver disease, or diseases of the Urinary organs. Respectfully,
ISAAC W. FAIRBROTHER."

A Californian, who has had considerable experience with alfalfa for hay, asserts that as a general thing, growers cut it too often. He thinks twice in a season will give as much hay as four times, and the article will be much more nutritious. At the outside he would cut but three times in a season.

A Vegetable Product.

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

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

For sale by all druggists.

New Jersey has a law which compels seedsmen to give to purchasers of their goods, written guarantees that they are sound. They are held liable for damages in case the seeds fail to grow on account of their bad quality.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle and Swine.

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

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

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

W. W. WATKINS, Side Hill View Farm, Carbon-dale, Osage county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

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 recorded in both the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

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

FOR 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. A1 or spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars.

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

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

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

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

Sheep.

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

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

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleeces; 400 rams for sale.

E. OPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleeces.

Sheep.

HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of Merino Sheep, Berkshire Hogs, and high-class poultry. 400 rams for sale on reasonable terms.

Poultry.

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.

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, Kas.

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

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, breeder of high class thoroughbred poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and American 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 13. Send for illustrated circular and price list.

S. L. IVES, P. M., Mound City, Kansas.

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

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

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

C. H. RHODES, North Topeka, Kansas.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McCollm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatchling in season; also Buff Cochins eggs.

MARK S. SALISBURY, 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.

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

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

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

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY. Established here in 1869.

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

W. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

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

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

Hereford Cattle.



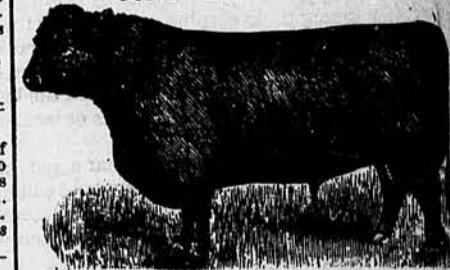
Walter Morgan & Son

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

Address **WALTER MORGAN & SON**, Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

Galloway Cattle

CORN HILL HERD.



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

SHORT-HORN BULL FOR SALE.

I will sell my Short-horn bull Alfonso, 5 years old this May. He is a fine specimen of a Durham bull—a dark red. I do not want to use him longer in my herd. For price and pedigree, address me at Leavenworth, Kas.

WM. BOOTH.

Correspondence.

Tariff.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

For the last few months the Western Home Journal and the KANSAS FARMER have published lengthy articles from the pen of the famous champion of the farmers of the West, Prof. Canfield, of the State University. Now, if there is a farmer in the State that believes that the Professor's object is to better the condition of the farmer I should like to see that farmer. From reading the articles one would think that he is a paid agent of the English manufacturers or the transportation monopolies. He is working in their interest, at least, and directly against the prosperity of the farmers, and at the same time drawing a large salary as one of the professors of the State institution that I, with others, pay taxes to support. Every farmer in the State knows that raising grain and sheep to market at present prices does not pay without stock and other business connected with grain growing; but to break down the American manufacturing interest by opening the flood gates and let in the manufactured articles of England and other countries free, thus compelling American manufacturers to shut up or reduce the price of labor to the standard of the old countries and compel the laborers to dispense with meat, except once or twice a week and canned fruits, and thus cut off the market from the farmers their best market for their beef, and vegetables, this would soon end, and the manufacturers and their laborers would be driven to farming and stock growing, thus be producers instead of consumers as they are now, and we farmers would have to ship our corn to England and exchange for plows, drills, and clothing, and the railroads and owners of steamships would secure the price of two bushels of grain for taking one to market. Then the Professor would be happy. Farm labor reduced to a level of pauperism; American manufactures, the best friends of farmers, driven to the wall; transportation companies masters of the country, able to dictate the price of every article produced, instead of having a good home market. Every manufacturing establishment adds to the consumers of farmers' products. Let the Professor's policy be carried out, and in three years he could stand at the State University and see the vacant buildings that now present such lively enterprising manufacturing interest on the banks of the Kaw in his city.

So far as I have heard the farmers of Kansas feel proud of the stand their able representative in Congress has taken. Hon. Dudley Haskell is a friend to the producers as well as other laboring men, as is seen by his labors in Congress, and so is Hon. Thomas Ryan. Believing that the farmers will not consent to the foolish idea of shipping their products across the continent and the Atlantic ocean and their supplies back, paying freight each way, as soon as home manufactures are driven out, but that they will sustain a fair protection to the parties that furnish consumers for all their products near home, and will not be hoodwinked by the Cobden club or aristocratic professors.

Osage county. A FARMER.

Free Trade a Blessing.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The question of Protective Tariff can by discussion be made a very intricate one, and I believe that we would be right in taking a comprehensive view of it, by claiming as an axiom, that universal free trade is a universal blessing. People become rich by trading, by exchanging their surplus products for those which they cannot themselves produce so well or so cheaply; and any rules, laws, or prejudices that place restrictions on the business intercourse between States or nations is false economy.

We are invited to believe that a gradual reduction of our import duties would cause a corresponding decay of our manufactures, and final free trade, their utter and permanent ruin. Such a prediction, coming from an intelligent person, I would stamp as mere idle sophistry, and emphasize Mr. Hendry's reply, that it is but "an acknowledgement of weakness and inferiority." In order to defy foreign competition in our home market, our manufacturers, as men of energy and enterprise, should not ask for other protection than that which nature has afforded them,

viz: The local situation of the factories, abundance of water power, and raw material, etc. But we are told that England, in her long established factories and combined capital has gained a supremacy, which in the event of free trade, we with all our natural advantages could not compete with in our home markets. To prove that theory a fallacy, a bugaboo, manufactured by interested persons, is to describe the relations that are developing between the cotton mill interests of the South and those of New England. Absolute free trade exists between the sections; and although New England bears the same relative position towards the South as England does towards the United States, yet the South is becoming the successful competitor of the North, and the reasons given and acknowledged are these; the South has the cotton at her doors, good water power, and saves in the cost of transportation. England did a good thing for the Chinese when she forced the latter country to open her ports to the commerce of the world, and she may retaliate on us for our exclusiveness by following France and Germany's lead in prohibiting some of our exports to that country.

J. L. DEFFENBAUGH.

Langdon, Reno county, Kas.

On Tariff Talk.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

While I have no desire for newspaper controversy or notoriety, I can not well forbear saying a word in regard to the tariff talk, which has appeared in your columns, both editorial and otherwise. All the advocates of tariff protection lay great stress upon the general prosperity of this country in the past, and they attribute it to the beneficent workings of protection. That all reads nice, but it lacks one very important element, and that is truth. The facts are, that those productions which have tended most to our wealth as a nation have never received the fostering care of tariff; but on the contrary have paid tribute to maintain it. Whenever by legislation you aid one particular man or set of men, you take from the rest just that amount; and until it can be proved by a logic that is clear and tangible that the more you tax an individual the more prosperous he becomes, it will become an impossibility to advocate a tariff protection on sound business principles. The old axiom is a good one and will do to remember—"Let every tub stand on its own bottom." Your correspondent from Hartford, Kansas, May 5th, don't want any steel rails at 27 and 30 dollars per ton, but says let the tariff be taken off and they will go up to 70 and 80 dollars per ton. Perhaps he knows; if so he has a keener perception of the future than most men. My observations have led me to believe that the demand for an article and the supply to meet it has a good deal to do with the price, and there I am willing to leave it to regulate itself without any forced legislation or taxation. Free trade with all the world is not only feasible, but right, and all restrictions are but the "relics of barbarism" and selfishness.

CHAS. E. SOWLE.

Great Bend, Kas., May 28, 1883.

Vermont Greets Missouri.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

On May 30, Mr. H. V. Pugsley, of Plattsburg, Mo., received direct from Vermont, 144 choice Merino rams. The rumor that they were extra sheep had preceded them and many of our best sheepmen came to see them. Among the visitors were Messrs. Sam Jewett and H. J. Boardman, of Jackson county, and Mr. D. W. McQuitty, of Boone county. The sheep came in charge of Mr. C. H. James, of Cornwall, Vermont. Mr. Jewett has been an importer for nearly 20 years, but I heard him say he had never succeeded in landing a cargo in Missouri in so fine condition as these are. They met the highest expectation of all, coming from the fine flocks of H. C. Burwell, S. James, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Hamilton, C. H. and J. A. James, the two Spaldings and G. N. Payne, their quality cannot be questioned.

Mr. Pugsley is the recipient of the congratulations of all lovers of finestock. That his high merits as a breeder are appreciated is shown by the fact that his trade grows faster than his flock. It is on this account that he makes these choice selections from the grand old flocks of the East, which with our pure bred flocks furnish the sheep of

greatest value to the great breeders of the West.

While we were with Mr. Pugsley he shipped to Mr. A. J. Blood, of Carthage, Missouri, his fine yearling ram "Nebraska," that brings "West Woods" \$100.

In a few weeks when these new sheep become established in their new home and rested from their long journey, I shall visit them again and tell you of them more *in extenso*. Meantime I may safely say that this flock is now in condition to furnish every description of good pure-bred Merino sheep that any one can possibly desire.

Osborn, Mo.

L. L. SEILER.

From Brown County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

During this month the ground has received a thorough wetting, and what was best it all came in gentle showers. It has, however, been rather cool for corn. We had four frosts during May, the last on the morning of the 22d; (same date as last frost a year ago). Tender vegetables were slightly bitten. Fall wheat and rye are headed out and gracefully bending in waves to the lively Kansas breeze. Spring wheat and oats look very promising, also the crop of apples promises to be larger than usual. Some corn was replanted, but in most fields a good stand was obtained the first planting. Some corn is being hauled off for 35 cents; a considerable quantity remains in crib.

Decoration day was observed here under the direction of the G. A. R., who have a strong post in this county. The old boys turned out well, so that yesterday soldiers were as thick in Hiawatha as in Dixie land 20 years ago. The different societies of Hiawatha and neighboring towns also turned out in uniform and the citizens en masse. The school boys of Hiawatha also marched in the procession. The exercises of Decoration Day will undoubtedly make a lasting impression on these young citizens, feeding the spark of incipient patriotism.

May 31.

H. F. MELLENBURCH.

From Montgomery County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

We are having plenty of rain now and small grain is filling out better than we expected it would; small wheat will be light. Those who put in their wheat with the Screw Pulverizer say their wheat is too thick as it did not winter kill. As a general thing I never saw a better stand of corn than we have, but it is too cool to grow fast enough, so that in plowing we can throw in dirt enough to cover up the weeds; most corn has been plowed twice. Grass grows finely and cattle are filling out well. Sheep that did not have the scab have sheared thus far very well, but wool is low, best only brings 20 cents. Perhaps there will be a reaction again in the sheep business.

There is considerable interest now in horses, especially those which have any value as breeders. I took a little time last week to look over the horses kept at Independence. The stock of draft horses prevails, and there are some individuals of merit, and three Clydesdales that have been raised here.

There will be considerable broom corn raised here this year. There is a demand in the East for Kansas grown broom corn, and the season is favorable for curing it so as to preserve that peculiar green that is desirable. One after another of the long looked for enterprises seems to open up to us. Elk City is to have a sirup factory and work up cane on a large scale, and it may be manufactured sugar too. Another grist mill is going up at Caney, which will be fitted up with the best and latest improved machinery for the manufacture of flour.

D. W. KINGSLEY.

Independence, May 29.

Southwestern Kansas--The Farmers' Pride
--Sheepmen's Paradise--Cattlemen's Glory.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

According to promise I will give you a few facts about southwestern Kansas. Farming here by irrigation has grown to great proportions, thousands of acres are in a high state of cultivation with a very flattering prospect of the largest crop ever had under the system. Small grain and vegetables are the principle crops, although people find corn raising profitable. It is no uncommon thing to grow 75 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of potatoes, 700 bushels

TRUE
Temperance

Is not signing a pledge or taking a solemn oath that cannot be kept, because of the non-removal of the cause—liquor. The way to make a man temperate is to kill the desire for those dreadful artificial stimulants that carry so many bright intellects to premature graves, and desolation, strife and unhappiness into so many families.

It is a fact! BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, a true non-alcoholic tonic, made in Baltimore, Md., by the Brown Chemical Company, who are old druggists and in every particular reliable, will, by removing the craving appetite of the drunkard, and by curing the nervousness, weakness, and general ill health resulting from intemperance, do more to promote temperance, in the strictest sense than any other means now known.

It is a well authenticated fact that many medicines, especially 'bitters,' are nothing but cheap whiskey vilely concocted for use in local option countries. Such is not the case with BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is a medicine, a cure for weakness and decay in the nervous, muscular, and digestive organs of the body, producing good, rich blood, health and strength. Try one bottle. Price \$1.00.

HAZELWOOD
Poultry and Egg Farm

DAVIS & NYE, - - LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

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

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

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

HARPER'S MOLASSES EVAPORATOR.



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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

American Seabright	2.00 for thirteen.
Black Javes	2.50 for thirteen.
Houdans	1.50 for thirteen.
Plymouth Rocks	1.50 for thirteen.

Carefully packed in baskets and warranted to carry safely any distance. Illustrated descriptive circulars sent on application. Address V. B. MARTIN, Mentor, Saline Co., Kansas. Money Order office, Salina, Kas.

John A. Van Pelt

Lately in New Jersey, will save over \$100 by writing a once to
McDERMOTT & THROCKMORTON,
Counsellors at Law, FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY.

sweet potatoes, 500 bushels of onions to the acre and other vegetables accordingly. Prices are about double for all kinds of produce that they are in Topeka or Kansas City, as everything is sent West to the mines where it commands a handsome price. The great irrigating canals are full of water, and abundance going by in the river. We have had abundance of rain so far, and did not need the artificial supply; yet we have the consolation that it is ready should there be a demand.

This is the sheepmen's paradise. There are about 20,000 head in the county, and two per cent. would cover the loss from all causes, the past two years, without feed, except the natural buffalo grass; and perhaps some have been provided with ten days or two weeks feed, such as sorghum or millet hay, which grows without irrigating. The sheep are fat as corn-fed animals, and are used for mutton the year round. Our sheepmen have realized over 100 per cent. of lambs the past three years; some as high as 110 per cent., while one man (Mr. Menkle) has 115 per cent. and can count them out any day if desired. He has realized 200 per cent. on his investment, while others range from 100 to 200 per cent. But what is the use telling your readers these facts? Not one in a hundred will believe it; yet if any will take the trouble to come and investigate, I will pay their expenses here and back if my assertion is not true. Sheep raising here is a great industry indeed; yet our cattle men are in their glory, as not less than 25,000 head are held in the county. The losses the past two years have not exceeded 1 per cent., while the increase is estimated at from 80 to 95 per cent. Cattle, like sheep, keep fat the year round without feed of any kind except the natural, nutritious native grass.

We certainly have the finest country in the United States for small cattle herds to start in. They are not troubled by the great herds that infest Texas, and country South. The river acts as a fence to keep them from drifting away in the winter, and our people always know just where to find their stock. They raise their own grain and vegetables, and never need draw on their increase of stock. So that with a small start of sheep, or cattle, in five years people are surprised that they can count their wealth by tens of thousands. These are not imaginary figures, but such as can be shown by scores of the oldest settlers. While our eastern friends are toiling year after year, procuring feed, and administering the same to a few cattle, our cattle men lay back and laugh at their folly. To us it looks like shoveling gold and silver into the bottomless pit; while our stock are gathering up threads of gold, and packing it away in superior beef for hungry people, both in this country and Europe. There are 50,000 ranches yet unoccupied in southwestern Kansas, and before ten years every acre will be prized for the great value it represents. More in the future.

Garden City, Kas. C. J. JONES.

Short Letters.

GREAT BEND, Barton Co., May 28.—Crops here are fully up to the standard of previous years. Winter grain some later than usual. The late rains are bringing it along in good shape. Grass is abundant and never was better. Corn is receiving more attention and better cultivation than heretofore.

CHAS. E. SOWL.

OSAGE Co.—The condition of the wheat in this county at this date will stand about 90 per cent. of our average crop. Compared with last year about 60 per cent. A few pieces of wheat were beaten down by the hail storm of the 13th inst. The Turkey wheat has stood the winter much better than the soft varieties. Corn is much better than usual, and the stand very poor, many parties having to plant over. The principal cause was the cold weather, and in some cases bad seed, the heavy rains having washed out some, and some have been covered up, the rains have packed the soil, leaving the corn in bad condition to grow. Oats bids very fair for a good crop. Potatoes are growing finely; prospects for a full crop. Fruit prospects only medium; the storms have materially thinned out the fruit in a large number of orchards; yet a fair crop may be realized. Stock of all kinds healthy and thriving.

H. WARD.

HAYS CITY, June 4.—When the prohibitory law was enacted our board of County

Commissioners passed a resolution advising the county officers and others to pay no attention to the law and not attempt to execute it, and it has been common talk that we could not convict in Ellis county; but this last week we have fully demonstrated that we can find 12 men who have respect for their oath and gave a verdict according to their evidence. One saloon keeper plead guilty and was fined \$100 and costs; another was convicted on four counts and fined \$100 on each of three counts and costs and thirty days in jail. He is under bonds for a second offence. The rest are under bonds to appear at an adjourned term in August to answer for a violation of the prohibitory law. Also, one of the saloon keepers in Ellis. So you see we are not away from the influences of civilization. We had a splendid rain Friday and crops (where there is any) are improving. Rye that headed out a foot high is now three feet high and growing. Winter wheat is stretching up and thickening; spring wheat and oats are looking well; potatoes never looked better; corn, rice corn and sorghum are backward, but there is a good stand. Cattle and sheep are looking well. A great deal of pains is being taken to get the best of cattle. The Cold Spring creamery is in full blast here and making as good butter as the best. Yours, S.

Developing the Udder of a Cow.

It does not usually occur to breeders that the udder is as susceptible to development as are the muscles of a trotting colt. Any gland or muscle can be invigorated and made to take on more than its natural growth by a degree of handling. Development comes of circulation to the part, and free motion invites blood, while inactivity does not. While the carpenter is using the saw or plane, the right arm receives largely more blood than while at rest. So, likewise, if the udder is handled, whether it has milk in it or not, blood will flow to it in an increased quantity, adding to the tissues of the part.

This would be the necessary result in the case of a young heifer as well as of the grown up cow. A small lump, or thickening of any of the soft tissues upon a part, in the case of a person, is sometimes made to grow and develop into a large tumor in a few months, by handling it frequently. The udder of the young heifer never having been bred, can be made to secrete milk, by exciting a flow of blood to it in the manner named. As the cow, under the forcing modes, is, in so far as her udder is concerned, thrown into an artificial state, this organ taking on an excessive action, it is a question worthy of consideration, whether the gland may not, having a degree of immunity imparted to it by toughening the structure through handling, as the muscles of the colt are strengthened by severe exercise, rendering it thereby more secure against injury by active use.

As the cow or heifer approaches the completion of gestation, the udder receives a large flow of blood to it, takes on excitement, and it is a question worthy of being settled by careful trials, whether or not the udder of the heifer may safely be increased in volume by manipulation, rendering it at the same time more nearly proof than now, against the sensitive and irritable state into which it is liable to drift when its functions are brought into active play. Even though this be not done until the udder of the heifer begins to spring, as she nears calving, there can be no question as to our ability to enlarge its capacity for milk giving, while at the same time we accustom the heifer to this handling, and when she drops her calf, it will be found that she is already trained to submit to the milking process, and will stand quiet under it.—*Rural Record*.



WORTH SENDING FOR!

Dr. J. H. SOHENCK has just published a book on **DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HOW TO CURE THEM** which is offered FREE, postpaid, to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Mention this paper. Address Dr. J. H. SOHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. (State if you wish English or German Book.)

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at law, 178 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

H. H. WILCOX, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, Topeka, Kas. Established in 1868. The oldest in the city. If you desire to purchase or sell lands or city property, address or call on H. H. WILCOX, 91 Kansas Avenue.

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

TOPEKA TRUNK FACTORY, 99 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Shawl Straps, Shopping Baskets, Pocket Books, etc. Trunks & Sample Cases made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GEO. B. PALMER, UNDERTAKER, 261 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas. Dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received and answered at all hours of the night and day.

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

C. E. BUHRE, JEWELER, 123 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, keeps the largest and best selected stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Diamonds in the State. All goods engraved free. Fine watch repairing a specialty.

BRODERSON & KLAUER, MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS and Dealers in Tobacco and Smokers' Articles. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

OSCAR KRAUSS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Saddlery Hardware, Leather, Findings, Hides, Furs, Etc., and Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness. 21 and 23 Kansas Ave., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TOPEKA TALLOW FACTORY, 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, Topeka, Kansas.

OSCAR BISCHOFF, Dealer in HIDES, TALLOW, FURS and WOOL. \$3 Cash paid for Dry Bones and Dead Hogs in good condition.

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Located in the Central part of the City. New furniture throughout and first-class in every particular.

OUR TABLE SHALL NOT BE EXCELLED. Large Sample Rooms.

We have just taken charge and have come to stay. Call, when in the city. TERMS REASONABLE.

TALLMAN & BARKER, Proprietors.

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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.

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By JOHN D. KNOX, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Just published, a book 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, 538 pages, 13 full-page illustrations. Send \$2.00 to the author for a copy. It is highly commended. Take a few:

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Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour SHAWNEE FANCY —AND— TOPEKA PATENT.

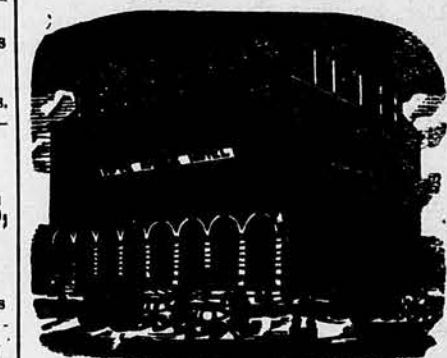
American Roller Process. EVERY SACK WARRANTED.

Wheat taken on Deposit for Flour. Highest cash price for wheat.

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COOLEY CREAMER.
The COOLEY (the only submerged) system for setting milk for cream is the only way to make the
Most and Best BUTTER
in all seasons of the year. Creamers, or cans only. Wholesale or retail, by
J. H. LYMAN,
259 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.
AGENT FOR
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Send for Price List.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'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. Also,

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

Imp. BARON VICTOR 32824, bred by Cruickshank and 10023 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39130 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence Kas

Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

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

WEEKLY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas.

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Established 1854. W. A. ALLEN & CO., 142, 144 & 146 Kinzie St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ladies' Department.

The Child-Face.

At morn or eve, where'er I go,
In crowded streets or breezy hill,
In summer rains or winter snow,
A wistful Child-face haunts me still.

When all my life is out of tune,
And sorrow spreads her cheerless night,
It breaks forth like a gracious moon,
And gilds my gloomy clouds with light.

On the dull labors of the day
A glory beam seems to pour;
Forbids all wild thoughts when I pray,
And makes them purer than before.

I know not when I saw the face;
I wist not how or whence it came;
What'er the time, what'er the place,
It haunts and follows me the same.

Was it a vision that gave it birth,
Or some chance memory that I keep?
Is it a habitant of earth,
Or but a dream-child born of sleep?

I can not paint its form in words;
Its wondrous grace I can not sing,
No more than can the April birds
Lay bare the mystery of spring.

I feel that Face will never go
As long as I draw living breath;
'Twill be my guiding star below,
And then 'twill beckon me in death.

Perchance when I have crossed the stream,
And stand upon the holy hill,
I'll find 'twas truer than a dream,
That dear Child-face, which haunts me still.

—Chamber's Journal.

An Old, Old Question.

A spirit that from earth had just departed,
Lingered a moment on its upward way,
And, looking back, saw, as though broken-hearted,
Its friends and kindred weeping o'er its clay.

"It seems they loved me dearly. Had I known it
My life had been much happier," it said.
"Why only at our parting have they shown it—
Their fondest kisses keeping for the dead?"

—Harper's Magazine.

An Interested Reader.

I am interested in the Ladies' Department and watch each week its progress. As it was not very full last week I thought I would write a few lines. I have been benefited considerably from the advice and receipts it has contained. Sister Phebe's receipt for stale bread I think is excellent, also F.'s receipt for cookies.

Mrs. E. W. Brown's lace for trimming flannel is elegant. I can not say I agree with S. S. S. in raising calves, for I never allow myself to think that anything is too much trouble that is about the farm. I agree with Mrs. Walters exactly in raising calves. I have two that were raised that way, are little over one year old; can take forty dollars apiece for them. I think it pays to rush heifer calves, then compare them with the buttermilk and whey calves.

KANSAS HOUSEKEEPER.

Chocolate—Suffrage.

In answer to American Girl, I would say that what I mean by raising chocolate for home use is to plant, cultivate and prepare our own chocolate which we prefer to that which we get in the store.

I don't know what the feelings of most of the readers of the FARMER are in regard to Katie Darling, but I for one would like to hear the rest of it as it tells of the early settlement of Kansas, which I think should be interesting to us all.

I am like a great many more, I am getting tired of the Woman Suffrage question. I think if the ladies of the FARMER would fully consider both sides of the question they would not want to vote.

AMERICAN GIRL.

A Window Garden.

Those who appreciate the possession of a window garden may find the following suggestions, by a writer in the Practical Farmer, useful in preparing it:

A bay window next to a greenhouse is the very best to grow plants in because in this

manner they get the light all around them, thus causing them to grow symmetrical, for plants will instinctively grow to the light.

Before cold weather sets in, select the best window you have suitable for plant culture. One having a southern exposure is to be preferred; next to that, one looking East or West; but it is useless to attempt growing anything in a North window.

Go over every inch of the window sash, and with strips of paper or putty stop every crack and crevice where Jack Frost is liable to make his entrance.

While it is of the utmost importance to keep out frost, we must be equally careful to keep our plants in a moist atmosphere. Remember that the dry air of a sitting room is particularly unfavorable to growing plants.

To counteract this, moisture should be frequently applied by means of a fine sprinkler. I have one made of rubber, with a brass perforated nozzle, which I especially recommend for indoor gardening.

Another way to get the damp air so necessary to the welfare of plants is to set them upon a bed of sand, which should be frequently watered.

If you keep the temperature about 65 degrees by day, and 50 to 55 by night you will be little troubled with green fly or red spider; but if your plants become infested, go at them at once.

Fumigation and washing are sure means of prevention and cure.

Look over your plants every day, watering thoroughly such as need it, leaving the others till the next day.

Give all the light and air you possibly can. Most plants will luxuriate in the sunlight, but such as rex begonia can be arranged in the shade of some of the others.

There are such a large number of plants for winter flowering, I will only name such as any one may succeed with.

Abutilons produce large bell-shaped flowers. Boule de neige, white, or dwarf habit. John Hopkins is a new yellow variety.

Begonias, with their pretty flowers and handsome foliage combined, make one of the most popular classes of plants.

Carnations are fine winter bloomers. Peter Henderson, a new white variety, is in my opinion the very best.

Geraniums are abundant bloomers, and will grow for almost everybody.

Either single or double varieties bloom freely in winter. I have over fifty varieties, and, like Oliver Twist, I want more.

Heliotropes are particularly fragrant, and want very rich soil. The tea, bourbon and china roses are the best winter bloomers; give them all the light possible; sprinkle the foliage at least once every day.

Ivy may be grown in any part of the room, and the vines trained to wreath a picture, or in any way fancy may suggest.

The above are only a few of the plants suitable for a window garden. Hanging baskets filled with trailing plants add much to the adornment of a bay window.

Do not attempt to grow all I have named; select such as are best suited to your windows and my word for it you will never regret starting a window garden.

A Great Gain.

A patient writes: "My cough is almost gone, and the pain under my left shoulder-blade is better. I can sit up straight with ease and draw deep breaths, and can walk without having palpitation of the heart. I could not do any of these before using Compound Oxygen." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clover is not good pasture for milch cows. If turned on it very early cattle will eat the older grass bare from fence corners before eating the clover, and will only eat the latter when forced by hunger.

"Fair Girl Graduates,"

whose sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggists.

The custom of an annual Thanksgiving may be found in some form in all nations and eras. The Greek and Roman festivals partook of its nature, and even our own primitive Indian races celebrated the feast of the harvest.

Skimmed milk has practically all the value of the whole milk for growing pigs. The cream taken off makes it less fattening, but fat can be generally supplied in corn or oil meal in cheaper form than in cream.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Beale, of the Michigan Agricultural college, has, after repeated experiments, come to the conclusion that bumble-bees are of considerable value in fertilizing the blossoms of the red clover.

No Puffery.

Nothing can be more offensive to conscientious journalism than indiscriminate puffery. But it is a pleasure to speak candidly and correctly in praise of such a medicine as Hunt's Remedy for the kidneys, bladder, liver, and urinary organs; a specific and positive cure that has been before the public for twenty-five years, and has rescued from suffering and the grave even the victims of Bright's Disease. The facts in regard to Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, are attested by high authority.

Hungarian grass as hay is not eaten readily after the advent of warm weather. In this respect it is like cornstalks. Both these important crops are better kept for late spring use in the silo than by the old method of curing and drying.

S. Harvey Herner, druggist, of Caldwell, Kansas, says that Leis' Dandelion Tonic sells better than any proprietary medicine found on his shelves, and that all who use it speak of it in the highest terms. In the same letter he orders another gross, to be shipped at once and adds, "I have sold seven bottles to-day."

If a cow does not do well after dropping her calf, give a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a bran mash three mornings in succession. This plan has been adopted more than forty years in one dairyman's herd, and he has been remarkably successful in its use.

If you don't want to freeze when it's cold; suffer from excessive perspiration when it's warm—use Brown's Iron Bitters.

Green manures produce best results on sandy or gravelly soil, deficient in vegetable matter. On black soil, especially if wet, it is better to feed the green crop, and put it on in the shape of manure. The nitrogen is in better shape, and there is less danger of humic acid from slow decomposition of green herbage in cold soil.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

It is estimated, after a number of exhaustive tests, that corn will shrink, from the time it is husked from the field or shock, in the autumn, and stored in well-protected cribs, from twenty to thirty per cent. by spring. The soundest and best corn shrinks the least, or twenty per cent. So that forty cents a bushel in the fall is as good to the seller as fifty cents in the spring.

A flock of 900 good young sheep, nearly all ewes, and 600 lambs, for sale. For further particulars apply to FRED B. CLOSE, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

The French government has increased its annual appropriation for forestry purposes.

Given Up by Doctors.

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

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

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

The Massachusetts legislative committee on agriculture unanimously recommends a bounty to farmers of one dollar per ton for sorghum and beets grown for sugar-making purposes. The bill is likely to become a law.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

MOORE'S

HOG CHOLERA CURE.

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

It is a Sure Cure 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., CHICAGO. Where my expenses are paid, I will visit 100 or more 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 OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY STANDARD WIND MILL, 27 YEARS IN USE.

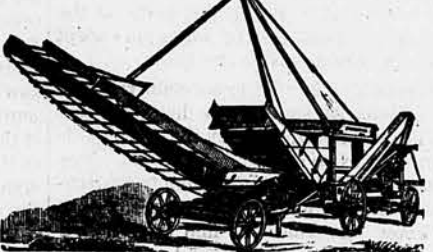


GUARANTEED Superior to any other make. 17 Sizes—1 to 40 H.P. Power. Adopted by U. S. government at forts and garrisons and by all leading railroad companies of this and other countries. Also the Celebrated

I. L. FEED MILL, which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 25 bushels per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Send for Catalogue and Price-List. Address

U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Ill.

[State where you saw this advertisement.]



THE RUSSELL INDEPENDENT Lateral Moving Stacker.

Complete. Convenient. Durable.

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 any Thresher. Address for full particulars,

RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.



A 25c. BOTTLE makes 6 Gallons Beer.

ALLEN'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT

Just the thing for the hayfield, workshop or table. No boiling or straining. Made from Dandelion, Hops, Ginger, &c. Children can drink it; is preferable to ice water; does not intoxicate. Packages of the herbs sent for 25 cts. CHAS. E. CARTER, Lowell, Mass.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, especially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Oot-tonwood Valley and also in

ARKANSAS VALLEY

on the 38th parallel, the latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

A. S. JOHNSON,

Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.

Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

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

The Young Folks.

The ice that ought to prevail—just-ice.
The ice that does, avar-ice.

So close is the sympathy between night and day that after one falls the other breaks.

"I guess I know what memory is," said a little 4-year old. "It's the ting I forgett wiv."

A sociable man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

What is the difference between a blonde and a locomotive?—One has a light head, and the other has a head-light.

A young man in a train was making fun of a lady's hat to an elderly gentleman in the seat with him. "Yes," said his seat mate, "that's my wife, and I told her if she wore that bonnet that some fool would make fun of it."

A queen bee lays in the height of the season from two thousand to three thousand eggs in twenty-four hours. The man who will discover how to graft a queen bee on a hen will make money enough to buy out the whole continent in six months.

Nearly everybody has heard of the wonderful Banyan tree of India (*Ficus Indica*), whose branches send down shoots which take root in the earth and become stems, which in turn become the parents of other branches and shoots until one tree covers a great surface and endures for ages. While its wood is not very valuable, its juices are used to relieve toothache. Bird-lime is made from it, and gum-lac is also obtained from it.

The tallow tree, a name applied in various parts of the world to trees of different kinds which produce a thick vegetable oil or tallow, or a similar substance, capable of being used for candles. The tallow tree of Malabar (*Vateria Indica*) is a very large tree. Its stem is often 16 feet in circumference. East India copal is obtained by incision in the stem; and by boiling its seeds a firm white tallow is secured, which has no unpleasant smell, and is particularly suitable for making both candles and soap. In China there is also a tallow tree, the capsules and seeds of which are crushed and boiled, and the fat skimmed off while in a melted state. Wax and linseed oil are added, and the candles made from it are beautifully white.

Did you ever see a name printed on a growing apple, pear or peach? No? Well, if you wish to have that pleasure, this is the way to obtain it: While the fruit yet hangs green upon the tree, make up your mind which is the very biggest and most promising specimen of all. Next, cut from thin, tough paper the initials of the name of your little brother or sister, or chief crony, with round specks for the dots after the letters, and the letters themselves plain and thick. Then paste these letters and dots on that side of the apple which is most turned toward the sun, taking care not to loosen the fruit's hold upon its stem. As soon as the apple is ripe, take off the paper cuttings, which, having shut out the rays of the sun, have kept the fruit green just beneath them, so that the name or initials now show plainly. After that, bring the owner of the name to play near the tree, and say presently: "Why, what are those queer marks on that apple up there?" You will find this quite a pleasant way to surprise the very little ones, and, of course, you can print a short pet name as easily as initials.

The Arabs.

The customs of the Arabs are very singular. On entering a house he removes his shoes but not his hat. He mounts his horse upon the right side; his wife milks the cows on the left side. He speaks of the point of a pin as its head; its head he calls its heel. His head must be wrapped up warm, even in summer; his feet are likely to be naked in winter. Every article of merchandise which is liquid he weighs, but he measures wheat, barley, and a few other articles. He reads and writes right to left. He eats scarcely anything for breakfast, and about as much for dinner; but after the work of the day is done, he sits down to a hot meal

swimming in oil, or, better yet, boiled butter. His sons eat with him, but the females of his house must wait till he is done. He laughs at the idea of walking on the street with his wife, or of giving up his seat to a woman. He knows no use for chairs, tables, knives, forks, or even spoons, unless they are wooden ones. If he is an artisan, he works sitting, perhaps using his feet to hold what his hands are engaged upon. He drinks cold water (with a sponge), but never bathes in it unless his home be on the sea shore. He has little curiosity and no imitation; no desire to surround himself with the comforts of life, and no desire for education.—*Our Young People*.

Chinese Children and Their Diamonds.

During the morning four children of a rich Chinese merchant, attended by a train of Chinese and Malay servants, came to see Mrs. Shaw. There were a boy and girl of 5 and 6 years and two younger children. A little description of their appearance reads like fiction. The girl wore a yellow petticoat of treble satin, (mandarin yellow,) with broad box-plaits in front and behind, exquisitely embroidered with flowers in shades of blue silk, with narrow box-plaits between, with a trail of blue silk flowers on each. Over this there was a short robe of crimson brocade silk, with a broad border of cream-white satin, with the same exquisite floral embroidery in shades of blue silk. Above this was a tippet of three rows of embroidered lozenge-shaped "tabs" of satin. The child wore a crown on her head, the basis of which was black velvet. At the top was an aigrette of diamonds of the purest water, the center one as large as a sixpenny piece. Solitaires flashing blue flames blazed all over the cap, and the front was ornamented with a dragon in fine filigree work in red Malay gold set with diamonds. I fear to be thought guilty of exaggeration when I write that this child wore seven necklaces, all of gorgeous beauty. The stones were all cut in facets at the back, and highly polished, and their beauty was enhanced by the good taste and skillful workmanship of the setting. The first necklace was of diamonds set as roses and crescents, some of them very large, and all of great brilliancy; the second of emeralds, a few of which were as large as acorns, but spoiled by being pierced; the third of pearls set whole; the fourth of hollow filigree beads in red, burned gold; the fifth of sapphires and diamonds; the sixth a number of finely worked chains of gold, with a pendant of a gold filigree fish, set with diamonds; the seventh, what they all wear, a massive gold chain, which looked heavy enough even by itself to way down the fragile little wearer, from which depended a gold shield, on which the Chinese characters forming the child's name were raised in rubies, with fishes and flowers in diamonds around it; at the back a gold in rubies, similarly surrounded. Magnificent diamond ear-rings and heavy gold bracelets completed the display, and all this weight of splendor, valued at the very least at \$40,000, was carried by a frail human mite barely four feet high, with a powdered face, gentle, pensive expression, and quiet grace of manner, who came forward and most winsomely shook hands with us, as did the other grave, gentle mites. They were also loaded with gold and diamonds. Some sugar-plums fell on the floor, and as the eldest girl stooped to pick them up diamond solitaires fell out of her hair, which were gathered up by her attendants as if they were used to such occurrences. Whenever she moved her diamonds flashed, scintillated, and gave forth their blue light. Then came the children of the richest Chinaman in Malacca, but the little creatures were motherless, and mourning for a mother lasts three years, so they were dressed in plain blue and white, and as ornaments wore only very beautiful sapphires and diamonds set in silver.—*The Golden Chersonese—Miss I. L. Bird*.

The advantage of mangel wurzel over beets is that, with care in keeping, they are even better in the spring than beets, while the latter cannot be profitably fed much after the 1st of March.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Sores of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvelous. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Send stamp for pamphlet on Skin Diseases. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A mare should not be put at hard work for at least three or four weeks before and after foaling. A little light exercise daily should be given, but more than this is at the risk of spoiling both dam and foal.

"With Grateful Feelings."

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sir: "Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Purgative Pellets' have cured my daughter of scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neck; and your 'Favorite Prescription' has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings,
Yours truly, T. H. LONG,
Galveston, Texas.

The fat on a cow known to be a large and rich milker will mostly go into the creampot during the season. It is never safe to buy a cow in poor condition, as she will require heavy feeding or make poor, thin milk.

As a nerve Leis' Dandelion Tonic is most valuable. It cures wakefulness, depression, loss of appetite and all that multitude of discomforts occasioned by a disordered nervous system.

To make good flour, assuming that good wheat is had to work on, requires but two things, that the impurities be thoroughly removed, and that the flour be not injured in making. This is the sum and substance of milling, milling in a nutshell.

Ladies Will Find Relief

from their headache, costiveness, swimming in the head, colic, sour stomach, restlessness, etc., by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is mild, safe, and pleasant. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zettin & Co.

The fruit evaporators in various parts of the country are organizing associations to protect themselves from demands of the Alden patentees for royalties. This shows the necessity for a change in the patent laws, making the sellers and not the users responsible for infringements.

Guard and protect your health, make use of that true and efficient tonic medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters.

A prominent Iowa pig breeder keeps his hogs, except when fattening, on artichokes. He says on good land this crop will produce more hog feed per acre than any other crop. Iowa is one of the largest corn and hog producing States in the Union, and it sounds rather strangely to hear of anything cheaper than corn at the West.

PHENOL BODIQUE is peculiarly the remedy for those living in the country, at a distance from physicians or druggists; the farmer especially, who has more or less stock, cannot do better than to keep a bottle on hand.—*Presbyterian Journal*.

The Crow Indians have become civilized enough to bale up rocks with their hay.

* Among the most efficacious of remedial agents are the medical preparations from the laboratory of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Sugar cane in Florida yields one hundred dollars per acre in many instances, not counting the sirup.

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

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

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

Various Causes—

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

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

For sale by all druggists.

A MAN

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



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

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

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.,
CHICAGO.

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

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

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

Southwest Missouri,

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

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS,

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

TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

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

B. L. WINCHELL, J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Asst Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.,
General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th,
Kansas City, Mo.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST. FLORIDA.

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

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

For further information address
C. B. KINNAN, F. CHANDLER,
Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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PORTABLE MILL
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174, 176, 178 W. Second St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DeMotte, President.
E. E. Brown, Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. Heath, General Business Agent.
W. A. Peffer, Editor.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscriptions:
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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.

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.

Fourteen hundred sheep are advertised in this paper by a member of the KANSAS FARMER Company. There is a bargain in them. Look up the notice.

The fourteenth annual commencement of the Kansas State Agricultural College will take place at the College the 10th to 13th days of the present month.

The wool market is not encouraging. Buyers are cautious, not reaching beyond immediate requirements; and the new tariff rules are causing much uneasiness. Still there is sale for all offerings.

Messrs. Tallman & Barker, experienced Kansas hotel men, have arranged to possess the Capital House in Topeka. Their reputation justifies us in expecting for them a profitable business. Their house is on 6th street between Kansas avenue and Jackson street.

The American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen and kindred interests, will hold its eighth annual meeting in St. Louis, Wednesday, the 20th day of the present month, continuing three days. Hotel headquarters at LaCleda hotel.

The Norton Courier says that M. O. Toole is trying an experiment in wheat culture. On one part of a field he sowed one bushel to the acre; on the other part he sowed one-half bushel, using a drill in both instances. At present the prospect is that one-half bushel's sowing is plenty thick and bids fair to make a good crop.

The Winfield Telegram gives the following: A number of farmers are reporting loss of cattle by "black-leg." Here is a remedy that has been used in very many cases with success: Take a quantity of assafoetida the size of a hulled walnut and dissolve in a pint of whisky. Increase or decrease this dose according to the severity of the disease. Give as a drench.

From the 12th annual report of the McLean county (Ill.) Sunday School Association, kindly forwarded to us by Prof. H. C. DeMotte, president of the KANSAS FARMER Company, we see that the total membership, including 1,813 officers and teachers, is 14,534. Of this total, 435 persons were received into the church during the year. Amount of money expended in the schools for the year is \$1,665.83. For benevolent and missionary purposes, \$1,314.69 was expended, and \$117.02 was paid to the State Association. The number of schools in the county is 149, of which 105 are open all the year. Books in libraries number 6,155; papers distributed in the year 123,285. This is an excellent showing, and we don't believe anybody will dispute the statement when we say that Prof. DeMotte is largely responsible for it. He is a zealous, efficient, practical worker.

Spinning Silk.

In our exchanges from week to week, we notice many evidences of progress among our pioneer silk growers. It is encouraging. Last year this paper published a good deal of original and selected matter on the general subject; indeed, so far as we know the KANSAS FARMER was the only paper in the State that encouraged the movement toward growing silk extensively. These returning echoes are therefore specially pleasing. We have just picked up the Kansas Agriculturist, whose skeptical editor publishes the following:

Mrs. Mynatt and her mother, Mrs. Hill, of Wamego, are making a grand success of the silk culture. When it was first announced that they would engage in this business it caused considerable comment. Many were of the opinion that this business belonged exclusively to other countries, and very few were willing to admit that "drouthy and bleeding Kansas" could possibly possess any natural advantages for the culture of silk. The above named ladies, believing that it would be the beginning of an immensely profitable industry, ordered a single ounce of eggs, from which they hatched 40,000 silk worms. Not being satisfied with this limited number of pets, they ordered three more ounces of eggs; they have hatched and are doing very nicely. They have just received another invoice of seven ounces of eggs, which shows very clearly that they have abundant confidence in the enterprise.

These worms are fed nothing but Osage orange leaves, and when we think of the miles and miles of hedge in Kansas we see that what many have considered a nuisance is likely to be a source of great wealth to Kansas. Too much credit cannot be given these ladies for their courage and efforts in establishing this new industry in our State and country. Whenever it has been proven a success there will be plenty willing to profit by it, but there are few who are willing to run the risk of starting a new enterprise. We have been somewhat skeptical about the business ourselves, but when we called to-day and saw the spinners busy at work, we were compelled to say that it is the foundation of what will become one of the most profitable enterprises in this western field of industry.

Where weeds are too large and the stand too thick for good work in the ordinary way with cultivators or shovel plows, an effective method is to run a "turning" plow along the rows of corn, the bar side next to the row, running as close as possible, throwing a very shallow furrow away from the corn. Then clean out the hills with hoes and by hand if necessary, and in a few days commence cultivating in the regular way. The weeds or the corn must be destroyed, and we have known instances where it was impossible to get rid of weeds about hills of corn without using extra hard work.

Our Topeka Column.

By reference to our advertising space it will be noticed that we have a column or so of Topeka business cards. Attention is specially called to the advertisements there for the reason that many of our distant readers are sometimes in the city, and often desire to reach certain lines of business here without leaving home. One or other of us here in this office is acquainted personally with every person or firm advertising in this list, and we regard them as well worthy the trade of all who deal with them.

TYPE FOR SALE.

This office has several hundred pounds of Brevier and Nonpareil type for sale at sixteen cents a pound.

Some of the Uhl Flock.

Messrs. E. Copeland & Son, Douglass, Butler county, Kansas, send us three samples of as fine wools as we ever touched. We are informed that one sample is from a 31-pound fleece taken from a wether, the others from 19-pound fleeces of two yearling ewes. With the samples was inclosed the following history of their flock:

Our sheep are of the noted Uhl flock, and he bought them from the noted flocks of McConnell, Hoppin, Gilmore, Winters, and others in Illinois. The McConnell and Hoppin flocks were driven through to Illinois as early as 1846, and addition made thereto by importations from Vermont and New York as late as 1866. The importation that increased the carcass and wool mostly, was in 1860, from the noted flock of Mr. Gage, near De Ruyter, New York. These sheep were of such large carcass that many called them French. They had a heavy, large carcass, but the Spanish form and staple of wool. This 1860 importation stamped upon the increase a distinct characteristic, the main feature being large bone and heavier fleeces. Another notable advantage long noticeable in the increase of the 1860 importation, is that the mothers were better milkers and consequently raised more and better lambs. During all this time the most wool on the smallest carcass was ignored, but the most wool on the largest sheep was respected on this flock for the last 86 years. This flock has been owned by Mr. A. J. Uhl for the last 20 years, and he drove them from Illinois to Johnson county in 1866 and brought them to Butler county in 1870, and they have been kept here since that time by Mr. Uhl, and we are now owners of said flock. We do not claim them to be pedigreed; but the thorough-breeding can be traced back fully 36 years, which is far enough. But we will say we have not ignored pedigreed rams in our flock, as we have used pedigreed rams when their pedigree was to be found on sheep skin and paper. But when on paper alone, they have been ignored from the beginning and other best rams used instead, and what we claim as heavy clippers on large carcass with good milkers and excellent constitution. We did not use any of the small, greasy, pumpkin seed lambs, usually shipped into this country, for sale by eastern ram sellers, as we consider all such an injury to all Kansas sheep breeders, as a very great quantity of grease is most sure to breed a low constitution and bad milkers. Yours truly,

E. COPELAND & SON.

From the Inland Tribune (Barton county) we have some facts concerning a storm in that county last week, as follows: As nearly as we can learn from the farmers in the path of the Thursday night hail storm, last week, the following persons lost their crops, beginning with John Curley, in the western part of the county, who lost about 100 acres of wheat; Gould and Howell, 300 acres; John Lynch, 60 acres; Ben Dawson, 60 acres; Widow Smith, 80 acres; Chas. Kentch, 25 acres; J. G. Worrall, 160 acres; J. W. Howard, 70 acres; C. Coughlin, 50 acres; Ed. Kellar, — acres; Mr. Duran, 100 acres; W. B. King lost his rye and barley; C. A. Weltmer, 25 acres of wheat; Alex. Dennis, 200 acres; Frank Patterson, 100 acres; J. A. Dawson, 40 acres; Pat Lacy, about 50 acres. W. W. Dawson, John Weidensaul, John Alefs, C. L. Worman, Mr. Wymans and George Spencer lost all, but we have not been able to ascertain the quantity. Uhl & Carney lost 150 acres of rye. The best information we can get fixes the width of the storm at about two miles, in which area all

crops were mowed close to the earth. Very many parties not named here were more or less injured in their crops by the outer edge of the storm. It seems to have been one of the jumping species of storms, occasionally raising and skipping over some farmers.

E. Copeland & Son's Sheep Shearing.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

A large number of Kansas wool growers know the history of the Uhl flock, and how well Copeland & Son have sustained the reputation of the flock while in their hands by a system of good feeding and careful breeding, but the matter of judicious breeding has baffled their skill more than anything else in sheep management. "Hand breeding" has been followed and a careful selection of breeding rams. They have guarded against too much grease in the fleece on account of its evil effects on the constitution of the sheep, besides injuring the milking qualities of the ewes.

The shearing took place May 16 and 17 in the ample barns on the farm. A general invitation had been extended to sheep men, but the very rainy weather prevented a large attendance. In the whole flock of 594, not a single sheep sheared less than 14 pounds, and the average for the whole flock was 18 pounds, 7 ounces.

EWES.

The first 100 sale ewes averaged 15½ pounds; the second 100 averaged 16½ pounds. 100 ewes, mostly 2-year-olds, raising lambs, averaged 20 pounds. One dry ewe 2 years old, clipped 25 pounds. The ewe flock were shorn last year during the first week in May; this year the shearing began May 16. Two yearling ewes clipped 22 pounds each, another clipped 23 pounds. The aged wethers clipped respectively 24, 30, and 31 pounds.

RAMS.

"Phil Sheridan," 4 years, fleece of 358 days, weighed 36½ pounds, staples 2½ inches. "Romeo," 7 years, fleece 358 days, weighed 31 pounds, staple 1¾ inches. "Young Banker," 2 years, clipped 31½ pounds, staple 2½ inches. The fleeces of 64 yearling rams averaged from 16 to 24 pounds.

No sheep clipped less than 14 pounds. This is a good showing for the sheep industry in Butler county and is well worthy the emulation of other sheepmen. Mr. Copeland, accompanied by Mr. Uhl, the originator of the flock, will go East in July to visit the best flocks and see what further improvement can be made by careful selection of more and better sheep, if they can be found and bought.

HEATH.

Inquiries Answered.

We do not know any firm which we could recommend that colors goods. Any educated druggist could give you a recipe.

To incorporate a cemetery company, five or more persons may associate themselves, draw up a charter, acknowledge it before a notary public, send it, with two dollars, to the Secretary of State at Topeka, who will record it and send the copy back, and the work is done. Begin something like this: A, B, C, D and E, citizens of the State of Kansas, hereby associate themselves in a body corporate. 1—The name of this corporation shall be —. 2—The object of this corporation is to procure and preserve suitable grounds for the burial of the dead. 3—The place of business of this corporation shall be at —. 4—This corporation shall exist perpetually. 5—The officers of this corporation shall consist of three trustees, and the names and residences of those chosen for the first year are as follows: [Here give the names and postoffice address of the trustees.] For further and full directions, see page 217 of compiled laws of Kansas, 1870. Every Justice of the Peace has, or ought to have one. Don't use any land except what the corporation has a good title to.

Thomas Caffrey, the fourth of the Phoenix park murderers, was hanged at Kilmainham jail.

Mr. E. S. Pierce, Coffeyville, Kas., advertises 1,000 Merino sheep for sale in this issue.

Re-union Memorial.

At the grand re-union of old soldiers and ex-prisoners held at Topeka last fall, it was agreed that the proceedings, and specially a list of those participating, should be printed for preservation. The work is done, and very neatly. Somewhere about 20,000 names and addresses of soldiers and sailors who are now living in Kansas, together with their rank and command. Mr. Blaine's address is set out in full. Some prefatory remarks by the compiler introduce the matter with necessary explanations, then follows a historical sketch of the movement resulting in the great gathering of September 1882.

Captain J. Lee Knight, secretary, has put a great deal of labor on this work. He deserves credit for his painstaking. It would have been very difficult to secure a more competent person for the work.

The book contains 190 pages, in form 3½ by 9½ inches, convenient for preservation. The printing and binding were done by the Topeka Daily Capital Publishing Company, and it is well done. Credit for the excellence of the mechanical work is largely due to Mr. A. A. Stewart, foreman of the Capital job rooms. The book is sent by mail to any address for 30 cents, by the secretary, J. Lee Knight, Topeka, Kas.

"Insects Injurious to Fruits."

That is the title of a book of 422 pages just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Wm. Saunders, the author, is a very eminent entomologist, well known in England, Canada and the United States, a member of national societies, and has been for many years a practical fruit grower. A book from such a man could hardly fail to be useful, and this particular book will find a friend in every reader. It is full of practical information, and is illustrated with four hundred and forty cuts. This feature is especially worthy of notice. The illustrations are so accurate, and the fine lines so well brought out, that any one can readily distinguish the different insects represented if he ever saw them.

We thank the publishers for the copy they were kind enough to send to our table. It will be serviceable as a reference book, and will aid us much in many matters pertaining to injurious fruit insects that we did not understand before.

We do not know the price, but can and do heartily commend the book to all persons interested in growing any kind of fruit from apples and oranges down through the whole list to currants and gooseberries.

About our May weather, Prof. Snow, in his report for the month says: This month had the largest rainfall, the greatest aggregate wind velocity, and with one exception (1882) the lowest mean temperature recorded in any May of our 16 year's observations. The light white frost of the 22d did no damage to vegetation, and the growing crops are in prime condition at the close of the month. Rainfall, 7.63 inches, which is 3.56 inches above the May average. There were five thunder showers. Hail accompanied the rain of the 13th, without damage at this station. On the 13th the rainfall was three and one-half inches, which daily register has been but twice exceeded in the past 16 years. Of this amount two inches fell in one hour and three-quarters, from 3:45 to 5:30 p. m. The entire rainfall for the five months of 1888 now completed has been 14:07 inches, which is 2:25 inches above the average for the same period in the past 15 years.

Mr. L. F. White writes us from Simpson that the heaviest fleece at that shearing was one of a buck owned by H. F. Baker, of Asherville, but that he did not get the fleece ready till after the prizes were awarded, so lost the premium. Mr. White gives the weight of the buck 143 pounds, and that of the fleece 29 pounds.

Gossip about Stock.

Messrs. Porter and Pitcher, Montgomery county, sheared 8,259 pounds of wool from their flock of 1650 sheep.

At the sale of Levi Dumbauld's Short-horn cattle last Thursday at Emporia, 12 bulls brought \$1170, average \$97.50; 41 females brought \$3780, average \$92.20; 2 grades sold for \$81, average \$41.50. The whole lot, 55 head, went for \$5,031.

We have the catalogue of the Missouri Herd of English Berkshire hogs owned by Newton Bird & Son, Avenue City, Andrew county, Mo. It contains pedigrees of some of the best specimens of that popular breed to be found in the country.

The Coffeyville Journal says: The largest fleece from any one sheep we ever heard of in this county is reported by Mr. P. S. Hollingsworth, who has just finished shearing. From a sheep of the Merino breed a fleece weighing 27½ pounds was taken.

W. W. Bush, of Bull City, has recently landed a fine Poland China hog, imported from Indiana, to place at the head of his herd, already famous in this section. The animal is from one of the best families of this well-known breed; and cost Mr. Bush \$65, which he considers cheap. Its sire is said to have been sold for the plump figure of \$500.

Under the firm name of Chester Babbitt & Co., Mr. Babbitt, Geo. Brooks and Marcus Field, all of New York, are starting a cattle ranch of 7,000 acres near the eastern line of Davis county. One hundred and eighty head of very fine heifers have just arrived by rail from Iowa, specially selected for yield of cream and butter making capacity. Mr. Babbitt is an experienced farmer and stock raiser.

Wilson County Citizen: George Plumb, a younger brother of the Senator, is the sheep king of Lyon county, having 3,000 head on his large ranch ten miles northeast of Emporia. His farm and ranch consists of about three thousand acres of land. He earned all he possesses by his own industry and energy, and has made it since the war. Mr. Plumb's road to financial success lay in raising sheep. He followed it steadily and made it count.

At Peabody, Kas., June 23, Messrs. H. H. Lackey & Son will sell some first-class cattle of famous milking strains. We have a letter from them in which they give characteristics, and the first thing stated is—"Our cattle are largely Arabellas—the great milking family both in England and America." These cattle have not been over-fed. They are in good health and excellent breeding condition. To persons interested in dairy stock this sale offers unusual attractions. For particulars, see their advertisement.

Marshall Co. News: W. A. Morgan, of Walter Morgan & Son, of Irving, has just returned from the East with a car load of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, bulls and heifers. They are a fine lot, in good fix, most of them are ready for service. This will be a good opportunity for parties desiring bulls or heifers to obtain them at reasonable prices. They are from some of the best herds in the country. There has already been shipped from Marshall county, this season over 150 head of thoroughbred and grade Hereford cattle.

Neosho Falls Post: On Tuesday we took a look at the fine herd of Short-horn cattle the property of Bayne & Cecil, now held for sale at the farm of Mrs. L. Snell, adjoining town on the southeast. The herd consists of 60 head, the greater part being young bulls. The herd also embraces a number of superb calves and heifers. They have just been shipped here from the blue grass regions of Kentucky, and are worth a journey of some distance to see. Some of the best producing families in the U. S. are represented in this herd, such as Belinas, Young Marys, Ianthas, Victorias, Adelalides, etc. Bayne & Cecil are noted among the largest shippers of thoroughbred cattle to the West.

Hiram Ward, owner of School Creek herd of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs, has made the following purchases this spring: One 5-year old cow and young calf from the Plumwood herd, owned by Marcy & Son, of Shawnee county. Price paid, \$250. She is a very fine large cow, perhaps as good as this part of the State can show; one heifer, a young Mrs. Mott, bred by Wm. P. Noble, of Ohio. She is of a fine family of Short-

horns; one first-class heifer bred by H. Wood, of Burgton, Ohio; one heifer calf from Houghton. She is 6 months old and is as near a perfect model as it is possible to find. All those were purchased on their personal merits.

Kingman County Citizen: In a recent conversation with one of our prominent sheep men, we learn that the losses were generally light, his being less than one per cent. The wool crop is much cleaner than usual and should bring a better price in the market. He thought the exposition of wool in a room secured for that purpose in Wichita was a good thing and would tend to furnish a good market. That Kingman county is a fine sheep growing section, has been fully demonstrated. Owing to the cheapness of land and the productiveness of the soil, feed can be abundantly grown, and at a nominal cost. Sheep must be provided with good shelter, however, and those engaging in the industry cannot rely upon the range and a wire fence for successful sheep husbandry. Every natural advantage is offered that any country possesses, and is open for all who wish to engage in a profitable industry.

Our Mr. Heath dropped in on Dr. Eidson, of Reading, Lyon county, the other day. The Doctor is a queer kind of man. Only about a year ago, when we talked red hog to anybody, Dr. Eidson's pleasant features flashed across our mental vision. But he came in one day and began to talk alfalfa, artichokes, clover, etc., and hinted something about fine mules and Short-horns. When he came again, he talked about stock in general and invited the KANSAS FARMER to go and see a good stock farm. And now Heath says Dr. Eidson has one of the best stock farms in the State. In addition to his Jersey Reds, he has Red Berkshires, a good start of pure Short-horns, and some of the best horse stock in the West. Among his bulls are Fairy Duke, Plumwood E., Red Bull, Duke of Reading, all registered with perfect pedigrees; and he has 19 cows of purest blood, all likewise registered. We congratulate the Dr. on his success.

The following is a list of the animals sold for J. L. Reynolds, Augusta, Kas., at public sale for cash, by C. S. Eichholtz, auctioneer, of Wichita last week. The day was wet and cold and consequently there was not a very large attendance. The cattle all went to persons living in that immediate vicinity, and to new breeders. They were just in good breeding condition, having run out all winter to hay and in corn fields. Lady Washington 3d, 11 years old, to W. J. Snodgrass, \$64.00; bull calf, red, 3 months, same, \$47.00; Lewellen, roan, 10 years, to E. K. Robinson, \$145.00; Rosella 2d, red, 5 years, to G. W. Wallace, \$250.00; Leonore, red, 5 years, to W. G. Snodgrass, \$225.00; Ellena red, 5 years, same, \$225.00; Myrtle May, 2d, 3 years, same, \$195.00; Ellena 2d, red, 12 months, J. K. Withrow, \$127.00; Rosella 7th, red, 11 months, same, \$100.00; Myrtle May, 2d, 11 months, same, \$61.00; Lenore 2d, red, little white, 11 months, same, \$126.00; Mecca 46596, red, 3 years, W. J. Snodgrass, \$175.00; 12 head sold for \$1640.00, an average of \$136.66

A cyclone struck Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, last Saturday night, demolishing the Methodist church, completely destroying three fine residences and unroofing and otherwise injuring forty or fifty others. Many persons are reported injured, but the only death was that of a small colored child. The damage is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

The rolling mill proprietors of Mahoning valley will all sign the scale of last year and work will be continued without interruption after next Monday, with the exception of Brownell, Bonnell & Co., who will close down for ten days to take account of stock. There is great rejoicing here among the mill employes.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 4, 1888.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 863. Market steady and offerings very light; native steers averaging 1,113 to 1,477 pounds sold at 5 25a 70; stockers and feeders 4 25a 75; cows 3 00a 400.

HOGS Receipts 3,258. Market weak and 10c

lower; lots averaging 172 to 309 pounds sold at 6 80; bulk of the sales were at 6 50a 60.

SHEEP Receipts 8461; market steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 7,421 bushels; withdrawn 8,459, in store 139,101. A weaker market prevailed to-day, less trading and a slight shading off of prices. Rejected cash, No. 3 cash and July, and No. 1 June were inactive. No. 3 June bids were steady. No. 2 cash sold ½c off, opening and closed ¾c higher, at 98½c; June bids were ¾c lower at 98c; July sold ¾c lower at 1 00; August was bid down 1½c to 1 00½c; September sold opening at 1 01½, and closed ½c better.

CORN Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 17,902 bus; withdrawn 18,989 bus; in store 151,451. More trading was had to-day, with stronger prices on cash and June deliveries, and weaker ones on the remote futures. No. 2 mixed cash sold up ¼c, at 43½c; and June No. 2 white mixed ½c, at 44c; July No. 2 mixed ½c off, at 45½c. August No. 2 was bid off ¼c, to 46½c, and No. 2 white mixed cash, up ¼c, to 43½c. Year No. 2 was steady.

OATS Dull. No. 2 cash, no bids. 41c asked. June no bids, 40 asked. July no bids 35c asked. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash, no bids. 50c asked.

CASTOR BEANS. We quote prime crushing at \$1.40a1.50 per bus.

BUTTER Market dull with heavy offerings. We note the sale of one lot of store packed cuttings at 8c; all fresh goods and comprising about four-fifths of the original lot, the other fifth being picked selections sold to the city trade. Creamery is dull along with other grades.

We quote packed.

Creamery, fancy.....	20a21
Creamery, choice.....	17a18
Choice dairy.....	11a12
Good to choice Western store packed.....	9a10
Medium.....	7a 8

CHEESE

Young America.....	15
Full cream flats.....	14
Cheddar.....	13½
Skim flats.....	10

NEW POTATOES Selling at 4 50a 500 per bbl; sacked at 1 50a 65 per bus.

BROOM CORN—Common, 2a2½c per lb.; Missouri evergreen, 3a4c; Hurl, 4a5c.

SORGHUM. We quote at 30a31c per gal. for dark and 3-½c for best.

WOOL—We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a 21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a18c.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE. Receipts 4,500. Market 10c off. Export steers, \$5 80a 15; good to choice shipping, 5 65a 80; common to fair, \$4.90a5.50; butchers and cannery, cows, \$2.40a5.50; fair to good steers, \$4 80a 40.

HOGS Receipts 25 000. Market lower. Mixed packing, \$6 50a 70; heavy, \$6.80a 70; light, \$6 70 a 80.

SHEEP. Receipts 2000. Market weak. Common to fair, \$3 60a 10; good to choice, \$5 25a 40.

Chicago Produce Market.

WHEAT. June opened at \$1.12½c; noon \$1.12c. July opened at \$1 14½c, noon \$1 14c.

CORN. June opened at 56½c; noon, 56½c. July opened at 57½c; noon, 57½c.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 1,500. Butcher grades active and steady, and shipping still dull. Heavy steers 5 85a 15; light 5 20a 75; common 4 75a 00; cows and heifers 3 50a 25.

SHEEP Receipts 600; shipments none. Steady. Fair to good 3 50a 50; prime to choice 4 75a 25; spring lambs wanted at 1 50a 3 00 per head.

St. Louis Grain Market.

Noon. Wheat Red winter, June, \$1 20½c. Corn June, 51½c; July, 53½c.

New York.

CATTLE Beves, receipts for two days 12,000. Market very dull, and 1 00a 2 00 per head lower for extremes; steers 6 00a 7 00; bulls 4 75a 40; distillery fed 6 05a 72; choice Missouri steers, of 1,437 pounds average at 6 90.

SHEEP Receipts for two days, 39,000. Market ½c lower and clearance not made. Common to prime sheep 4 85a 60; best 6 55a 62½; ordinary to prime lambs 8 00a 9 50.

HOGS Receipts for 2 days 26,000. Market dull and weak.

New York Produce Market.

WHEAT Cash 10c lower. Receipts 243,000; exports 35,000. Ungraded red 1 09a 1 24; No. 3 red 1 18½c; No. 2 red 1 21½a 1 32½ at elevator; 1 24 delivered. Ungraded, white, 1 10a 1 23½; No. 1 white, 1 16; No. 2 red, June sales, 216,000 bushels at 1 21½a 1 22, closing at 1 21½.

CORN Sales 92,000 bus, exports 149,000. Ungraded 61a 67½c; No. 3 63c; straight 65a 66½c; No. 2 June 65½a 65½.

OATS Firm. Receipts 75,000; exports 310; mixed western 44½a 48c; white, 42a 58c.

Horticulture.

FRUIT-GROWING PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED.

A Compilation of Facts Founded on the Experience of Leading Members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

BY G. C. BRACKETT, SECRETARY.

(Concluded.)

The cultivation of fruit is indispensable in Kansas climate. In years prior to the fruiting period they require about the same amount and kind as would be necessary to grow a crop of corn. It should begin early and cease by the first of July each year.

WASHES.

A solution of one pound of concentrated lye to three common buckets of water, and applied with a brush, old broom or swab to the body, in May, is as valuable for all purposes as anything contrived, invented or patented, and is not expensive.

PRUNING.

A judicious amount of pruning is as essential to success as cultivation, and the neglect of either results in disaster. The advice of some is "never prune," "throw the pruning knife away," etc.; but there is no greater fallacy than such. An orchardist without a pruning knife is as much a failure as a carpenter without a jack-plane. It is admitted that all pruning should be done while trees are young and vigorous, as wounds then made rapidly heal. All necessary pruning can be stated in a few words, viz.: a tree should be formed so as to prevent a dense head, and the formation of chafing and cross limbs, but sufficiently open to admit light and sun to all parts some of the time during each day. Such a form should be maintained through the life period of the tree.

GRAPES.

This health-giving fruit has been more or less successful wherever tried in Kansas. It affords the heaviest crops and finest quality when grown on a south or southeastern hillside, having a well-drained surface and limestone base. On more level locations, artificial drainage is necessary, and a deep subsoil stirring is one of the most important points to be regarded in the preparation of ground for a vineyard. The plants should be set in rows six to eight feet apart, and in the row six feet. Strong one-year-old plants are preferable. Shorten all the roots to about one foot in length, and cut back the top to two buds, and set it in a hole sufficiently large to allow the roots to be spread out in a natural position. Cover up with earth, leaving only one bud above ground. Cultivate each year about the same as for corn or potatoes. Pruning should be done during the winter months, and at times when the vines are not frozen, in the following manner: First year after planted, all the previous year's growth should be removed except one of the strongest-grown canes, which cut back to two buds. Let each bud develop into a cane, and the coming winter cut one of them off just above the second bud from the bottom, and cut the other about three feet high. Upon the long cane may be grown two bunches of fruit from each bud. From the shoots developed from the two buds on the short cane, all fruit should be removed as soon as it appears, for the reason that upon these shoots is the dependence for a crop of fruit the following year. All canes intended for fruiting should be trained and fastened to stakes. This method is what is termed the "renewal system," and the practice recommended for the second year's treatment to be followed each year thereafter, only that more than one cane may be permitted to stand for fruiting

after the fourth year, according to the strength of the vine.

There is another system of treatment of the vine, which is termed the "arm system," and is quite generally adopted. It consists in training to a trellis. In the spring of the second year two strong canes are selected, which are fastened along the lowest wire or rail of a trellis, and each year are raised from these arms the fruit-bearing canes, which are trained above and upon the upper wires or rails, and these canes are treated the same as in the renewal system; always bearing in mind that fruit is borne on growth from the previous year's formation.

CULTURE.

The cultivation of grapevines is simple, and similar to that required for corn or potatoes. Keep the ground loose and mellow until the fruit is well formed and ready for ripening, or until the first indications of coloring.

CLASSES NOT PROFITABLE FOR EXTENSIVE CULTURE.

Plums.—Of this luscious fruit there is not the encouragement for extensive culture as has been obtained for the pear, yet they are worthy of trial. Some years a partial crop may be grown, despite the prevalence of the destructive curculio. The trees are easily grown, will bloom and set their fruit, but generally only to prematurely drop, from the sting of the insect above mentioned. There are a few varieties which are claimed (more especially by tree peddlers) to be curculio-proof. Some of them partially escape, but as well may we look for a "summer without a bluebird" as for a plum palatable to man, and not subject to the attacks of the curculio.

Apricots.—These belong to the plum family, and their care and treatment should be the same. The fruit buds open with the early warmth of spring, and hence are often cut off by late spring frosts. They are equally subject to destruction by the curculio as the plum, and a remedy for the protection of the one, would be of equal value to the other. They are worthy of trial, as there may be an escape of the fruit in part some seasons, and even a short allowance of such a luxury would be highly pleasing to the grower.

Quinces.—The trees are hardy in most localities, but seldom fruitful. They thrive in a rich, deep loam, and are promoted in vigor and productiveness by top-dressing the ground under the trees with a solution of salt and water, or spent brine from meat barrels. As the heads are inclined to form densely, they should be kept open by pruning. This fruit has not been profitably grown in Kansas. Occasionally a supply can be grown for family purposes, and those who prize it should grow a few trees. There is but one variety which promises any success in this State, and that is the apple quince.

SMALL FRUITS.

The strawberry, raspberry, currant, gooseberry and blackberry will be treated in the order of the maturity of the fruit.

The strawberry is the first of these classes to ripen, and its desirability in every family should secure attention from every farmer or tiller of even one to the hundreds of acres of land. Most any location not subject to late spring frosts, and any character of soil suitable for the successful growing of garden vegetables, will produce this luscious fruit in abundance. Its productiveness and quality is very much promoted by a deep and thorough preparation of the ground selected, and the application of well-decomposed barnyard manure, well worked in. It should be planted in rows sufficiently distant from each other to admit of easy cultivation with single-

horse power, or in extended field plantations the double-horse corn cultivator does excellent work, which should be often and thorough through the entire growing season. Set the plants one foot apart in the row if the stool system is to be followed, or fifteen to eighteen inches if intended to form matted rows. The first system will produce the largest and finest fruit, and that which commands the highest price in our markets, but requires the special work of keeping all runners cut off. One-year-old plants are preferable, and any older should be used only under circumstances of necessity. Planting should be done in the spring, but if circumstances require fall planting, the middle of September is preferable. All strawberry plantations require mulching in this climate, to protect during winters. It should be placed on the rows at the first freezing of the ground, from two to four inches deep. In the following spring this covering must be sufficiently moved off from immediately over the plant to permit the spring growth to shoot up, but so left around as to form a clean resting place for the fruit. After a crop of fruit is gathered, cultivation must be resumed and kept up until autumn frosts appear, provided a second or third crop of fruit is desired. But for a market plantation, the profit of such continuation is quite questionable, as one good crop generally so weakens the vitality of plants as to materially lessen the value of a second one.

Raspberries require about the same character of location and soil as the strawberry, but not as rich. Will fruit more profitably on poor land than any other class named, but will pay proportionately under special attention. Clay lands, when deeply worked and manured before planted, can be safely used for this class; but such lands will require more frequent stirring with a cultivator during the growing season, and especially during drouth. Spring is the best time for setting, and yearling plants are preferable. The kinds known as Blackcaps have proven the surest and most profitable sorts to use. All of the red varieties are more liable to injury, although the fruit is finer in quality, and will bring a higher price in the market. Cultivation should be the same as here given for strawberries.

Trimming.—In the spring, after the plants have been set one year, all of the previous year's growth should be cut off to within four to six inches of the ground. The summer following, strong canes will shoot up, and these must have the end clipped, which will cause lateral growth to form. This lateral growth should be cut back the following spring to within one foot of the cane. This trimming will cause the production of much larger berries, and should be practiced each year thereafter. The red varieties will not bear such trimming, and only require their canes to be cut back to within two feet of the ground each spring.

Currant.—This class is not a general success in Kansas, but when grown on moist, rich soil, and under the shade of a fence, has been quite productive. Where a strong and dense stool forms, the sprouts must be cut back fully one-half their length in early spring, and weak, straggling growth, and old, inactive wood cut out. A heavy mulch of coarse stable manure, placed around and among the stools, is a material aid to the health of the plant and its productiveness.

The gooseberry is a success, and easily grown. Deeply-prepared and well-enriched soil adds much to size and quality of fruit. The stools, like currants, will become dense with age, and require trimming and thinning each spring. None but the American seedlings escape

the disease known as "mildew" of leaf and fruit.

Blackberry.—This class luxuriates in a deep, rich land. Plants (yearlings) are set in early spring, and cultivated in the same manner as corn. The rows should be at least eight feet apart, and stools four feet in the row. Trim the same as recommended for raspberry.

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HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. TURNIP SEED NEW CROP READY IN JULY.

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

Mr. Springer on Tariff.

In order that our readers may have the views of a conscientious anti-monopolist—one presumably well informed, on the principle of protection to American industries, we copy from the Husbandman, of Elmira, N. Y., a criticism, as follows:

The June number of the North American Review contains an article by William M. Springer, Representative in Congress, in which he endeavors to show that the revenues derived from customs duties cost the country two or three times as much each year as the sum that actually goes to the treasury. The line of reasoning starts, as usual, in free-trade arguments, in assumptions, leads along through fallacies, and ends very naturally in deception. Mr. Springer is vehemently opposed to the present tariff—in fact he leaves us to suppose that he is opposed to imports on foreign manufactures or products, no matter by what name, because they are discriminating duties, except where corresponding taxes are imposed on like articles of home production. In this he seems to recognize a duty of this government to stimulate and protect foreign industry precisely in the same measure that it fosters and encourages industries at home. That there may be no misunderstanding we give his own words:

"The federal system of taxation takes from the people as great an amount as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury. By the imposition of discriminating duties the consumer is required to pay two distinct taxes, only one of which is paid to the government; the other goes to the producer or the article or is lost on unprofitable industries.

"A discriminating duty is one which is imposed upon the importation of commodities of foreign production unaccompanied by an equivalent tax upon the home product of like advantage."

Having thus established premises by the mere act of assertion, the writer goes on to show how iron is affected by duties on importations. Taking Bessemer pig as an illustration, he quotes price in January, 1883, at the mills in England, or at the wharves, \$13.38 per ton, which with duty added—\$7 per ton, and ocean freight, bring the price up to \$22 here; and then quotes selling price in our market for home products at \$22 to \$22.50, and says the whole domestic product was increased in value to the whole amount of the duty. Admitting the truth of the statement, for the sake of the argument, the way out of the dilemma does not appear. The importation of pig iron of all classes last year amounted to about 500,000 tons, but the production by our own mills reached in all kinds of pig iron in the same year 4,623,323 tons, more than five times the product in 1860, before the industry encouraged since by "discriminating duties" had reached such development as to secure cheap production. Now suppose that meantime there had been no discrimination—is it not certain that we should now import by far the greater share of all the iron required by our people? And is it not equally clear that the price would be made by foreign producers? In that case, while importing six or eight times as much—allowing for retarded development of industries that consume iron—we should find the price much higher than it is now with competition sharpened as it is through a policy that has stimulated production. Mr. Springer's argument, if it is good for anything, favors foreign production, with no regard for industrial development at home. And it is weak in the assumption that the duty levied is the measure of increased price, since it is clear to the common understanding that our own production has crowded foreign prices down to the

lowest notch, and that a great rebound would follow upon a demand vastly beyond the importations of last year. Evidently this thought occurred to Mr. Springer while considering this branch of the subject, for he goes on to say:

"If the home product is equal to or exceeds the home demand, but cannot be exported without loss to the producer or manufacturer, the increased cost of the home product will be measured by the cost of production with such profits as may be permitted by domestic competition and will always be less than the tax on the foreign product."

Very true. Therein is an argument for duties that discriminate in favor of home industry. Even Mr. Springer seems to have a dawning perception of the truth, for he recognizes the fact that English steel rails, duty paid, cost \$53 per ton at our ports, while steel rails of equally good quality produced by our own mills are sold at \$40 per ton. The duty in this case was \$28 per ton (before the change) and the measure of enhancement in cost of home-made rails, according to this astute economist was \$15 per ton. Does he forget that we were paying six times the present English price for steel rails before their manufacture was made possible at home by a tariff discriminating in favor of domestic manufacture?

The statement that cost of articles of domestic manufacture is increased by the duties levied on like articles of foreign production, is fallacious in that it does not cover the case, except at the time when home production is undeveloped. After development, it is subject to many modifications. Then it is possible that duties, whether high or low, may have nothing whatever to do with regulating prices. Hence the absurdity of a conclusion sagely recorded by this remarkable essayist. Adhering to the fallacy that imposes increase prices of articles of home production, he says:

"The people of the United States have been subjected to a burden of at least \$556,000,000 every year for the past twenty years, making an aggregate of over \$11,000,000,000, not one dollar of which went into the national treasury."

That, according to this wise statesman, is the measure of the tariff iniquity. What went into the treasury in the same twenty years through customs duties was about one-half of the great sum of which, as alleged, the people have been robbed. That is to say, a tariff costs three dollars for every one that goes into the treasury. Yet the one dollar in the period named has paid \$1,000,000,000 of the public debt, paid untold millions of lavish expenditures authorized by Mr. Springer and his associate legislators for industries, of which he has only confused understanding, and in the same time the country has had greater prosperity than any other people ever had before in all the centuries since civilization began. And, in full view of the discriminating duties that excite horror in the mind of this Congressman, a half million laborers come to our shores in a year, to share burdens quite insignificant when compared to those they forsake. The whole country stands as the visible refutation of the monstrous lie into which the argument of this essayist resolves. It is not the question whether the present tariff is most judicious or not, which we have tried to consider. That is left to be determined. But it is absurd to say that imports on manufactured articles or foreign products necessarily fall upon users, as stated by Mr. Springer. The present condition of American labor refutes his argument.

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Russian Mulberry and Kansas Silk.

Mr. L. S. Crozier, the pioneer silk grower of Kansas, now in the South, recently paid a visit to Kansas to look after silk interests. He also visited several other States. A report of his trip is published in American Silk and Fruit Culturist, from which we copy that part relating to Kansas. He says:

The general agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Mr. Johnson, had previously offered my company a free pass, in order that we might visit the Mennonites, from Newton to Hutchinson, and ascertain what quantity and what quality of cocoons could be procured from them.

At Newton I was referred to Mr. Muntferin, the German agent of the company, a true gentleman, whose perfect politeness and pure French language made me think I was back again in Paris, and not in the far West. Soon after my arrival two fast trotters brought us amongst the immense fields of wheat, bordered by interminable hedges of mulberry trees, planted by the Mennonites. My first care was to ascertain to what kind belongs the Russian mulberry tree, and was not astonished at all to find that, like the Spanish, the English, the Turkish and the Italian, this so-called Russian mulberry is simply the *Morus alba*, with almost all its varieties in the wild state, which have never been improved by grafting, by the selection of the seeds, or by propagating the best varieties from cuttings, layers, etc. So their tree is a classic one, and cocoons of the best quality can be produced with it, if the breed of the silkworms they raise belong to the first quality.

I found among them more than twenty thousand pounds of cocoons for sale, and was gratified to learn that since they are sure they have a market for them, the two thousand families, scattered over a surface of about fifty square miles, between Newton and Hutchinson, can produce two hundred thousand pounds of cocoons this coming season, and treble that amount in less than two years, without losing an ear of corn or a straw of wheat.

The trees are planted in thick hedges, at the limits of the fields, and on both sides of the highways and byways. They are cut down, one-third at a time, every three years, and in that rich but timberless country, in such a short time, these trees grow four to six main branches as big as a man's limb, and furnish an abundant supply of fuel to their intelligent planters. Besides that, the stables of these gentle, hospitable and laborious people are crowded with cows in the winter time, and with silkworms in May or June, while their granaries are filled with corn and wheat, and their orchards ornamented with all kinds of fruit trees and grape vines.

These facts, which superabundantly prove that silk culture is by no means a specialty, should be made known to all by the Silk and Fruit Culturist and its exchanges.

The Japanese breeds, white greenish and some second-class yellow cocoons, were brought to me as samples. They were good, but very far from what their mulberry trees can produce. Two of them weigh just about as much as one of our own Cevennes. This experiment, made in the presence of Mr. Muntferin, Mr. Johnson, and many other gentlemen interested in the business, and before the editors and reporters of the leading papers, has convinced them of the importance of a good breed on the profits of silk culture, and now they understand why the cocoons are quoted at Marseilles from 7 francs to 14 francs per kilogram, and at Lyons the silks from \$2.50 to \$7.50 per pound, or 31 to 75 francs per kilogram.

Professor H. W. Wiley says of sorghum seed, that all starch eating animals will eat it with avidity, but that the full nutritive value can be got only by grinding or by boiling. He thinks an estimate of ten bushels of seed per acre will be about correct; and says that, while the blades of sorghum make a valuable fodder, it is doubtful whether they repay the labor of gathering them.

A Vermont sheep raiser says that the best method for doctoring sheep for foot rot is to wet the foot of every sheep in the flock, sound or lame, thoroughly with kerosene or coal oil, and put what sulphur you can take in the thumb and finger between the hoofs of each foot. Keep them in a dry place for twelve hours. Repeat the operation in about two weeks to make sure work.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, &c.

The free use of the FLUID will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

Darby's Prophylactic 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 Disinfectant 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 on the person.

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors,
Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle. Pint bottles, \$1.00.

Irrigation

IS THE ACT OF
FLOWING WATER
over lands, to
NOURISH CROPS.
The Streams of the
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
enable the
COLORADO FARMER
to raise a
Big Crop Every Year.
He defies drought and
never suffers from rain.
Summer is temperate,
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**THE GREAT
Irrigation Canals!**
recently built, have
opened up the most de-
sirable lands in America.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO
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ASSISTANT MANAGER
The Platte Land Co.
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DR. A. C. GIBSON'S FEVER and AGUE CURE.

This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever,
Night Sweats, Ague Cakes, Neuralgia, Jaundice,
Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever,
Rheumatism, and Typhoid Fever.
Laboratory 1223 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 Cents.

ASTHMA & HAY FEVER THEIR CAUSE & CURE.

KNIGHT'S NEW TREATISE sent free.
Address L. A. KNIGHT, 15 E. Third St., CINCINNATI, O.

PHENOL

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY

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Proprietors: HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.
For description of the uses, see next week's paper.

26.999 NOW IN USE.



All persons say their goods are the best. We ask you to examine our Improved Keller Positive Force Feed, Grain, Seed and Fertilizing Drill and our Hay Rakes. They are as good as the best, and can be sold as cheap. All are warranted. Circulars mailed free. **Newark Machine Co., Newark, Ohio.** Eastern Branch House, **Wagonsville, Pa.**

Spalding's Commercial College
LARGEST CHEAPEST-BEST
KANSAS CITY, Mo., J. F. SPALDING, AM. PRES.

DYAN'S BRAND KLINIX
For the treatment of Malaria, Fever, Ague, or any malarial disease. It is a powerful tonic, and will cure the disease in 24 to 36 hours. No injury. Ready use. Dose: 1 or 2 pills 3 or 4 times a day. Will prove it or forfeit \$100.00. Package with directions mailed and postpaid 25 cents. **A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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

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

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

Scratchings.

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

Fowls will greedily eat a great many bones if cracked fine enough so they can swallow them.

Plaster scattered over the floors of fowl houses is a powerful absorbent, preventing all bad odors.

French ducks are fattened quickly and killed early, which is the great secret of economy in this branch of poultry farming.

The best place to set a goose is at the North Pole, or on the Desert of Sahara—at least beyond the reach of stock ponds and grass lots.

Every farm should be supplied with a flock of guineas. They are prolific layers, the best protection against hawks, and a sure exterminator of insects.

An authority declares that ticks and lice will never be found troublesome where sheep are fat and in good condition, the pests only attacking poorly kept animals. The "moral" is obvious.

Ducks are among the most profitable fowls on the farm. They are easily raised when properly attended to, and their eggs command an extra price with a ready demand. The Muscovy is more easily raised than turkeys, and quite as valuable for the table.

When cows take a fancy to eat wood, lick earth or chew bones, it is an indication that they are suffering from indigestion. Give each cow a pint of linseed oil or a pound of melted lard, and after that bran slop for a few days, and they will probably leave off eating wood or other rubbish.

True Holstein cattle are red and white and are found in the province of Holstein, which lies North of the River Elbe. The cattle called Holstein now in America are not Holstein, but Dutch, and come from Friesland, in North Holland, which adjoins the Zuyder Zee. These cattle are black and white.

It is a common remark that almost anything is good enough for a hog, and to this senseless proposition is traced the disease among swine owned by breeders who indorse it. Since time immemorial the hog has been called the farm scavenger, but nevertheless, the successful breeder is he who relies the least upon this overestimated characteristic of the animal. Bad water, worse treatment in handling, and a superabundance of filth are the foundation of all diseases to which hogs are subject, and it is consequently easy to believe that the health of the animal and the quality of the meat must increase in proportion to the cleanliness of the food and surroundings.

A Sure Cure for Poultry Lice.

Lice are the great pest of the poultry house. Hens left to range about the farm or garden will keep clean by wallowing in the dry dust. But for a good part of the year the villagers have to keep their hens in confinement, and very soon, without constant watchfulness, lice appear and if the poultry house is near the barn, or within it, the vermin spread to the cow and horse stables, and make trouble there. White-washing, if it were attended to every month, would be effectual, if the wash penetrated all the cracks. But this involves a great deal of labor, and it is difficult to reach all the crevices. There is the same objection to sulphur and tobacco smoke. A few of the lice are generally left for seed after every smoking. The best remedy we have ever applied is crude petroleum, or if more convenient, the common kerosene oil used for lamps. This is always at hand, and a few minutes labor with the oil can will rout the enemy. Generally one application is enough to destroy them. We apply it directly to the perches, pouring a continuous stream from the spout. The hens get this oil upon their feet and legs, and it is rubbed all over their feathers. It is penetrating, and the odor seems to be exceedingly offensive to all insects. We have no lousy hens since the application of this remedy.—Ex.

A flock of 900 good young sheep, nearly all ewes, and 600 lambs, for sale. For further particulars apply to
FRED B. CLOSE,
Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

The drivers and conductors of the State street Cable Railway line, Chicago, to the number of 1,000, quit work owing to a reduction of wages ordered by the company.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,

Washington, - - Kansas,

(Office, Washington State Bank.)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,

MERINO SHEEP,

Poland China Swine,

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

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

BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

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

STOCK RANGES OF ANY SIZE

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

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,

HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,

And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES,
WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NYANZA No. 869—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

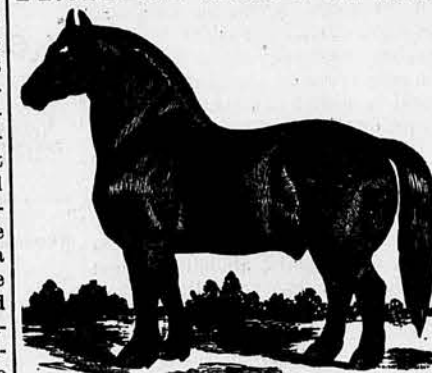


Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

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.

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 stand the fine young stallion "Donald 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—8th street road.

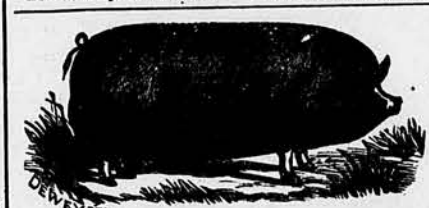
If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

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



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



J. J. ATHERTON,
EMPORIA, : : KANSAS,

Breeder of **POLAND-CHINA** and **BERKSHIRE SWINE.**

Seventy five choice young Berkshires ready for sale; also, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light Brahms, and Plymouth Rock poultry eggs in season. Terms reasonable. Write.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.

We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.

Stock Sold on their Merits. Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.

M. F. BALDWIN & SON,
Steele City, Nebraska.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas

Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Orders booked now for June and July delivery. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.

Address **M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.**

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

—OF—

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet '2019, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.
S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,

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.**

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 268 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 8847 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 \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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

Established in 1868.

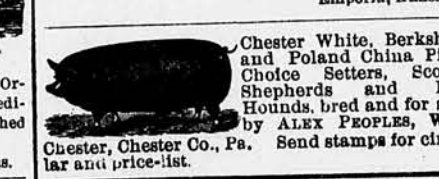
**RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.**

—OF—

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,
Emporia, Kansas.



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

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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

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

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP.

CURES SCAB.

The Poultry Yard.

The Hammoniton Incubator.

Many of our readers have manifested much interest in artificial hatching of eggs, and for them we copy the following, written by Oscar L. Jacobs, and published in the American Silk and Fruit Culturist:

"Incubators made according to the following instructions, and used in Hammoniton, N. J., have proved entirely successful in every particular."

Take two boards, each 4 feet long, 6 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick, and two boards, each 2 feet 9 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick; nail the ends together firmly, and you will have the sides of a box 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 6 inches high.

Now cover the top of this box with a lid made of boards 1 inch thick, plowed and grooved and matched so they will fit closely together. Then for the bottom take a piece of zinc 4 feet long and three feet wide, and nail securely with two rows of small nails for the bottom of the box. This makes a box 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 6 inches high, with a zinc bottom. This box is called the heater.

Next make the egg-drawer, by taking two pieces 4 feet long, 4 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick, and two pieces 2 feet 8 1/2 inches long, 5 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick, and, nailing them together, make the sides of the egg-drawer, 4 feet long and 2 feet 11 1/2 inches wide; then cut 23 slats 35 1/2 inches long and 1 inch square, and nail these 23 slats on the bottom of the egg-drawer, 1 inch apart. These slats are the bottom of the egg-drawer. This makes a drawer 4 feet long, 2 feet 11 1/2 inches wide, and 5 inches high on the outside, and 4 inches deep on the inside, with a slat bottom.

Now cut out of good timber two slats 3 feet 7 inches long, 1 inch wide, and 1/2 an inch thick, and two slats 32 inches long and 1 inch square; mortise the ends of the two 1/2 inch thick slats into the ends of the two inch square slats, making a frame 3 feet 7 inches long and 32 inches wide. Take a good heavy muslin and draw it very tight, especially lengthways, over this frame, and tack it on solidly. Lay the frame, muslin side down, on the coarse cloth in egg-drawer. On this muslin the eggs are to lie. Next cut 20 slats, 2 feet 11 inches long and 1/2 an inch square; then bore 20 holes 1/2 an inch in diameter in each side of the egg-drawer, for the 20 slats to go in; these 20 slats should be 1 1/2 inches apart (so the eggs can lie between them), and they should be down just as close to the frame with the muslin on as will allow it to be moved easily between the 20 slats and the slats that make the bottom of the egg-drawer. Then place the eggs between the 1/2-inch slats on the muslin cloth, and by moving this muslin frame two inches back or forward you turn the eggs just half over, or bottom side up. Now take two boards 4 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick, and two boards 2 feet 9 inches long, 1 1/2 inches thick, and 8 inches wide, nail these together, and you have a box 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 8 inches high, being similar in shape to the heater, but 2 inches higher.

Nail on a bottom of plowed or grooved boards, 1 inch thick. Now bore 12 holes in different parts of this bottom one-half an inch in diameter, and get 12 pieces of tin pipe 7 inches long and one-half an inch in diameter, and put one in each of the 12 holes; they should extend up above the bottom 6 inches. These are the ventilators. Fill the box containing the ventilators with sawdust, about 5 inches deep, or up to within 1 inch of the top of the pipes. Bear in

mind this box has a bottom, but no top. Now set the egg-drawer on top of the box ventilator, and then on top of the egg-drawer set the heater.

Then we want to arrange these boxes so that the egg-drawer can slide in and out, and the other boxes maintain their position. To do this take two boards, each 4 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 1 inch thick; nail one of these boards on each side of the heater and the ventilator box, driving the nails into the heater and ventilator, but not into the drawer. Having these boards nailed on solid, take another board 3 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, and nail on the back end. The other end is open, so that the drawer can slide out and in. The bottom of the incubator is now protected with the 6 inches of sawdust that is in the ventilator box. We also protect the sides and top with 8 inches of sawdust. Take two pieces of scantling, 4 feet 4 inches long—lay them down and set the incubator on them, so that the scantling will extend 8 inches on each side. See that it does not cover any of the ventilator holes in the bottom of the incubator.

Now take two boards, 4 feet 8 inches long and 8 inches wide, and lay on each side on these scantlings, for a bottom to the sawdust box, which will surround the incubator. These boards will extend past the back end, letting it rest on the ends of the two side bottom boards, which extend back. The bottom of the sawdust box will be complete.

Make one end and two sides of a box to set on this bottom, the sides 4 feet 8 inches long and 26 inches high, and the ends 4 feet 4 inches long and 26 inches high. Set this box on the bottom and nail it securely, and with two boards 26 inches long, 8 inches wide, you can close up the front end of the box.

Get two pipes made to suit the chimneys of your lamps—any common lamp will do. Get the pipes made so as to slip the lamp chimney up into the pipe tight. A pipe 2 1/2 inches is a common size. The pipe should be 12 inches long, then an elbow, then 6 inches more pipe.

Make a hole the size of the pipe in the outside box 8 inches from the front end, and 10 inches from the top, and make a hole the same size in the heater—the box with zinc bottom—8 inches from the front end, and 2 inches from the top, and then slide the 12-inch part of the pipe through the hole in the sawdust box into the hole in the heater, leaving the elbow and the 6-inch part pointing down for the lamp chimney to be put in. Then put the other pipe in the same way in the opposite hind corner, and these pipes should be sealed together, as soldering will melt with the heat of the lamp. Then light your lamp and push the chimney as far up in the pipe as you can without making them smoke. If the lamps smoke, lower them a little that some air may pass around the chimney. Two lamps should keep up the proper heat in the coldest weather.

Now get 6 pipes three-fourth inches diameter and 15 inches long. Bore 6 holes in the top of the heater, 3 on each side opposite to where the heating pipes enter the heater. Bore the first hole 3 inches from the corner, the second 12 inches from the first, and 3 inches from the outside, and the third 12 inches from the second and 3 inches from the outside; then put the other three the same way on the opposite hind side; put in the pipes and slide them down to within half-an-inch of the zinc bottom. These little pipes draw the heat from where it enters to the opposite side and distribute it equally throughout the heater. If the lamp goes out when the egg-drawer is moved in and out, it is because the zinc bottom is too loose. Bore a hole in cen-

ter of the top of the heater and punch a hole in the zinc the size of the bolt you will use and directly below it; then put in a bolt 7 inches long with a head below, and tighten up the burr until the zinc will not flop when the drawer is moved; then by moving the drawer in and out, so as not to jar the eggs, the lamps will not trouble. Make the egg-drawer so as to slide smoothly and easily.

After putting the pipes in, fill the sawdust box with sawdust, and put earth around the lamp-pipes, as the sawdust is liable to catch fire. Your incubator has 6 inches of sawdust underneath the eggs, 8 inches on each side and back, and 8 inches on top.

Buy two thermometers, lay one in the front of the egg-drawer, with top one inch higher than the bottom, pointing back; and place the other one in a different part, to enable you to see the temperature. It will be hottest where heat enters, and to prevent this, lay a piece of tin one foot square on top of the zinc where the heat enters. This incubator will hold -50 eggs.

Prof. J. P. Stelle, of Alabama, is down on what he calls the "carp farce." He thinks the carp is no better than the buffalo fish. He calls it the "aquatic buzzard," and says it is the "meanest fish of any waters; a nasty, grisly-fleshed kind of mud-sucker, which digs in the muck and feeds on decaying substances."

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, 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 appraisal, 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, at the office of the Kansas Farmer, in Topeka, Kansas. And such notice shall be published in the Farmer in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send the paper, free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$50 to \$500 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending May 23, 1883.

Usage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Smith, in Burlingame township, May 7, 1883, one small black mare, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, head stall on when taken up; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Montgomery, in Burlingame township, December 1st, 1882, one roan steer,

creased-shaped mark on upper side of right ear, and also a mark on lower side of ear; \$12.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. C. Brooks, in Wakarusa township, May 1, 1883, one 8-year-old bay mare, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one horse colt, iron gray, one year old; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one mare colt, iron gray, one year old; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by E. Anderson, in Endora township, May 8, 1883, one bay pony mare, 12 years old, both left feet white, scar on right hip, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Owen Deardorff, in Liberty township, April 27, 1883, one brown yearling mare colt, white on right hind foot, branded C on right shoulder; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same same time and place, one bay mare colt, two or three years old, star in face, white on nose, white on right hind foot, branded C on right shoulder; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one bay mare colt, no marks or brands, two or three years old; valued at \$50.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by H. D. Crowder, in Tioga township, April 30th, 1883, one iron gray filley, supposed to be two years old; valued at \$30.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John McAuliffe, in Lancaster township, April 27, 1883, one dark bay horse, two years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

McPherson county—J. A. Flesher, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Meek, Empire township, one horse, 14 hands high, flea-bitten or speckled gray with collar marks, about 8 years old; valued at \$75.

COLT—Also by same, one black stallion colt, 2 years old, about 14 hands high, no brands or marks; valued at \$35.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. B. Boyer, in Springdale township, April 18th, 1883, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, branded "A M" on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by same, one roan male colt, 2 years old, branded "S" on left shoulder, nose very warty, lame in one hind foot; valued at \$10.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. J. Patton, in Pleasant township, May 8, 1883, one small brown pony horse, blind in left eye, branded on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm T. Richardson in Cedar township, May 8, 1883, one sorrel horse pony about three years old, left hind foot white a little above the pastern joint; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending May 30, 1883.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James A. Barnes, of Mineral township, May 1, 1883, one black mare mule, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, shod in front, some harness marks; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Smith Akes, of Lowell township, April 23, 1883, one small bay mare, 3 years old, heavy mane and tail, white spot on nose, left hind foot white; no value given.

Crawford County, A. S. Johnson, county clerk
PONY MARE—Taken up by John Oartle, of Baker township, May 12, 1883, one sorrel pony mare, about 6 years old, branded "N. T. N." on left hip, blaze face, both hind legs and one front leg white; valued at \$35.

Pawnee County—J. F. Whitney, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Buhler, in Pleasant Valley township, May 11, 1883, one gray horse about 15 years old, 18 hands high, branded on hip R; valued at \$75.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Morgan Hammond, of Silver Lake township, May 14, 1883, one small dark bay pony horse, 6 years old, white face, right hind foot white, dim brand on left shoulder, indecipherable; valued at \$20.

Marion county—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Levi Kline, in Grant township, May 19, 1883, one bay horse colt, with white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, letter S branded on left shoulder, small rope on neck with a wooden tag with some letters cut on the same, about 2 years old; valued at \$50.

COLT—Also by same, one bay mare colt with mane and tail mixed gray, letter S branded on left shoulder, white stripe in forehead, about 2 years old; valued at \$50.

Cowley County—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Daniel Bunnell, in Silver Dale township, May 4, 1883, one black horse pony, 17 on right shoulder and ears spl t; valued at \$15.

Barton county—Ira D. Brounger, clerk.

COW—Taken up by D. W. Bevis, of Albion township, April 30, 1883, one red and white cow, 10 years old, crop off both ears and droop horns; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending June 6, 1883.

McPherson county—J. A. Flesher, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Isaac Ray, in Sharp's Creek township, on the 7th day of May, 1883, one bay mare about three years old, small fresh cut on left hind leg; valued at \$70.

COLT—Also by same, at same time and place, one roan yearling horse colt; valued at \$30.

CALF—Taken up by Isaac Oaks, in Battle Hill township, May 4, 1883, one 1-year-old white steer calf with red ears, branded R on right hip; valued at \$12.50.

Johnson county—Frank Hutton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. N. Redpath, in Oxford township, November 23, 1882, one steer 3 years old, light red, spot in forehead, branded "O" high on left hip and "H" low on left hip, swallow fork in each ear; valued at \$20.

LOST.—A yellow mare, 5 years old; black feet and mane, and two black spots on left side; nearly 15 hands high. A reward of \$25 is offered for her recovery by the owner. DR. WILTSCHER, No. 44 Monroe street, Topeka, Ks.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

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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 model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keillor Photograph 3561, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.

Address J. J. MAILS, Manhattan, Kansas.

The Busy Bee.

Bee Keeping.

By Hiram J. Ward, Farmington, Atchison county, in the last quarterly report of State Board of Agriculture.

Concluded.

A word to those who are thinking of investing in bees will be in order now; and it will be the old adage used so often: "Make haste slowly." By this I mean do not invest in more than two or three colonies at first, for they will multiply faster than you will learn to handle them; and if not properly cared for, your profits will come out on the debtor side. Another word (but I would not discourage anybody) is, that beginners must have a little adaptation to their work, or they will fail to reach the financial goal; for bee-keeping now, and in the future, ain't as it was when my "father kept bees." It has been reduced to a science, and will be more scientific in time to come; and only those that keep pace with the improvement, and have a liking for the business, will be successful—and bee-keeping is becoming a specialty with hundreds of scientific bee-keepers. And right here let me say, that it should be a separate occupation to itself, for the simple reason that anyone posted in the improvements up to the present, can produce honey cheaper than anybody that has only a swarm or two out back of the smoke-house, and are not looked after only in swarming time, or time to rob, by killing them; and let the same person just raise one more hog, and when fattened and sold, it will buy more honey from any practical apiarian than he would get from his two or three swarms, with less trouble or money invested; while indifferent or careless bee keepers allow the bee moth to accumulate, and by so doing make it more labor for the successful bee-keeper to rear good business bees, upon which he depends for his bread and butter for his family and himself.

And again, where a man has a love for the business of handling bees, it is a very remunerate employment, and will give him valuable lessons of his duty toward his fellow-man; also teaching him that great results have a very small beginning. For instance, each head of clover contains about sixty distinct flower tubes, each of which must therefore have a portion of sugar not exceeding the one five-hundredth part of a grain. The proboscis of the bee must consequently be inserted into 500 clover tubes before one grain of sugar can be obtained. There are 7,000 grains in a pound, so that for every pound of sugar procured in this way, 3,500,000 flower tubes must be emptied. Honey, however, contains three-fourths of its weight of dry sugar, so that every pound of honey is equivalent to more than 2,500,000 clover tubes sucked by bees. Yet how few people realize or even have one thought of the amount of labor performed by the industrious honey bee, in storing a hundred pounds of surplus honey. Nor do they think how rapidly they increase, for it is known that the queen has deposited as many as three to four thousand eggs in twenty-four hours; and in twenty-one days they all emerge from their cells perfect bees, there being about 35,000 to 40,000 workers in a good colony. It would only take a few days to raise a full swarm if they did not work themselves to death; but the entire swarm becomes new every two to three months during the working season, owing to the amount of honey obtained and distance traveled in gathering the same. Some people may think this a wild assertion, yet after fourteen years' experience, I know of what I speak; and to anyone that don't believe it, I

would say, try it yourself, as I have. By getting an Italian queen, and introducing her into a black swarm, in three months they will not find a single black bee in the hive if their queen is pure Italian; and it is a conceded fact that the Italians are the best, all things considered, for general use, although we have in the United States six different strains of bees—the common black, Italian, Holyland, Syrians, Albinos, and German—all having their friends, although the Holyland and Syrians are very cross, while the Albinos are the most quiet, both in handling and also in honey gathering, often not storing enough for their own use; while it is claimed that one cross of either two of these kinds improves them, with the possible exception of Italians, that are susceptible of weeding out a little in order to secure good honey gatherers.

HIVES.

I think for the specialist the Langstroth hives are the best, because they are capable of tiering up, by putting one above the other in time of a large honey flow, and when the apiarist is taxed to his utmost to give the bees room to prevent swarming, and thereby secure the best results in surplus honey. Also, they are well adapted to the storing of comb and extracted honey; and being in general use, all of the supply dealers have hives, frames and sections in all the flat ready to put together by single or in any amount wanted; and specialists are adapting the same hive, in order that they can order, on short notice, surplus sections, and have them fit without any trouble. But I have used the original American hive, patented by H. A. King & Co., of New York city; the hive being 15½ square by 21 inches high, outside measurement, with nine moveable frames in them; the top part of the frame being one and one-half inches wide, forming a complete floor or top to the hive, when all of the frames are in, and each frame has a slot three-eighths by two inches through them for the bees to pass through into the surplus boxes above, and it is my opinion that for farmers or those who want only a few colonies, that the American is the best hive they could use; but would advise anyone who intends to invest in bees, to visit a well-established apiary and look at the different hives in use, and there he could learn more in one day in a practical way than he would learn from books in a month. Our most practical apiarists advocate the necessity of students spending one season in the employ of a specialist, thereby learning the trade, so to speak, at the end of which time they are competent to take charge of an apiary of 80 to 100 colonies, with reasonable certainty of making a success of it; and I can speak for all bee-keepers, and say that as a class, they are always willing to give advice to beginners; or if visited, will show them the advantages and disadvantages of the different hives that they may have in use, it will repay anyone for such a visit, to see the different kinds of bees, for most all bee-keepers have two or more strains, and they are all looking for the coming bee, the Apis-Americana.

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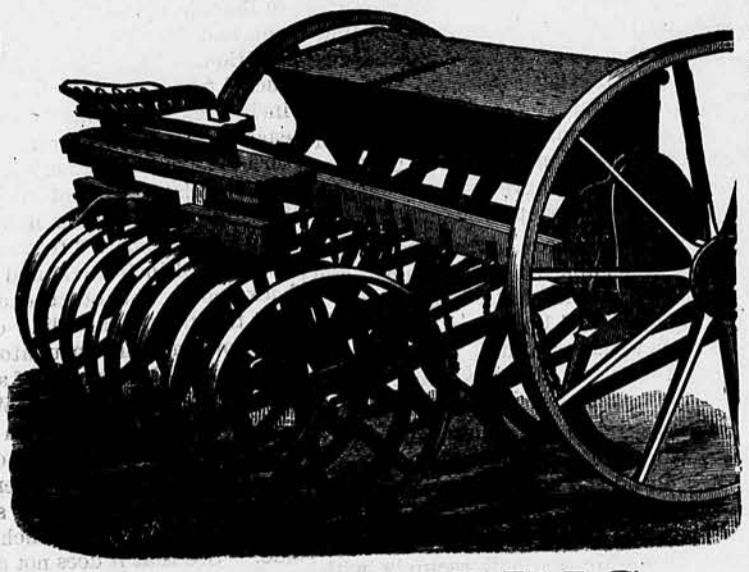
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FOR SEED DRILLS.

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

The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

Circulars and any information sent free to any address upon application.

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Topeka Manufacturing Co.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere; or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and

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Wool and the Tariff.

Our readers, and specially those who grow wool, will be interested in what is said on that subject. We have an article from the Textile Record, published in Philadelphia, the largest woolen manufacturing center in the country. The Record says:

It is a fact which no one need try to disguise that there is a great deal of uneasiness among many classes of manufacturers respecting the possible operation of the new tariff. The changes from the old duties have in many cases been made in such a manner that the most experienced persons are unable to say with any degree of confidence what their effect will be upon imported fabrics. Indeed, a good deal of the law is so obscure and doubtful in its meaning that the Treasury officials have been for several weeks trying to interpret it so that it can be put into simple working order by the first of July. Assistant Secretary French has visited New York for this special purpose, and has been much employed disposing of certain claims made in advance by importers who are eager to have the law interpreted as much as possible against American industry. But most of the involved and vexed questions, and particularly those which interest manufacturers, can be settled only by practical experiment, and we know of manufacturers who have already made arrangements to have goods of different kinds sent from England, to arrive here by July 1st, simply that they may obtain, at the very earliest moment, a definite notion of the fate, good or evil, that awaits them. In some cases orders have been given to forward trial packages to two or three different ports of entry, so that the Department may be forced at once to reconcile the differences of opinion which are apt to exist in the various custom houses.

Among those who are most justly apprehensive of the effects of the new law are the woolen manufacturers of the country, makers of high, medium, and low-grade fabrics, and spinners of yarns of various grades. These men are just now in a condition of somewhat painful suspense. The reduction of the duties upon wool gratified them, of course, but the duties upon fabrics and yarns have also been changed, and the whole mass of duties has been so shifted, altered and shuffled about that the wisest of the experts cannot make a safe calculation as to the result. Some spinners are sadly afraid that they are going to suffer because the reduction on their raw material is not likely to amount to so much as the reduction on products similar to theirs. Other spinners feel confident that they are safe, but they confess that they cannot positively demonstrate the fact; and there are makers of fabrics who frankly admit that they can reach no solid conclusions until they ascertain what their English rivals are able to do under the new arrangement. Inevitably such a state of uncertainty in so important a trade must have hurtful results. Men who cannot tell whether their business can be conducted at all, under existing methods, three months hence, must proceed cautiously; and buyers who consider the chance that there may be a big fall in prices before August will not buy liberally now. Thus, in the woolen trade, as in many other industries, the foolish and wholly uncalculated change in the tariff has brought partial stagnation. It has done much harm already, and only a sanguine man will insist that it has done its worst. Whether it has, or not, we shall know before the summer is over; and we may assert with confidence that if experience shall demonstrate that the new tariff is de-

structive of, or severely hurtful to, the woolen industries of this country, there will be an imperative demand upon Congress, either the coming Congress or the next, for revision in the shape of better adjustment of the duties. Manufacturers, like other business men, would rather suffer a little than to have another tariff agitation; but they will not consent tamely to submit while a law passed in the alleged interests of American industry works serious harm to one of the chief of these industries.

How to Get Rid of Prairie Dogs.

I notice an inquiry in the FARMER how to get rid of prairie dogs. I will state how two of my neighbors and myself rid our farms of the pests. We tried poisoning, steel traps, shooting, saturating balls with kerosene oil and putting in the holes, also tried to drown them out, all to no purpose, until I read a remedy in the FARMER; we tried it and were successful.

We had about 15 acres of our best land rendered useless by them, with nearly 1,000 holes in it. We hired a man to fill up the holes with dirt, and to keep them filled as best he could; this he did well, and in less than six weeks the dogs were starved out; not one has been seen in the neighborhood since. This was in the spring of '82. When he commenced they would dig out often, but they soon began to diminish in numbers, and those that got out were weak and easily killed, until not one showed his head above ground.

It requires patience and perseverance to be successful. We are well paid and pleased with the result. C. C. PAGE.

Syria, Lincoln Co., Kas.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington reports an improved condition of wheat in all the States except Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Kansas is showing much improvement over April.

For Thick Heads,

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions, Wells' May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10 and 25c.

To cure hay fever, it should not be moistened by either dew or rain, but should have the natural moisture dried out in an atmosphere as dry as possible.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.

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

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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The undersigned will sell at
ELMWOOD STOCK FARM,
Two Miles East of

Peabody, Marion Co., Ks.,
On Thursday, June 28th, 1883,

Their entire herd of well-bred Short-horns, numbering 125 head—mostly Cows and Heifers, and representing such noted and popular families as

ARABELLAS, ROSE OF SHARONS, PRINCESSES,
ROSEMARYS, YOUNG MARYS, LADY ELIZABETHS,
LOUISAS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, MRS. MOTTES,

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

BLYTHEDALE PRINCE 42931,

And a fine Young Mary Bull head our herd.

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

H. H. LACKEY & SON,

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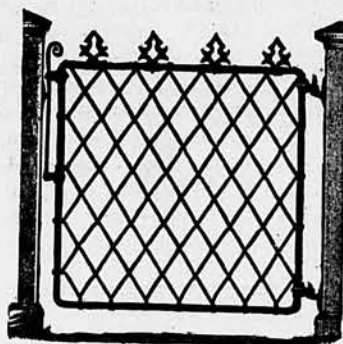
Covers 130 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 800 Horses and Mules.

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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 had near home, order from

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D. M. MAGIE COMPANY, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.—Originators and Breeders of the world-famous Magie or Poland China Swine. The oldest breeders and most extensive shippers of fine bred Swine in America. Have shipped our stock to seven foreign countries, and have sold an average of over 600 pigs and hogs for breeders every year, for several years. The acknowledged superior Swine of the world, because the most profitable. Nothing pays as well on a farm as our breed of swine. You can't afford to be without them. Send to head-quarters, and get the best at reasonable prices. We breed this stock only. Boars and sows from 3 months to 3 years old for sale; also sows bred, stock in pairs, trios and larger numbers not akin. Reduced rates by express.

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Sweet Potato Plants--Now Ready.

Yellow Nansemond, per thousand, -	\$2.00
Jersey Yellow, " "	2.00
Red Bermuda, " "	2.00
Bahama, " "	2.50

Soft Maple Seed--Just Gathered.

Sacked and delivered at express office, per bushel	\$2.00
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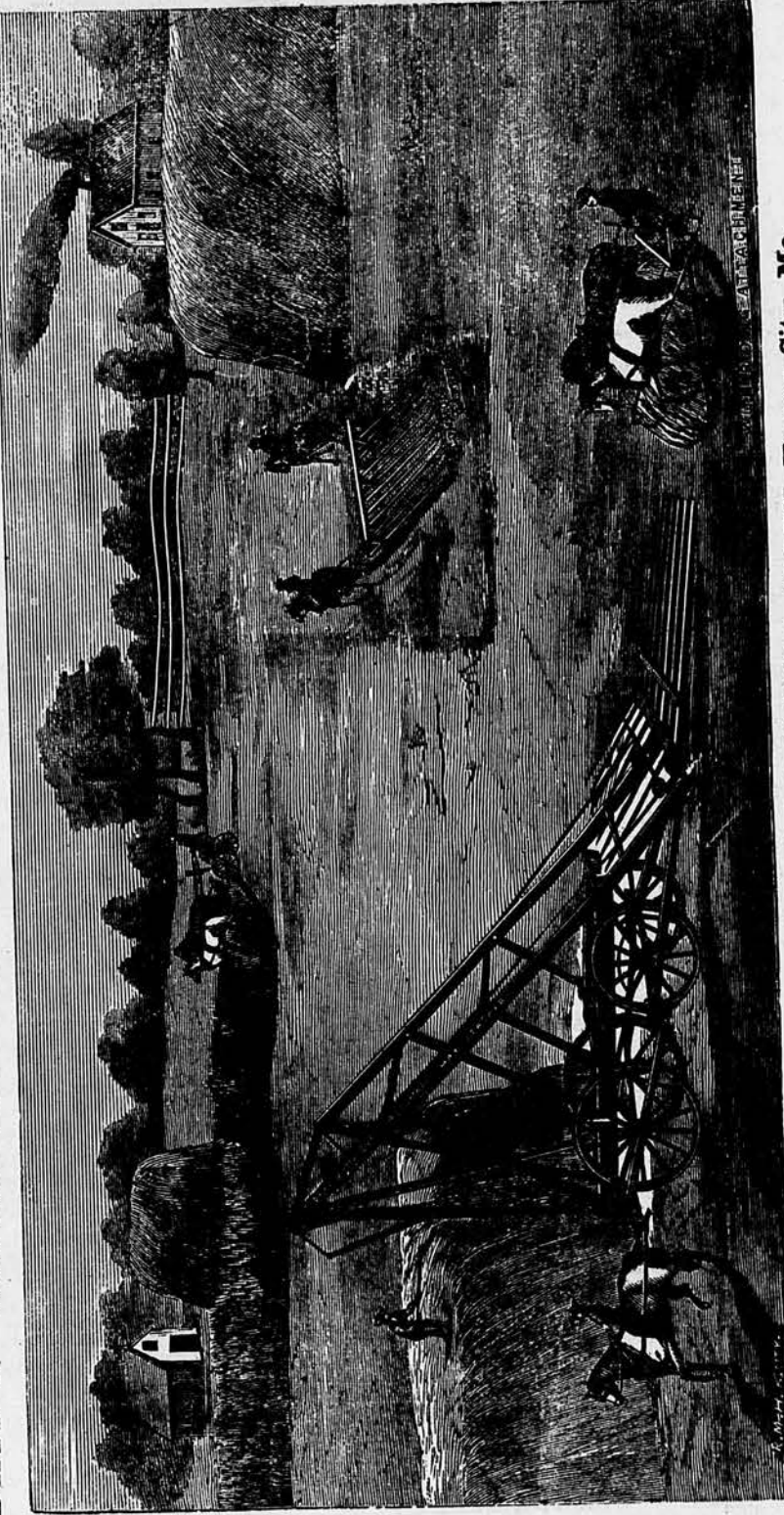
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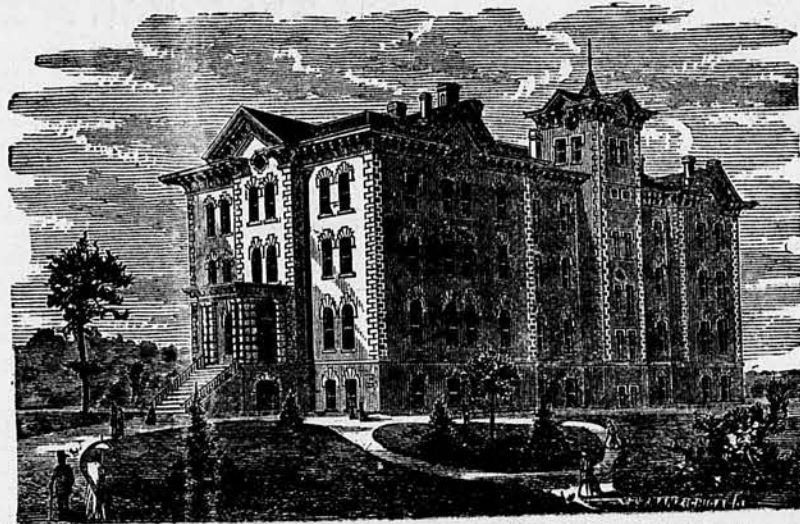
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