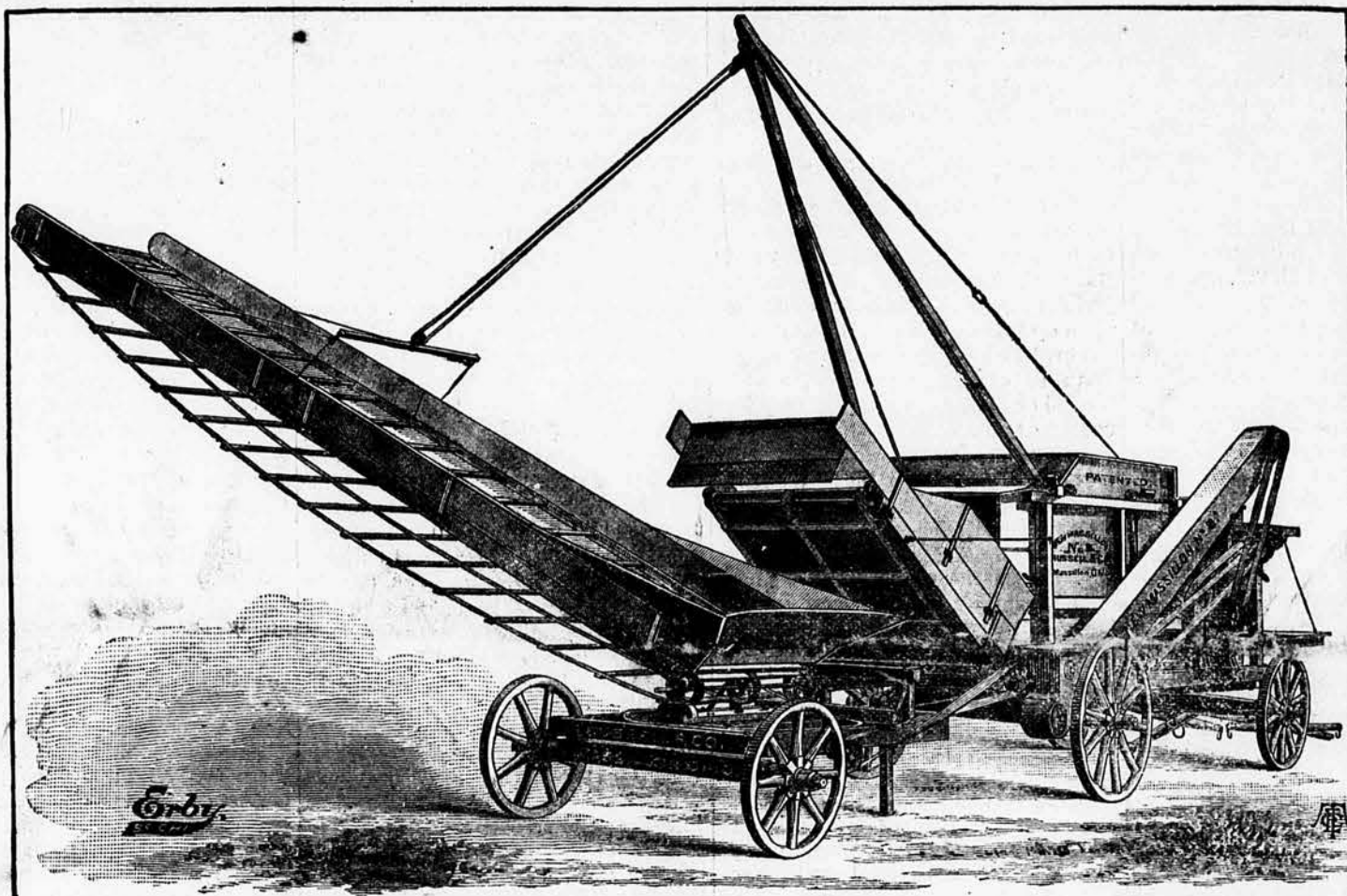


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PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.



RUSSELL & CO.'S INDEPENDENT LATERAL-MOVING STACKER.
"New Massillon" Thresher with Stacker, Combined, Manufactured by Russell & Co., Massillon, Ohio.

The Russell Independent Lateral Moving Stacker.

We illustrate herewith the above named, new and useful machine, manufactured by Russell & Co., Massillon, Ohio, attached to their "New Massillon" thresher. It is a complete independent stacker, making a crescent shaped stack of forty-eight feet from point to point, and can be attached to any thresher. It saves from two to four men on the stack, and saves the chaff by depositing it in the center of the stack. It is furnished in four sizes and the price complete is \$125. In convenience, ease of working and of setting up and taking down, and in its operation, it is claimed to surpass all heretofore offered. Russell & Co. have been engaged in the manufacture of threshing machinery for forty-one years, and their threshers, engines, and saw mills are well and favorably known wherever such machinery is used. Those interested in the new stacker should write them for full particulars.

Smith's Wheat Again.

A. M. Gould, of St. Louis, having read in the KANSAS FARMER, an article about the half-bushel-of-seed-to-the-acre-wheat of P. H. Smith, came up to see it. Last Friday he came into the FARMER office, introduced himself, stated his business, and then exhibited a number of bunches of wheat taken from Smith's field. The field is that which was referred to in this paper—the seed planted being only one-half bushel to the acre, covered and pressed by the Roller attachment. The bunches were an average of 16

inches in height, without stretching the leaves, and of the most vigorous, healthy appearance.

Mr. Gould said he was "perfectly dumfounded" when he saw and examined the wheat. He had farmed many years, he said, and had raised good wheat in Missouri, but this "gets away with anything" in that line that ever came under his observation. He seemed to be enthusiastic about it, declaring that—"It is the best wheat I ever saw." The stools, he said numbered "from ten to twenty-six stalks to the bunch." He reports the stand "even and very healthy looking." These samples were but average bunches he said. He was going to send them to friends near St. Louis, and for that purpose they were wrapped up in this office.

Northwestern Poland China Swine Association.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ED. FARMER: A special meeting of this association was held last Friday at Washington, Kansas. It was an adjourned meeting from their regular annual session, at which they decided that all of the stockholders of the N. W. P. C. Association should be allowed to register free until May 1, so that all stock to be recorded in Vol. 1 would be in and the volume would be ready for the publishers. The officers elected for 1883: President, H. E. Billings, Linn, Kas; Vice President, H. C. Spangler, Washington, Kas; Secretary, J. O. Young, Washington, Kas; Treasurer, H. H. Avard, Washington, Kas; Executive committee, J. B. Besack, Wash-

ington, Kas; Z. D. Smith, Koloko, Kas; A. B. Prouty, Hollenburg, Kas.

A motion prevailed that all pedigrees in which ancestors are now on record with this association, be recorded by the Secretary without further approval by the executive committee.

A petition was presented asking the association to meet annually on the second Friday in October. Petition granted. The following were elected Directors at the annual meeting: H. H. Avard, A. B. Prouty, J. O. Young, J. B. Besack, H. C. Stoll, Eli Zimmerman, A. E. Driskill, H. C. Spangler, D. M. Baldwin, H. E. Billings and Z. D. Smith.

On Friday the affable and portly President, H. E. Billings, called the meeting to order and the above minutes were read by J. O. Young, Secretary.

A motion carried that advertising of Poland China swine only be taken in Volume 1, at the following rates: 1 page \$3.00; one-half page, \$2.00; a single column cut inserted with pedigree \$1 extra.

Z. D. Smith moved that the committee on printing, Messrs. J. O. Young, J. B. Besack, and Judge S. H. Maunder, have full power to arrange in the most convenient form, the volume for the publishers.

A motion prevailed that the Secretary be allowed to secure a clerk to prepare the copy of the Northwestern Poland China record for the publishers.

The committee reported favorably on the bid of the Lincoln Journal for printing one or two hundred volumes of the record. The association decided that 100 volumes would

be sufficient. The price of the book was fixed at \$2.00. The Secretary was instructed to purchase the last volume of the Ohio P. C. record, also American P. C. record of Iowa, for the use of the Association.

Z. D. Smith moved that the publishing of the Record be delayed until July 20, so that spring pigs could be recorded. Some other minor matters were attended to when the association adjourned sine die.

The N. W. Poland China Association is now in a prosperous condition and about 900 pedigrees will be recorded in the volume to be published in July. Breeders from Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri are beginning to take stock in this association. It is to be hoped all Poland China breeders in Kansas and Nebraska will give it their hearty support, for undoubtedly it will give Western breeders a prestige by having a home record. Below we give a list of the stockholders: E. J. Nason, J. B. Besack, O. Sawyer, H. C. Sprangler, J. O. Young, H. H. Avard, S. H. Maunder, J. B. Cooksey, B. L. Roberts, W. A. Burnwell and A. Stoltzer, Washington, Kas; H. E. Billings, Linn, Kas; Z. D. Smith, Koloko, Kas; A. E. Driskill, Hollenburg, Kas; A. B. Prouty, Hollenburg, Kas; J. Dutcher, Dunlap, Kas; H. C. Stall, Beatrice, Neb; Wm. Cowgill, Fredonia, Kas; D. M. Baldwin, Steele City, Neb; T. F. Miller, Avenue City, Mo; E. Zimmerman, Hiawatha, Kas; Fred L. Lewis, Humbolt, Neb; F. E. Benedict, Reynolds, Neb, and E. M. Senkins, Stoltzer, Neb.

Parties desiring to record Poland China pedigrees or to purchase the first volume should address the Secretary, J. O. Young, Washington, Kas. The next annual meeting will be held the second Friday in October.

HEATH.

The Stock Interest.

Sheep Husbandry in Western-Central Kansas.

By H. O. Grifford, Bunker Hill, Russell county, in last quarterly report of State Board of Agriculture.

WHAT SHEEP TO BUY AS THE FOUNDATION OF A FLOCK IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN KANSAS.

We think there can be but one answer to this question: thoroughbred or high grade Merinos—the higher bred the better. We prefer Vermont, New York or Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois, in the order named, or their descendants raised here, by using first-class Eastern rams. It is the general opinion of our best flock-masters, that sheep raised here are worth one dollar per head more than those brought from the East of the same grade. If brought from the East they should be landed here in April or May, so that they can have the advantage of the green grasses in the spring, and gradually go on the dry grass of summer and fall. In this way they will become partially acclimated, so that it will do to range them through the winter. Sheep can be brought from the East at any time without much danger of loss, but if brought in the fall, we should expect to winter them in close corrals and not let them on the range but little; should not depend upon it at all for feed. There are many flocks in Western Kansas bred from Mexican ewes. The first cross shows very great improvement; much greater than any succeeding one. There seems to be a tendency to breed back to the Mexican, even after several crosses. We have in our own flock specimens that are no more than one-eighth Mexican, that not equal to many half-bloods. One advantage, however, in breeding in this way is, that you get a flock well adapted to the range, and very prolific (being very excellent mothers), and if one has patience to wait, and can be satisfied with small profits for a few years, he will eventually get a good-paying flock.

It will be of little use to say anything of the long-wool or mutton breeds, as all flock-masters discard them for range purposes. They do not do well in large herds; are not as healthy when held in large numbers as the Merinos or Mexicans, and much more difficult to handle, and shear an inferior and only light fleeces. They should only be kept in small numbers, and in inclosures.

WHEN TO BUY.

September is the best time to buy, as at that season sellers know just what they wish to dispose of, and are always in the market. The new beginner should have his range selected, his corrals built, and in every way be prepared with sufficient feed and proper shelter.

FEED FOR THE FLOCK.

In keeping sheep here on the plains, we of course depend upon the range for both summer and winter pasturage. We do not think it safe or wise to depend upon that alone. Experience teaches us that the flock-master should be prepared for all contingencies. Some seasons the winter grazing is much better than in others. Fall and winter rains injure very much, and sometimes nearly ruin the winter range. We do not think, upon an average, thirty or forty tons of forage to the thousand head is too much. One-half is good feed if cut early; not later than July. If cut in September and October, we do not think it better than good wheat straw. Millet makes an excellent fodder. Should be cut before fully ripe. Oat and wheat straw has considerable value if cut before fully ripe. We think, from our experience the past season, that sorghum is to be the sheep feed of the future—the most

certain crop we can raise, and the most valuable. We think an acre of sorghum worth more than an acre of corn. Should cut part when ripe and pile on the ground; the balance let stand, and feed by turning on the flock. The flocks should not be allowed to remain on the field but a short time, till they become accustomed to it.

We should never attempt to winter sheep without feeding grain of some kind. We think they ought to have the equivalent of one bushel of corn per head during the winter. Corn costing thirty cents per bushel or less, in our opinion may be fed freely; when clipping and lambing time comes, the balance will be on the right side of the ledger. Rye is an excellent feed for lambs; quite as good, perhaps better than corn. Should not feed it to breeding ewes. We think that wheat bran, as a feed for young lambs during the fall and winter, is the very best feed one can give them, and the best for ewes at lambing time, producing a greater flow of milk than any other feed, with the exception of oil meal.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FLOCK.

The herd should be handled with the utmost kindness and care. Avoid frightening or worrying them in any way. But few herders are fit to have a dog, especially new beginners, as they depend upon the dog to do the work, and the herd is kept in a constant worry. With an experienced herder, a well-trained dog is a great help and very valuable, especially in moving the herd from one range to another. Good herding consists in letting the herd scatter over as large a range as possible, and keeping them quiet—not in bunching them. New ranges should be had every day. At least the herd should be held but a short time on the same ground. Much of the flock-master's success depends upon the way his flocks are handled upon the range. A little experience will tell him, when his flocks come in at night, whether they are well herded during the day. This should be seen to and remedied at once. They should be taken to the range as early as sunrise in the summer season. In winter, sunrise is early enough, and if too cold and frosty, too early. The later they are held out nights the better, in the hot season, as they will feed but little during the day. I am not in favor of driving the herd to the shade in the middle of the day, as I think they are better off on the high prairie. They should always have plenty of good fresh water. It is well to water them at noon if possible. They should at least have water twice a day. They should be salted at least once a week—twice is better. About forty pounds to the thousand head is little enough. It is better to feed in troughs, but there is little waste when fed on the ground. Let me say here that perfect regularity should be had, both in the day of the week and the time of day. If it is Monday morning, let it be Monday morning every week. And this also holds good in feeding both fodder and grain. Always feed at the same time of the day. You can't expect your flock to thrive unless you manage with a perfect system.

DIVISION OF THE HERD.

Never more than one thousand breeding ewes should run in one herd in lambing time. Smaller herds are much more successful. Lambs, from weaning time through the first winter, should be herded with older and larger sheep. In summer, if the range is good, fifteen hundred or more may be herded together. Ewes without lambs can be herded with wethers.

OBSTACLES AND HINDERANCES TO BE OVERCOME.

The only drawbacks are the scab, coyotes, and the cockle-bur. The first

makes it necessary to keep constant watch that scabby sheep do not come on the range; and in driving from one point to another a range occupied by a diseased flock must be avoided.

The coyotes are troublesome, although the losses caused by them are comparatively light. High, tight corrals are necessary in order to keep them out, and a constant watch must be maintained.

It is comparatively easy to eradicate the cockle-bur. A little work each season will keep the range clean. Should be pulled (not cut) just as the burs commence to form. This is much easier than to cut them from the fleece at shearing time.

DISEASES.

Here on the plains we have no serious disease to contend with except the scab. The foot-rot is not known. If brought here from the East it soon disappears. Our dry climate is a sure cure. A few sheep are poisoned—by what our best flock-masters are not agreed. We generally find them dead in the morning—apparently well the night before. There is but little scab comparatively to the number of sheep kept; not more than one or two flocks affected in this county. There would be no trouble in crushing it out were it not for Western sheep being driven into and through the state. The remedy is very simple and sure. So easy to be cured is it, that we think the owner of a herd that has it more than three weeks (at a season of the year when they can be doctored), is not fit to be a flock-master.

We have never failed to cure by two applications (one week apart) of the following remedy: A strong decoction of tobacco, one and three-fourth pounds crude arsenic, and two pounds sulphur to the hundred head. The arsenic should be boiled by itself and added to the liquor as wanted. We can't give the number of pounds of tobacco needed, as it varies so much in quality and strength. The liquor should be about one hundred and twenty degrees, or as hot as one can possibly hold his hand in when applied. Care should be taken that every part is thoroughly saturated. The sheep should be at once removed to a clean range and new corrals. Without this precaution your labor will be lost. Another remedy, which is very popular at the present time, and which I believe to be certain and much cheaper than tobacco, is the lime and sulphur dip, as follows: Ten pounds fresh lime, twenty pounds sulphur boiled in twenty gallons water, add sixty gallons, and apply same way as the other. This for one hundred sheep. Must be moved to a fresh and clean range and clean corrals. Avoid all patent dips. They are much more expensive, and not as safe or certain as the two first named.

At lambing time we are troubled with ewes having caked bags. In first stages apply tincture of iodine externally, and give one teaspoonful of the following mixture for two or three days in succession (give dry): 1½ oz. gumbago, 2 oz. rosin, 1½ oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. alum, pulverized, 1 oz. copperas, and mix well. Lambs should be docked and castrated about one week old.

SHEARING AND HANDLING WOOL.

Great care should be taken in putting up the wool for market. Give it the best appearance possible—the buyers expect that. Remove all manure and burs. Fold in a square form, and tie only sufficiently to hold well together, and not too compactly. Use about four pounds of twine to the hundred fleeces. We advise every one who expects to go into the business permanently to have a good tight wool-house, and to pack his wool neatly and fairly for the inspection of purchasers. We think it best to sell at home always, if the approximate value

can be obtained. If one cannot sell, the only way is to ship to some good commission house. Could we put our wool in such shape as to induce the manufacturers to buy from the producers direct, it would be a great advantage. We can hardly do that at present, as our clips are too uneven, and cannot be divided. The manufacturer uses only a certain grade of wool, and while every clip may have some of that grade, the most of it cannot be used. It stands the flock-master in hand to breed to a certain standard, and to breed to that alone. We believe that the best time to sell the clip is at shearing time. In a few instances we have done well to hold for better prices, but we think in the majority of cases the balance will be on the wrong side by holding.

FATTENING WETHERS FOR MARKET.

One-half of all the herd will be wethers. These should be fattened at maturity—from three to five years of age. We believe the most satisfactory way is to feed them in small herds, say two hundred each, in corrals large enough to give plenty of exercise. Commence feeding in November, or before they commence losing flesh. Begin with one bushel of corn to the one hundred head, and increase to three bushels in March and April. Much rough feed will not be needed. Should have good, warm, well-littered quarters and free access to good, pure water at all times. Treated in this way, you can have the very best of sheep. Free access to salt should at all times be had. Sheep fed in this way will be ready for market in March or April.

We have practiced driving to the corn region and feeding in large flocks of one thousand to fifteen hundred head, letting them range in the stalk fields. Corn fed in the ear is, I think, preferable to feeding shelled corn. We feed on the ground twice a day, morning and evening; very little waste when fed in this way, and we think the sheep get it more evenly than when fed in troughs. Light-sheep I would market in March or April, with the wool on. Heavy-wooled sheep, those that will shear ten pounds per head and over, I should shear by or before the 15th of May, and market at once. One cent per pound only is the difference between shorn and full-fleeced sheep. If satisfactory prices can be had, should sell at home. Have generally shipped to Chicago; sometimes sell to Denver parties.

No section of country can excel Kansas for fattening stock of all kinds. Our mild climate, absence of mud, cheap and abundant forage, make it preeminently a good feeding ground. The only trouble is the great distance from the great markets. Still we think, with this drawback, fattening stock is quite as profitable here as in any other section.

PERCENTAGE IN NET PROFIT.

So much depends on the flock-master, that this is a very hard question to answer. Under good management and with a first-class flock, fifty, and even a larger percentage than that has been realized. One should bear in mind that failure is much easier than success, in the sheep business especially. It requires the constant care of the flock-master. Everything must be done promptly and at the right time. In all cases of failure (and there are such) the business is not to blame. It is bad management, or rather the want of any management at all. We think that in this section, with good management, the business will pay from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. Let me say here that in my opinion no business is safer, surer, or more profitable than sheep husbandry in Central and Western Kansas.

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

Handling Stockers.

It requires constant vigilance and care to handle stock profitably. There are so many little things to look after—small economies to be practiced, that the stock business may be styled an art. On handling stockers some good suggestions were given lately by Timothy Horn in New York Tribune. Thirty steers of eight hundred to nine hundred weight, on good pasture, he says, from May 1 to November, should gain each four hundred pounds. Much depends on their condition when turned out in the spring. Those wintered around straw stacks, without grain, will not begin to gain for several weeks. Their digestion is bad; much blood is needed to renew their coat of hair and loosen the hide. On the other hand, a steer already fat will not gain so much as one in what is called good condition. Such an animal will increase very fast from May 1 to middle or last of June, averaging perhaps (with a little grain at first) four pounds per day, but during July and August very little gain would be manifest, while the thin steer would then be in condition to be adding some weight. It is much better to market July 1 the steers that were fat when turned upon grass in May.

Cattle wintered around straw stacks will be in good condition without any grain if they are fed at the same time with a moderate amount of corn-fodder, or four or five ears of corn per day without the fodder. A farmer will make it pay to borrow money with which to buy corn to feed cattle wintering around straw stacks, as most of the cattle do in all states west of Pennsylvania. It is no unusual thing in this country of cheap and abundant corn to see during March dead cattle lying around straw stacks, starved to death! Two months ago I saw such a sight within two miles of my residence; the owner, worth \$20,000, with hundreds of bushels of corn conscientiously kept to feed hogs—the everlasting hog. Farmers make an expensive mistake in thinking grain fed to stock cattle is wasted.

A correspondent from Michigan, whose inquiries suggested this article, speaks of having pasture in an open grove, and also of a pasture well set in timothy and clover. Now much depends upon the way these lots are pastured. The wood-lot should be pastured first, and the cattle kept off the timothy and clover, because the grass among the trees will be much richer and more palatable if feed before the trees come into full foliage. This pasture then should be allowed to grow up until October 1, when it will again be in prime condition at a time when timothy and clover have stopped growing.

Many persons overstock their pastures, and the animals fail to gain as much as they would with a better range. During May and June the grass seems so abundant they purchase more stock to keep down the growth, and the result is, the cattle during August and September frequently gain nothing. The farmer must recollect that he cannot depend upon much growth of any grass except red clover from middle of July until fall rains set in. With plenty of rain in the latter part of summer the grasses do not grow half as fast as during May and June. These things must be considered by the breeder of cattle if he expects the largest gain in weight, and his pastures must be at all times such that the cattle can readily and quickly find sufficient grass.

I think persons with small farms can do much better than fatten cattle entirely on grass. My plan is to take spring calves (usually four) and about middle of November begin to stable them in a box-stall and feed each five ears of corn

twice a day, cutting the ears with a sharp hatchet into small pieces. They also have either good straw or hay. They are thus fat when turned on grass and grow rapidly. Next winter they are stabled and each fed sixteen to twenty ears of corn per day and again turned on grass, and by the middle of June should each weigh 1,300 pounds, and will bring the top price. Pigs run after them and pick up the undigested corn. There is also a large item of profit in the manure that is saved.

That New Breed of Hogs.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In the FARMER of April 11th I see that the editor of the Nebraska Farmer proposes to start a new breed of hogs by crossing the Berkshire and Chester White hogs together. I would say I have tried it with good results. They make splendid hogs for following cattle, and are also a profitable hog to feed. A few years ago I experimented a great deal and got my hogs so mixed up that two years ago I sent to Illinois and got some more full-blood Chesters, and they give me the best satisfaction of any hog I ever raised. For common farmers I am satisfied they will give better satisfaction than any hog they can get. If you want hogs to follow cattle, a cross with a livelier hog is better, and there is no hog that is better to cross on than a Berkshire.

My Chesters are very quiet to handle. I can handle them and their pigs as I have a mind to, and a very poor fence will turn them. There can be no more contented hog than they are, and a quiet, contented hog is the kind to produce the most meat for the feed consumed. Some complain of an old sow overlying her pigs. The remedy is not to have her fat at farrowing time. Let her get her living on grass, and she will do much better than on very heating food. A Chester White, like any other hog, needs a good shed for both summer and winter; make them comfortable the year round. With plenty of succulent food, such as grass, green oats, and green sweet corn, and my word for it they will give good results.

When I first came to Kansas, a hog that was white was called a Chester White, but I saw but few full-bloods except what I brought with me. To-day a hog that has the markings of a Berkshire is called a Berkshire. There are lots of these so called Berkshires only having enough of the blood to give the markings, and a person is very likely to get one that there is no "come out" to; give it all the feed it can eat, and it will still be a little pig, for the genuine stock is not there. A well-bred Berkshire is a very good hog, excepting they are a little too lively on foot to be real profitable.

One of my neighbors sent to Ohio for some of the Magie hogs; but when he got them he was badly disappointed; in fact, they were very poor specimens of the breed. He could have done much better near home. I advised him to buy near home, and recommended some breeders to him that were breeding his favorite breed of hogs and save express charges, patronize home industry and then he could see just what he was getting. It is much better to purchase near home of some reliable breeder than to send away off. Once in a while a professional breeder has to send off to get an animal with the desired characteristics; but as a rule, Kansas has as good specimens of the different breeds as any one need wish. Kansas has as much energy and push as any state in the Union.

I would like to devote some space here to our Agricultural College, but will reserve it until some future time, only saying I think it one of the foremost institutions in the state. It is a great experimental institution, and causes agriculture to progress rapidly; and agriculture is the wealth of any nation. Agriculturists not only feed mankind, but all domestic animals.

M. WALTMIRE.
Carbondale, Kas., April 27, 1888.

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.

ATAHAM HERD, W. H. H. Oundiff, 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.

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

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

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

H. L. LACEY, 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 Oxfords, Princess, Renlok, 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, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle. **YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.**

Cattle and Swine.

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.

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

W. W. WALTMIRE, Slide 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.

D. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of Pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for circular.

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, Bunceton.

W. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle; Chester White hogs; Light Brahmas and Black Spanish chickens. Correspondence solicited.

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

Swine.

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

S. V. WALTON & SON, shippers and breeders of pure blood Poland-China hogs for twenty years. Pigs constantly on hand. Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, on K. C. & S. K. R. 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. All a spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars.

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

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

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

Sheep.

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

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

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

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

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

Poultry.

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

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

Wichita Poultry Yards.

I. HAWKINS, Proprietor, and Breeder of Pure bred **BUFF COCHINS**, **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**, **PARTRIDGE COCHINS**, **BROWN LEGHORNS**, and **PEKIN DUCKS**. Eggs now for sale. Send for price list.

I. HAWKINS,
Box 476, Wichita, Kansas.

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

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, breeder of high class thoroughbred poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light 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.

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. F. E. MARSH.

BLACK COCHINS EXCLUSIVELY. At K. S. P. Show my blacks took \$155 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. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching 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.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY, Home Nursery 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.

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

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

Topeka Business Cards.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at law, 173 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

ALL KINDS OF

Garden and Field Seeds

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

Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes

in their season. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Address **S. H. DOWNS**, 73 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

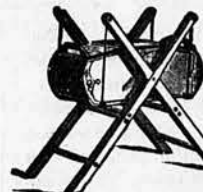
Wanted Agents both Male and Female for our new book "Daughters of America," It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2.00; worth \$3.00. Address **FORBES & McMAKIN**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

For Sale.

A two-run mill on Solomon River, four miles east of Lenora; twenty-one foot head; best water-power in Western Kansas. Also 80 acres of land; some timber. Will sell at a bargain, or trade for stock—cattle or sheep, or a stock of store goods. Reason for selling, weak lungs. **G. A. LATHROP**, Lenora, Norton Co., Kas.

DAVIS SWING CHURNS.



Best and Cheapest. No inside fixtures. Always right side up. No danger cover falling off letting cream on the floor. Easiest to use. Nine sizes made. Three sizes Nesbitt Butter Printer. Every churn and printer warranted. One of each at wholesale where we have no agents. Send for circulars. Agents wanted. A full line of Dairy Implements for farm or factory. **VT. FARM MACHINE CO.**, Bellows Falls, Vt.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST." **ENGINES, THRESHERS** SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers, Clover Hullers (Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Autman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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

Correspondence.

Cunningly Devised Robbery.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In discussing any question it may not do any good to use harsh language, yet bad cases require strong remedies and I am one that believes in calling things by their right names; hence, I say our tariff system is one of the most cunningly devised systems of robbery ever devised by the ingenuity of man. I believe in absolute free trade among the nations of the earth the same as we now enjoy between the several states of this Union. The nearer all nations come to free and unrestricted trade and communication with each other, the less cause for war, the more prosperous all would be and famine would be unknown. The tariff protects but one thing—the capital invested. It does not protect the labor invested with capital, but discriminates against it, by using every means to import and employ "pauper labor." The tariff is one of the worst forms of slavery; it compels the many to contribute a share of their earnings to build up fortunes for the few. It discriminates in favor of certain industries, for the sole purpose of benefiting private enterprises which I believe is contrary to the constitution and radically wrong. Your arguments that free trade would be disastrous to home industry, is an acknowledgment of weakness and inferiority, and as absurd as the argument that labor-saving machinery is an enemy of laboring men. The tariff is one great cause of panics, and it tends to unsettle values by giving an undue stimulus to home production, resulting in ruinous competition, over-production and loss of capital. Over-production is generally considered the greatest cause of financial crashes, and this infamous system of protection is the principal cause of over-production. We have boundless resources and inexhaustible supplies of raw material at the very doors of our factories, and if, after an hundred years of protection, manufacturing cannot be carried on profitably without this burdensome tax, I say strike it down with the ballot; and if the ballot won't do, use the bullet as we did against slavery. We are following in the footsteps of England. Her tariff built up a proud, tyrannical and wealthy aristocracy the same as we are doing now, and every year the gulf between the rich and poor is growing deeper and wider. No one is so blind but that they can see this. Is it not time to call a halt and see what is the cause?

You say that the duty on cut nails is 1½ cents per pound and the imported article is taxed that sum, and that home-made nails sell at the factories for \$3.40 and \$3.50 per 100 pounds. Strike down that duty and they would sell at the factories for \$1.90 and \$2.00. Our cut nails are transported from 3,000 to 5,000 miles and sold in England cheaper than they sell them here and then the manufacturers make a profit. Now, why don't those protected manufacturers sell to our people the same or cheaper than they sell to foreigners? They know as long as they are protected they have us by the throat. Steel rails from England can be laid down in New York and New Orleans for \$27 to \$30 per ton; the duty per ton is \$28.

There are fourteen steel rail mills in the United States with a capacity of 1,500,000 tons of rails annually, and they have orders for rails for six months ahead at \$40 per ton; yet they are cutting down wages, and some of them closed because they claim they cannot make anything at that price. Thousands of men are thrown out of work unless they submit to a reduction of wages. Was ever robbery carried to such an extent, and that, too, under the sanction of law?

A tariff for revenue only cannot be had without an amendment to the constitution, and I am in favor of such an amendment. Direct taxation is the only just way to raise revenue to run the government. Let the tax be based upon a man's taxable property and collected the same as other taxes are collected. Under the tariff system a poor man pays as much towards supporting the government as a Vanderbilt or Gould. The tariff system is complicated and difficult to understand, and is made so to deceive the people. Goods shipped from Japan, China, and other countries that are on the free list, if they go to England first, thence to this country, there is a discriminative tariff against them of 10 to 20 per cent, and in 1881 it amounted to \$239,868.50. How is that for statesmanship? W. F. HENDRY.

Nickerson, Kas.

A Serious Blunder.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In the last quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture we find at page 25 a figure of *Avena Fatua* over the name Meadow-oat grass (*Avena Clavator*). The illustration is true to life and gives a life-like outline of the wild oat of California, which is no more like tall meadow oat-grass than I am like my esteemed friend Major Sims.

The *Avena Fatua* was introduced into the state of Wisconsin by some returning miner from California, who thought, no doubt, that it would be a rich addition to the forage plants of that state. Instead of proving a benefit it has become a greater pest to that state of spring grains than ever cheat or chess has been in the winter wheat sections of the United States. This field-oat ripens in seed very early, and shells out on the reaper and is scattered over the entire field, being mixed with seed wheat and oats, and transported from farm to farm by threshing machines, it is being scattered all over the states of Illinois and Wisconsin; it will effectually run out any crop and take entire possession of the soil. This oat, while growing, looks exactly like the common oat, only it ripens early and shells easily. The kernel when ripe, is nearly black and has attached to it a spinal, barbed tail by which it will attach itself to clothing, grain bags, and to every crevice and cloth about a threshing machine and fanning mill. My earnest prayer is that this fertile state may be delivered from this pest of the farm. I would certainly brand the man as an enemy to this commonwealth who would attempt to introduce this grass within its boundaries.

Avena Fatua (wild oat grass) is an annual grass, while *Avena Clavator* (tall meadow oat grass) is a perennial. The latter will prove a blessing to the farming community, while the former would as certainly prove an unmitigated curse. JOHN W. ROBSON.

Mr. Swann's Book.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I ask for a little space in the FARMER to say a few words in favor of Mr. J. C. H. Swann. At the same time allow me to criticize you a little in your reply to Mr. Swann's articles that he has written for your paper. In the first place, Mr. Swann has given to the readers of your paper innumerable valuable information on growing of wheat if adhered to. Did not his honor tell us what the wheat crop would be before a kernel was sown in the fall of 1881? What the crop would be for the year 1882? Is there one of your readers or yourself that dare assert he did not tell the truth? And when he was asked to tell what the crops would be in the United States for the year 1883, did he not tell us, taking 60 pounds for a bushel there would not be ½ the amount of wheat the year 1882 produced, and with the outlook that we now have here and the different states that compose this Union, can any man assert truthfully that Mr. Swann is at all out of the way on the incoming crop for 1883? If any of your readers can break down his argument that he has produced, let us hear from you, for I love to hear a smart man talk. As you all have had plenty of room to reply to the gentleman, and have failed to show any rebutting argument, Mr. Swann's statements stand like unto the man's house that was built upon the rock foundation that we read about; any of you have failed to wash away the primary principles of his theory. Mr. Swann has informed us of some things touching the wheat crops alone that is worth a thousand dollars to any enterprising young man that intends to cultivate the soil for a livelihood. Now, if Mr. Swann has been good enough to give us the valuable information that he has on the wheat crops gratis, should we blame him for wanting a small compensation for his valuable book that will tell us what years by sowing oats, tame grasses, and the planting of corn, etc., we will be successful, all for the sum of one dollar? If Mr. Swann has told us the truth in regard to the successful years to grow wheat, and he surely has, by what authority, or on what grounds have we any right to deny the truth of his contemplated book of information? I am satisfied Mr. Swann is a man of more than ordinary intelligence on this question; he is as the great inventor of the telegraph was, a poor man, and not able even to get his little book, (but great in information) published. So was Mr. Morse,

the inventor of telegraph. Government gave him the first fund to work on to build a line for telegraphing between the cities of Washington and Baltimore. When Mr. Morse made a success on the first-named line, every capitalist was ready to embark in Mr. Morse's enterprise. So it will be with us; if we buy Mr. Swann's book of information, you will be glad you bought it; you will get value received. It will benefit your sons and your daughters, and in fact it will be a blessing to the world, that patronized a man that had some brains in farming. I look at Mr. Swann as one in millions that has the ability to ferret out what he claims. I am ready at any time to contribute my dollar to Mr. Swann if he needs it to get his book into print, if he will let me know; and admitting he could not get enough money to do so I am satisfied Mr. Swann will not let you lose the dollar you pay him.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to criticize you a little in this article as I know you are able to stand a heap of rest. You say "we know not anything of the value of Mr. Swann's knowledge; no one else knows, and no one will know or can know, until it is given to them," and that we could not gather much information from his much writing. We have had valuable information already from Mr. Swann. He wants us to have the balance of his knowledge; but he proposes we give him a small remuneration for it, which is right and just that he have it, or not give it to us. Give the entire article a place in the FARMER. HENRY BUTLER.

Douglas, Kansas.

REPLY.—Mr. Butler, just as Mr. Swann did, goes off half-cocked in this matter. The FARMER did not, and does not controvert a single proposition made by Mr. Swann. We have never said or written a word of that kind. We would be glad to see the book in print, and would do more toward getting it into circulation than any one else in Kansas. If Mr. Swann had taken our advice his book would now be in print. We have encouraged him and done quite enough we think.

What we refuse to do is, to advise other people to invest their money in something that we do not know anything about. The little book can be printed—(1,000 copies to begin with,) for \$150 to \$200. Let Mr. Butler and three other men who know Mr. Swann and have confidence in his theory, furnish the money and secure themselves by a mortgage on the book. It can be printed and bound in ten days. Put the editor of the KANSAS FARMER down for one copy of the book, and an editorial notice of it free.—EDITOR.

From Anderson County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

It is a great pleasure to us as farmers, to tell one another how we are getting along, how we are prospering, and what we are doing. And it is a great pleasure and comfort to have such a friend and such an untiring helper as the KANSAS FARMER is to each of us.

It has been an exceedingly dry spring and winter in this part of the state; it has been the driest that has been known for a number of years, for spring. Therefore it has caused almost a total failure of wheat, about three-fourths of it has been turned under and planted to corn. What there is left will not make over half a crop.

The oats are all sown, but came up very uneven on account of being too dry; where the ground was plowed last fall they are looking fine. I think the ground should be plowed in the fall for oats, or if the ground is clean be cultivated in and cross harrowed. Corn planting is over, and some fields are showing up well; there has been a larger acreage of corn put out this year than ever before in this county. Some are trying the plan of listing again this year. What I saw listed last year did not amount to much, as it was down so deep; a great amount of it never saw daylight. It may do in a sandy, dry soil, but otherwise it is too much of a good thing.

We got a good shower this morning which makes everything just boom. The prairies are getting quite good for grazing; hundreds of cattle are daily crowding westward for pasture. Stock of all kinds came out of winter looking fine. The farmers have learned to put up enough feed to last them through the winter; they have found out that it takes more than two months feeding in sunny Kansas.

Property to the amount of several thousand dollars has changed hands here this spring. Land and everything is on the boom, and we have also received a large immigration.

ANDERSON COUNTY FARMER.

EUDORA, Douglas Co.—Planting about done; wheat is doing well considering the dry weather. Stock in fair condition.

E. C. WARREN.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.

I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

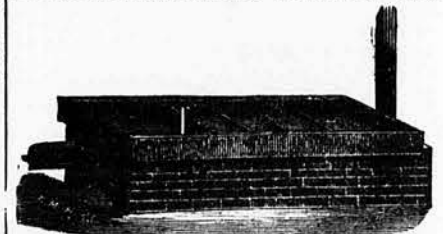
Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

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.



R. T. McHILLEY & BROS., Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. 50 choice yearling Ewes in lamb to be sold at a bargain if taken in the next 30 days, will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Also a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels of the Duke of York and Autocrat strain. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Breeding Large and Small Horses.

The latest horse breeding craze—that of mating very large males with very small females, ought to be considered cautiously before taking extensive risks. It is an innovation in the breeder's art; and, as the matter appears to us, it is so much of a variance from nature's methods as to be of doubtful utility. We have given the subject a good deal of careful study, and it does not grow in favor with us. We are not engaged in breeding stock, and never was to an extent sufficient to justify an assumption of superior knowledge of its intricacies and requirements; but our eyes and ears have been open, and we have seen and reflected upon what many others have done. One can learn as much in that way as in any other so far as everything except the practical details is concerned.

Nature's methods are never wrong; but they are not applied by the great Dispenser for purposes such as men have in view. Nature plants seeds for forests, and manures soil with the droppings of the trees. But she does not mature a forest and remove it every year. She does not fell her stately trees and cut them into pieces to make dwellings for men. Nature is not engaged in a race of money-making. She neither domesticates her animals, nor grinds feed for them, nor makes any special preparations for their shelter. Nature is the great storehouse whose exhaustless supplies are placed for man's use, whose methods are for man's information, whose foundations are for man to build upon. Concerning Nature and her ways, Pope said truly—"What ever is is right."

But the chief end of man is—(not to glorify God)—to make money and accumulate wealth. Hence it becomes part of his plans, and a large part, too, to so apply and use the lessons he learns from nature as to make them most profitable for him personally. When he raises a crop of any kind, he does not let it die and rot on the ground; he uses it for his own purposes, and then grows another crop. He is not content to go out into the forest or on the plain and there slaughter a wild bull or bear for his meat, but he tames these animals and places their progeny in fields and barns, where he improves their flesh by studious care and adaptation of means to ends. This he has been doing for uncounted ages, and his own personal experience is the groundwork of his present skill. Nature unaided by man's deftness would never compete for a prize at a fat stock show. It is man's work that trains up the wild brute from cartilage to marbled beef. But, after all, he only develops native energies. He simply improves what nature has provided. He may combine and apply, but he cannot create. And so long as he follows in the line of natural channels he improves; whenever he crosses these lines he fails.

Now, what are the natural ways in this matter of mating very large males with very small females? Let the reader run back over all the years of his experience and note cases of this kind. How many large horses did you ever see that came from very small mares without reference to size of sires? How many of such did you ever know to come from very small dams and very large sires? Go among the wild herds of Mexico and South America; go among animals of Indian tribes and barbarians or half civilized people generally, and note the size of their horses as it relates to form and size of progenitors. Then go among the stock of modern professional breeders and make similar observations. You will find one general rule followed in all the cases: Very small mothers do not produce large offspring. Horses, indeed all classes of animals may be improved in size as well as in other respects by careful and prudent breeding; but jumping from one extreme to the other at a single leap is not careful and prudent breeding; it never has been successful, is not now, and we do not believe it will ever be. One satisfactory and sufficient reason of this is, the lack of capacity or fitness in the small mother to nourish and bring forth very large young. Quality is much more readily transmitted to posterity than is quantity. The temper, movement, color of the male takes deeper hold on the maternal powers than does size or mere quality of flesh. The very small mother is not constructed fitly for the production of large young. Her body is small; it has little room for a tenant, and her procreative energies are correspondingly limited.

Careful and prudent breeding in this respect would be to follow the experience of successful breeders in other lines—a little at a time. To raise large horses we must have large mares. These little animals may be made to produce larger ones by mating the females with males a little larger and more ambitious and comely in form. The second generation may be further improved in the same way by judicious selections of the largest and most roomy mares. By such a course the breed may be made larger in time, but it will require a long time.

Remember This.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Brights Disease, \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

A Canadian has invented a method of putting glass in sash without the employment of putty.

For the Children.

Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, and safe to take either alone or in connection with other medicine. Mild in acting and pleasant to take. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

Umbrellas are made in France to the aggregate value of \$6,000,000. Turkey is her best foreign customer.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-palpa." \$1.

Between 1869 and 1882, 2,176 suicides were recorded in New York city.

PITTSFORD, MASS., Sept. 28, 1878.

Sirs: I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.

Mrs. J. W. TULLER,

Sec'y Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In London bicyclists are called "bikes," and tricyclists are called "trikes."

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.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

VALUABLE RECEIPT.

For \$1, I will send, postpaid, a receipt warranted to cure scab and kill ticks on sheep, without injury to hide or wool. Address HIRAM B. WINSLOW, Box 195, Stockbridge, Mass.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS SERIES

—OF—

Short-Horn Sales.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1883.

J. H. SPEARS, of TALLULA, ILL., and E. M. GOFF, of SWEETWATER, ILL., will sell at Springfield Fair Grounds, 60 head of Cows and Heifers, and 20 Bulls, of such families as Nelly Bly, Young Mary, Jubilee, Pomona, Multiflora, White and Red Rose, Mrs. Motte, etc. Such bulls as Baron Bright Eyes \$7554 (he will be sold), Major Taylor \$9816, and a Rose of Sharon, have been in use in the herds.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883.

S. E. PRATHER, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., and D. W. SMITH, BATES, ILL., will sell at Springfield Fair Grounds, 55 Cows and Heifers and 25 Bulls, of such families as Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Young Phyllis, Illustrious, Western Lady, Wild Eyes, Princess, Lady Elizabeth, Bride, Galatea, Pomona, Emelia, Multiflora, White and Red Roses etc., etc. Sires in use in the herds, Bruere's Booth 25795, Red Lord \$0790, Major Booth \$0240, a Rose of Sharon, 35th Duke of Oxford \$2850, and Earl of Portland \$6015.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

PICKRELL, THOMAS & SMITH, of HARRISTOWN, MACON CO., ILL., will sell (at home) 68 Cows and Heifers and 17 Bulls. In the lot will be found 16 Rose of Sharons (Renick sort), 42 Young Marys, 6 Young Phyllises, 3 Josephines, 2 Loudon Duchesses, 2 Wild Eyes, and 15 of other good families.

Waterloo Duke 2d \$1247, Rose of Sharon and Young Mary bulls being in use in the herds.

For catalogues or any particulars address the parties as above.

J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

WALNUT GROVE HERD.

SETH E. WARD & SON, Propr's

WILL SELL IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS

At KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 23, 24 and 25, 1883,

About Forty Head of

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

Consisting of Fourteen Bulls and Twenty-three Females, nearly all of our own breeding, the get of Oxford and Duke Bulls, out of highly-bred cows. We will also offer, with a reserve bid, or sell at private sale, OXFORD BELL DUKE, 9047 S. H. R., five years old next August, and BELL DUKE OF GENEVA, 37671, A. H. B., two years old, by Grand Duke of Geneva, out of Bell Duchess, by 6th Duke of Geneva, (7933) and 1761 S. H. R., out of Lady Belle by 2d Duke of Airdrie (19600) and 172 S. H. R. Those wanting pure bred bulls to head their herds, or helpers to start a herd with, will do well to attend. The offerings will comprise animals of the following noted families: Roan Duchess, Craggs, Rose of Sharons, Mazurkas and Young Marys the get of Oxford of Vinewood 3d \$062, S. H. R. and 33427 A. H. B., and Oxford Belle Duke.

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

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

Also, at Same Time and Place,

W. T. HEARNE, of Lee's Summit, will sell some Fifty Odd Head of Choice

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

ABOUT ONE-THIRD BULLS, the rest COWS and HEIFERS, all in good shape and breeding condition. For individual excellence and purity of blood, this stock ranks with any herd in the country, and is well worthy the attention of intending purchasers. More full particulars given in Catalogues, which will be mailed to all applicants.

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo.



PUBLIC SALE

—OF THE—



ELMENDARO HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

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

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

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

COL. H. W. PEARSALL,
Auctioneer.

LEVI DUMBAULD,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Ladies' Department.

A Sermon in Rhyme.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, let him know
That you love him, e'er life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your heart,
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a sorrowing brother's eyes,
Share them. And by sharing,
Own your kinship with the skies.
Why should any one be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh is rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—
For both grief and joy a place;
There's health and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
Ere the darkness veils the land;
Should a brother workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,
All enriching as you go;
Leave them. Trust the Heaven-Giver—
He will make each seed to grow;
So until its happy end
Your life shall never lack a friend.

KATIE DARLING, OR, Life in Western Kansas.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

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

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

Lucie put on her sunbonnet, and a few moments later we find her and Katy deeply absorbed in the intricate patterns before them. No sound in the room but the ticking of the clock and the purring of the white kitten on the rug, when Tom enters. All day he had been hard at work heaping up the golden pumpkins and storing away the vegetables for winter. He had seen Cousin Lucie coming, and he came in for a few moments' chat. He stopped in the doorway, and taking in the situation at a glance, a look of dogged resolution over-spread his countenance. How to divert their attention from those tidies was now the question.

"Got some new neighbors," said he.

"Who?" said Katie.

"Where?" said Lucie; but neither looked up.

Tom crossed the room, upset a chair and stepped on the tail of the white kitten. Lucie shrugged her shoulders and frowned, and Katy looked anxiously after her pet, as with an indignant growl it scampered through the doorway.

"Now, Tom!" and then all relapsed into silence. But Tom had determined for once to be master of the occasion. Taking a seat on the lounge, "now girls," (said he pleadingly) "do, for Heaven's sake, stop that everlasting crochet. Some day in a fit of desperation, I'll make a raid on your work baskets and destroy every vestige of the abominable nuisance. Here, when a fellow's starving for a talk, you'll sit for hours wrapped as in a spell, and all I can get is 'yes; one, two, no; one, two, three; hush, you bother me; one, two, three, four.' No wonder women grow nervous and sickly, and finally end in the asylum. I tell you the inventions of the Spanish inquisition could not compare with the exquisite tortures which women voluntarily inflict on themselves."

"We're in for one of Tom's lectures, Cous-

in Lucy," said Katie; "so me may as well fold our hands and hear him through."

"Yes," said Tom, now rising to his full height; "and I wish I had every woman in Kansas under the sound of my voice until I had relieved my mind concerning these things. Talk about oppression and woman's rights. See a woman mount the rostrum to lecture on these things, on shoes that double her toes under her feet, painted and frizzed out of all semblance to nature; ruffled and flounced from head to foot; bound in a corset which crushes out every natural function of her physical organism. Even her brain, being deprived of its rightful supply of blood which nature designed to promote its health and vigor. I tell you, our modern society woman is as complete a specimen of human vanity as the world ever produced. Adding to dress her monotonous, unhealthy employments, and—let me illustrate," said he snatching the work from Katy's hands. He sat down and began with all the apparent earnestness, if not the skill of a scientific worker in crochet, counting as he knit,—"one, two, one, two, three; one, two, one, two, three."

"Cousin Tom, its too bad for you to ridicule us in this way," her sensitive nature shrinking and blushing under the severe ordeal.

"Hush!" said Tom, with mock solemnity. "There! you've made me drop a stitch, and I'll have to pull out a whole row to make correction;" and he began pulling out the work.

"O, don't Tom! please don't!" said Katy, springing forward. But he gently pushed her back and continued slowly drawing out the tedious work.

"I won't stand it any longer, Tom Moreland," said Lucie, whose resentment was now rising above her patience. "Katie, where's the broom?" (Katy nodded significantly) while Tom with one eye on Lucie's movement continued drawing out the work. She advanced in a threatening attitude, when Tom dropped the demoralized work and fled through the doorway into the yard.

"What's all this racket about?" said Dick, coming in at the back door. "O, I see," said he, seeing Tom, who continued his tantalizing manueuvres. "Going for them, are you, Tom?"

"Now Dick," said Katy, "don't you begin."

"It seems you've got the floor, at any rate," said Dick, laughing.

"And the broomstick," said Tom, rubbing his mischievous pate in imaginary pain from the rap he so richly deserved. At this Lucie and Katy took their bonnets and left the house, saying they would not return till there was a cessation of hostilities.

"I can't see," said Katy, "why Tom is so averse to my crocheting. I never allow it to interfere with my household duties, and its such a pleasant pastime; and these little things go far towards beautifying our homes."

"Dick is just as averse to such employment for me, only not so demonstrative. When he comes in sometimes, I am amused to see what a martyr-like expression he takes on. Then I lay down my work and read to him, or talk. Men love to be amused, and consider we were made for that especial purpose. It costs but little, however, and is really a pleasure to give happiness to those we love. Really, Katy, I can't see that we lose anything, by viewing the matter in this light."

"I'll try your plan," said Katy. "I can work steadier at other times to make up."

"I wish," said Tom, coming in and again throwing himself on the lounge, "I could torture them out of their fancy for crochet work. Why can't they enjoy a picture, or flowers, or birds, or books, just as well as to consume their time and brains over working out stitch by stitch, some ridiculous design in which there is neither grace nor beauty?"

"It's no use Tom. Women are constitutionally fond of these monotonous occupations. These tastes and habits are hereditary. There's Aunt Deb, bless her, she's spent years in cutting up calicoes into little bits, and sewing them together into quilts, and all the earthly use she makes of these treasures is to spread them out for the astonishment and admiration of her lady visitors. Now, if we should deprive them of this employment they'd immediately find something else of like nature."

"I'd reserve all such work for the inmates of asylums," said Tom. "There's nothing

in it to promote either moral, mental or physical culture; and so long as women persist in these they must retrograde instead of advance intellectually."

"I believe that if women are as a class inferior to men, the cause originates from this source, i. e.: The manner in which they spend their leisure hours; for time not spent in actual advancement is time lost. Life is like a stream, and our condition that of a man in a boat; we must row up, or by simply sitting idle we float down. But seriously, Tom, can we not find some employment for our wives which will afford them amusement of an intellectual nature, and yet not tax their physical strength; some light outdoor employment if possible? Bees, poultry, flowers, something that will give them health and vigor, and be sufficiently remunerative to stimulate their ambition; get them also some bright yarns to knit, which they can do while reading, if their dear little hands must be busy all the time."

"Then," said Tom, with a sigh of relief, "I'd never be tempted to drive them frantic again as I did to-day. I'd make many a serious blunder Dick, if it wasn't for you."

"In a multitude of counsellors there is safety," said Dick.

"When I go to Missouri I'll get enough tidies to last them a life time; and in the meantime we'll try to find out what will afford the best diversion." And so it was decided.

A month later Dick had returned from Missouri where he had gone for a supply of groceries, fruits, and a small assortment of fruit trees for a nursery—"just a few," said he; "some of them may repay me for the extra care of planting required in new ground," and there, nestling down in a box, was a pair of lovely snow white ducks, and a pair of crested Polands for Katy. "The ducks are for Lucy," said Dick, as she and Katy were viewing them with great admiration.

"What a lovely contrast they will make on the green grass," said Lucie.

"They'll look prettiest in the stream," said Katy.

"That's a fact," said Dick; "I guess you'd better exchange, as Katy is convenient to the water and we are not."

Tom, too, was there, and whispering to Dick said "Did you get the tidies?"

Dick nodded towards a bundle, which Tom at once secured.

"What's that, Tom?" said Katy.

"Something nice, Katy Darling, for you both, from Dick and me," said he, leading the way into the house. All filled with expectation they clustered around Dick, who, most provokingly slow, was master of ceremonies. On opening the package, there were several beautiful presents; some bright colored yarn—"That's to make Tom and me some comforters," said he. And last of all came a pack of tidies of various sizes and patterns. Could an artist have been there five minutes then he would have had a subject for study in the various expressions. The surprise and pleasure on the faces of Lucie and Katy, mingled with one of inquiry on Lucie's. Yet she didn't ask why. Tom, nervously twirling his hat, full of curiosity, anxious to see the effect, and Dick, calm and quiet as he ever was.

"O, how pretty," said they both, spreading them out on the bed for inspection. "How did you happen to get them, Dick?"

"Got them to please you, of course," said he.

"Thank you," said they both. "Look, Lucie, here's the very thing I was wishing for. I'll make one like it for mother, right away. And one like this for Aunt Deb. Won't they be delighted?"

"And here's one with a spread eagle," said Lucie. "I'll make one like it and send to father for a Christmas gift." Then suddenly she turned to Dick, "Why didn't you think to bring us some cotton yarn? You could have got it so much cheaper there."

"I never once thought of it," said Dick, in a dogged sort of way, drawing his hand across his forehead, and apparently studying the pattern of the carpet.

"Come, Dick, let us see to the team," said Tom, pulling his hat down over his eyes which were fairly sparkling with suppressed merriment. They went out hastily; but too intent to notice anything, Katy and Lucie went on talking.

"After all, just see how good the dear boys are," said Katy. "May be they were sorry

for the way they acted and did this to conciliate. I never expected it of them. We'll take care of these and make some for common use."

"Yes," said Lucie, meditatively, "we must show them in some way that we appreciate the favor. I fear we did them injustice. How pleased father will be."

As Tom went out he fairly exploded with laughter, while Dick said dolefully—"I wonder how long it will take them to copy all these tidies?"

"About a year," said Tom consolingly. "Can't we manage to let the mice at them?"

"It's no use, Tom,—

"The best laid plans o' mice and men,
Gang aft a glee."

[To be Continued.]

Carpets and Custards.

Ladies, I have just heard of a new way to patch a carpet; that is, to paste the patch on instead of sewing it on.

Here is a quick way to make custard pies: For every pie use 3 eggs, and 3 tablespoonfuls of flour; sweeten and spice to taste, and enough milk to fill the tins; grease the tins well; pour this on, and the flour, if it is beat up well, will make a crust at the bottom of the tin. This way is so quick I like it better than to stop and make a crust; and this can be all stirred with a spoon. The KANSAS FARMER is a welcome visitor in our house, and I seek the Ladies' Department first, then the poultry. GYPSIE.

The True Wife.

Oftentimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible bow line, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails were unfilled, her streamers were drooping, she had neither side wheel nor stern wheel; still she moved on stately, in serene triumph, as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great bulk that swam so majestically, there was a little tollsome steam tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on, and I knew if the little steam tug untwined her arms and left the ship it would wallow and roll about, and drift hither and thither, and go off with the reflux, no man knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high decked, full freighted, idle-sailed, gay-pennoned, but that for the bare, toiling arms and brave warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestles close to him, so that no wind or wave could part them, would have gone down the stream and have been heard of no more.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

A Beautiful Tribute to Woman.

Place her among the flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness and folly—annoyed at a dew-drop, fretted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the sound of a beetle or rattling of a window at night, overpowered by the perfumes of a rosebud. But let a real calamity come, arouse her affections, enkindle the fires of her heart, and mark her then! How strong is her heart! Place her in the heat of battle, give her a child, a bird or anything to protect, and see her in a relative instance lifting her white arms as a shield, as her own blood crimson her upturned forehead, praying for her own life to help the helpless. Transplant her to the dark places of the earth, call her energies to action, and her breath becomes a healing, her presence is a blessing. She disputes inch by inch the strides of stalking pestilence, when the strong, the brave, the noble, pale and affrighted, shrink away. Misfortunes haunt her not; she wears away a life of silence and endurance; and goes forward with less timidity than for her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of odors, waiting for the wings of adversity to scatter them abroad—gold, valuable, but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle, a mystery, the center from which radiates the charm of existence.—*Mulford.*

Wells' "Rough on Corns."

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

The last wolf was killed in Great Britain two hundred years ago.

Ask your Druggist for a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

A scientific chemical compound that gives health and strength is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Young Folks.

The Great Wall of China.

An American engineer, being engaged in the construction of a railway in China, has had unusually favorable opportunities of examining the famous Great Wall, built to obstruct the incursions of the Tartars, gives the following account of this wonderful work: The wall is 1,728 miles long, 18 feet wide, and 15 feet thick at the top. The foundation throughout is of solid granite, the remainder of compact masonry. At intervals of between two hundred and three hundred yards towers rise up twenty-five to forty feet high, and twenty-four feet in diameter. On the top of the wall, on both sides of it, are masonry parapets, to enable the defenders to pass unseen from one tower to another. The wall itself is carried from point to point in a perfectly straight line, across valleys and plains and over hills, without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground; sometimes plunging into abysses a thousand feet deep. Brooks and rivers are bridged over by the wall, while on both banks of larger streams strong flanking towers are placed.—*Scientific American.*

Hold On, Boys!

Hold on to your tongues when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly.

Hold on to your hand when you are on the point of punching, scratching, stealing, or doing any improper act.

Hold on to your feet when you are on the point of kicking, running off from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are angry with you.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their mirth, games and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is of more value than gold, high places, or fashionable attire.

Hold on to truth, for it will serve you well, and do you good throughout eternity.

Hold on to virtue—it is above all price to you, at all times and places.

Hold on to your character, for it is and ever will be your best wealth.

Remarkable Relics Found in New Mexico.

The statues of two mountain lions, carved from a volcanic rock, in situ, form the cap of the summit of the great mountain, Potrero de Las Vacas. The images are inclosed in a rude and almost circular stone wall, in a space fifty feet in circumference, three feet in height, with an entrance projected 18 feet toward the southeast, three feet wide. The lions are each six feet in length, and represent a puma, or mountain lion, in the act of crouching for a spring. The heads of these statues are almost wholly destroyed, showing plainly the marks of the pious hammer that sought their overthrow. The legs, bodies, and tails of the animals are better preserved, and constitute the remains of the most remarkable stone images set up for pagan worship in the territory of the United States. To these gods the Cochita Indians of the present day pay worship.—*American Anti-Quarian.*

Letters From Little People.

DEAR EDITOR: Mother has given me charge of the poultry this summer. I am only 13 and feel the responsibility. I am going to give you an account of profits and losses. Will tell you what success I had with the first hen set; I set her on fifteen eggs; she brought off fifteen chicks, and they are all alive yet. JOSIE HEATH, Ellis, Kansas, April 26.

MR. EDITOR: We take the KANSAS FARMER and like it very well. My father is a farmer. I have a scrap book of agricultural items taken from your paper; it is a great help. If all the boys would make a scrap book they would find it to be a great help. I will try to answer the questions No. 34 and 35. WILLIE H. PHILLIPS, Garnett, Kas., April 28.

A Danish tradition makes the moon a cheese, formed of the milk that has run together out of the Milky Way. In the Pyrenees a hailstorm may be averted by frightening a black cloud with the sight of its own face in a mirror held up to it.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

Enigma No. 22.—Hattie A. Smith.

I am composed of 16 letters.

My 11, 9, 1, is an animal.

My 4, 2, 6, 14, 24, is a girl's name.

My 4, 12, 7, is a quadruped.

My 3, 5, 10, 7, something girl's like to do.

My 4, 2, 8, something to wear.

My 6, 13, 15, same that children like.

My 16, 9, 13, 6, 7, a surname.

My whole is a county in Kansas.

Enigma No. 23.—Same.

I am composed of 15 letters.

My 1, 5, 6, is a color.

My 2, 8, 6, 4, is a nickname for a boy.

My 10, 15, 11, 6, 4, is a name for a boy.

My 7, 1, 5, 12, 9, something that shines at night.

My 3, 13, 13, 11, is a girl's name.

My 14, is a vowel.

My whole is a nice paper.

Answers to Questions.

Question 34.—Correctly. Of many, one. Substantially, and commonly—One among many, or, better, as answered by Willie H. Phillips—One composed of many.

Question 35.—Answered correctly by Willie A. Phillips, except as to President Taylor. He was from Louisiana. George Washington, Virginia; John Adams, Massachusetts; Thomas Jefferson, Virginia; James Madison, Virginia; James Monroe, Virginia; John Q. Adams, Massachusetts; Andrew Jackson, Tennessee; Martin Van Buren, New York; W. H. Harrison, Ohio; John Tyler, Virginia; James K. Polk, Tennessee; Zachary Taylor, Louisiana; Millard Fillmore, New York; Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire; James Buchanan, Pennsylvania; Abraham Lincoln, Illinois; Andrew Johnson, Tennessee; Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois; Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio; James A. Garfield, Ohio; Chester A. Arthur, New York.

Questions to be Answered.

Question No. 38.—C. Q. N. If 95 acres of grass keep 400 head of cattle 8 weeks and 45 acres of grass keep 550 head of cattle 3 weeks, how many weeks will 70 acres of grass keep 1,000 head of cattle, the grass at first being equal on each acre and growing uniformly?

Seven inches from the outside of a log in a Pennsylvania mill the saw passed through a walnut which was imbedded in the solid wood. The shell and kernel of the nut were sound. The growth of the tree shows that the nut is at least fifty years old.

An island in Vermillion Bay, on the coast of Louisiana, has a solid mass of salt at a depth of twenty feet so hard that it requires to be mined with dynamite and ground in steam mills. About 200 tons a day are taken out.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

Dardanelle, Ark., is having a steam ferry-boat, 36 feet beam by 140 feet in length, built in Cincinnati.

For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the most desirable and fashionable color.

The Kentucky military institute, near Frankfort, Ky., has 105 cadets, the largest number since the war.

The very best iron preparation, and the one having the largest sale, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

A young man in Nevada City, Cal., it is said, has a heavy beard on one side of his face and the other is entirely hairless.

Nothing is more conclusive evidence of the real merits of an article, than the fact of its being counterfeited. No one ever heard of a counterfeit being made of a spurious or worthless article. Leis' Dandelion Tonic has a great reputation as a valuable remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

A rock weighing 3½ pounds was thrown up by an artesian well on a farm near Old San Bernardino Crossing, Cal., a few days ago.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, etc.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6, 1882.

Hop Bitters Co.

I am 74 years old, have lived 34 years in Philadelphia, and well known among Germans. I have been troubled 12 years with a white swelling on my right foot, and getting worse every year, and very painful, and breaking out in hot weather. I consulted several doctors and they told me it was incurable and I would have to take it with me in the grave. Some time ago I lost my appetite, was costive, had headache, and fever, in fact was very sick. I saw in the German Democrat that Hop Bitters was what I needed. I got a bottle, took it one week and was as well again as ever, and to my greatest surprise right from the first, my swelling went down gradually and I taking another bottle got entirely well of it. The wife of my neighbor had two such swellings on her legs and three bottles cured her. I think this is a great triumph for your bitters.

SOHN STOLL,

No. 4 Young's Alley, above Willow street.

STIPPSHILL, IND., Nov. 13, 1881.

DEAR SIR—I have read so much about Hop Bitters and always being afflicted with neuralgia, weakness, diseased stomach, never having much health, I tried a couple bottles; it has strengthened and helped me more than any medicine or doctor. I am now on my third bottle and am thankful that it has helped me. I will advise all that are afflicted to give it a trial.

LUCY VAIL.

Beat the World.

ROCKVILLE, CONN., March 6, 1882.

Hop Bitters Co.

I have been taking your Hop Bitters for several weeks, and they beat the world.

L. S. LEWIS, Lewis' axles machine.

LEETONIA, PA., April 13, 1882.

Hop Bitters Co.

I have not been well for three years, tried almost every kind of patent medicines and no less than seven doctors, one of Elmira, N. Y., none have done me any good. I finally tried your Hop Bitters and found them just the thing. I have praised them so highly there is a great number here who use them with great benefit and satisfaction. Very respectfully yours,

R. HUNT.

GENTLEMEN—The "Hop Bitters" meet with large sales and give general satisfaction, one case in particular you should know of. Mr. John B. Green, 728 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia Pa., has been suffering from kidney affection which superinduced rheumatism. He tried physicians and remedies in vain. He was obliged to take morphine to induce sleep; his trouble was so great. Reading your advertisement in the "Christian at work," he was prevailed upon by one of his daughters to try it. Three bottles effected a cure, and now he is an enthusiast for "Hop Bitters." He is one of the oldest residents in the locality named; and known as a gentleman of unusual probity. HENRY TOTTEN, 672 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE JELLOWAY MU. A. ASSOCIATION, JELLOWAY, O., Mar. 18, '82.

Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co.

I have been using your Hop Bitters and find them what you recommend them to be for kidney disease, (viz., superior to all others.)

J. L. HILDEBRAND.

Vertigo, Dizziness and Blindness.

OFFICE UTICA MORNING HERALD, UTICA, Feb. 18, 1882.

I have been troubled with vertigo since last July, and have suffered greatly every night after any considerable exertion from dizziness and blindness. I tried two bottles of Hop Bitters, and since then have been entirely relieved.

Respectfully yours, J. J. FLANIGAN.

Hop Bitters Co.

June 15, 1881.

I have been suffering five years past with neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia and kidney complaint, and I have doctored with fourteen different doctors who did me no good. At last I tried Hop Bitters, and after I used a few bottles I received a great benefit from them, and if I had used Hop Bitters regularly I would have been well before. I know them to be the best medicine in the world for nervous diseases of all kinds.

JAMES COONTZ,

Beelington, Barber County, W. Va.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or patent medicines, but when a really meritorious article composed of valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we

should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them.

REV. B. R.—, Washington, D. C.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was advised that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against the word "bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman, Mexico, N. Y.

I had severe attacks of Gravel and Kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A distinguished lawyer and temperance orator of Wayne county, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

American Seabright - \$2.00 for thirteen.
Black Jaws - 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.

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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.
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Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 Cents.

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

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

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Whitman's Patent Americus.

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

Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 free. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. O. DEMOTTE, President.
H. K. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
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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.

For a good lecture on fall plowing, read what "Anderson County Farmer" says in this week's paper.

Harvey county Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold a fair at Newton, September 3, 4, and 5.

B. R. Keith, of Paola, is very proud of the Plymouth Rocks he lately received from Phil. D. Miller, Panora, Iowa.

A correspondent writes to us that if wheat and corn are soaked in sugar of lead, and put in the runs of gophers, it will kill them.

Oliver Ditson & Co., music dealers, Boston, have our thanks for seven pieces of choice sheet music, among which is "Under the Willows."

We have received the illustrated catalogue of St. Louis Iron Fence Works, Hulbert & Gould, proprietors. They make every variety of iron fence.

The last report of the Department of Agriculture contains an interesting article on the Rocky Mountain locust,—grasshopper, we call it in Kansas.

Mr. McCoy, of Topeka, made an incubator, and on his first experiment, brought out 37 chicks from 43 eggs. He promised us a description of his machine, but we have not received it.

We have received a printed circular from Prof. James H. Canfield, of the State University, entitled—The Farmer's Prospect. It is concerning the tariff, opposing protection. It will have our attention soon—next week, perhaps.

From the April report of Secretary Sims, we learn that the condition of wheat in Kansas is improving, that it is at least five per cent better than it was when the quarterly report was made up. That is in harmony with our own advices.

A copy of the Agricultural Review, containing full report of the Agricultural convention held at Chicago some time ago, can be had for one dollar by addressing the editor, Jas. H. Reall, 32 Park Row, N. Y. It contains some addresses of much merit. The book contains about 300 pages.

A circular has been sent to us for publication. It contains the names of a number of soldiers of the last war who filed claims against the government, and whose address is not now known. The circular is issued by an attorney, and we will not put anything in the way of his hunting up the missing persons.

The Kansas City Live Stock Record and Price Current is very handsome in its new dress. It is 16 pages of 4 columns to the page—the size of the KANSAS FARMER, and the matter is good and well arranged. We congratulate our neighbors on their enterprise and hope their patronage will be such as to justify continued improvement.

Woolen Mills for Kansas Wool.

Wool growing in Kansas has become a permanent industry. The immense herds now on the plains will some day give place to smaller ones divided among many more owners. As land becomes occupied by owners farms will be multiplied, and every one will have its flock of sheep. It will be only a few years till both farms and sheep will be twice as many as there are to-day, and both will be of better quality than those we now have. Sheep do better in small flocks than in large ones, and they are better cared for. It is so with farms. Small farms are better cultivated, and they produce more than large ones.

Is it not time that large factories are being built for the manufacture of this wool? Why must we send our fleeces off a thousand miles or more and then have the manufactured product sent back to us with cost of freight both ways added? Much of Kansas wool now goes to Boston. That is a needless waste of money in transportation. Labor is no higher here than in the East—skilled labor we mean; and we have every advantage of climate here that they have there except the moist atmosphere caused by the ocean air. Atmospheric conditions have a good deal of influence in the working up of cotton fibre; but whether the same is true of wool, and to what extent, we are not informed. We do know, however, that wool is now successfully made into good cloth many miles away from any large body of water. Pioneer weavers are even now in Kansas, and we have never heard any objection from them to our climatic conditions. We do not believe there is anything in the way of successful wool manufacture in this state or anywhere in the West.

A large woolen factory in Topeka would find a permanent business equal to its greatest capacity. It would stimulate the growth of more and better wool all over the state. Many farmers that now have no sheep at all would take courage from the presence of the factory; and those who now raise sheep would be induced by that fact alone to both increase their flocks and improve the quality of the wool.

Manufacturers of wool goods may learn a lesson from recent events concerning the manufacture of cotton. Southern factories, being on the ground where the cotton is grown, are able to sell the goods they make cheaper than the Northern and Eastern factories that must haul their raw material over long lines of railroad. The same principle applies to Western wool factories. Planted among the wool growers—surrounded by the material they want, they surely could sell goods to Western people cheaper than could Eastern factories that must haul our wool a thousand miles away and then send the manufactured goods back to us over the same long lines of travel.

It would be better for the wool grower, too, for home markets are always best. They would get more for their wool, even if no account was opened with transportation, because they would be relieved of those expensive appendages, the middle men and commission merchants, and more than that, they would obtain cash for their wool. One of the most serious complaints now made by Western wool growers is, that they must wait so long for returns when they sell their crop in markets a long distance away.

We desire to call attention generally, and of wool manufacturers and growers in particular, to this matter. Kansas wool is improving in quality and increasing in quantity very fast. We now have about two millions of sheep and the number will soon be doubled. All re-

ports from the clip of this year show that the quality is much better than that of former years. Kansas has many pure-bred sheep now, and the number is increasing with wonderful rapidity. We need a large factory now, and in ten years we will need three.

Silk Raising in Kansas.

That is the title of a thirty-three page pamphlet prepared by Annie L. Diggs, and published by Diggs & Hoffman, Enterprise, Dickinson county, Kansas. It has been carefully written, is plain, comprehensive and instructive. It will be very serviceable to persons about to engage in silk raising. We do not know the price.

Red Brazilian Artichokes.

M. F. Baldwin & Son, proprietors of "Bonnie View Stock Farm," Steele City, Nebraska, have five hundred bushels of these valuable tubers for sale for seed. Parties desiring them should order soon as they are in great demand, having shipped to all parts of the United States this spring. Price \$1.00 per bushel, and sacks at cost.

A Handsome Compliment.

In this day of taffy and tar it is really refreshing to have a good word from a friend that is in earnest, meaning what he says. The Hiawatha World, edited by Hon. D. W. Wilder, one of the most conscientious and best posted men in Kansas, thus refers to this paper:

"The KANSAS FARMER is now a larger and much better paper than ever before in its long history, and is well printed. Judge Pepper is an editor who edits."

The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Royal Baking Powder Company. It contains over seven hundred receipts pertaining to every branch of the culinary department, including baking, roasting, preserving, soups, cakes, jellies, pastry and all kinds of sweetmeats, including receipts for the most delicious candies, cordials, beverages, and all other necessary knowledge for the *chef de cuisine* of the most exacting epicure, as well as for the more modest housewife, who desires to prepare for her lord and master a repast that shall be both wholesome and economical. We are assured that every can of the "Royal Baking Powder" contains an order for one of these valuable books.

The wool market is not brisk. Walter Brown & Co., in their last circular, say: "We have again to record a month of extreme dullness in the wool trade. Manufacturers have continued the policy which characterized the business of March, of buying raw material only as their necessities required, and as most of them had stocked up quite freely in February this necessity has not been prominent during the past few weeks. At the time of the activity that took place sixty days ago, wool dealers were free sellers and very materially reduced their assortments, so that during the dull period which has since prevailed, they have not been burdened with any excessive stock of wools, and have been able to view the situation with considerable indifference, in the belief that the natural requirements of the mills would use up the wools remaining in the Eastern markets before the next clip would be available. At the same time, the desire among many holders to clean up old stock, before the new wools came forward, has led to some concessions, and the quotable values of wools are lower than those of a month ago."

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

"Robbery Cunningly Devised."

Our good friend Hendry, in this week's FARMER, gives us a well written article on tariff, which he styles a "cunningly devised system of robbery." We do not desire to say anything in reply to the argumentative portion of his letter, but wish to make a suggestion or two relating to his denunciation.

Cunningly devised implies a sinister motive and an evil purpose. It is a charge that the statesmen who frame and enact tariff laws are, in that case, bad men, intentionally doing a wicked thing, and that all intelligent persons who indorse such laws are accessories to the wrong. To this we do not assent. Our public men, with only an occasional exception, have been tariff men, and we do not believe they were or are all bad men. The memorable Peter Cooper was an ardent advocate of protection, and he will hardly be regarded as one engaged in helping to rob the people. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton, Jay—all the fathers of the Republic were tariff men. Jackson, Clay, Webster, Wright, Cass, men of the middle period, were tariff men. Douglass, Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Stanton, McClellan, Hancock, Seymour, of the later times, all tariff men. The first important act in our first congress was a tariff act. The country has never, not a single day, been without a tariff law, and yet no country under heaven has ever prospered so much.

Farmers' Experiment and Test Club.

Mr. James M. Vanatta, Corresponding Secretary, Nortonville, Kansas, writes the FARMER that there is a Farmers' Experiment Club at that place, every member of which has allotted to him certain experiments and tests, in farming and stock raising, with request to report to the annual meeting of the club in November. The club has had two successful fairs—one in '81, one in '82, and a third is proposed for the present year.

This is a very worthy organization. It is placing the college on the farm. The club ought to be sustained, and it ought to grow large and enthusiastic as it grows older.

We have a promise of reports from this club, and also a brief sketch of its history and status.

Mr. Vanatta and his associates have our warmest sympathy. We have placed his name on our subscription books for three copies of the FARMER for use of the club one year, and we will hope for a large measure of success in the work of that enterprising body.

Hon. Martin Allen, Hayes City, Ks., writes as follows about destroying gophers: After they had ceased working three or four days on account of rain, I poisoned some potatoes with strychnine by cutting it in with a small knife blade, and put a small piece in each of the spots when they began work after the rain. Since that, which was nearly a year ago, no indications of them are to be seen on my premises. I intend to try the same means to eradicate prairie dogs. Get your druggist to fix the strychnine in the potato for you and drop it into the holes when they are at work and it is safe; no danger from it as from poisoning animals above ground.

The April weather report as furnished by Prof. Snow, of the University, Lawrence, shows: During this month the temperature was high, the rainfall was a full two-thirds of the normal quantity, and the cloudiness, wind-velocity and humidity were each considerably below the average. The only frost was a harmless hoar frost on the 24th. All kinds of fruit trees were in blossom from the 10th to 30th.

July 2d to Aug. 3d, 1883, at Santa Fe, N. M., there will be held a comprehensive mining and industrial exposition in connection with the Tertio Millennial Anniversary celebration of the oldest city in the United States—Santa Fe.

In an announcement in another place it will be seen that this paper is made the official organ of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. The body is composed largely of farmers, and we hope this announcement will serve as a suggestion that the KANSAS FARMER ought to have a much larger circulation than it has. Only \$1.50 a year. Send in the names and money.

Anti-Horse Thief Association.

To all officers and deputies of the Grand Order and all subordinate orders of the A. H. T. A.:

You are hereby notified that the KANSAS FARMER has been selected as the official paper of the Grand Order and all notices or communications appearing in its columns originating from proper authority will be regarded as official. Also: That the P. O. address of the G. W. Secretary until further notice will be box 82, LaJunta, Colo.

J. M. BAKER, G. W. Sec.,
Box 82, LaJunta, Colo.

If Jerome Carter will consult the files of this paper for a few weeks past he will find several methods of preserving butter in summer. The one most generally used is the inverted can. A straight sided can, smaller at one end, is stood on the small end, and the larger head removed. Then a muslin cloth is placed in the can and the butter packed in that. When nearly full, the ends of the cloth are packed over the butter and the remaining space filled with strong brine. The head is then put in and the can inverted. That lets the butter be suspended in brine. Keep in a cool place.

About Buying Fruit Trees.

There will doubtless be many persons going about the country during the summer and fall months soliciting orders for fruit trees, and it will be well for all who think of purchasing to remember two things in relation to the matter.

First.—It is not best to purchase an extended variety. A few approved sorts are better than many of kinds not tested.

Second.—The following are good varieties for Kansas:

Peaches—Amsden, Alexander, Beatrice, Hales, Crawford's Early and Late, Stump, Mixon, Free and Cling, Heath's Cling and October Beauty.

Apples—Red June, Red Astrachan, Maiden Blush, Jonathan, Romanite, Janet, Lawver, Winesap, Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

For delightful, edifying and instructive reading, this magazine is not excelled by any of its contemporaries, and the June number, in these respects, we think, could scarcely be surpassed. The following admirable articles are profusely illustrated: "What is the Baptist Church?" by Rev. Dr. Chambliss, being a continuation of "Religious Denominations in the United States;" "Among the Natives of the North," (No. 11) by Lieutenant Schwatka; "The Other Side of Greek History, Ancient and Modern," by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts; "Sacred Musicians of the Nineteenth Century," by Alfreton Hervey; "The American Pilgrim in Palestine," by E. DeLeon, etc. There are articles by the editor, Dr. Talmage, on the late Alexander H. Stephens and Peter Cooper, and a sermon in the Home Pulpit, "The Cloudless Morning." There are also articles, essays, stories and poems by Adelaide Stout, Ida Hervey, Olive M. Birrell, Rev. W. W. DeHart, S. S. B., Mrs. W. Fawcett, Rev. E. Payson Hammond, etc., etc., and a most interesting miscellany. Price 25 cents, or \$3 a year, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Gossip about Stock.

Don't forget to look up the advertisement of J. W. Stillwell, Troy, Ohio. His Holland cattle are represented to be very fine.

The annual shearing festival of the Solomon Valley Wool Grower's association will be held at Simpson, May 24th, 1883. All are invited and a good time is anticipated.

Referring to Mr. Rollins' sow Fashion, last week our types said "low" price, when the word ought to have been *long*. Fashion cost a pile of money, and not a low pile either.

Faulkner & Lyman, Carter Creek, Kansas, have just started a creamery and running four teams and paying 15 cents per gauge for cream. They report some difficulty with the Fairlamb creamer.

H. H. Hagan, St. Marys, Kansas, has now a fine stock ranch on which he has 140 breeding cows, and 60 brood mares. He purchased an imported Norman stallion from Joseph Morrison, Pontiac, Ill.

Several important stock sales are advertised in the FARMER this week. The entire herd of Thomas & Smith, Glenwood, Ky., will be sold June 7th at Harristown, Ills. This is a successful show herd.

In our advertising columns will be found notices of two important stock sales—those of Messrs. W. T. Hearne and J. H. Pickrel, Lees' Summit, Mo. The cattle are represented as well worth public attention.

H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., is building up a swine breeding establishment; having now about 75 breeding sows of the Poland China, Yorkshire, Jersey Red and Chester White breeds. He will exhibit at our next State Fair. He lately purchased two pigs of I. A. Lawrence, for \$150.

We are pleased to add to our list of swine advertisers the enterprising Nebraska firm of M. L. Baldwin & Son, Steele City, Neb. This season's breeding herd will number 150 recorded Poland China hogs. They raise hundreds of bushels of Brazilian artichokes which they find to be an admirable feed, giving constitution and health to their swine. Hog raisers will do well to investigate the merits of the artichoke for feed.

Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kas., well known sheep breeders, place their card in our breeders column this week. They have one of the best flocks of 1,000 sheep in the State. The thoroughbreds are recorded in the New York Sheep Register. The average fleece of the registered sheep was about fifteen pounds. The ram, Dickinson (508), at the head of Golden Belt sheep ranch sheared a 365 days' fleece of thirty-three and a half pounds.

One of the largest breeding establishments in northern Kansas is that of Moorhead & Knowles, at Washington, Kansas. These young men of means and enterprise have faith in the growing stock business of Kansas, and are ardent advocates of improved stock. They have a ranch of 5,600 acres upon which they have 6,000 Merino sheep, over 1,000 thoroughbred and grade Short-horn cattle, 500 hogs, including a large number of thoroughbred Poland China swine; also a large number of thoroughbred and trotting horses.

T. W. Duckworth, a young breeder 25 years of age, held his first Shorthorn sale at Pleasant Hill, Mo., last week, when he sold a draft from his herd at Harrisonville, Mo., of 29 head of young cattle, some few of the females having calves by their side. The bulls averaged over \$100 each and the females averaged about \$120. Col. Edmonson, of Kentucky, did the selling in less than two hours. For an initial sale it was a creditable one. F. Playter, Walnut, Kas., bought ten head for Walnut Park Herd in Crawford county.

Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff made some good sales last week from his famous herd. E. W. Tilton, Oxford, Kansas, bought a fashionably bred Flora bull and two females. Frank Playter, Walnut, Kas., bought the old bull, Geneva Duke, 26668, and two fine breeding cows. The six head were sold at private sale at good prices. Mr. Playter will use Geneva Duke at the head of Walnut Park herd. Dr. Cundiff paid \$1,000 for this bull when he was but a calf in Kentucky. Mr. Tilton and Playter are making the right start by introducing the best blood into their herds at the start.

W. J. McColm, whose postoffice address is Waveland, Shawnee county, Kas., anxious

to get some genuine Poland China hogs, ordered three recently from Magie company, Ohio. The hogs came on time, but he says he was charged \$7.50 more than contract price, the animals are much below the standard he expected, and they were lousy. He is very much dissatisfied with his purchase. The FARMER has indorsed the Magie company in good faith, and it demands that this matter be looked into and made right, or that company will never get another good word from this paper. A marked copy of this will be forwarded to Magie.

J. S. Hawes, Anderson county, Kansas, a successful Hereford breeder, has sold thirty head of stock this spring. One herd of six went to Indiana. He had 30 calves when we last heard from him, and he was then expecting 40 more. He will exhibit his cattle at the State Fair and also at the Kansas City Fat Stock show. Mr. H. writes us that he has purchased 35 head of thoroughbred Herefords from F. Leonard, Pittsfield, Mass. This herd was imported by Messrs. Burleigh & Bodwell, in 1880, and were selected from the best herds in England, and before the Hereford herds were so largely drawn on by American buyers. At the head of the herd stands Grove 4th, by that noted sire Grove 3d, which is one of the best Hereford bulls in England. M. Morgan's (Ills.) bull Rudolph is by the same sire, for which Mr. M. paid \$3,500 in England last winter.

Sorghum at Headquarters.

Commissioner Loring has been subjected to some criticism for alleged apathy in the sorghum interest. Letters of inquiry have been addressed to him, and a good deal of correspondence has passed. The following is from Prof. Henry:

It is indeed strange that any one who heard, or read, the address of the Commissioner of Agriculture at the late St. Louis meeting, should at this date call upon him to state his attitude towards the Northern Cane Industry. That address gave forth no uncertain sound, and there is no reason to suppose it has any double meaning, or that it is to be read between the lines. If, however, any further proof were necessary to show the Commissioner's entire sympathy with the cane growers, the work laid out by the department for the coming season would furnish it.

Already a contract has been made to raise over sixty acres of cane of many varieties on land rented by the department for that purpose. Arrangements are about completed for a few acres more on a soil of quite a different nature. The orders have been given for a thorough overhauling and repair of all sugar machinery belonging to the department, and every preparation will be made to make a thorough practical test of the sugar-producing power of every variety of cane grown.

In receiving my instructions for the season's work from the Commissioner I was told to do everything possible to secure a practical success and to reach results which the farmers of the country could rely on as being possible to every careful worker.

If such a spirit as this, taking form in work of such practical value, is not an indication of hearty sympathy with the cause of sugar making, then I would seek in vain for convincing proof.

Not only will the Department of Agriculture do all it can to unite science to practice, but it will eagerly seek co-operation with all the scientific men in the country who are engaged in this work. Every experiment scientifically performed, every analysis carefully made and looking to practical results, will be gladly hailed by the Department, whether made within or without its walls. The scores of chemists and practical men of science who are at work on this great problem will find at Washington an appreciative audience for every word of valuable information they may speak. Every step forward which they make will be supported and established by every legal means at the disposal of the Commissioner.

The Gardener's Monthly gives in substance the following good practical directions for pruning ornamental shrubs on the approach of spring:—Indiscriminate cutting back will not answer the desired purpose. Distinction must be made between slow and vigorous growers and between those which bear flowers on old wood and those which flower on new growth. Such as grow too strong to flower well should be lightly pruned, and in the same individual the weakest shoots should be cut in more severely than the stronger ones. Lilacs and the Philadelphus bear flowers on the wood of last year, and to prune them much now destroys the flowering, while the altheas and others which flower on the young wood cannot be too severely cut in.

At a recent sale of rare books in New York, a copy of Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County and the Border Wars of New York" brought \$24.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 7, 1883.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 616. Market steady. Native steers averaging 1,150 to 1,461 lbs, sold at \$5 50a 5 95; stockers and feeders, \$4 25a 4 90; cows \$3 50a 4 50.

HOGS Receipts, 2,939, shipments 660. Market firm and 15c higher; lots averaging 207 to 293 lbs sold at 7 10a 7 35. The bulk of sales were made at 7 20a 7 30.

SHEEP Receipts 207, no shipments. Market steady; natives averaging 75 to 166 pounds sold at 3 00a 4 25.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT No. 2, 18 cars at 97 1/4 cash.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours, 16,132 bus, withdrawn 33,558, in store 288,899. The market was notably weaker to-day, following in the wake of eastern markets. On distant deliveries, however, the change was for the better. No. 2 cash and May were 1c weaker, while June and July sold 1/2c better. No 2 white mixed cash was 1 1/2c off and May 1 1/2c.

No. 2, cash, 1 car in special elevator at 42 1/2c. May 5,000 bus at 42 1/2c.

No. 2 white mixed, cash, 1 car at 42 1/2c. May car at 42 1/2c.

OATS Improved receipts. Quiet with firm figures. No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. May, no bids 40c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash, 1 car at 52c. May 52c bid, 55c asked.

BUTTER. Receipts are large and sales are slow. We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy..... 28a30
Creamery, choice..... 25a26
Choice dairy..... 21a23
Good to choice Western store packed..... 15a18
Medium..... 12a13

EGGS Receipts large, demand light, and market weak. We quote at 13 1/2a 14c.

PIE PLANT 20 to 25c per doz bunches.

POTATOES Sacked lots at 65a 70c for Rose per bus; peachblows and burbanks 8 a 85c; mammoth pearl 85a 90c.

RADISHES 75c to 1 00 per doz. bunches.

SORGHUM. We quote at 30a 31c per gal for dark and 35 for light.

BROOM CORN. Common, 2a 2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen, 3a 4c. Hurl, 4a 5c.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 5,000. Market firm. Export steers, \$6 25a 6 50; good to choice shipping, 5 90a 6 15; common to fair, \$5 25a 5 85; butchers and canners, cows, \$2 75a 5 50; fair to good steers, \$5 00a 5 75; stockers and feeders 4 00a 5 60.

HOGS. Receipts 11,000. Market firm. Mixed packing, \$7 00a 7 20; heavy, \$7 25a 7 75; light, \$7 00a 7 35.

SHEEP. Receipts 600. Market strong. Common to fair, \$4 00a 4 75; good to choice, \$5 00a 5 80.

Chicago Produce Market.

WHEAT. June opened at \$1 13 1/2c; noon \$1 14 1/2c. July opened at \$1 15 1/2c; noon \$1 16c.

CORN. June opened at 54 1/2c; noon, 55 1/2c. July opened at 56c; noon, 57 1/2c.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 45; market firm, especially for light steers. Heavy shipping 6 00a 6 50; light to good 8 40a 8 90; common to medium, 4 75a 5 25; common 3 75a 4 25; stockers and feeders 4 25a 5 25; grass fed Texans 4 50a 5 25.

SHEEP Receipts 2,000; shipments 150; market steady with a good local demand. Common to choice 2 25a 2 50; spring lambs 3 25a 4 75 per head.

Noon. Wheat Red winter, May, \$1 12 1/2c. Corn May, 52 1/2c; June, 52 1/2c.

Borticulture.

"The Canker Worm"--(Ani Sopterix Ve-mata.)

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Descriptions: "The wings of the male moth are large, very thin, and silky; and when the insect is at rest, the forewings are turned back, entirely covering the hind wings, and overlap on their inner edges. The fore wings are ash colored with a distinct whitish spot on the front edge near the top; they are crossed by two jagged, whitish bands along the sides of which there are several blackish dots; the outermost band has an angle near the front edge, within which there is a short, faint, blackish line; and there is a row of black dots along the outer margin close to the fringe. The hind wings are pale ash colored, with a faint blackish dot near the middle. The wings expand about one inch and a quarter.—Harris.

"The female moth is wingless; of a rabbit-gray, or speckled black and white color, with a black stripe extending nearly the entire length of the abdomen.

The larva (worm) is variable in color and one of its distinguishing features is the mottled head and two pale, narrow lines along the middle of the back, the space between them usually dark, and occupied on the anterior edge and middle of joints by black marks, somewhat in form of X. Its motion is that of what is commonly known as the measuring worm, and when shaken from the tree suspends itself by a fine web-like thread."

"The moth emerges from the ground with the first mild weather in the latter part of winter and early spring, and immediately makes its way to the nearest tree, and crawls up its trunk. The winged males are now seen fluttering about the wingless females, and after pairing, the females deposit their eggs and perish. The eggs hatch out about the season of the flowering of the common red currant, which varies from one to two weeks, according to latitude and character of season. The worm attains to its full growth in about one month, when it lets itself down by a fine thread, and burrows from two to six inches into the ground, and assumes the chrysalis state, in which it remains, with a few exceptions, through the winter."

In order to protect our trees from the ravages of Canker Worms, it should be our aim, if possible, to prevent the wingless females from ascending the trees to deposit their eggs; and as an effectual means to accomplish that end, Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist for Illinois, offers the following, viz.: Make a slight mound around the tree, smooth it at the top, then tie common wrapping paper around the base of the body, turn it down on to the mound of earth and coat it with thinned tar. The ground will prevent measurably the too rapid drying of the tar. Common sorghum syrup, thickened with flour, and applied as recommended for tar, has been used successfully. Other persons have found a band of cloth or paper from four to six inches wide, placed around the body of trees near the base, and besmeared as above stated, proves a barrier to the female moth ascending the body of the tree.

It has been found that the female moth will be almost wholly defeated in her efforts to pass such an obstruction, and will deposit her eggs on the body of the tree below the band, and a wash of kerosene will destroy all eggs with which it comes in contact. Tests have proven that such a wash is harmless to the tree, and can be safely applied in the spring. The point to be reached in using the tarred bands is to secure a sticky surface, over which the moth cannot pass. That will require a fresh coating of the material used each day, to be effectual. The statement is reliably made, that two men can re-coat the bands on two thousand trees with an average diameter of six inches in a day, that the first coating will require about ten gallons and each subsequent coating eight gallons of the material used. The work of coating the bands must continue for one month from the first appearance of the moth."—Le Baron.

The orchard of Mr. A. C. Jacob, Media, Douglas county, being infested with this insect a few years past, was effectually treated with the following appliance, viz: Dissolve

one-half a pound of arsenic in twenty gallons of water, bring the whole to a boiling point, then add thirty gallons of water. This preparation was placed in a wagon provided with a garden forcing-pump or engine, and thrown upon the leaves of the trees as the wagon was driven down one side and up the other of each row.

Mr. Jacob discovered that such a showering should be made when the leaves were dry and in warm sunny days. This solution does not harm the worms by coming in contact with their bodies, but was fatal when applied to the leaves on which they forage as soon as eaten. G. C. BRACKETT.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

What ails my catalpas? Last spring I purchased a pound of catalpa seed of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, from which I raised a fine lot of trees. They were left in the ground till spring when I discovered that a thin bark had become loosened at the surface of the ground; do not know whether they are dead or not. The hardy kind was ordered.

What is the Japan quince (Cydonia Japonica)? Would it do for hedge, and where can plants be obtained?

Crops are looking well; much of the corn is up and cultivators will soon be in use. The country generally wears an air of prosperity. Many trees and hedges are being planted; fences going up on all sides; also many new houses and barns add to the hard-earned comforts of farmers. Many new settlers are coming in and buying farms. MELANGE.

McPherson, McPherson Co., April 29.

A Rapid Decline Arrested.

Mrs. Anna G. Fourqurean, of San Marco, Texas, wife of a well-known and influential citizen of that place writing under date of May 21, 1881, says: "In the spring of 1878, a deep cold settled on my lungs; I had a dreadful cough, accompanied by daily fevers, sleepless nights, indigestion, loss of flesh and strength, mental depression, and hemorrhages from the lungs. This state continued for eighteen months, though I had the treatment of good physicians. By this time I had lost all vitality, spent most of the time in bed, coughed continually, raising a large quantity of deep yellow mucus, and after a little sleep in the latter part of the night, I would awaken drenched by night sweats, and so prostrated that I could not raise myself in bed until I had taken a little brandy. I began to lose hopes of life. My husband and my neighbors thought I could not possibly live. About this time your 'Compound Oxygen Treatment' was brought to our notice. My husband immediately sent for it; I stopped the use of all medicines and began the 'Treatment.' I was too weak at first to take it for as long a time as two minutes; but gradually the inhalations increased in length and strength, and would leave such a delightful sense of relief to my lungs that I loved to inhale. My fevers grew lighter each day until I had none. Two weeks from the beginning of the treatment I began to feel like a new person; could take walks; found myself singing while at my work; indeed I scarcely recognized my own self; my flesh increased, and I felt and looked younger. I used the 'Treatment' four months faithfully; after that irregularly for several months, and at the end of twelve months from the time I began it, I had no cough, no sign of lung disease; in other words, I was well. It is more than a year since I left off taking the Oxygen, and I have had no return of the disease." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases, and full information sent free. DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Burke, a convict in the Utah penitentiary, is said to have fallen heir to \$10,000.

Indulgent parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies, cake, etc., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death. No family is safe without them in the house.

The New York State Senate has six total abstainers and the Assembly twenty-one.

Startling Weakness, General and Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Lack of Self-confidence, Premature Loss of Manly Vigor and Powers, are common results of excessive indulgence or youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices. Victims whose manhood has thus been wrecked by self-abuse should address, with three letter stamps, for large illustrated treatise giving means of perfect cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Five boys under 20 years of age are in jail in Portland, Oregon, charged with murder.

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.



Good for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS**. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.—(1)



STOCK FARM FOR SALE,

A splendid stock farm of 240 acres; 80 acres in cultivation; a one-story frame house, also good well; three-fourths of a mile of Big Walnut running through it. Plenty of timber for fuel, shedding and posts; 50 acres of first bottom, balance second bottom. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Address BOX 16, Great Bend, Kansas.

PATENT CHANNEL CAN CREAMERY.

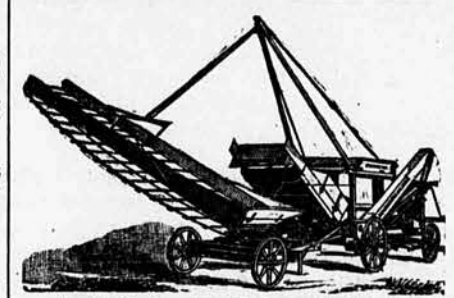
Deep setting without ice. Perfect refrigerator included. Suited for large or small dairies, creameries or gathering cream. Special discount on large orders. One creamery at wholesale where I have no agents. Send for circular. Agents wanted.

Wm. E. LINCOLN,
Warren, Mass.

IT WILL PAY YOU,

If you run a Mower or Reaper, to purchase a BOSS Sickle Grinder. It will pay you if you want to handle a reliable Sickle Grinder and one that is sold at reasonable prices, to handle the BOSS. More Boss Sickle Grinders are sold every year than all others made. Send for Price List and Catalogue. Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

POWELL & DOUGLAS,
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Manufacturers of Pumps, Windmills, etc.



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.

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.

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OF ALL PLANTS, FOR ALL CROPS, FOR ALL CLIMATES.

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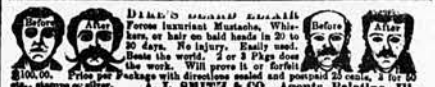
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5,000 KIEFFER'S LIGHT PEARS in Orchard, and 50,000 in Nursery, propagated exclusively from Standard. No Buds or Scions taken from DWARF. NIGH'S SUPERB Strawberry. HAN-BELL Raspberry, Blackberries, New grapes and Currants. Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees, Vines, and Plants in variety. Catalogue free.
WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., New Jersey.



Out of Debt: Happy Homes
Jefferson county, Kansas, don't owe a dollar. Map, statistics, price of land, etc., free. Address Metzger & Insley, Oskaloosa, Kas.

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

ALKALINE LANDS.

What Causes Them, and How They Can Be Reclaimed.

The following interesting article appeared in the last Rural Californian. It will be of interest to Kansas people:

In all our best valleys in Southern California, there is a certain percentage of lands that, as they are now, are entirely unproductive, in consequence of the large excess of earthy salts that they contain. All soils contain a certain proportion of earthy salts, and when these are not in excess, they are an important element of fertility. But on the lands in question, in consequence of the excess, no healthy or desirable vegetation will live.

All spring waters contain these earthy salts, and when these waters are evaporated, only the water vaporises and the earthy salts remain. On soils where the evaporation is considerable, after a time the accumulation of the salts causes the land to become supersaturated with them, and in consequence becomes worthless. We see the same effect in lakes that have no outlet; fresh, pure, sweet water is constantly flowing into them, but as the lakes have no outlet for their surplus water, except by evaporation, the water becomes intensely salt—saltier than the ocean.

The Mormons at Salt Lake had to reclaim much of this alkaline land, and did it with water, by running water on to the land, and then after it had absorbed all the alkali that it would take up, running it off again. Each flow of water would take up and carry off a certain quantity of the alkali, and by continuing this process, in a short time all the excess of alkali was removed, and the reclaimed land being fertile and naturally moist, proved to be the most certain and productive land in the country. "The hair of the dog cured the bite." Water left the alkali in the soil, and water absorbed and carried it away.

When a sufficient flow of water can be obtained, and where there is fall enough for drainage, there is no difficulty in reclaiming alkaline lands. In cases where the supply of alkali is not too great, the simple formation of ponds of water upon the surface of ground, by throwing up embankments around the alkaline spots and permitting the water to remain in the ponds about five days, until it is fully saturated with alkali; then open the gate and permit the water to escape by a ditch, into some stream leading to the ocean, taking care not to run it on any other lands, as in that case the owner would have legitimate ground for a suit of damages. By changing the water in these ponds five or six times, in ordinary cases, the land will be entirely reclaimed. But if, as it often occurs, the subsoil is supersaturated with alkali, this washing out process will only give temporary relief; the only cure then is by under-drainage, which will carry off the excess of water and alkali, and prevent it from rising to the surface. When there is no drainage, natural or artificial, don't irrigate. Whenever the ground is saturated with water, the latter absorbs a portion of the substratum of alkali, which rises to the surface and is distributed through the soil wherever it flows. But when there is an underground outlet provided by means of a drain, the more water put on or into the ground the better, as the greater the flow of water through the drain, the more alkali will be carried away with it; the ultimate effect will be that all of the alkali in the substratum will be drained off, and the land rendered productive and valuable.

This is not a mere theory, but an actual fact, the proofs of which can be seen along the banks of Coyote Creek, a

deep, narrow stream running across the Los Angeles valley. Its course is through a tract of heavy, rich land containing much alkali, both on the surface and in the substratum or subsoil, which is supersaturated with alkali. There is a belt of land of remarkable fertility, of about one-fourth of a mile wide on each side of the stream, from which the alkali has been drained, but as the subsoil is heavy and compact, the drainage does not extend beyond the one-fourth of a mile from the stream; outside of that limit the ground is worthless (as it is now) from the excess of alkali that it contains; but if underdrains were laid so as to draw off the alkali from the substratum, the surface alkali could easily be removed by ponds of water; and thus, in two or three months, land that is entirely unproductive and valueless, can be changed by reclamation so as to be equal to the very best lands in the valley, which are now worth at least \$100 per acre.

Our valley contains eight hundred square miles of fertile and productive land, except about twenty per cent. that is alkaline, but which is reclaimable, and becomes then the very best part of it. This hundred and sixty square miles of land is too valuable to be permitted to remain waste and useless. There is only a narrow strip of land on this coast, between the mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and only a small portion of this is good land; consequently it is important to make all of our good land available.

DRAINAGE

is indispensable in most cases. There are two ways of doing this: either by drain-tiles or by wooden drains. The first are expensive, and in quick-sandy soils, are liable to fill with sand and clog. Another drain can be made much cheaper from redwood boards one inch thick, and requires only thirteen inches of lumber to the running foot, cut as follows: One strip six inches wide, for the bottom, and then one of four inches and one of three inches in width; these two last are to be nailed together so as to form an A, and allowing for the lap of the four-inch board they will, when laid upon the six-inch board, form a triangular space for running water of three inches on a side, or half the capacity of a hole three inches square, which would be nine cubic inches; consequently the triangular hole would contain four and one-half cubic inches of space—a sufficient size to drain off a large quantity of water. If good, sound heart-redwood is selected, and composition nails are used, there seems to be scarcely any limit to the duration of such a drain. To permit the water to enter freely, the lower edges of the A resting on the bottom board should be notched at intervals, to permit the water to enter. The ditch should be dug well down into the subsoil which is to be drained; it must then be graded so as to permit the water to flow freely; then lay down the six-inch board, and on top of this place the A, thus, and if there is any quicksand in the soil, then cover the boards with straw or small branches of trees, or anything that will keep the earth from entering the drain and clogging it up. If the work is done properly, then the more water you put on the land the better, as it will soak down through the soil and assist in taking away the alkali. How far apart the drains will have to be placed is a question that can only be answered by experiment and experience. It will differ in different soils; a compact soil will require more and an open soil less in number.

These remedies are entirely mechanical. But Prof. Hilgrade recommends a chemical remedy, that has, as yet, not been fully tested, but so far as tried, the results were decided favorably. The

Professor says that the caustic soda (carbonate of soda) is the only ingredient of the alkaline soils that is injurious to vegetation, and that by applying a sufficient quantity of ground (unburnt) gypsum (land plaster) to the land, a chemical change takes place, the sulphate of lime (gypsum) becomes carbonate of lime, and the carbonate of soda becomes sulphate of soda, a harmless insoluble salt, and as soon as the change has been effected the land will produce anything. From what has already been effected, we are disposed to place full faith in this remedy, and, fortunately for us, there is in the canon of the Santa Ana river a large quarry of white, chemically pure gypsum, which can be got out, ground and sold at a low rate at a profit.

But this chemical remedy must be used in connection with drainage, as unless the subsoil is drained the alkali will continue to raise, and the improvement will be only temporary. We will here remark that this is one of the most important enterprises that offers itself to the attention of our capitalists. These lands can be purchased at low rates, and when reclaimed will be valuable; it is almost like making something out of nothing. The time is not far off when the demand for vegetables from the mining and other markets east of us will necessitate the cultivation of our rich valley lands as a market garden, and then such land as I am describing will be worth not \$100, but \$200 or \$300 per acre. There is nothing extravagant about this estimate, as there are no lands in any part of the United States superior, and but little that are equal to them in fertility and productiveness.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.

Sea shells and crawfish are to be found on the top of Lookout mountain, in the Northeastern part of Yaopai county, Arizona.

An Aching Back

Is oftentimes a more serious matter than it seems. If it proceeds from disordered kidneys, the sufferer has real cause for alarm—and nine times out of ten it does come from the kidneys. Reader, if such is your plight, you cannot use Hunt's Remedy too soon. Your case may become very serious before you know it. Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is a sure cure; the only sure cure, indeed, for all ailments of the kidneys, bladder, liver and urinary organs—very dangerous diseases.

Wilmington, N. C., for the first time since the war, is free from bonded debt, and its 6 per cent. bonds are in demand at par by investors.

The gondola in which Wagner took the air every day has been bought for his widow and sent to Baireuth.

Do not ruin your face by using washes, or any outward application to remove blotches, pimples, etc., but take Lels' Dandelion Tonic, which not only removes these blemishes, but improves your health and strength also.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

HOLSTEINS!

350 PURE BRED

ANIMALS!

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

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

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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.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILES, 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 Kellor Photograph 3551, 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. MAILES, Manhattan, Kansas.

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,

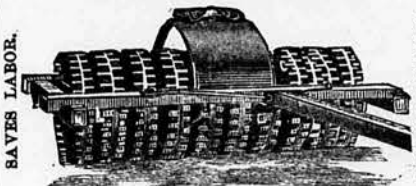
GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39190 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.

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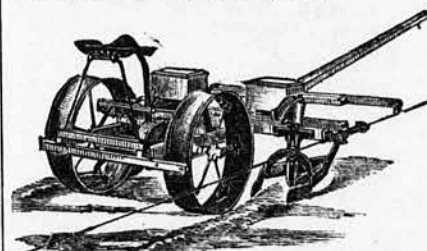
OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



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

"THE HAMILTON"

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



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

FARMER & DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

\$72 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

There are many ways of preparing soft food for poultry that we could not recommend, though practised to a great extent by inexperienced poulterers. By far the greater number of beginners mix it too wet and sloppy and give it as a thick, porridgy mass, which clings to the beak of the fowls. Such feeding often causes diarrhoea, and, in any case, will rarely produce proper egg return. All meal, whether intended for young or old fowls, should be mixed firm and short, so that the whole mass will crumble by handling. Food so mixed does more good, for the simple reason that it is more wholesome in itself and is enjoyed. Meal combined with potatoes need not be mixed quite so dry, but all soft food rightly prepared will be hard enough to break and crumble if thrown upon the ground.

*The celebrated Vegetable Compound for females, which, within a few years, has made the name of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham known in every part of the civilized world, relieves suffering by the safe and sure method of equalizing the vital forces and thus regulating the organic functions. It is only by such a method that disease is ever arrested and removed.

Carp grow from the egg to three pounds in weight in one year. They multiply rapidly, a single female yielding half a million eggs a year. They spawn in May and June. In the winter they burrow in the mud, and remain dormant, neither making or losing growth. In the spawning season they must be fed, or they will destroy the spawn. At other times they need not be fed, unless there are so many of them in the pond that the aquatic vegetation and the supplies brought down by the feeding creek are sufficient. There is scarcely a doubt that a carp-pond would be a profitable adjunct to nearly every farm.

A. B. Howard, of Massachusetts, says: A friend of ours, who grows cabbages extensively for market, has found that saltpeter, dissolved at the rate of one and a half to two ounces to a gallon of water, and applied with a sprinkler, will completely banish the European cabbage-worm. It has proved not only a sure cure for this nuisance, but a special fertilizer in stimulating an increased growth of plant.

"Dragging Pains."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.,—Dear Sir: My wife had suffered with "female weaknesses" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her.

Yours etc., A. J. Huyck Deposit, N. Y.

A correspondent of Purdy's Fruit Recorder recommends the following recipe for grafting wax: "Take one pound rosin, one ounce beef tallow one ounce beeswax, and melt and stir together thoroughly. Remove from fire and add seven ounces of alcohol and one tablespoonful of spirits turpentine. Stir until entirely cold. Bottle airtight in large mouthed bottles. Apply with a brush."

DIAMOND DYES.

Best Dyes Ever Made.
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GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE —OF— Short-Horn Cattle

—AT—
PLATTSBURG, MO.,

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

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

60 Cows and Heifers and 65 Bulls,

from the following popular families:

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

These will be a choice lot of Bulls and Heifers. Sale positive, regardless of weather, and will commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

TERMS—CASH, or nine months credit with 10 per cent. interest with approved note.

All morning trains arrive in time for sale.

Catalogues will be ready by May 1st, and will be sent on application to

JAS. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.

H. C. DUNCAN, Vice-Pres., Osborn, Mo.

S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.



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\$3.00

For a Setting of High-toned

BLACK SPANISH EGGS

Twenty-one Premiums—1882—

GEO. H. HUGHES,
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REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,
HENRY AVEY, 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. 830—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

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 Dinie," at the same place.

Farmers should not fail to see these extra fine draft stallions.

H. W. McAFEE,
Two miles west of Topeka—6th street road.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

Trotting-Bred Roadsters, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

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

Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited. POWELL BROTHERS, Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania. Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

STALLION SEASON —AT— NORWOOD STOCK FARM, 1883.

The standard-bred trotting horse
Almont Pilot,

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

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

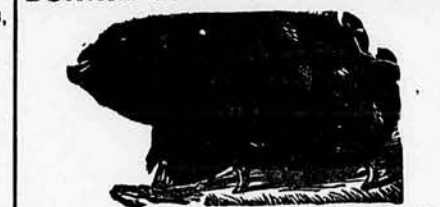
Bremer Co. Horse Importing COMPANY.



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

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

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.

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

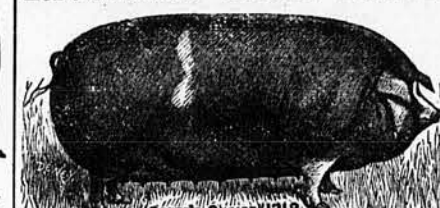
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Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Orders booked now for June and July delivery. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.

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Riverside Stock Farm.



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

For further information, send for circular and price list. Address, MILLER BROS., Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

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.



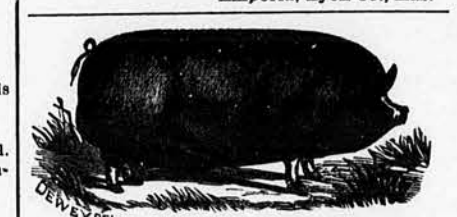
WM. BOOTH & SON, Leavenworth, Kansas, Breeders of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. We are using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. We are breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and 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 263 and U. S. Jr. 781. American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 8347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog or a sow in pig, write us.

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

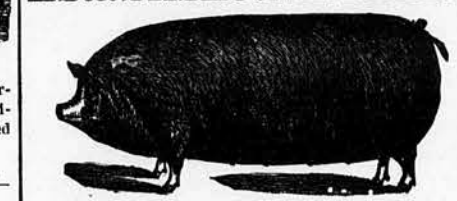


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EMPORIA, : KANSAS,
Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

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. PROFFER, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

Prospect Stock Farm.

The editor of the FARMER owes, and now tenders, an explanation to the Messrs. McAfee, of Prospect Stock Farm. The article below was prepared by Mr. Heath in time for last week's paper; he put it in place for the editor's inspection, and it was picked up unnoticed with some other manuscript intended for this week. It was a mistake such as may happen to the most careful—picking up two papers when one only was intended. Here is the article:

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.

There are but few farms in the West so well fitted for the management of blooded stock, or so well stocked with all the luscious fruits of this latitude. This picturesque farm is but two miles west of Topeka. Thousands of dollars have been expended in stocking the farm with the best imported Clydesdale horses and pure bred Short-horns.

A representative of the FARMER visited the place and one of the first things that attracted his attention was a large and imposing barn, which for size and convenience is not excelled by any breeding establishment in the state. The barn is 75x110 feet with a nine foot basement and 16 feet frame above. At one end is a cistern containing 200 barrels, and on the bluff above at the other end of the barn is another cistern holding 700 barrels. The stock in the stalls below are furnished water by simply turning a faucet. The upper part is used for holding feed and storing other necessities. All the modern conveniences are at hand for preparing or handling the hay and grain.

The herd of Short-horns, while not large, is made up of superior individuals of popular strains, to which has recently been added a fine bull to head the herd, purchased from Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

For several years J. B. & H. W. McAfee have been stocking the farm with imported and high grade Clydesdale horses. Two noted pure bred Clydesdale stallions will make the season at the farm, and farmers will have a chance to breed mares at a reasonable price to as good Clydesdale stock as the country affords.

Caron Prince, the young imported stallion, will be bred to a limited number of mares. He was imported from Scotland last year by Col. Holloway, of Illinois, and sold to Mr. McAfee during the State Fair last year for \$2,000. Third Gem, is a young imported mare, brought from Scotland by Col. Holloway; this mare was sired by Druid, the heaviest Clydesdale ever brought to America, and cost the importer \$11,175, landed in Chicago. Donald Dean is one of the handsomest Clydesdale stallions in the state, as well as a sure foal-getter. This stylish show horse was sired by Donald Dinnie, the only Clydesdale horse at the Centennial which the Kansas commission gave an extended favorable notice.

Several others deserve special notice, but this is enough to show that the proprietors of Prospect Stock Farm have taken a proper step in a needed direction by this establishment for improving the horses in this part of the state by use of the famous Clydesdales.

HEATH.

New Road Law.

Following is the law passed at the late session of the Legislature relating to weeds on the public highways:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the road overseers of the several counties of this state to remove, or cause to be removed, at least once each year, between the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of July, in the public highways, all cockle-burs, Rocky Mountain sand-burs, burdocks, sunflowers, Canada thistles, and such other obnoxious weeds as may be injurious to the best interests of the farming communities.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hereafter plow up the public highways for the purpose of scouring plows, or for any other purpose, except it be under the direction of the overseer of public highways; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any court having competent jurisdiction shall be fined for each and every

offense under this act in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than three dollars, with cost of suit.

SEC. 3. The road overseers in the several counties in this state are hereby directed to carry section one of this act into effect, under the provisions of chapter one hundred and eight (108) of the Session Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

Approved March 8, 1883.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill now on file in my office, and that the same was published in the official state paper, March 11, 1883.

JAMES SMITH,
Secretary of State.

Skimmed Milk for Hens and Chickens.

There is nothing better for laying hens in the spring than milk, after the cream has been taken off, the American Agriculturist thinks. "We have tried it several seasons with complete success. With the milk given fresh from the dairy room every day, the fowls will need no other drink, and it will supply everything required in the way of animal food. The pullets fed with milk and corn, and a mixture of corn meal and milk, through the cold weather, have given an abundant supply of eggs. Wheat bran is also a good article to mix with the milk. It is better to give the mixture a boiling and to feed it in the warm state, but this is not necessary. We have also found the milk one of the best kinds of diet for young chickens, soon after they come from the nest, to promote their health and rapid growth. Indian meal, ground course, and scalded with milk, is a perfect feed for them. As they grow older, grass, cabbage, or onions may be chopped fine and added to the daily rations. A portion of the milk on dairy farms, usually going to the pig trough, may be diverted to the chicken coop with great advantage. Eggs are worth twenty-five cents a dozen, and poultry twenty cents a pound, when pork brings but ten cents a pound in the market.

The vegetable which produced the balm of Gilead has not been found in modern times, although the localities in which it anciently grew have been carefully explored.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall-st., N. Y.

STRAYED.

From the farm of Frank Mathiot, 6 1/4 miles south-east of Peabody, Kansas, on Wednesday evening, April 11, 1883, TWO COLTS, described as follows: One bay pony mare, coming 4 years old; very poor and thin; had an old halter on, with white snap on the halter ring. Also, one yearling stud colt; half Norman; color, roan—will shade gray; scar from a cut on one of his fore legs, near the chest; had a good halter on, with white snap on the ring. A liberal reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of the animals. Address FRANK MATHIOT, Peabody, Kas., or SAM HARTMAN, Homestead, Chase Co., Kas. April 21, 1883.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and 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, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 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.

Broken 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 any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a 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 April 25, 1883.

Kingman county—Charles Rickman, clerk.

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

Rice county—C. M. Rawlings, clerk.

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

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

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

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

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

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

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by W. T. Prewitt, in Owego township, March 21, 1883, one bay pony mare 14 1/2 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, 3 white feet; valued at \$20.

PONY MARE—By same, 1 brown pony mare, 14 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

PONY MARE—Taken up by T. L. Kinman, in Howard township, March 20, 1883, one dark pony mare, 6 years old, blaze face, hind feet white, branded on hip and shoulders with initials T. N.; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending May 2, 1883.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

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

Usage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

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

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

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

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

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jas. McGinnis, of Franklin township, March 24, 1883, one two-year-old steer, red, crop off right ear, underbit and overbit in left ear; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by O. D. Couch, of Scott township, one white cow, marked with crop off right ear, toe on right foot turned up, rope on horns, supposed to be six years old; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Heck, of Scott township, March 20, 1883, one chestnut sorrel mare, 7 years old, two white stripes above the hoof, white spot in left eye, roan spot between the eyes, 15 hands high; valued at \$40.

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

Wyandotte county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

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

McPherson county—J. A. Fleisher, clerk.

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

Dickinson county—Richard Waring, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. H. Wyckoff, in Holland township, one dark bay mare colt, two years old, star in forehead; valued at \$35.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

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

Strays for week ending May 9, 1883.

Wyandotte county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. M. Taylor, of Wyandotte township, April 21, 1883, one heifer, 3 years old, underbit in left ear, brush of tail off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. B. Garrett, in Kentucky township, April 4th, 1883, one 3-year-old red and white heifer, white face, large star in forehead, white on top of hips, tail mostly white, no marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$20.

Allen county—T. S. Stoner, clerk.

STEER CALF—Taken up by J. L. Stacy, of Iola township, March 12, 1883, one bright red steer calf, about one year old; valued at \$12.

STEER CALF—Taken up by O. P. Mattison, of Elm-more township, one red steer calf, two stripes on right hind leg, one white spot on left shoulder, white on the belly, white spot on left hind leg; no value given.

HEIFER—Taken up by Gottlieb Boehl, Cottage Grove township, April 23, 1883, one black and white heifer, marked on the right ear from upper side and on left ear from the under side, also a brand on right hip—indiscernible; value not given.

Dickinson County—Richard Waring, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. B. Pray, in Banner township, April 12th, 1883, one bay horse colt, one year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

* Our Spring style *
* and price book *
* tells how to order *
* Clothing Shirts or *
* Furnishing Goods. *
* A postal request *
* will get it. * * *

* Wanamaker
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SEEDS Grown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.

MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

Experiments on Chinch Bugs.

The following memoranda of Prof. S. A. Forbes, Normal, Ill., are taken from last bulletin of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Solutions with which dilutions are made. —(1) soap suds, 1 pound soap to 10 gallons water; (2) soap suds, 1 pound soap to 20 gallons water; (3) potash, 1 pound to 50 gallons water.

EMULSIONS AS DILUTED.

	Per cent. of kerosene.
A. 2 parts kerosene, 1 part milk, 45 parts water.....	4
B. 1 part kerosene, 1 part milk, 18 parts water.....	5
C. 1 part kerosene, 1 part milk, 18 parts solution 1.....	5
D. 1 part kerosene, 1 part milk, 38 parts solution 2.....	2½
E. 1 part kerosene, 1 part milk, 38 parts water.....	2½
F. 1 part kerosene, 1 part milk, 38 parts solution 3.....	2½
F. 1 part kerosene, 1 part milk, 30 parts solution 2.....	about 3

on the 23d of July I transplanted several hills of corn to the laboratory, placing them in boxes about a foot and a half wide by two feet in length. The corn was from two to three feet high at this time. Each hill was infested with several hundred chinch bugs, which were of various sizes, below the pupa stage. All the corn was watered once immediately after transplanting, and bore the removal well. It was kept under shelter, but in the well-lighted dome of the building, and fully exposed to the air.

Experiment 1, July 23, 9 p. m.—Applied to a single hill from half a pint to a pint of emulsion A, throwing it with a small syringe upon the bases of the stalks and surfaces of the ground. For a check upon this experiment, I applied water to another hill in the same quantity and in the same way. July 23, 9 a. m., the bugs on the first hill were still alive, but torpid. July 24, at 11 a. m., about one-fifth of the bugs were completely dead; the others were still alive, but most of them torpid. July 23, 3 p. m., thirty of the bugs were alive and back upon the stalks, apparently uninjured, but all the remainder were dead. July 27, 10 a. m., the hill was in the same condition. Treated again with emulsion B, on the 28th, when all the bugs were killed. Those on the hill to which water was applied were not injured in the least, but all were back again upon the stalks in twenty-four hours.

Experiment 2, July 24, 4:30 p. m.—Applied to another hill in the laboratory one half pint of emulsion B. July 25, 10 a. m., four-fifths of the bugs were dead. Those alive were almost entirely under clods, and some here were also dead. On the 25th and 27th about forty bugs were found to be alive, and all the remainder dead. On a hill treated with water at the same time no effect was produced.

Experiment 3, July 25, 3:30 p. m.—Applied seven pints of emulsion B, to eighteen hills of corn in the field, selecting those worst affected. The weather was very hot and dry. The solution was applied with a hand-force pump. The hills treated were surrounded by fence boards placed on edge and daubed plentifully with fresh coal tar, to prevent interference from outside. On the 26th, at 11:30 a. m., about four-fifths of the bugs were entirely dead. At 5 p. m. on the 27th the situation was unchanged.

Experiment 4, July 28, 11 a. m.—A hill of corn in the laboratory was treated with half a pint of emulsion C. At 5 p. m. the bugs were all dead but about a dozen. On the 29th, at 11 a. m., could find but four that showed signs of life. On the 31st of July fourteen bugs were alive and at work on the stalks.

Experiment 5, July 28, 7 p. m.—I treated thirteen hills of corn in the field with emulsion C, applying half a pint to each hill. The following night was cloudy but dry. On the 29th, at 9 a. m., nine-tenths of the bugs were dead, and those alive were nearly all under clods. On the 29th, at 5 p. m., from 90 to 95 per cent. were dead, piled up in masses everywhere upon the corn and ground. August 2, 5 p. m., on comparison of these hills with others adjacent, I found that the bugs upon the latter were about five times as numerous as those upon the hills which had been treated. From this and the preceding experiments I infer that the bugs were still hatching.

Experiment 6.—I spread upon a glass slide as thin a layer of emulsion D as I could apply with a camel's hair brush, and allowed

five bugs to crawl over it. Four, whose bodies were reached by the fluid, died in an hour, but the one remaining was unaffected.

Experiment 7, August 1, 12 m.—Applied half of emulsion E to a hill in the laboratory. August 2, 8 a. m., from one-half to two-thirds of the bugs were dead, and those alive were collected upon the highest points of ground. August 4, at 8 a. m., probably three-fourths of the bugs were found to be dead.

Experiment 8, August 1, 12 m.—Applied one-half pint of emulsion D. August 2, 9 a. m., nine-tenths of the bugs were dead. Those alive were nearly all on the ground. This dilution with soap-suds holds much better than that with water.

Experiment 9, August 1, 12 m.—Applied half a pint of emulsion F. August 2, 8 a. m., one-half of the bugs were dead; the others were on the ground and on stalks. On the 4th of August nearly all were dead.

The three above experiments were intended to test the comparative efficiency of water, soap-suds, and a solution of potash as diluents of the emulsion. The first effects were evidently in favor of soap-suds, showing that this is at least most prompt in its action. The comparison of final effects was interfered with by the fact that about this time the bugs on all the hills commenced to die indiscriminately from some cause not clearly understood.

Experiment 10, August 2, 2 p. m.—Applied half a pint of emulsion D to the worst hill in the laboratory. August 3, 9:30 a. m., nine-tenths of the bugs were dead; the others were scattered on the ground. August 4, 8 a. m., 95 per cent. of the bugs were dead, and the others still torpid on the ground.

Experiment 11, August 2, 5 p. m.—Applied one-half pint of emulsion F to a hill in the laboratory. At 10 a. m. on the 3d fully 90 per cent. of the bugs were dead.

Additional experiments, which I have not time to detail, showed that milk is not necessary to the emulsion, which can be made at least as well with soap-suds (1 pound to 10 gallons of water), using equal parts of the oil and suds; that a mere mechanical mixture of the simple oil and water is effective, and does not injure the corn (at least, in a ratio of 5 per cent. of the oil to 95 of water); that all these fluids accomplish their purposes when poured on with a sprinkler as well as when applied forcibly in a spray, and that they kill the adult bugs as easily as the young.

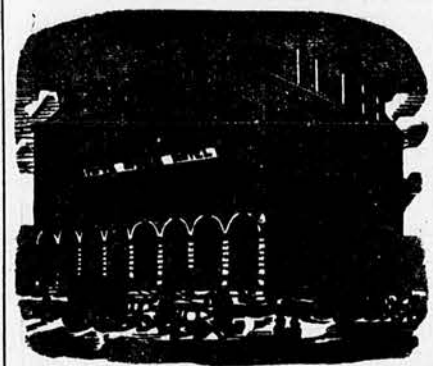
Disease of the Kidneys.

The frequency and fatality of diseases of the Kidneys give an especial interest to the study and investigation of them, and elevate any discovery as to their essential natures, or the means of curing them, to a very important place in the art and science of medicine. When the fact is recalled that the Kidneys are the great scavengers of the human body,—their office is to remove from the blood any and all impurities which may exist in it; that if this office be entirely shut up life cannot be long maintained. The products of used-up and worn-out principles of the human body, retained in the blood, so poison the nervous system, that its functions or duties will be arrested, the brain will cease to take cognizance of surrounding persons and objects, consciousness will be obliterated, the vital knot will become congested, the heart and lungs will cease to perform their part in the phenomena of life,—they stop. Ere this, however, the most terrible form of all human suffering is apt to take place, and gives an additional horror to the hour of death. If the offices of the Kidneys be so essential to life, that it must cease soon after they cease to act, the conclusion is unavoidable that any deviation from the performance of these offices must be attended with derangement of health. The urine is the depurating secretion eliminated from the blood by the Kidneys,—the channel by which morbid agents are carried out of the general circulation, and the blood preserved in healthy quantity and quality. If it fails to do this, disease follows as a necessary sequence. To preserve health it is necessary to preserve a healthy condition of the Kidneys. This, of course, is attained by temperance in all the relations of life—diet, clothing, exercise, and residence. But disease and suffering are inevitable. They seem to be a part of the curse put upon man as the fruits of his disobedience. While sin has brought its punishments, man still has the consolation that God has placed within his reach a balm for every ill, and that, by improving the opportunities thus given, he may be relieved of his suffering, live in the enjoyment of comparative comfort, and attain a green old age.

When we recall the offices of the Kidneys,—that of removing the worn-out tissue-elements from the blood,—it is easy to understand how they may become diseased. Acid and acid conditions of the blood are very liable to be attended with Kidney disorders. These sources of irritation may lead to various forms of Kidney maladies, as Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, in which albumen, or the element of our food which corresponds with the white of an egg, is carried off in the urine, causing emaciation and ultimately death. We all know how intractable these diseases are; that heretofore they have, in a large per cent. of cases, proved fatal. Medical science is very much at sea as to their management. What we desire is a remedy that will give tone to the Kidneys, build up the blood, destroy its acid character, and cure the various maladies from which these organs suffer. Our attention has been recently called by several physicians to Hunt's Remedy, a Kidney medicine used by them in their practice. It seems to be one of the very few combinations out of the multitude that has any decided value, or that is calculated to benefit the ailments for which it is designed. It is an active diuretic, exciting the secretions of the Kidneys to more intense action, and thus cleansing the blood of impurities. It seems to act promptly in those forms of Dropsy which depend upon Kidney troubles, and will rapidly drain out the water from the limbs and abdomen. In Diabetes it is said to lessen the amount of sugar, to increase the appetite, and otherwise benefit the patient. — *New York Medical and Surgical Journal.*

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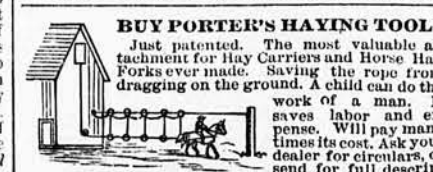
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What are requisites of a first-class trotting stock horse? This question is not so easily answered because of the exceptions to any rule you may lay down to govern one in making his selection; but there are, however, certain general rules which must guide us in making our choice.

1.—The horse for Kansas must have size, not less than sixteen hands.

2.—He must have plenty of bone, and his legs should be flat.

3.—He must have length of body, plenty of daylight under him.

4.—His shoulders should be oblique.

5.—He should be long from point of hip to back.

6.—He must have a good loin and be well ribbed.

7.—He should be wide above the eyes; this denotes that he has a level head and good disposition.

8.—He must be a good feeder. If he can't eat he can't trot or do anything else well.

9.—He should be let down well in the quarters, and well muscled inside and outside.

Blood-bay is the highest priced color, and therefore the most sought after.

The more trotting crosses you have in your horse the better—the more likely to get trotters.

The Hambletonians far excel all other breeds by a large majority as trotters and the getters of trotters.

Thoroughbred blood in the horse does no harm, provided there is enough to give the horse staying qualities without changing the trotting gait.

He should have large nostrils and a large throat, standing out well.

He should have good feet.

He should have a long stride. Short steppers won't do.

The fast trotters keep close to the ground.

If your stallion ambles or paces, it is a good sign.

The best and most prepotent stallion that ever lived never got two trotters with records of 2:30 or better to every one hundred foals; so that if your trotter does not sire a fast trotter he ought to sire a big, nice carriage horse with good action, that can always be sold at good figures. Hence, your stallion should be at least sixteen hands high.

It does not follow that because a stallion is a good performer that he can or will sire such.

Old Hambletonian could not trot better than 2:46, and yet he was the sire of more trotters with records in 2:30 or better than any horse that lives. So it is with Blue Bull, Daniel Lambert, Almont, Volunteer and Harold. They were not fast horses, yet they have sired 135 with records in 2:30 or better. X.

Annual Shearing—A. V. W. G. A.

At the second annual public shearing of the Arkansas Valley Wool Growers Association held at Wichita, Kansas, April 21, 1888, the exhibit of sheep was very fine both in the long wool and fine wool classes, and the interest surpassed that of previous years. Three Merino rams, whose aggregate weight was 406 lb., 12 oz., yielded 95 lb., 12 oz. of wool. Three Merino ewes weighing 189 lb., 12 oz., yielded 50 lb., 12 oz. of wool, or about 27 per cent. Heaviest fleece shorn, Rip Van Winkle's, 33 lb., 8 oz. Heaviest ewe fleece, Lady Banker's, 21 lb., 4 oz. This ewe has a lamb by her side. Heaviest Cotswold fleece, ram Kechi, 18 lb., 4 oz. Heaviest Cotswold carcass, Kechi, 169 lb., 12 oz. Heaviest Merino carcass, Prince Albert, 145 lb., 12 oz. Heaviest Merino ewe carcass, 143 lb., 8 oz. Lightest fleece, a black Mexican ewe, six years old, 3 lb., 4 oz. Her lamb, a cross with an ordinary Merino ram, sheared 4 lb., 12 oz., or nearly 50 per cent more

than the dam, the wool being a good quality of light medium wool. The season being backward and the grease not being brought out into the wool, the fleeces were lighter than they otherwise would have been. One thing was particularly noticeable, namely: the bright, clean condition of the wool showing a marked improvement in this respect over former years. Flocks have wintered well and breeders are getting a good per cent. of lambs. They begin to realize that it pays to take good care of their flocks even in a mild climate.

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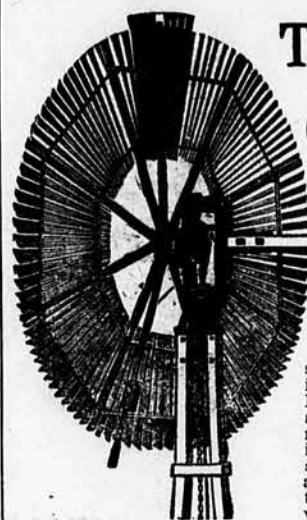


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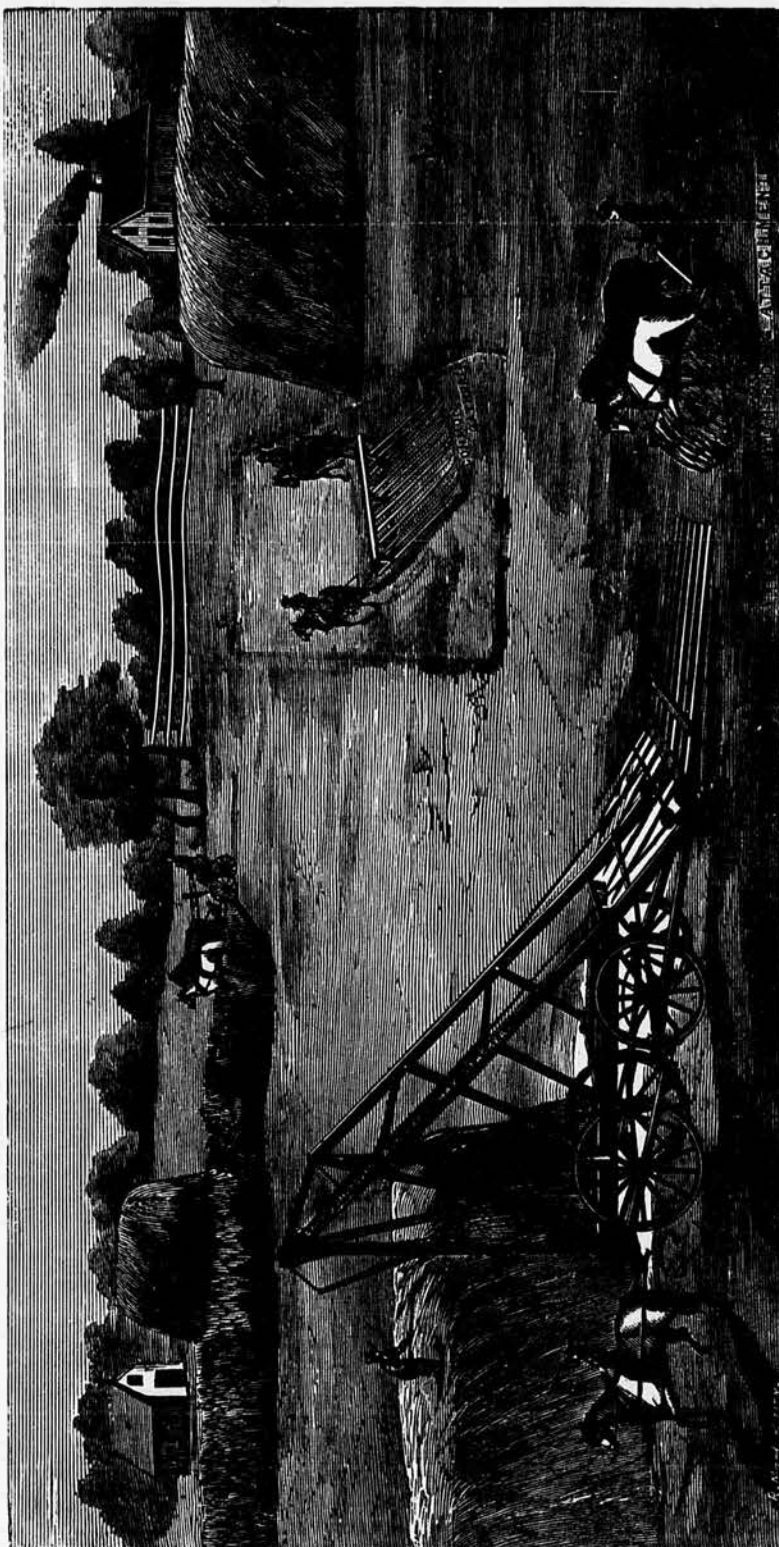
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