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Garden City and Western Kansas.

Last week an excursion went over the "Santa Fe Route" from Kansas City to Garden City, under the auspices of Garden City Board of Trade and the *Daily Sentinel*. Through the courtesy of the chairman of the excursion committee, Col. J. W. Stalley of the *Sentinel*, a FARMER representative was induced to revisit this famous city of Kansas, Garden City, which has justly become so famous on account of its unparalleled and substantial growth during the past three years, a tribute to the wonderful resources of western Kansas.

Two carloads of astonished excursionists were hospitably received by the energetic and confident citizens of Garden City, who had no hesitation, in fact took pride, in showing the visitors the city and country. The results of this excursion to Garden City will be incalculable benefits to that country, for the visitors upon their return to their Eastern homes were enthusiastic in the praise of Garden City and Western Kansas. And the information given by the visitors to anxious and besieging inquirers upon their return to their homes will be worth more to Garden City than the combined efforts of the loquacious, ubiquitous and enterprising real estate men of that city for some time to come, for the visitors will talk up the country strictly upon its merits from a disinterested point of view.

The writer had not visited Garden City for three years. Then it was a small village of two or three hundred people. Now it is a substantial city of several thousand busy inhabitants. The character of the business houses and blocks lately erected and others now in progress are quite metropolitan in style and character. The growth has been something phenomenal and still continues, and comparatively speaking it has not been surpassed by any other Kansas town. This place seems to be a sort of general headquarters for the real estate business of Southwestern Kansas. The United States land office is here, and every day one may meet people from all parts of the country, and especially from western Kansas. The writer talked with a number, and all are unanimous in their reports of the prosperity

and rapid development of Western Kansas. Plenteous rains have blessed the entire country, and farmers everywhere are hopeful and confident as to the future. Better grazing was never known, and crops of all kinds promise unusually well.

The writer saw all kinds of fruit and forest trees growing in the country, and the

subject to irrigation has been wonderfully increased and will make that area independent of an occasional dry season, and will also insure its becoming wealthy in its gardens, orchards and groves.

What the writer has said about Garden City and Western Kansas he believes to be true. Having for several years felt consid-

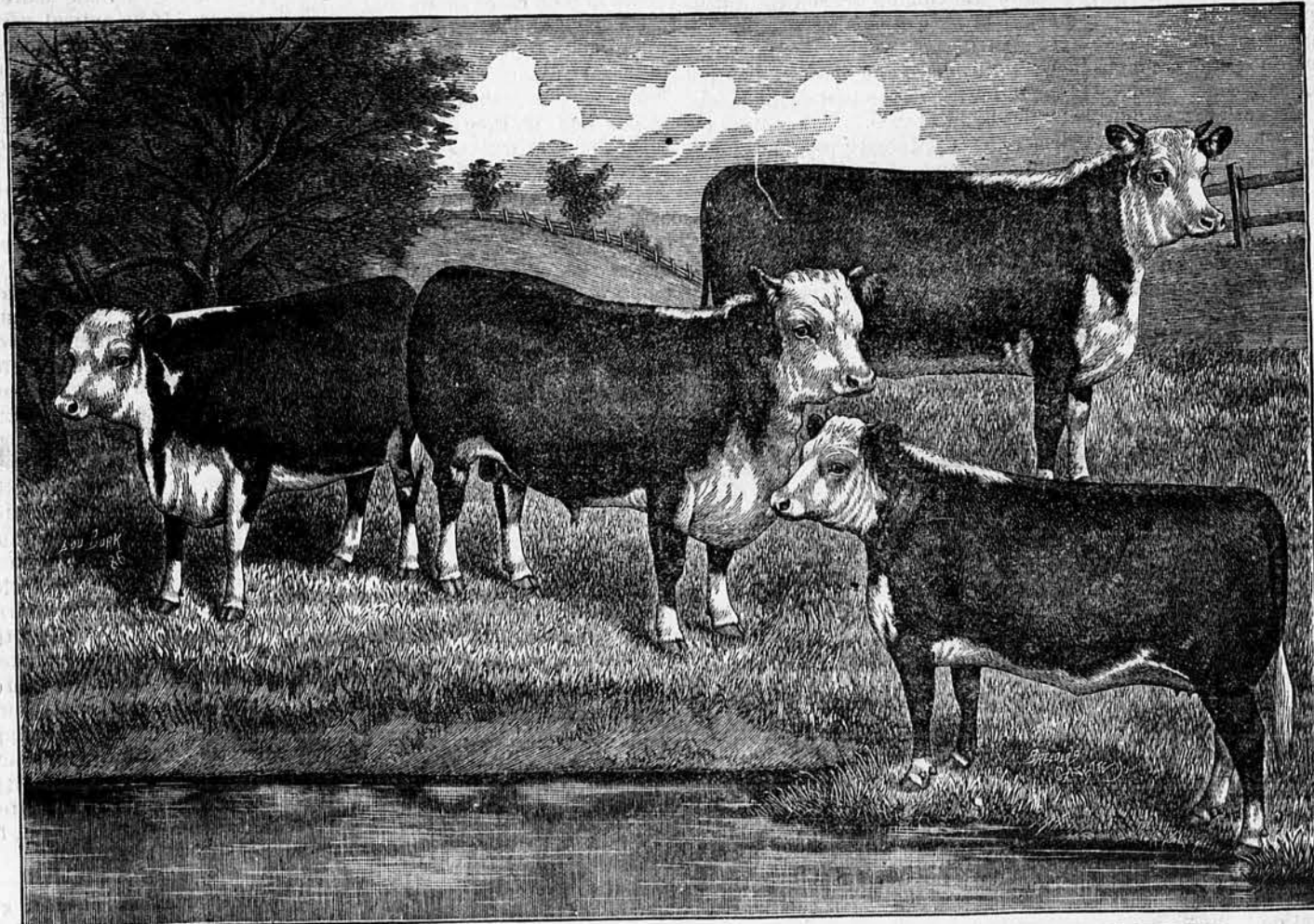
Illustration of Herefords.

The first page illustration correctly represents a group of Hereford calves, sired by Sir Evelyn, 9650, a Lord Wilton bull, and, as is evinced by the illustration, a very impressive sire. The sketch was made from life by Lou Burke prior to the fairs at Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska, last year,

where Sir Evelyn 9650, won sweepstakes at both fairs, as sire, with four of his calves. Mr. Hawes is a breeder of seventeen years' experience, and his offering will present a rare opportunity to secure some grand Herefords.

Some of this group will appear at the public sale, and more of similar breeding, and those of our readers wanting good Herefords should avail themselves of this offering at Lincoln on Wednesday, June 22, 1887. Send for sale catalogue to J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas.

Among the reported incidents of a heavy rain storm in South Carolina, recently, is a remarkable change in the water of a lake that had been famous for the



GROUP OF HEREFORD CALVES Sired BY SIR EVELYN 9650.

THE PROPERTY OF J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS. [PUBLIC SALE AT LINCOLN, NEB., JUNE 22, 1887.]

former well filled with fruits. Oats and corn looked fully as well as in Central Kansas, and the area of broom corn is five times as great as heretofore. It is a crop that does well here, and the quality of the product is of the best and must prove a very profitable crop.

The live stock interests are growing in importance, and are being conducted upon more civilized methods than heretofore. It is gratifying to notice a disposition to improve the common breed of stock by the use of thoroughbred animals of the different breeds of cattle, which are pretty well represented. Cattle and sheep raising are bound to become a very important and profitable business for the farmer of Western Kansas. There is no better feed for the long summers than is afforded by the immense and magnificent grazing fields of the prairies. Nor is there any question about producing sorghum, millet, alfalfa, corn, rye and oats in sufficient quantities to sustain and mature the live stock for the markets.

Irrigation has not been a very necessary institution during the past two or three seasons, for the reason of the plentiful and seasonable rains, yet the area of land sub-

stantial interest, if not a little anxiety, for the future outcome of this country, no opportunity has been neglected to study it. And as a result of such observations the writer has confidence and good reasons for believing that every county and every township in the State of Kansas is valuable for the varied purposes of agriculture, and only a few years more are needed to verify it in every particular, for soon *Kansas will undoubtedly rank as the leading agricultural State of the Union, and will never take second place.* Every part of the State is developing in a substantial and permanent way that betokens the grand future in store for the best people on earth—the citizens of Kansas and the readers of the *KANSAS FARMER.*

A well-known liquor dealer of Augusta, Me., recently brought to that city from Liverpool, a lot of distilled spirits; also a lot of Irish whisky and Jamaica rum. He proposes to sell in unbroken packages, which, ordinarily, is lawful. It remains to be seen, however, whether the courts will sustain sales made wilfully, maliciously and premeditatedly for the purpose of violating constitutional laws of a State.

excellent quality of its fish. It is said that a few days after this storm the fish in the lake began to appear by thousands upon the surface of the water in a dying condition. The quantity increased daily until the entire surface of the water was literally covered with dead fish. The water in this lake has always been of a whitish color, clear, soft and pleasing to the taste, but immediately after the hail storm it became as black as ink and as bitter as quinine, in which condition it has since continued. Alligators and water moccasins were seen leaving the lake in large numbers. It is said that the fish would approach the shore, struggling as if anxious to get on the land. The stench arising from the great mass of decomposed fish is sickening, and the buzzards are holding high carnival. Dawh's lake is about two miles long, from 200 to 500 yards wide, and varies in depth from ten to thirty feet. Adjacent lakes are not affected.

The Illinois Legislature passed a bill providing that no person in that State shall sell or furnish tobacco in any form to any minor under 17 years of age, unless on written order of parents or guardian.

their peculiar odor was strong enough to be distinctly recognized. From such observations he has come to the conclusion that the last hatch of chinch bugs in the summer or autumn, live over to the next spring and that their hiding places are cornstalks and other trash that is permitted to lie and accumulate about the farm, and therefore he believes that if all such stuff is cleanly gathered and wholly destroyed by fire or put into a compost heap before the weather has become warm enough to set the bugs in motion, so much of the year's crop of bugs on that farm for that year will be destroyed in advance that what is left will not do much harm; and if, in addition to such precaution, the farmer will adopt farm methods to correspond, so as to prevent attacks of bugs on forced marches from other farms to his, he can save his crop every year.

There is much in these facts and suggestions of Mr. Keys to set farmers to thinking in new directions when discussing the chinch bug question. The KANSAS FARMER has uniformly and persistently advised the cleaning up of farms and the complete destruction of all hiding places of bugs in the winter, by fire if it is not convenient to get the trash into enclosures where rotting and fermentation will destroy the insects. Old cornstalks have so little manurial value, that it does not pay to spend much time with them in that respect. Their ashes is about all the good there is in them, and that can be obtained by fire in a short time. A thorough cleaning up of all old stalk fields by burning, and a similar treatment of feeding grounds, and all places where dry trash of any kind has accumulated, will result in great destruction of insect life. There is no room for doubting the proposition that want of careful management in matters of this kind is to a great extent the cause of most of the injury done to growing crops by chinch bugs.

Mr. Keys, and Mr. Mohler, of Osborne, have both studied this subject enough to justify them in talking about it, and the KANSAS FARMER would be pleased to publish one or more communications from them or either of them, or from any other observant and experienced farmer concerning this, one of the most important matters for farmers to consider.

Shall We Abandon Wheat-Growing?

Some of our best farmers are discussing this subject. Mr. Mohler, of Osborne, in his letter published by the KANSAS FARMER two weeks ago, asks the question and disposes of it thus: "Has the time come to abandon wheat-growing and depend upon corn and forage crops? The sentiment among our farming community generally is in favor of the affirmative of this question. It is believed that the period of successful wheat-growing in our section has passed, and that hereafter the farmer who would be successful must depend upon hogs, cattle and horses, and must raise such crops as may be necessary to put them into the world's markets in the quickest time and in the best condition possible. This thought, which has been for some time crystallizing in the minds of our people, is further intensified by the general belief that the growing of wheat tends to propagate bugs and is a serious detriment to the growing of corn. However this may be, a change of base will be effected and wheat will be dropped very largely from the farmer's curriculum."

The only reason assigned by Mr. Mohler for suggesting the abandonment of wheat-growing is the destructive work of chinch bugs. Is that a sufficient reason for so radical a change in

Kansas agriculture? If it be impossible to get rid of these troublesome insects or to prevent their ravages, then, indeed, the reason is a very strong one to say the least; but if it be possible to grow wheat successfully in spite of the bugs, then the reason is not sufficient. There are other things which have suggested the wisdom of a diminished wheat acreage, as overproduction, foreign competition, etc., but remedial efforts in that direction do not go to the extent of abandoning the growth of wheat. They suggest only that we grow less until more is required. It is a fact that the wheat product of this country during the last dozen years has been much in excess of the population ratio; that is, our wheat product has increased much faster than our population; so that, to say nothing about foreign demands, American farmers have been growing more wheat than was needed, and therefore more than was profitable. The wheat crop of the country the last six years was as follows:

Year	Bushels.
1881	388,280,000
1882	502,788,000
1883	421,086,100
1884	512,763,500
1885	357,112,000
1886	457,518,000
Average	439,876,370

In the same years Kansas raised:

Year	Bushels.
1881	20,479,689
1882	35,724,546
1883	30,024,936
1884	48,050,431
1885	10,772,151
1886	14,579,093
Average	26,611,802

The largest wheat acreage in Kansas was in the year 1880, when we had 2,444,434 acres in wheat, the yield was reported at 25,279,884, more than a million bushels less than the average for the next six years. The next largest acreage was in 1884, when we had 2,237,128 acres in wheat, with a reported yield of 48,050,431 bushels. The average yield in 1880 was 10.34 bushels; in 1881 the average was 9.38, and for the next five years, respectively, it was 22.29, 19.25, 21.47, 9.45, 13.60, an average for the six years of 15.90, about 20 per cent. more than the average for the whole country.

The figures, as well as the wheat actually produced, show that Kansas is a good wheat-growing State. Still, in the seven years beginning with 1880, we had four years—1880, 1881, 1885 and 1886—with low averages. The lowest averages were in 1881 and 1885. But is there any evidence to show that insects were the cause of the light crop? Chinch bugs were worse in 1886 than they were in 1885, though our average yield last year was 50 per cent. larger than it was the year before, and there were more bugs the present year than ever before, but some first-class wheat grew in localities where bugs were thick on oats. Putting all the facts together, it seems clear that insect depredations is only one among several causes of occasional failure in wheat-growing.

This paper has advised a diminished wheat acreage, and urged farmers, not to abandon wheat-growing, but to devote less ground to wheat, farm it better, and grow more on the acres used than ever before; to diversify farming, rotating crops, and raising as many good animals as the land can be made to produce. That advice involved defiance to chinch bugs. The more we reflect on the subject, the more tenable our position appears. Our answer to Mr. Mohler's question, then, is not in the affirmative, though we readily concede that wheat-growing on a large scale and on the same ground from year to year, with little thought in preparation or culture, as it has been commonly done in Kansas, ought to be abandoned and a better system substituted. A small

piece of ground, say four or five acres, will produce wheat enough for any family, with plenty for seed, and a little to keep over. If a good system of farming is adopted, that much fresh ground, clean and "rich as an ash heap," can be had for wheat every year, and the bugs can be kept away from it if the farmer sets out resolutely to do it. In this connection we refer to some facts related by Mr. Wilson Keys, of Rice county, noted in another place.

The College Orations.

In looking over commencement exercises at the State Agricultural college last week we find a good deal worth recording. The baccalaureate sermon, delivered by President Fairchild, was good to begin with, good in matter and good in manner, reaching to the foundation of manhood. The text was—"Rejoice O! young man in thy youth and let thy heart cheer thee in the ways of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."—Eccl. xi. 9.

The subjects chosen by members of the third year class for their orations indicate a good line of thought. Of the eight selections five were more or less directly applicable to a farmer's vocation, and three of them particularly appropriate. "Cost of the frontier home," "Our obligations to the State," "Education in material things," "Our inheritance," and "The farmer in trade," were the subjects chosen by five of the speakers, two of them ladies. "The discontent of progress," "The value of books," and "What the ages have done for woman," are fit subjects to engage the attention of the best minds, but they are general in scope, while the others mentioned have more direct application in agricultural pursuits, and in this consists much of their merit. We do not wish to be understood as saying or meaning that farmers, or students at an agricultural college, ought not to think about or talk or write about any matters except those pertaining to or in some way connected with agriculture; what we mean is, that when young men and young women, sons and daughters of farmers, who avail themselves of the advantages afforded by a college established, endowed and maintained in the interest of agriculture, apply their talents to some extent at least in channels leading out among the farmers, they not only exhibit good taste, but they show themselves to be in sympathy with the men and women who furnish all the raw materials for all the food and clothing used by civilized man and who furnish 75 per cent. of the world's commerce.

The farmer in trade! What a field for thought in those words, and how important it is that farmers themselves should understand something about their place in the world's business. And the making of a new home on the public lands, or on raw land anywhere. How close that comes to the farmer's life. He knows all about it, and it does him good to know that his child, even within college walls, thinks it a fit subject for platform oratory. And our relations to the State! Who are more interested in good and stable government than farmers? They own nearly all the country. Cities and towns and reservations occupy but a small portion of earth; the great body of the land is occupied by farmers, and in this country is owned by them. These matters are directly in line with the thought of the farm.

The orations of the graduating class were of a different order, only one of twenty-one being particularly applicable in a practical way to the business of

farming. "The farmer's importance in the list of producers" was the subject of one speaker. While the other twenty were all good, this one was more in harmony with agricultural needs than they and therefore more particularly useful. It is a fact, and educators and students as well as men and women generally who are daily at work in the actual movements of common life, are beginning to see and recognize it, that what all of us most need in our education is something that will help us in practical affairs. The farmer as a factor in commerce, is very important; he is in some measure related to every other calling. His class is the most numerous, the most wealthy, the most necessary, and yet the most isolated, the most separated, the least organized. In this country nearly one hundred and fifty thousand miles of railroad are operated, lying in every State and Territory, and much the larger part of the traffic over them is the carrying away of the farmers' grain and stock and in return taking back to them their home supplies of groceries and manufactured goods. Farmers pay most of the taxes; they furnish most of the volunteer soldiers in time of war; they are in all respects the most important class of the people; and for all these reasons they are closely related to the business of the world, and to the laws and institutions of their country. And the farmer's business, agriculture, is the foundation of all the rest. It was the primary occupation of men, it has always been the first employment in usefulness, and what is of equal interest to the student, successful farming is the best school in the world, for it involves application of scientific principles covering the largest field. Geology in the composition of the soil, chemistry in its peculiar fertilization and in the effects of rain upon it; physiology in the growth of animals and plants; astronomy in the succession of seasons and allotting days for seed time and harvest, political economy in the farmer's relation to his fellow men, to his government and to the world's commerce. There can be no more fruitful field for the poet, the painter and the mind of license than the broad areas where the farmers live. The best poetry is pastoral; the best pictures are rural landscapes, the best, the purest, the broadest life is the life of the farm. There is enough in agriculture and its relations to fill the best minds to overflowing; it is the chief business of life. Let no young man or woman expect to find anything higher or better, for there is nothing of that kind within mortal view.

The men and women who have to attend to setting the milk, skimming, churning and working the butter, become so accustomed to the necessary slop and peculiar smells that attend the operation, that they labor under a great disadvantage in exercising themselves as to whether they do the work well or neatly enough. There is an old saying that familiarity breeds contempt, and when we gradually have a thing grow into our very nature, with long familiarity, it is next to impossible to detect either the good or the bad points about it. Especially is this the case about cleanliness in the dairy room. Unless you go to some other dairy, and a well-kept one, too, you will in time be liable to fall into habits that will certainly injure your goods. For this, as well as many other reasons, it is well to visit round among the dairies in your neighborhood and profit by what you see.

It is estimated by the Pension Bureau that the number of Mexican war pension claims will not exceed 30,000, of which, 18,000 have already been received, and of these about 3,000 are widows' claims.

Horticulture.

RASPBERRY CULTURE.

The first need of the raspberry is a well-drained but not a very dry soil. Such is its adaptability that certain varieties can be grown on any land which will produce a burdock or a mullein stalk.

Our fathers first endeavored to supply their gardens from foreign nurseries, neglecting the wild species with which our woods and roadsides abounded. The raspberry of Europe has been developed, and in many instances enfeebled, by ages of cultivation. Few other fruits, however, have shown equal powers of adaptation, and we have obtained from foreign sources many valuable kinds, as, for instance, the Antwerp. In quality these foreign kinds have never been surpassed, but they have always proved tender, thriving in some localities and failing in others. The frosts of the North killed them in the winter, and Southern suns shrivelled them in the summer.

Eventually another process began, that of hybridizing, or crossing these foreign varieties with our hardier native species. Some one horticulturally inclined, having observed the unusually fine fruit on chance plants, and believing that it is a good plan to leave the fittest to survive, marked the bush, and in the autumn transferred it to his garden. It speedily propagated itself by suckers or young sprouts from the roots. Such is the history of the Cuthbert, now probably the favorite raspberry of America. Thus by chance, or by the skill of a gardener, the foreign and the native species were crossed, and a new and hardier class of varieties obtained. The large size and richness in flavor of the European berry has been bred into, and combined with, our smaller and more insipid native fruit.

Some localities and soils were so unsuited to the raspberry that no variety containing even a small percentage of foreign element could thrive. This fact led fruit-growers to give closer attention to our native species. Wild bushes were found here and there which gave fruit of such good quality as to be deemed worthy of cultivation. Some of these pure, unmixed varieties of our native species have obtained a wide celebrity, as, for instance, the Brandywine, Highland, Hardy, and, best of all, the Turner. With the exception of the latter, these native varieties are decidedly inferior to such varieties as the Cuthbert and Marlboro. As to the question, what raspberry shall we plant? Dr. Hexamer selects the Cuthbert, Turner and Marlboro; Marshall P. Wilder's choice are Brinckle's Orange, Franconia, Cuthbert, Herstine and Shaffer; Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, Turner, Marlboro and Cuthbert; A. S. Fuller, Turner, Cuthbert and Hansel.

Throughout southern New England, along the banks of the Hudson, and westward, almost any raspberry can be grown with proper treatment. I expect to set out this year rows of Brinckle's Orange, Franconia and Hudson River Antwerp. I should prefer to set out the plants in the autumn, from the middle of October to the 10th of November; if not then, in early spring, the earlier the better. I should have the rows four feet apart, and if the plants were to be grown among the smaller fruit trees, I should maintain a distance from them of at least seven feet. I should use only young plants, those of the previous summer's growth. I should put two well-rooted plants in each hill, and this would make the hills four feet apart

each way. I should cut back the canes or stems about six inches.

Having set out the plants, I would next scatter over and about them one or two shovelfuls of old compost, or decayed manure of some kind. If the plants had been set out in the fall, I should mound the earth over them before freezing weather. In the spring I should remove these mounds of earth so as to leave the ground level on all sides. In November, before there was any danger of ground freezing, I would cut back the young canes at least one-third of their length, bend them gently down, and cover them with earth to the depth of four or five inches.

The canes of cultivated raspberries are biennial. A young, and in most varieties a fruitless cane, is produced in one season. It bears early in July the second year, and then its usefulness is over. Remove the old canes after they have borne their fruit. Every autumn, before laying the canes down, I should shorten them in one-third.

In planting a strong-growing sort, like the Cuthbert, I should advise planting in rows five feet apart. This variety will thrive where most others would starve. The Cuthbert is a large, late berry which continues long in bearing. The Cuthbert is nearly hardy; even in case of tender kinds it is only the canes that are killed by the frost; the roots below the surface are uninjured and throw up vigorous sprouts the following spring. The Marlboro is a companion berry to the Cuthbert, though it requires richer soil and better treatment.

Of the pure, native species, I should recommend only one variety, the Turner. I doubt whether there is a hardier raspberry in America. The Turner requires no winter protection whatever. Good treatment consists simply in three things: First, rigorous restriction of suckers to four or five canes in the hill; second, keeping the soil clean and mellow about the bearing plants; third, making this soil rich.

I advise that every kind and description of raspberries be kept tied to stakes or a wire trellis. The wood ripens better, the fruit is cleaner and richer from exposure to air and sunshine, and the garden is far neater than if the canes are sprawling at will. If, just before the fruit begins to ripen, a mulch of leaves, cut grass or any litter that will cover the ground slightly is placed under and around the bushes, it may save a great deal of fruit from being spoiled.

It should be remembered that the raspberry is a Northern fruit. Most of the kinds falter and fail in New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania. The Cuthbert and its class can be grown much further south, while the Turner and the Black-caps thrive almost to Florida.

Raspberries, especially those of our native species, are comparatively free from disease. Foreign varieties and their hybrids are sometimes afflicted with curled leaf. The foliage crimps up, the canes are dwarfed, and the whole plant has a sickly and often yellow appearance. The only remedy is to dig up the plant, root and branch, and burn it.

A disease termed the rust not infrequently attacks old and poorly nourished Black-cap bushes. The leaves take on an ochreous color and the plant is seen to be failing. Extirpate it as directed above. If many bushes are affected the whole patch should be rooted up and healthy plants set out elsewhere. It is a well-known law of nature that plants of nearly all kinds appear to exhaust from the soil in time ingredients peculiarly acceptable to them. Skill can do much toward maintaining the needful supply, but the best and easiest plan is not to grow any of the small fruits

too long in any one locality. By setting out new plants on different ground far better results are attained with much less trouble.—E. P. Roe, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Rearing and Training Tomatoes.

I read with interest the various methods employed by others to accomplish the same end, and not yet having seen my very simple device mentioned, I send it to your readers with the hope that its very simplicity will recommend it to some. Early in January, having secured the variety of seed desired, I plant it in shallow seed boxes, wooden soap boxes sawed in two sections being my first choice, using light, rich, friable soil. These boxes I place in my glass pit, which I heat only with oil stoves, and when up three inches I pot off the plants into thumb pots, continuing the shifting as often as needed until warm weather is at hand, generally by April 15. By that time the plants are in full flower, and often fruit formed. I prepare my beds by extra deep spading, never allowing any other implement in breaking up the soil. These beds I fertilize only every four or five years, having proved to my entire satisfaction that rich soil is the main, if not sole, cause of the tomato rotting so badly. Since I have pursued this plan I obtain an abundance of perfect fruit, whereas, before, when I manured heavily, I got magnificent plants crowded to breaking with extra-sized tomatoes, while in almost every specimen, even before coloring began, the rot made its disgusting appearance.

Now I plant in a single row two and one-half feet apart, close to a plank fence which commands the full sunshine nearly all day. In this narrow bed I drive rough stakes front and back of bed, opposite each other. On each pair of these stakes I nail three horizontal courses of lath across the bed, at one, two and three feet from the ground, the upper course being at the top of the stakes. The space between each pair of stakes is generally four or five feet, and on these cross lathings I place about three long, pliable poles the size of a man's wrist, and this gives me a three-storied structure. As soon as the tomatoes have reached the first course of slats, I give the plants a gentle pull over it to act as a support, and then vigorously pinch them in, believing that to stop the top growth advances the fruit already formed and forming.

I never set more than fifty plants in the garden, as I sow seed out in open ground for later crop. I never allow my fruit to ripen on the vine; each morning I go in person, with my basket, and select the finest and best for self, and if, perchance, any have begun to rot, plucking and throwing away. In this way I have far more than I can use, and with us they are used in great quantities in a raw state, being a well-relished breakfast dish, with great lumps of ice placed on top just after peeling and slicing and just before serving.—Mrs. J. S. R. T., in *Vick's Magazine*.

A method of treating raspberries is mentioned by Mr. Hopkins, of Franklin county, Ind., who with a plat of thirty hills of red raspberries upon one and a sixteenth rods of land, which are eighteen years old, procures a good crop of fruit every year—as high as sixty-two quarts in a season. The bushes are trimmed to two or three strong stalks per hill each spring, and cut back to two feet from the ground. The ground has never been hard, is well mulched, and all sprouts picked off the vines as fast as they come up, and added to the mulch, thus keeping the soil moist and free from weeds, as well as sheltered from the sun. This rate of yield would give 270 bushels to the acre.

Farmers would do well to go around now and destroy the worm nests in their orchards and fruit trees. It doesn't require any scientific knowledge of worms and insects to know that they are extremely injurious to trees and fruit. Nor is it very difficult to understand that, if they are once destroyed by any means, they can do no more damage. There are many ways of destroying them. Some fruit-growers use a solution of insecticides, others burn them and many simply scrape the nests off with a tool and destroy them by stamping upon them.

There are only a few countries where the grape will in favorable seasons grow to perfection, and there is no country in the world where all kinds of grapes will succeed. Species found in the lower latitudes will not flourish if removed further north. The natives of higher latitudes will not endure the Southern heat. The Fox grape of the North will scarcely grow in the lower regions of California and Georgia, and the Scuppernon seems confined to a limited region. A vine which produces delicious grapes in one place may become very inferior in the most apparently favored localities of other sections.

P. T. Quinn says that after twenty-five years' experience in raising pears for market he has come to the conclusion that if he were about to plant an orchard and could get dwarf pears for nothing, while at the same time he had to pay \$500 a thousand for standards, he would not hesitate a moment in taking the latter. The truth is, no tree should be planted in an uncongenial locality for profit, and a dwarf pear especially requires proper treatment besides. We have seen pear orchards in western New York, which in the average of seasons continued to bear and yield as great a profit per acre as fifty acres of good farm land in the same neighborhood. These were exceptional cases, in exceptional localities, and under skillful treatment.

Prof. Morrow thinks clover is yet underestimated in its value. It is nutritious and digestible, and the crop is abundant. It is unequalled as a grain manure.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by *Woolford's Sanitary Lotion*. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.



This is what killed your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) careers. We older heads object to its special "ROUGHNESS."

DON'T FOOL away time and money in futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of **ROACHES**, Beetles, Water-bugs, etc. For two or three nights sprinkle "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, in, about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must drink during the night. **ROACHES**

Cleares out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles. "ROUGH ON RATS" is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised, and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of water, and applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and \$1 Boxes. Agr. size.

ROUGH ON RATS **CLEAR OUT BED BUGS, FLIES.** Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers. 15c.

The Poultry Yard.

Prices of Fancy Poultry.

Kansas Farmer:

When an amateur enters the business of raising fancy poultry he should always use his utmost pains to secure the best stock that can be obtained. This is the first duty to undertake in the poultry business, and is also one of the most important ones, as so much of the future profits depend upon whether it is accomplished judiciously or not.

It shows very poor economy indeed for the beginner to buy his fowls where he can get them the cheapest, and if this is done he will most surely be disappointed in the end. Most of the beginners in poultry culture do not realize how much trouble and expense there is in keeping a flock of pure-bred fowls in a first-class breeding condition. It must be remembered that the breeder has to improve his own flock each year by the introduction of choice high-priced male birds of the same breed but of a different strain, in order to bring fresh blood into his stock and to give the young chicks raised a good healthy constitution.

In buying fancy poultry the first thing to be considered always is the quality, and when the beginner satisfies himself that this is all right he should make the purchase, for the buyers of fine stock are quite numerous lately, and if you do not take them at once they will soon be sold to some one else. Do not let high prices scare you if you are satisfied as to the quality of the stock in question. The best specimens can never be purchased for a very low price, and as like generally produces like, the high-priced stock will soon pay for themselves by transmitting their valuable quality in the offspring produced.

It always shows good economy to purchase the best stock to begin with, and the beginner should be glad to get them even when high prices have to be paid. Before selecting what breed to use the beginner should first determine what qualities he wishes to predominate in his flock, and he can then easily select the breed that is best adapted to his wishes.

GEO. F. MARSTON.

Lice, Cholera and Roup.

A Maryland farmer of long experience gives his experience as follows:

Many years ago, when I began house-keeping, I used to lose nearly half the early chickens I put out. They would not grow, seemed sleepy, stood with eyes shut, bowels loose, and finally died. I spoke of it to an old lady friend. "Catch one and I will show you what is the matter," said she. I did so; she parted the down and showed me a bunch of four or five large lice, their heads buried in the chicken's head. "Now I often take them from the nest, scarcely dry, with these things on their head," said she, "and for years I have never put out a flock of early chickens without rubbing their heads with an ointment of snuff, lard and a little coal oil mixed together." I have used this remedy ever since, generally applying it when ready to put the chickens with the hen, and have no more trouble with early biddies. The symptoms of these chickens set me to thinking. I am certain I have the key to the so-called chicken cholera, I thought to myself. It is without doubt caused by some insect or parasite, visible or invisible, somewhere about the chicken's head. Look my best, I never could see any, so I concluded they must be invisible. I soon after began to lose my chickens with cholera. I doctored to no purpose until the finest were nearly all dead. A sympathizing friend asked if I had tried

gas tar on their heads. I replied I did not know it was good. "They say it will surely stop it if applied back of the comb on the head, but you must put it on the well and sick both." I sent and bought some coal tar, and smeared not only the heads but a fine ring around the necks and a little under the wings of all the chickens I had left. Those just taken got well. I only lost one more, that was nearly gone anyhow, and since then, as soon as one is taken, I use the gas tar, and seldom lose but the first one. I want to ask, has any one ever examined the head of a chicken that had cholera, with a microscope? If not, will some competent person do so, and report? I consider the gas tar a preventive and sure cure, and know not why, unless it kills or renders harmless some parasite, as I at first believed and still believe. The tar will make the chickens scratch the feathers off their heads, but does no other harm.

A New Turkey.

We have been to considerable pains to learn as much as possible of the new breed of turkeys, known as Tuscarawas Red turkeys, and originated by Mrs. George Nixon, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and we believe from all that we can learn and from our own inspection of them that they possess qualities that are destined to make them one of the leading if not the leading turkey of the future. If one wants simply an immense quantity of meat upon as few fowls as possible then the Bronze or Narragansett will be the fowl for him, but if he wants something really toothsome, something that would tempt the palate of an epicure, then let him try the Reds. But let us describe a pair for you.

A good two-year-old male will weigh from twenty-five to thirty pounds. Perhaps, to retain their superior eating qualities, the standard weight ought not to be more than twenty-five pounds for mature males and thirteen pounds for hens. Young pairs could be placed at about ten and seventeen pounds for hens and gobblers. It will be seen that while they are much smaller than the large Bronze, they are yet a big improvement upon the common turkeys of the farm-yard and not at all a small bird. They could easily be bred up to heavier weights, but it would be at the sacrifice of much of their present delicacy of flesh and flavor, their great forte.

In shape the Tuscarawas Reds are very compact, looking smaller than they really are, their heads, necks and legs all being very fine and delicately formed; and we wish that all breeders who are so fortunate as to have any of this breed of turkeys aim to keep them in that form. For as soon as they begin to look for grossness of form and limb in the hope of increasing their weight, their best traits will be crippled or lost altogether. They have leg and bone enough to carry a good weight of meat, and are well adapted to stand the varied atmospheric changes occurring during a year in any of the States and to do well upon any land almost to be found.

The ground color is a very fine red, as red as can be got upon any turkey. The deeper and even color the better. The primary and secondary wing feathers should be a pure white, adding much to the beauty of the birds. We prefer birds with pure red tails, although some like a pure white tail, others a partly white tail. Any of these kinds can easily be had, as usually there will appear that much variation in a good sized flock. Let all the breeders of the Reds send me their ideas and opinions upon this and the proper standard weight for the variety, as we intend drafting a standard for them in a short time. Also

send names of all persons known to be breeding the pure Nixon strain of Red turkeys.

The docility and prolificness of this new breed of turkeys is something surprising. Ours stay in a yard with a flock of Plymouth Rocks, and just as contented as any of the chickens. We are told by their originator that these points alone would decide him to place them above all others. And when we add to these very desirable qualities their table qualities, their fine appearance, beautiful rose-colored legs, hardihood and other excellencies, we can well assure our readers that the Tuscarawas Red turkey comes before the public after seven years careful selection, a strong competitor for the first place among America's "National Turkeys," as Wallace of the *Journal* styles it. There is room for all, especially for the best.—*Cor. Southern Poultry Guide.*



How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the State laws of Kansas. During this time it has done a flourishing business and made many remarkable cures. The Institute is provided with the very best facilities for treating every kind of physical deformity, such as Hip-Joint Disease, Club Foot, Wry Neck and Spinal Curvature, having a skilled workman who makes every appliance required in arthroplasty surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kinds of Tumors removed. Private Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System successfully treated. Nose, Throat and Lung Diseases, if curable, yield readily to specific treatment as here employed. All diseases of the Anus and Rectum, including Piles, Fissure, Fistula, Prolapsus and Ulceration, cured by a new and painless method. All forms of Female Weakness relieved. Tape-Worm removed in from one to four hours. All Chronic and Surgical Diseases scientifically and successfully treated.

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME. Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions. DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 114 West Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

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RELIEVED AND CURED

Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas.

RUPTURE

Have you heard of the astounding reduction for DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S Famous Home Treatment, the only known guarantee comfort and cure without operation or hindrance from labor! No steel or iron bands. Perfect retention night and day, no chafing, suited to all ages. Now \$10 only. Send for circular of measurements, instructions and proofs. Get cured at home and be happy, office 294 Broadway, New York.

Lonergan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. Price, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2. Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

Tutt's Pills

J. H. ATHEY, a prominent druggist of Holly Springs, Miss., says: "Your pills are doing wonders in this state."

The sale of Tutt's Pills exceed those of all others combined.

They are peculiarly adapted to malarial diseases. Our physicians all prescribe them.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

Hedge Plants by the 1,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas.

STRAWBERRIES - RASPBERRIES. Send five 2-cent stamps for my new Small Fruit Manual, with prices for plants for 1887. It is a complete guide to small fruit culture, with illustrations of old and new fruits. B. F. SMITH, Lock box 6, LAWRENCE, KAS.

J. L. STRANAHAN & CO., BROOMCORN - COMMISSION - HOUSE.

References:—P. B. Weare Commission Co. and Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago. 194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

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For the Western Tree-Planter.

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THE LAMAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at

HARD - TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates.

Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.

We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees, Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity. Write for Prices.

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THE TOPEKA : Seed : House

ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS, RED-TOP, All kinds of CLOVER, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN, AND OTHER FIELD SEEDS, At Wholesale or Retail.

GARDEN - SEEDS!

We have a stock of fresh Garden Seeds, embracing many new varieties.

TWELVE PAPERS Of any named varieties of Garden Seeds (except Peas, Beans and Corn), and two papers of Flower Seeds for 50 cents.

Send Money Order or Postage Stamps, and write your address plainly.

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ESTABLISHED 1866. CHEAP WATER PROOF, Applied by our new STRONG Patent method in 1/2 the time and 1/2 the labor of any other way. Does not rust nor rattle. It is an Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. ORNAMENTAL CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J. ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. OMAHA.

The Busy Bee.

Making Apiculture Pay.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, A. H. Duff, in reply to an inquirer, says: In the first place any reader well knows that a pint of bees will not gather as much honey as a quart, and a half bushel will get double as much honey as a peck of them. It is just the same way when you go to perform a piece of work. You find that you can perform double the labor with six hands that you can with three. The great secret that has been published time and again in the bee journals, and is so much unheeded, is to make each colony strong in numbers. Many are content so long as the bees are alive. They think that they cannot help it and so let them go, and by the beginning of the honey flow each colony contains only from one to two gallons of bees. This is all your own fault. You have it in your power to get your colonies as strong almost as you wish. Put another story to your hive and get it full, then you can divide them in two and get more surplus honey than if you kept them together. Mr. B. F. Carroll, of Dresden, Texas, a well-known apiarist, secured from one colony of bees 1,000 pounds of extracted honey, (from four stories). He had probably one and a half or two bushels of bees. Localities differ; some furnish a wonderful crop of honey, while others are light, but I do not believe there is a State in the Union in which bees cannot be kept successfully.

In order to prepare for getting such yields we should have to commence by the first of September, or the first of August is better. It is well known that bees do not increase during the winter, so if we start into winter quarters with a handful to each colony, we must not expect to come out in the spring with any more. This is where the first mistake is made and the great secret is forgotten—to keep the colonies strong at all times. They must be strong in the fall, and must not be old bees either. You must see that the brood-rearing is kept up during September, and that every colony goes into winter quarters with the necessary quantity and kind of bees to insure good wintering. You have perfect control of this, and feeding is the necessary element to secure it, with careful manipulation.

Every colony must be placed in winter quarters before the first frosts come, and the mode of wintering which is now most successfully used is in the chaff hives, and the larger and more chaff they contain the better. Each colony should have twenty-five or thirty pounds of good quality of sealed honey, (white clover is the best.) Besides they should have placed right over the cluster five or six pounds of candy. This is a more healthy diet than any honey, and they will partake of it in preference to their stores as long as it lasts.

Take pure granulated sugar of the best quality, add a little water in order to start it to melting; boil slowly until you think you have all the water boiled out that you put in; take it off the fire; stir it well for a few minutes, then pour out into pans, plates, or anything that is shallow. Place paper on the plates in order to keep the candy from sticking. In a few minutes this will harden almost as hard as rock candy. All honey, or syrups of any kind, tends to produce dysentery in bees during the long confinement in winter. This candy will never cause trouble. Some add tonics of different kinds to the candy, and flour, which answers in the absence of pollen, but I use the pure sugar and find no use for anything in the way of tonics.

If we have our hives full of bees in

the fall we can expect them to come out just so in the spring, when the queens commence laying. The number of eggs she lays is always governed by the size of the cluster of bees in the hive. It only takes her a few days to lay them, even if all the frames are to be laid full. In order to keep the breeding up we must feed daily. Even if they have plenty of honey the feeding stimulates them to brood-rearing. After honey can be gathered in the fields we may cease feeding until the flow runs out, then we must feed again and keep it up until the main honey flow is at hand, when we are ready with bushels of bees to gather it to the amount of 300 to 500 pounds per colony, and divided at that. Some may think this feeding expensive, but it is not, as it requires only one-half to one gill to each colony per day to keep this breeding up. It is just as sensible to say that the farmer can make money out of his stock without feeding them, as it is to say that bees require no feed. At the same time they work for you and board themselves to a great extent. I do not know of those results being obtained from any other than Italian bees, or at least the new races, Italian, Cyprian, or Holy Land. It makes no difference how well we do our work if we do not observe the following, we shall fail to a certain extent: that is to have the colonies extremely strong at the right time and give them abundance of storage room, in the right manner. I am well aware of the fact that many apiarists, after increasing their colonies to the hundreds, do not show up as good an average as they did when keeping a smaller number, but I attribute this to carelessness rather than to overstocking the locality. I think any one man cannot do justice to over one hundred colonies, and may make the same number of dollars and cents with less. I think the greatest trouble now with many apiarists is that they give about the same time and attention to 500 colonies that they did years ago to 100, and this explains the cry of overstocking. The fact is that not the one-hundredth part of the honey is gathered, but goes to loss for want of bees to gather it.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 13, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,400, shipments 300. Market steady. Choice heavy natives 4 40a4 65, fair to good shipping steers 4 00a4 30, fair to choice butchers 3 70a4 20, fair to good feeders 3 10a4 00, fair to good stockers 2 15a3 10, common grass to corn-fed Texans 3 00a4 25.
HOGS—Receipts 3,200, shipments 800. Market active and 10c higher, and closed easier. Heavy and butchers selections 5 10a5 20, fair to good packing 4 90a5 05, medium to prime Yorkers 4 75a4 90, common to good pigs 4 00a5 70.
SHEEP—Receipts 1,600, shipments 800. Market steady. Fair to choice clipped 3 10a4 15, lambs 3 70a4 80.

Chicago.
The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 11,000, shipments 2,600. Market slow, 5a15c lower. Shipping steers 3 65a4 65, stockers and feeders 2 25a3 50; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 75a3 25; Texas cattle, 2 90a 4 00.
HOGS—Receipts 2,700, shipments 5,000. Market 5c lower and closed stronger. Rough and mixed 4 75a5 10, packing and shipping 5 00a5 25, light 4 75a5 30, skips 3 75a4 50.
SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow. Natives 3 00a4 25, Western 3 50a4 00, lambs 1 25a3 50 per head.

Kansas City.
The Drovers' Telegram reports:
Received from 5 p. m. Saturday to 12 m. today, 2,033 cattle, 5,634 hogs and no sheep. Held over, 969 cattle, 891 hogs and 467 sheep. Total, 2,992 cattle, 6,525 hogs and 467 sheep.
Last year's receipts of cattle for the corresponding day were 1,903 head. The top price was paid for a lot of shipping steers averaging 1,297 lbs. which brought 4 80. This year the top lot brought 4 10. This makes a difference of 90c for last year.
Bulk of sales of hogs last year, with receipts

of 10,456 head, was made at from 3 80a3 85; this year the bulk ranged from 4 75a4 90. This makes a difference of 1 05 in favor of this year. There were no fresh receipts of sheep. Those held over had already been sold. There was a good demand for stockers, and if they had been here they would have brought strong prices. As it was there was nothing done. Local dressed-meat men were looking about for muttons but could find none. 11 lambs at 2 50 each.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 95 1/2c elevator, 96 3/4a97 1/2c delivered.
CORN—No. 2, 47c elevator, 48a48 1/2c delivered.
St. Louis.
WHEAT—Lower, opening weak and values declined 1c; later recovered slightly, but at close relapsed 1c below Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 80 1/2c; June, 80a81c.
CORN—Lower and weak. Cash, 35c; June, 34 1/2a35c.
OATS—Quiet and easy. Cash, 22c.
RYE—Dull at 54c.
Chicago.
The dullness which prevailed in the wheat pit to-day was in marked contrast with the excitement of the closing hours of Saturday, when wheat dropped nearly 4c under the enormous unloading. It is said that the manipulators of the tumble took in 2,000,000 bushels at 2c under the average trading figure of the day on Saturday, and it was also reported that the same combination, in order to steady the market, again took 2,000,000 more bushels to-day. Cash quotations were as follows:
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 92a92 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 73c; No. 2 red, 82c.
CORN—No. 2, 37a37 1/2c.
OATS—No. 2, 25a25 1/2c.
RYE—No. 2, 53 1/2c.

Kansas City.
WHEAT—Receipts* at regular elevators since last report 356 bus., withdrawals 11,600 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 93,443 bus. The market to-day on 'change was weaker, and values only nominally lower on the call, as there were no sales of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 soft winter, cash, 73c bid, 77c asked. No. 2 red winter, cash, no bids, 60 1/2c asked.
CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 7,333 bus., and withdrawals 3,480 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 288,546 bus.. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 30 1/2c; No. 2 white, cash, 35c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 30c; No. 2 white, 30 1/2c.
RYE—No bids nor offerings.
HAY—Receipts 7 cars. Market firm for strictly fancy. New, 11 00; old, fancy, small baled, 10 00; large baled, 9 50; wire-bound 50c less. Low grades dull and weak.
OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2100 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton.
SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 85c per

bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 25 for prime.

BUTTER—Receipts fair and market steady for poor and off stock going to shippers at 7a 7 1/2c. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 13c; good, 14c; fine dairy in single package lots, 12 1/2c; storepacked do., 10c for choice.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 10c, part skim flats 6a7c, Young America 12 1/2c, Kansas, choice, 10c.

EGGS—Receipts larger and market weaker at 13c per dozen for fresh.

POTATOES—Michigan, choice, 1 35a1 40.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 2 1/2a3c; green hurl, 3 1/2c; green inside and covers, 2c; red-tipped and common self-working, 1 1/2a1 1/2c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11c, breakfast bacon 9 1/2c, dried beef 12c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 50, long clear sides 7 40, shoulders 5 50, short clear sides 7 70. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 00, long clear sides 7 90, shoulders 6 50, short clear sides 8 30. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 25.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York city, June 4, a resolution was adopted reciting that "the trunk lines, heretofore known as the pooled lines, have adopted a new classification of freight which perpetuates, under the guise of classification, the unjust discrimination in favor of large shippers which was formerly perpetrated under the guise of rebates and drawbacks," and declaring an intention to present the subject to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Kentucky Distillers Association, the 9th inst., a resolution was adopted recommending a stoppage in the production of whisky until October 1, 1888. At least 95 per cent. of the producing element of the State was represented. An officer of the association stated that there were now in bond in Kentucky 39,000,000 gallons of whisky, of which 18,000,000 gallons were distilled in the last year. There are also 5,000,000 gallons in foreign ports belonging to Kentucky men, and all this makes a supply great enough to last three years. The resolution takes effect July 1.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Bank of Topeka Building, (upper floor), Topeka, Kas.

WOOL HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants, 220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES:—Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't.
Ed. C. GAY, Secretary.

C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't.
M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA : KANSAS,
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK
Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000.
Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.
THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. TRISLER, Vice Pres't.
M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,
Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings
Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.
The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz: The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$75.00 at risk.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1868, 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 of said strays, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, 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.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first 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 up, 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 a 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 description 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 said stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1887.

Barber county—Robt. J. Talofarro, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. P. Anglin, in Hazelton tp., (P. O. Hazelton), April 7, 1887, one light dun and white horse pony, 14 hands high, split in left ear, M and S on left shoulder; valued at \$16.

Rice county—Wm. Lowrey, clerk. PONY—Taken up by James A. Underwood, in Eureka tp., (P. O. Alliance), May 2, 1887, one gray mare pony, 14 hands high, branded Y with diamond in fork of the letter on left hip and R on left jaw; valued at \$30.

Comanche county—Thos. P. Overman, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Edward Keho, in Nescotungia tp., (P. O. Nescotungia), April 23, 1887, one gray horse; valued at \$15. HORSE—By same, one bay horse; valued at \$10. HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse; valued at \$15.

Hamilton county—J. M. Hicks, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. W. Phillips, in Cooldidge tp., (P. O. Cooldidge), April 18, 1887, one light roan mare, 3 years old, over-bit in right ear; valued at \$35.

forehead and under belly, has a wart on left front test; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1887.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Thos. Pugh, in Stanton tp., May 23, 1887, one dark bay horse colt, a few white hairs in forehead, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk. PONY—Taken up by A. J. Martin, in Salem tp., May 22, 1887, one dark brown mare pony, 14 hands high, 2 years old, star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, branded on left hip with mule shoe; valued at \$20.

Mitchell county—... clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Erwin H. Bridges, two miles southeast of Solomon Rapids, May 8, 1887, one dark roan heifer, 2 years old, face mostly white, belly and legs mostly white, some white on top of shoulders and hips, branded E on right hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Marion county—E. S. Waiton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Cornelius J. Dunksen, in Liberty tp., (P. O. Hillsboro), May 13, 1887, one gray mare, 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Henry Pittman, in Stohrville tp., May 18, 1887, one gray horse, 14 1/2 hands high, slit in both ears, saddle marks; valued at \$30.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. S. Willard, in Little Valley tp., May 11, 1887, one gray mare pony, about 9 years old, branded R on jaw and J on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left hip, saddle marks on back; valued at \$20.

STOLEN!

PARSONS, KAS., April 18, 1887. Stolen last night, from Parsons, one Bright Bay Horse, 6 years old past, 15 1/2 hands high, weighs about 1,000 pounds, is in splendid condition, roached mane, heavy tail, had been burnt on both legs by a rope under fetlocks, one leg being marked plainer than other; has clean head and prominent eyes, and is a horse that will attract attention anywhere. \$50 Reward for the recovery of the horse, and \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.



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The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

DEFORMED FEET.—My colt's fore feet are growing out like a horn, being almost round and about six inches long. The bottom of the hoof is quite soft and seems to be tender. Its ankles were very weak during the summer, but quite strong before winter. Am not certain as to the cause, but think they were frozen. What can be done for it? [We cannot suggest anything further than that you have a horse-shoer who understands his business attend to the colt's feet, and by a judicious use of the knife he will after some months make the hoofs assume their natural aspect if there is no congenital malformation present.]

COLT FOUNDER.—I have a very fine mare that had a colt on the 15th of April, and was not known to be hurt anywhere. Three days afterwards she got lame in her hind quarters, walked on her heels, and acted as if her bag rubbed, but nothing could be found. After three days more she got lame all over, and acted as if she was foundered. When made to trot she bends down or sinks down behind, as if it hurt her very bad; but she is getting better. [The mare will gradually recover on continued liberty on good pasture, with ready access to shade and good water, and no other treatment will be required, except occasionally paring the feet.]

LARYNGITIS.—C. F. G., Galva, Kas.: Can anything be done for a colt about four weeks old that has been troubled in the following manner from birth: It will suck its dam for a few moments when it will seem to strangle, and it will stop and cough, discharging the milk from nose and mouth in coughing. Colt seems to be in good spirits, but is getting thin from the effects of losing so much of its milk. [Your colt has got a sore throat (laryngitis), contracted probably by being sheltered in a drafty stable. Keep indoors for a few days and use the following: Chlorate of potash, 1 drachm; fluid extract of licorice, 1 ounce; simple syrup, 3 ounces. Place a tablespoonful three times daily far back on the tongue. Apply a warm linseed poultice to the throat and change twice daily.]

COLTS, SKIN DISEASE.—I have three mare colts, two of them are two years old and the other one this spring. The latter part of last summer they were covered on their sides with blotches, or pimples, and the hair came off of their heads and necks some; had the appearance of a horse that had been heated. It nearly all disappeared through the winter, but since I turned them out this spring they are as bad as before and growing worse. They were nicely wintered and have always been in good condition. Some men call it "scarletina." [The trouble with your colts is some form of cuticular disease, of which there are many varieties. Your description does not justify an attempt at classification. We will therefore prescribe upon general principles. The disease is not "scarletina." We take it for granted that the colts are in a plethoric condition. Treatment: Take socotrine aloes, pulv., two ounces; nitrate of potassa, pulv., and Jamaica ginger root, pulv., of each one ounce. Mix, and divide into twenty powders. Give one powder to each animal at night in the feed, or mix with water to a paste and smear on the tongue. Select a pleasant day, place the animals in the sun, and scrub each animal with castile soap and water, on all parts affected by the disease. Then sponge with the fol-

lowing: Hyposulphite soda, four ounces, dissolved in a gallon of soft water; or, what would be better, take Evinco Liniment, one part to two parts of soft water. Repeat once a week until the disease disappears. The powders should be repeated after an interval of one week if necessary.]

The overfeeding of any kind of breeding stock is calculated to impair fertility and that species of thriftiness which prompts to activity and the full working powers of all the vital organs.

A correspondent of the English Farmers' Gazette asserts that five pounds of common white beans ground fine and fed in half-pound doses with bran twice daily will cure the worst case of bloody milk.

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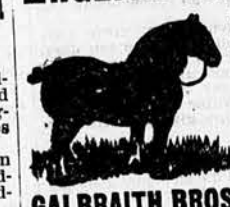
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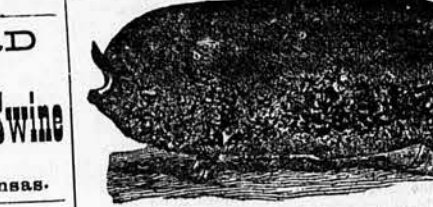
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Milk Fever.

A Scotch writer says this disease may be avoided by milking lightly the first few days after calving. He says that after parturition the womb and contiguous parts are naturally in an inflamed condition and the sudden removal of the milk causes the upper portion of the udder to become chilled, which he attributes as the cause of the disease. His practice was to allow the cow to calve wherever she happened to be, and then allow the calf to remain with her and never interfere with them for three days. Before practicing this method, and drawing the udder clean after calving, he lost many cows with milk fever, but after adopting the non-milking method he lost none. He says, "you can judge yourself of the successful results of this mode of treatment, when I inform you that out of nearly 2,000 cases of parturition that have passed under my hands since 1862, I have never had a case of milk fever." His practice is when he finds it necessary to take the calves from the dams when first dropped to draw about one-fourth of the cow's milk and keep the udder generally in that condition, not relieving it of all the milk until after the third day. He says that such is the practice of the Eastern Cossacks, Tartars, Kirghy, etc., on the Steppes near the Asiatic frontier.

The slave population of the empire of Brazil is estimated at 1,177,022, of whom 623,274 are males and 553,748 females.

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It is an easy matter to have a garden so arranged as to cultivate it with a horse hoe, but the best results are usually obtained on small plots well manured and worked by hand.

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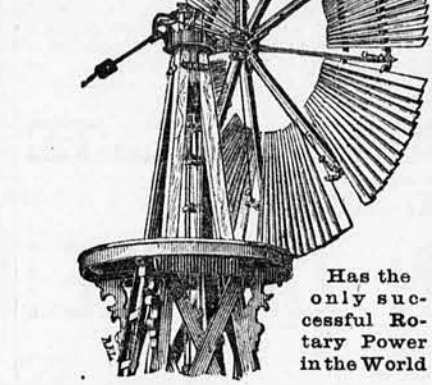
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5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM, With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change:
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Perfect Mowing MACHINE KNIFE GRINDER.
 Weighs but 18 Lbs.
 Can be carried into the field and attached to Mowing Machine Wheel. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Agents wanted in every County.
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"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion.

FOR SALE—A good Jersey Bull, cheap, if taken at once. For price and particulars, address T. Young, Warrensburg, Mo.

FOR SALE—Two yards Wyandotte Chickens, one yard Partridge Cochins. One cock and five hens each. I will sell cheap. Extra good stock. Jno. I. Hewitt, Tenth street east, Topeka.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Clydesdale Stallion, six years old, a splendid breeder. For this bargain, address Col. J. E. Bruce, Peabody, Kas.

WILL SELL OR TRADE—One-half blood Clyde Stallion, Annandale, Jr.; brought from Illinois; acclimated and a good breeder. W. Guy McCandless, Cotoxwood Falls, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 52 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

FRUIT TREES.—We have in surplus, Budded Peach Trees, twelve of the best varieties, 4 to 6 feet, \$4.50 per 100. Apple Trees of all the leading varieties, largely winter, 4 to 5 feet, \$4 per 100. No. 1 Concord 1-year Grape Vines, \$15 per 1,000, \$1.75 per 100. 1-year Maple, 12 to 30-inch, \$1.75 per 1,000. Other stock cheap. We will box free and deliver at depot any of the above stock. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. Wm. Plasket & Sons.

AGENTS WANTED.—"The Volunteer Soldier of America," by General John A. Logan. What is "The Volunteer Soldier?" It is the only connected history of the volunteer service of America that has ever been written. It is the great life work of the "Best Friend" of the soldiers of our country since the close of the war. It is a book for "the people" by a man who was in the truest sense one of the people. Every loyal family in Kansas should own a copy. It is the largest and best made book ever sold for the price. It is copyrighted by Mrs. Logan, who receives two-thirds of all profits from its sale. General Logan's oft-expressed wish was that this book should be placed within the reach of the humblest of his old comrades. Agents wanted. Forty good counties in Kansas yet open. Comrades that have had experience will be given preference. Address C. A. POWELL, General Agent for Kansas, for terms and territory, Topeka, Kas.

WESTERN KANSAS!

Full information regarding the great and rapidly-developing Southwestern Kansas given on application. 200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE! Price \$2.25 to \$6.00 per acre. Terms easy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land. Address DUNN & BELL, GARDEN CITY, KAS.

GO SOUTH Young Man and BUY A HOME Stamp for particulars. E. C. LINDSEY & CO., Norfolk, Va.

FOR SALE! Four Colonies Italian Bees, at \$5.00 each. Four Trios Prize-winning S. C. B. Leghorns, at \$2.50 per trio. Must be sold. Address J. B. KLINE, 924 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE!

THE GRAND BATES BULL, Baron Bates 13th, 54616, (Vol 26, A. S. H. H. Book.)

Baron Bates, as his pedigree shows, is one of the best bred Bates bulls in the land. He is a beautiful red, an easy keeper, good disposition, a sure getter, and in fair working order weighs about 2,200 pounds. Is sold only because we can't use him longer on our herd. Price \$400 on cars. He cost us as a yearling \$1,000. G. W. GLICK & SON, ATCHISON, KAS.

WANTED -- BULLS!

THREE THOROUGHbred GALLOWAY BULLS,

with good pedigrees, sixteen months to two years old. Address subscriber, naming price. Also some Cows, same breed.

S. J. GILMORE, 2758 Champa street, DENVER, COL.

OTTAWA HERD.



POLAND-CHINA & DUROC-JERSEY SWINE of the most popular strains, at prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue and price list. I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kansas.

C. E. JEWELL & CO. Chattel Mortgage Loans A SPECIALTY. OFFICE:—North Room under First National Bank. TOPEKA, KAS.

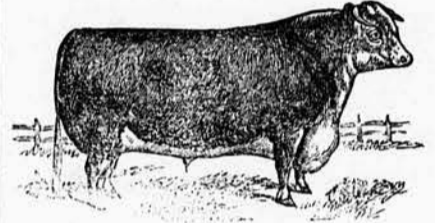
THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

PUBLIC SALE of PURE-BRED HEREFORDS!



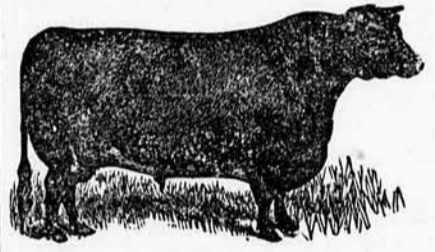
—AT— LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1887, Comprising 17 Females and 13 Bulls, from the Sweepstakes Prize Herd of J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kansas. FORTUNE, GROVE AND WILTON FAMILIES, THE BEST OF THE BREED. Sale to be held at the Chickering Barn, at 1:30 p. m., sharp. For Catalogues, apply to J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KANSAS. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.]

PUBLIC SALE OF PURE-BRED HEREFORDS



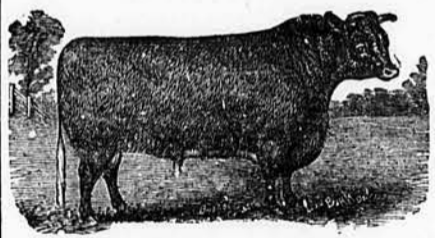
—AT— PLEASANT HILL, MO., Thirty-three miles east of Kansas City, on Missouri Pacific R. R., On Thursday, June 23, 1887, We will sell our entire herd, consisting of 20 Cows and Heifers and 10 Bulls, including the fine bull, ANXIOUS 11026, by Anxiety 4th 9904. The Anxiety blood predominates in our herd, and there is a number of young animals of good individual merit among them. For Catalogues, etc., address Col. L. P. MCIR, Auctioneer. WHALEY & YOUNG, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Public Sale of SHORT-HORN CATTLE!



—AT— SABETHA, KANSAS, —ON— Tuesday, June 21, 1887, (1 o'clock, sharp.) I will offer for sale a draft of 40 HEAD from Oakland Stock Farm Herd, Sabetha, Nemaha county, Kansas, 10 Bulls and 30 Females, mostly young and a desirable lot to select from for the foundation of a herd, or to add new blood to your herd. Several fine show heifers are included in the sale. This herd is so well and favorably known that it needs no further notice, than to call your attention to the time and place of sale. The premiums they have taken at State and District fairs in the West, and at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, are sufficient to show that they are a class of desirable cattle. Mazurka Duke and the late imported young bull Lord Haddo, directly from Scotland, now head the Oakland Stock Farm Herd. Most of the cows and heifers old enough, will be in calf by one of these noted bulls. For further information and for Catalogue, apply to COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE! Well-Bred Short-horns and High-Grade Cattle,



—ON— THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1887, We will offer for sale, one mile west of CLEMENTS, Chase Co., KANSAS, 49 HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS, all registered or eligible to record, consisting of the well-known families of Young Marys, Floras, Duchesses of Goodness, Adelades and other standard families. Females mostly in calf, or calf at foot. 4 BULLS, from 9 to 13 months old. This is no culling-out sale, but the entire herd, without reserve, will be sold. We will also offer about 70 HEAD OF HIGH-GRADE COWS, HEIFERS AND STEERS. All cordially invited. CLEMENT —Is located on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., thirty miles west of Emporia. Free transportation to and from trains. TERM:—Six months time on bankable paper at 10 per cent. interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Catalogues ready June 10th. W. C. BANCROFT, Cedar Point, Kas. A. R. ICE, Clements, Kas. COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

THE KANSAS HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

—AT— TOPEKA, :: KANSAS, — A CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY Which divides all its earned surplus to its policy-holders, in proportion to premium paid.

BETTER THAN A STOCK COMPANY. — BETTER THAN A MUTUAL COMPANY. Explanatory Circular free. HARRISON WELLS, President. BYRON ROBERTS, Treasurer. Refers, with confidence, to every disinterested business man in Topeka.

PUBLIC SALE OF WELL-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

On the elegant Fair Grounds of the Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas., June 30 and July 1, At 1 o'clock p. m. A. H. LACKEY & SON, Will sell at that time, in Peabody,

60 Head of High-Bred Short-horn Cows, Heifers and Bulls,

Including Cruickshanks, Young Marys, Rose of Sharons, Louisas, Maidens, Beautys, Lavinias, Princesses, Arabellas, Lady Janes, and other good and useful families. The young animals offered are all the get of our renowned Cruickshank bull, BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854, who will also be sold. Come and see good cattle, and buy some cheap. TERMS:—Nine months time will be given on good bankable notes, well secured. PEABODY — Is located on the great trans-continental A. T. & S. F. railway, and is the beautiful Queen of Kansas towns. Catalogues ready June 20th. COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. A. H. LACKEY & SON.

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The Syracuse Nurseries offer for the fall of 1887, a large and unusually choice stock of standard Apples, standard, Half Standard and Dwarf Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Quinces. Also a full line of other Nursery Stock both Fruit and Ornamental, Shrubs and Roses. With an experience of nearly half a century, soil especially adapted to the growth of trees, and growing only for the trade we can offer special inducements to Nurserymen and Dealers, and solicit their correspondence or a personal examination of our stock before making contracts for fall. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

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