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Chapter on Cut-Worms and Grubs.

In our own personal experience we never had much trouble with cut-worms. But that experience, such as it was, and observation of other farmers' experience taught us to believe that an extra allowance of seed is a good thing in case of corn. Birds and insects, drouth, rains, imperfect seed, etc., may be provided for largely in the seeding, and it is better to lose a little seed than a great deal of growing corn that we cannot well spare.

A farmer of long experience is furnishing a series of articles that are published in the Ohio Farmer. His last was on cut-worms and grubs, and we give it entire to our readers because of the suggestions it contains. It is as follows:

There is an insect which from its small size when young, and abundant food, attracts but little attention among farmers. But when the larvæ attain a larger growth, over an inch in length, greasy looking, and in somber garb of gray, brown, or striped with light and dark, depending on the species, come forth to nip our crops and blast our hopes, then we realize that we have an enemy of some magnitude. They are called cut-worms, being so named from their prodigal habits of cutting off plants, and are not confined in their operations to a single staple, for nearly all our cereals, grasses, and especially our corn crops, are attacked by them. They appear to rejoice in rioting and wantonness, not taking their fill from a single plant, simply cutting the plant asunder, thus ruining every plant they attack. In England they are called surface caterpillars, from their habit of lying concealed by day just beneath the earth's surface. There they are dreaded from their effects upon pastures and meadows, as the loss of a third of a crop is ruinhere it is common and hardly causes

It is upon our young corn crop, strawberry plants and garden vegetables that we feel their effects most. The Indians of America found in them a foe fully as persistent, if not as formidable, as the white man, as they frequently found their plants of young corn wholly ruined by them, and then the squaws would say, "White man sent his worms to starve poor red man," spurring the "braves" to continuous acts of warfare.

The family of cut worms is a large one, embracing many destructive species, such as the greasy cut-worm, the striped cut-worm, the checkered rustic and the glossy cutworm, as the more common and injurious. I use only the common names in use among farmers, discarding the scientific terms of

There is another class called climbing cuttrees at night and committing great havoc ble their increase. among the expanding buds and foliage. Having formed Among the climbers are the variegated cutworm, often found on the twigs of the apple, cherry and peach; the dark-sided cutworm; the climbing cut-worm, which is a very active climber, and does a great deal of injury to fruit trees; and the marked cutworm, which has also been found feeding on apple buds, although it more frequently attacks low bushes, such as currants and goose-berries.

I shall not occupy space in describing the appearance of the larvæ and moths, or to give the natural history and habits of these various species, as farmers and gardeners are more interested in learning how to overcome them and the best remedies to use in exter-

minating them.

I shall class the May beetle with cut-

worms, as its habits are similar and the remedy about the same. It is hardly necessary to give a description of the white grub all farmers are so well acquainted with; suffice it to say that this destroyer of our meadows and strawberry plants is the progeny of the brown and plump beetles we see in early twilight during May and June, often thump ing against our windows, and should a door be ajar they will enter our rooms to be felled by bumping against the walls; hence the name door-beetle given by some, and the expression "beetle-headed", and "blind as a beetle." The female denosits her aggregate the number of fifty or more, in the ground near the roots of grass or other plants, the natural food of her progeny. The white wrinkled grub, with a brown head, feeds on the roots of grass, wheat, corn, and other plants for three years, when it becomes full grown, having attained one and a half inches in length. In the third autumn it forms a cocoon of earth, in which it pupates, and comes forth the next May or June as a beetle to prepare for another brood to work mischief under under ground. In some localities they are becoming very destructive, being considered the farmer's worst insect In old meadows where the grass bepest. gins to turn yellow and die, it is good evidence that the white grubs are doing the injury by cutting off the roots of the grass, This can easily be determined, as the grass, now rootless, will yield freely to the hand or rake, and the turf removed, exposing to view the sleek, fat gormands that have done the damage.

A field thus affected had better be turned over to the swine, and the more the swine the better, and it may be just as profitable this state of facts existing—to turn the grass into pork indirectly through the white grub, as to change it directly into mutton or beef; besides we are thus destroying a grievous

and dangerous pest.

Every farmer and every man who was raised on a farm knows how fond certain birds are of those white grubs; even the despised crow, if he can find a meadow where they exist, will not be found pulling up corn. I have in a former article advised farmers to enter into a partnership with all insectiverous birds, and as I am now to suggest a remedy for cut-worms, I am fully persuaded that there is no more sure way to ward them off than to have, as your partners, a goodly number of such birds on your premises. You need not be alarmed about having too many-the more the better for us all. The principal cause of the rapid increase of insects, is the decrease in numbers of our insectiverous birds. They are our most reliable worms, from their habit of ascending fruit insecticide. Encourage by all means possi-

Having formed the partnership, let it be the duty of the party of the first part to plow the land early in the fall, especially any meadows to be used for crops the next season, that the bluebirds, robins, larks and blackbirds may have a feast of fat things, before leaving for their southern winter home. And, by the way, our brother farmers in the southern States should protect all such birds with a jealous care, as it is to their benefit to do so, as well as ours here in the North. And again this fall, plowing will give that valuable feathered friend of the farmer-the quail-a chance to assist the other birds, and by so doing put on flesh to aid them in enduring the severe cold of our long winters.

Deep harrowing will aid the party of the strong brine of lye to destroy any of the lar-

second part very materially, while a repitition of the same as early in the spring as the season will permit, will give our partners another supply of food, just at a time when they are much put to it to gain sufficient food to sustain life, and with this opportunity will become great aids in cut-worm destruction. Men who are good authority tell us that from this cause, and not freezing of larvæ, is the fact that fall plowing is beneficial, as they say that unprotected larvæ can survive a temperature of thirty degrees below zero.

It is very difficult to apply any prepared poison for cut-worms, as an effective remedy, but killing them wherever found in our corn hills, may help somewhat. The plow, cultivator and harrow will expose many of them, and birds, if protected, will render great aid in their destruction. A flock of quail, or several of them on a farm, are especially valuable for this purpose, and I repeat that killing them should be made a crime punishable by imprisonment.

Some plant more seed than is necessary for the purpose of having enough left should the worms take a portion of the young scions, and then thin out after the stalks have grown beyond the reach of the worms.

When in southern Tennessee, soon after the close of the war, I saw an old negro dropping corn, and his song, which he repeated at nearly every hill, was in accord with this principle, and somewhat philosophical. I desire to add, that in my opinion, the blackbird and the crow had earned their two grains, and had a right to take them if they were in need. His song ran in this way, as he dropped two grains at a time, suiting the action to the words-"Dar's two for de blackbird, and dar's two for de crow; dar's two for de cut-worm, and dar's two for to grow." They only raise two stalks to the hill in that locality.

It not unfrequently happens that young, freshly planted trees are killed by climbing cut-worms, and the mischief is attributed to other agencies. They are especially fond of the pear, apple and grape, but attack the raspberry, currant, and other trees and plants. Dwarf pear trees seem to be particularly subject to their depredations.

The Cabbage Fly.

Various means have been suggested for controlling the depredations of the cabbage Bouche, the original describer of the fly says the plants may be preserved by dipping the roots, when they are transplanted from the seed-beds, into oil or lye of ashes. Powdered tobacco, or the fine dust from tobacco factories, scattered over the plants, will preserve them from attack. The use of choking are prevented by the shape of the super-phosphate of lime has been advised, as collar at the bottom. This collar has been super-phosphate of lime has been advised, as as a preventive against the deposit of the eggs. If cabbages are not grown upon the same ground for successive years, and the ground, meantime, thoroughly cultivated with some other crop, the insect will be materially reduced in numbers. In some experiments at the Michigan State Agricultural College a strong decoction of tobacco was freely applied to the plants, but without appreciable benefit. Prof. J. A. Lintner writes upon the subject as follows: "When the attack of larvæ has reached that stage of progress that the plants unmistakably show it by wilting and the leaves turning to a faint lead color, all such should be promptly take: up, and the hole left should be filled wi.

væ which might remain in the soil. This last precaution would be unnecessary, if the plants be carefully lifted by means of a broad-bladed knife. The accompanying ground with the plant should be thrown in a deep hole made for the purpose, and covered with solidly packed earth, through which the fires, if any of the buried larvæ should attain this stage, could not penetrate to the surface. Watering the plants with lime water has been found to be of service in killing the larvæ." Prof. A. J. Cook has recently recommended the following method for the destruction of the larvæ: Bisulphide of carbon is used. To apply it, a small hole four inches deep is made in the earth near the main root of the plant by use of a walking stick or other rod, and about one-half a teaspoonful of the liquid poured in, when the hole is quickly filled with earth, and pressed down by the foot. In every case, the insects were killed without injury to the plants. While Prof. Cook, as the result of recent experiments, believes carbolic acid to be preferable to bisulphide of carbon for the protection of radishes, he is still of the opin-ion that the ratter material is the most reliable in contending with the cabbage fly.-Ex.

Steel Horse Collar.

A steel horse collar has been invented. We find a drawing and description of it in the Scientific American. It is provided with a hinge at the top and a spring latch at the bottom, which instantly locks the collar on the horse when the sides are pressed together. The rapidity with which this collar can be securely fastened has recommended its use in a great many fire departments throughout the country, and praise in its favor has been general. The collar is strong, light, and durable, and presents a very neat appearance, being made of steel, and as no hames are used, the weight on the animal's neck is much reduced, and the liability of sore necks lessened. It has a uniformly smooth surface, and always keeps its perfect shape. It being a good conductor of heat, scalding of the skin of the animal is obviated. The collar and pad are covered with zinc, which has a healing effect, and it is claimed that sore necks and shoulders can be healed under this collar while the animal is continually at work.

This collar is well adapted for the use of canal men and farmers. The draught on a tow line or plow team being continuous generates excessive heat on the animal's shoulder, which soon produces sores. The same collar can be fitted to horses with necks of different sizes and shape, as each collar is adjustable at the top and bottom. Pressure upon the windpipe and the possibility of thoroughly tested in extreme hot and cold wet weather, and for light and heavy draught, and it has given good results and is highly spoken of by those using them.

"Is this beautiful little girl your grandchild, Mrs. Yerger?" asked that demented creature, Gilhooly. Exasperated, and stung to the quick at not being taken for the child's mother, Mrs. Yerger unthinkingly retorted: 'Is that child large enough already to be taken for a grandchild?"

A little four-year-old said to his mother last week: "Mother, I believe God thinks I am dead." "Why?" asked the mother, newhat astonished at the remark. "Cause I haven't said my prayers for a week."

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the

June 11 and 12—S. T. Bennett & Co., Short-Borns, Sat-ford, Kas.

June 18—Durham Park Herd of Short-horns, Abilene, Kas.

June 18—Stuyvesant & Foot, Short-horns and Polled, Chicago.

June 19—Thos. Hughes, Short-horns, Chicago.

September 30—Clay Co., Mo., Short-horn Breeders' As-sociation, Liberty, Mo.

October 9—C. B. Elchholts, Wichtia, Kas, Short-horns, November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

November 20—Jos. E. Miller, Holsteins, at St. Louis, Mo.

Increasing Our Mutton Sheep:

The FARMER fully agrees with the National Live Stock Journal when it says that it is the misfortune of our wool growers that they do not sufficiently prize the carcass, as well as the fleece. Now that the duty on wool has been reduced, and many fear that it will be lowered still further, instead of the old duty being restored, it behooves sheep farmers to study their resources.

"It has long been our opinion that simple wool growing is not warranted on land worth more than twenty to thirty dollars per acre. The simple fleece, even if wool be 40 to 45 cents per pound, will not pay where cultivated grasses are grown and housed as food for a long winter. Since Nature has provided for a double increase, why should not the sheep farmer avail himself of both to the fullest extent? Our people do not fully appreciate mutton as a food, and we cannot be considered as expert in raising mutton as beef, but if we examine the quotations of our fresh beef and mutton exported, we find that our mutton uniformly outsells our beef. It must be understood that the exporters seek the best of both for export. And if we appreciated good mutton as much as the English people do, we should have a very large market at home. There are strong reasons why farmers should consume more mutton: the first is, that it is healthier than pork; and the second is, that it can be used fresh in summer better than any other meat. The quarters of a sheep can be kept, by aid of a little ice, in the hotter weather, till consumed by the family. It certainly would promote the health of farmers and their families to exchange some of the fat, salt pork, for good, fresh mutton. It is very evident that our home market for mutton is capable of great expansion, and that the income derived from this, would greatly assist in cheering up the discouraged sheep farmers. It is reasonable to believe that a complete development of the mutton side of the sheep industry would render it more profitable, without any regard to duty, than when it is simply on wool, protected with any possible duty. We say this as an encouragement, and not as indicating the propriety of reducing the tariff, for we think wool is fairly entitled to a reasonable protection.

"Let us suppose, as an illustration, that a fine-wool sheep will average 5 pounds of wool, and that it is sold at 40 cents; this would yield \$2 per year, and and in 4 years would amount to \$8.

"Now, a good mutton sheep would fat, from \$10 to \$12, so that the carcass of a mutton sheep would be worth more are confined to a close pen or small lot, at the end of the second year than the and the sow has no chance to take them fleece of a fine-wool sheep in four years, and there would be, besides, two fleeces of the mutton sheep; and it would not will lose their best pigs with "thumps." cost so much to keep the mutton sheep two years as the fine-wool four years.

"Our large cities are every year ap-

be gradually changed, by a proper system of feeding, into palatable and profitable mutton. It is claimed that the French have so changed the Merino at the Rambouillet establishment. It is quite certain that our best breeders of Merinos have greatly improved them from the original Spanish form. The American Merinos appear almost like a distinct breed. About 50 per cent. has been added to their weight, and they mature earlier. This good work should be continued till this breed shall be considered as superior for mutton as for wool. Their weight can be made equal to the Southdown, and when their flesh shall be as universally esteemed as the Down, then the best mutton and best wool will be combined in one breed. But while this improvement is going,on, let the common mode if improving the mutton of our common grade Merinoscrossing upon them a Southdown, Leicester, or Cotswold ram-be more generally practiced. The first cross makes a remarkable improvement in the mutton, the lambs bringing a much higher price. The lamb is often worth more than two fleeces.

"In changing to mutton with wool, the sheep farmer will require to study the feeding problem more than heretofore, for the quality of his mutton will depend much upon this. It is food that grows fine mutton or beef. But he will find his profit in a liberal supply. The well-fed lamb will nearly double that of the poorly-fed one.

Scale of Points for Judging Chester White Hogs.

Prepared by the Indiana Chester White

Swine Breeders' Association. Head, 10—Divided as follows: Nose, 2-of medium length and pointed, Ear, 4-Small, stiff or drooped, Jowl, 4-Heavy.

Neck, 4-Short and full.

Shoulders, 10-Wide and well formed. Chest, 12-Full.

Back, 10-Straight and broad with ribs well sprung.

Sides, 10-Long and deep.

Loin, 8—In line with sides and hams. Flank, 2-Low.

Hams, 15-Broad, full and well down to hock.

Tail, 3-Large and bushy.

Limbs, 9-as follows: 5-Bone medium size and keen. Feet, 4-Standing straight on toes.

General appearance, 7-as follows: Hair, 2-fine and straight. Style, 3-Neatness and symmetry. Action, 2.

The face should be slightly dished and of good width between the eyes.

The above scale will be stictly adhered to, and experts or committees must, in cases of dispute, fill out the scale of points for each animal contest-

Care of Sow and Young Pigs.

The majority of pigs born in the year come in the months of April and March. The care given to young animals while following the dams is most important. It is the period when the growth is most rapid. A good start or a poor start makes a profitable or an unprofitable get enough milk, but too much. If they out for a daily sunning and exercise, the chances are that the best sucklers in one night; pigs were all right the

was a great suckler, and was capable of giving more milk than her litter at two weeks cld needed, and that she and they were spending most of their time sleeping and eating, they would have seen that sooner or later some derangement must follow. The liver becomes torpid, stomach deranged, bowels constipated, and a feverish condition of the system follows.

The effect on the sow is to make the milk less wholesome. The pigs are in condition now to show effects of indigestion by attacks of scours; or, if the derangement of the stomch has not been a rapid laying on of fat is made, the pigs begin to show a change in the less observer must see it. By this time the diaphragm and muscles involved in respiration, with which the pneumogastric nerves are associated, are all sympathetically affected, and the pig shows a labored breathing. One man says now it is the heart affected; another, it's the lungs. The pig may cough and breathe with difficulty, and its days are nearly ended.

If the disease be noticed in time, it is easy to cure. The first step is to correct constipation, move the bowels, reduce the feed of the dam, compel her and the pigs to take exercise, if the weather is not too bad. The prevention is moderate feed of sow that is a great suckler. If pigs seem constipated, feed sow more bran and roots, if there is no grass for her to run to. This watchfulness in time, with exercise of sow and litter every day, will prevent, almost entirely. the loss of any young pigs from thumps. When the disease has advanced to a stage that fatty formation about the heart, and general derangement of pneumo-gastric nerves and diaphragm are involved, the pigs will usually die. But we have seen quite hopeless cases recover after injections of tepid soapsuds, and drenching the pig with a half gill of milk, in which was stirred a teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ginger, soda and Epsom salts once a day for three days; or, if a bad case, twice a day. A teaspoonful of the powder to a gill of sweet milk is a dose, Prevention, however, is the main thing. He only will be able to use that who is a careful daily observer of his stock. Pigs not a month old get all their nourishment from the dam, and the source of their food supply must be right, or they will sooner or later be out of condition.

But with the sow that is not a good suckler we have no such dangers. In this case we are to supplement food, We have had sows that did not give enough milk for half their pigs. If the pigs shrink in flesh, they are sure to get such a check in growth as to greatly reduce their value as pork makers, The pigs that are hungry will learn to drink fresh cow's milk from a trough very young. It will cost little to arrange a small trough so the sow cannot get at it, but where the pigs can be fed a small quantity of fresh milk three times a forty-eight hours before it will need to day. A quart at a time, and given three be skimmed, unless the milk is disanimal, as a general rule. If the sow is times a day, is better than a gallon or weigh, alive, at a little over two years, a good suckler, the danger for the first more given at once; the little fellows 200 fb., and would be worth, in market, six weeks is not that the pigs will not will get into it with their feet and defile and waste it, A clean trough, with clean feed, in a clean pen, will pay better than leaving the hungry litter to it may remain from forty-eight to sixty tease the sow and worry off their flesh and her's.

We have spoken of the two extremes. This disease comes on stealthily, Now for the average sow and litter, we though we hear men say, "It came on would say in general: A sunny, dry would say in general: A sunny, dry ful observation and experience, as preciating good mutton better, and night before, and the next morning they ing-floor are essentials in profitable with the time for milk to be in the propbed, a grassy lot, and a solid, clean, feed- change of temperature has much to do there is every encouragement to breed were thumping." That means simply management of young pigs. The young er condition for skimming. If the milk and feed for mutton and wool. We are that the feeders have not been close obnot clear that fine-wooled sheep may not servers. Had they noticed that the sow The older hog, that has developed time mentioned there must be some-

strength and powers of digestion, can assimilate food and resist the untoward effects of impurity of atmosphere and drink and feed, to a large extent; but the young die rapidly or lay the foundations of disease in filthy quarters.

The sow must eat for herself and her litter, and must have enough wholesome and nutritious food to nourish her system and furnish milk for her young. Corn alone is not enough, nor the most suitable nor economical feed for the sow; she needs grass and slop made from mill-feed or milk. If there is no grass, then roots must supply the corrective attended with cold, damp weather, and of grain feed. She needs liberal courses of grain, slop and grass or roots. As soon as the pigs begin to tax the sow, breathing, and in two or three days it and the milk supply does not satisfy the becomes so labored that the most care- pigs, we must arrange for supplying their wants in some other way .- Swine Breeders' Journal.

In the Dairy.

The Art of Making Butter.

An Ohio dairyman who lives where good butter is made tells the readers of the Ohio Farmer how the thing is done.

Making butter in winter and summer differs materially. In winter when milch cows are mostly on dry feed, it is more difficult to make gilt-edge butter than in the summer, and especially in spring of the year (May) when cows are on good blue grass pasture. Any one can make a fair article of butter then, both in quality and color. But in the winter it requires extra care both of the milk and cream, and the best and most suitable food to obtain the best results. Their feed in winter should consist of corn meal, wheat bran and middlings equal portions by weight (not bulk), and a few feeds each week of Irish potatoes or mangel wurzel beets, adding one pound of cottonseed or linseed meal to each feed. My choice is cottonseed meal. Their rough feed, clover hay, Hungarian grass or corn fodder. On the above feed, should the butter be too light of color, grate two medium-sized carrots, which will be sufficient for five or six pounds of butter. Strain the contents through a cotton or linen cloth, pressing the juice out, pour it into the cream when you commence churning; add or diminish the quanity to give the desired color. Try it and you will never use any other butter coloring.

With good butter cows, a good milk room, and with good feed, favorable weather and cleanlieess in all the departments where the cream and butter are handled, there is no trouble for good butter makers to make gilt-edge butter at any season of the year; but with unfavorable weather in summer or winter it requires extra care both of the milk and

Milk in warm weather, set in a good milk room or cellar where no vegetables are kept, or any impure air, and the temperature ranges near or above 60 deg (there should be a thermometer in the milk room), may remain thirty-six to turbed; but should the milk be shaken so as to break or crack the cream, or jarred by a thunder storm so as to mix the milk and cream, it should be skimmed immediately. In cold weather hours (two or three days), but milk should always be skimmed as soon as it becomes a little acid. No definite time can be given; it must be learned by care-

thing wrong with the milk room or the dition, and consequently, instead of the milk pans. Should there be any small particles of soured milk left on or about keep sweet more than twelve or twentyfour hours in warm weather. Stone crocks should be boiled in water twice a week in the summer and once in winter, then set in a cool place. They should never be set in the hot sun, as is often the custom. They should be rinsed in cold water before they are used

Complaint is often made of bitter milk and cream. The butter is a long time coming or it fails to come, especially in the winter. There may be several causes that lead to this result. Good milk or cream is easily spoiled unless you have a suitable place to keep to keep them, and good butter could hardly be expected from poor or bitter cream. .The room where milk and cream is kept should range at or near a regular temperature to obtain the best resultsfrom fifty to sixty in summer and forty to fifty in winter. But there is such a thing as not obtaining good milk at all times from the best of cows, and if there is anything wrong with the milk the cream can hardly be expected to be sweet and make good butter.

If the above rules are strictly observed and you do not obtain good results (good butter) there must be something wrong in the milk room, with the feed. or in the condition of the cows-bitter weeds or impure food are eaten, or impure water drank. The water should be just as pure as the water we drink ourselves. Cabbage or turnips can not be fed in large quantities without giving a peculiar flavor to the milk, cream and

But there is a difference in the amount of butter from the same quantity of cream from different cows and often from the same cows. I made three test trials which gave the following results: Sixteen pounds of cream churned at 62 deg, in twenty minutes, that made four pounds and ten ounces of butter. Second trial, sixteen pounds and two ounces of cream at 64 deg, churned in twelve minutes, five pounds and one ounce of butter. Third test, fifteen pounds two and one-half ounces of cream, temperature 61 deg, in nineteen minutes, made four pounds, five and one-half ounces. First trial it required three and onethird pounds of cream for one pound of butter; second trial, three and one-sixth pounds of cream; third trial, three and one-half pounds of cream for a pound of butter. The difference in the time of churning was caused by the condition of the cream and the difference in temperature of the cream when churned.

Churns.-The simplest churn is the best one. A complex one, warranted to churn in less time, make more and better butter, is the worst one, as no churn can make more butter than there is in the cream. Having tested several different patent churns, I found the Davis swing churn among the best, as it is the simplest in construction and the easiest to keep clean.

Gilt-edge butter .- We so often hear of but seldom see, and one of the reasons is that many butter makers who claim to make as good a quality of butter as any one, seldom pay any attention to the temperature of the milk room or the condition of the cream when churned. Well, if they do, they certainly have a good milk room and favorable weather for making butter. I will venture the assertion that the milk room was kept at or near a regular degree of temperature, as so much depends upon the temperature of the milk room where the milk and cream is kept to obtain the best results. Others appear to be in too much of a hurry to churn. They do not wait for the cream to be in proper con-

gilt-edge product they have a mass of greasy stuff that will only pass inspecthe pans or cracks, the milk will not tion while fresh, but horrible when ten or fifteen days old. Another fault often lies in the fact that after the butter has been churned so it will gather, they keep on churning until it becomes salvy and then work it so much that it loses its aroma and grain waxiness, and it will then soon become rancid.

To make the finest and best-flavored butter, and that which can be kept for the greatest length of time, the cream must undergo a ripening process. As soon as the cream becomes sour (a little acid), which will be in twenty-four to thirty-six hours after it has been heated to seventy-five or eighty degrees, as a general rule will then be in the proper condition for churning. The temperature of the cream when you commence churning should range from sixty to sixty-two degrees. Butter may be spoiled in churning, first by churning when the cream is not in proper condition of acidity, by over-churning, or at the wrong temperature, as this will affect the texture and changes the proper grain waxiness to a sticky greasiness.

Time.—Length of time for churning at a moderate motion to obtain the best butter, is from twenty to thirty minutes. Should the butter come in less than twenty minutes the cream has stood too long, the temperature has been too high or the churning was too rapid. If over thirty minutes, the cream was not in the proper condition of acidity or the cream was too cold. Churning when the temperature of cream is below sixty degrees is loss of time. As soon as the butter has come so it will gather, the buttermilk should be drawn off and a quantity of moderately salt brine, of cold water, added, giving a few revolutions of the churn, then take the butter out and work it no more than to get all the milk out and add three-fourths ounce of fine dairy salt to each pound, worked well through the butter. When butter is thus handled as to time, temperature and churning, it becomes firm with but little working, and is then in the most desirable condition (waxy); it will be easily molded into any shape desired, and will then show a rich golden color that gives a degree of pleasure in eating and increases its value many fold, and will truly be entitled to the namegilt-edge butter.

Charity to All, Ill Will to None.

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At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.

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TOPEKA RENDERING ESTABLISH-MENT.—Near Shunganunga creek, one-half mile south of the city. Tallow in the rough bought; also fat dead hogs.—must be in good condition and be de-livered on the grounds. OSCAR BISHOFF Office, 66 Mansas Ave., Topeka, Kas,

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breed-or's Directory for \$10,00 per year, or \$5.00 fos six months, each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the

CATTLE.

J. M. MAROY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas., breed Thoroughbred Short-horns of fashionable families. A few yearling bulls and young cows left for spring trade. Correspondence solicited.

WALNUT PARK FARM. Frank Playter, Prop'r.
Walnut, Crawford Co., Kas. The largest herd of
Short-horn cattle in Southern Kansas, Stock for sale.
Correspondence invited.

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

W.M. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. R. R. station St. Marys, Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP bred and imported by Jos. E. Miller, Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ili.

W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of Thor-oughbred Short-Horns, A Young Mary bull at lead of herd, Young Stock for sale, Satisfaction guar-niteed.

W.M. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co.,
Kansas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of
Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families, and
choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some
choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The
growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western
trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the
Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE of the best

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

Hereford Cattle.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Three cows and 11 bulls for sale. Also Grade bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. McGAVOOK, Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Here-ford and Short-horn cattle, 190 head of High-grade Short-horn Heifers for sale.

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thor-the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, F. M. Neal, Pleasan Run, Pottawatomie Co.. Ks., breeder of Thor oughbred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Pol China and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and FOLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short-horn Shropshire Sheep. Send for catalogue.

W. H. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Tur-keys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

SMALL BROS., Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Chester White Swine Correspondence solicited.



E. COPLAND & SON,

DOUGLASS, KANSAS,
Breeders of Improved American
Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and
length of staple. Bucks a specialty.

C. F. HARDICK & SON, Louisville, Kansas, breed-

REGISTERED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP. Having good constitution and an even fleece of fine dense wool.

R. HOFFMAN, Wichita, Kas., breeder of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Bargains in registered Rams.

D. W. McQUITTY, Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo. breeder of SPANISH MERINO Sheep, Berkshire, and eight varieties of Poultry. Eggs, \$1.50 persecutive.

C B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., has 1,100 C. Merino rams for sale. 250 of them are registered. His seven best stock rams shear frem 27 lbs. to 33 lbs., weigh from 145 lbs. to 180 lbs.

PURE-bRED Registered Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep and Light Brahma Fowls for sale. Satisfac-faction guaranteed, R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Sum-mit. Mo.

SWINE.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock

A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swire. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

W.M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates.

SWINE.

I. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Recorded Poland-China and Red Berkshire Swine, Stock for sale at all seasons. Correspondence solicited.

W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo., Pure English Berk-shires. Imported Royal Toronto 4577 at head of d. Inspection solicited.

R. BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kas., breeder of Then-Stock for sale. Inspect'n of herd or correspond'nce inv.

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

POULTRY.

WICHITA POULTRY YARDS-J. Q. Hoover, Wichita, Kansas, breeder of Partribge Cochin, Buff Cochin, Light Brahma, Plymouth Rook, Brown Leghorn, Houdans and Black Spanish Poultry. Eggs now for sale.

ONE DOLLAR per 13 for Plymouth Rock eggs; Pekin Duck eggs the same. Three sittings for \$2.50. Mark S. Salisbury, P. O. box 931, Kansas City, Mo.

PEABODY POULTBY YARDS, Weidlein & Byer-rum, proprietors. Light and Dark Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Buff and Part, and Black Cochins, B. B. R. G. Bantams, W. F. B. Spanish, Lewleche B. B. R. Game, S. S. Hamburgh, Blk. Javas, W. E. B. Polish, Houdans, P. Rocks, Langshans. Eggs now for sale; \$2 per setting. Chickens Sept. 18th.

N EOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.— Estab-lished, 1870. Pure-bred Light Braumas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 199,Emporia, Ks.

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

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, Cricket Randolph Prop'r. Emporia, Kas. Plymouth Rock, Part-ridge Cochin, Light Brahmas, or Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

WAYELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas, W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas. Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks, Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season; also Buff Cochin eggs.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain— \$5.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

G. W. PLEASANT, Wright City, Mo., breeds the very L. best L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leg-horns, Aylesbury Ducks, etc. Established in 1871 Write for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—640 acres, together with stock and farm implements. Address J. H. Reints, Odin, Barton Co., Kas.

J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Junction City, Kansas, Live Stock Auctionner. Sales made in any part of the United States. Satisfactory reference given.

STRONG CITY STOCK SALES will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address G, O, HILDEBRAND, Secretary.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Compiles catalogues,

TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,

No. 130 Kansas Ave., Topeka, All orders promptly filled. Also storage for all kinds of goods at reasonable charges. Orders taken for hacks. Moving families a specials. A. G. DRAKE, Manager.

Waveland Poultry Yards,

WAVELAND, : KANSAS, (Shawnee Co.)

W. J. McCOLM, -Breeder of-

IRE-BRED POULTRY Pekin Ducks, Plymouth

mas, Buff Cochins.

My Pekins are very fine, and took first premium in and first and second in 1883 at Topeka State Poultry Show-B. N. Pierce, Judge.

Eggs for hatching nicely packed in baskets.

Pekin Duck eggs, eleven for \$1.75; twenty-two for - \$3.00 All others, thirteen for \$1.75; twenty-six for - - 3.00 THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



·W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is composed of Victorias, Victores, Lavenders Brawith Buds, Secrets, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Golden Bedders, and Urry, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Also Youne Marys, Young Phyllises, Lady Elizabeths, etc. Imp. Baron Victore 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. Double Gloster head the herd.

37 Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station, Catalogues on application, Inspection invited.

Correspondence.

Late Corn for Fodder.

Kansas Farmer:

Perhaps there are others who prefer corn to sorghum for feed, for such I give my experience for what it is worth. I have tried a number of methods for growing it for fodder, but last year I was better satisfied than ever before. Trying to get two crops from one has been so far a failure in this State. To let corn get ripe enough to save, the husks become dry, and very often the most of them blow off, leaving very little to pay for cutting up. Last year I put in four acres by plowing in June and planting with a common planter, dropping five or eight kernels in a place about fifteen inches apart, about the middle of the month; cultivated twice. About the middle of September it was sufficiently matured to cut up, which I did, putting nine rows square in a shock, binding each shock from three to four times in making. I fed it till March, and it was bright and green to the last; and it stood up well all winter.

As a feed for cattle, especially milch cows, it has no superior, and everything eats it greedily. The only fault I found with it was I did not have near enough. On the high ground it was so dry that there were very few ears on it, but on creek bottom there were small ears on every stalk.

Some of the advantages are, that it is put in after the hurry of the season, while the maturing of it comes so late that the hot winds are past and it is more comfortable work to cut it up. To those that have had to cut up corn in August to save it, the latter item will be appreciated. E. W. Brown.

The Timber Culture Laws.

Kansas Farmer:

Allow me to say a few words in regard to the Timber Culture act of Congress. The people are generally opposed to the repeal of said act, but all admit that it needs to be remodeled so that parties holding lands under said act should be compelled to raise the amout of timber required by law or sur-render said lands into the hands of those who would do it.

As the law now stands parties who wish to can hold said timber claims until it becomes valuable and then sell, or until their children become of age, so that they can take

And I will further say that a great many claims are held by parties who have no intention of planting out timber as contemplated by law, but think they can make more by holding them for a few years and then selling them to new-comers for homesteads. The consequence is, you find all the "tlmber claims" taken up, and but very few with timber on them.

As a remedy for this state of affairs I would be in favor of a State law giving every farmer living in the west part of the State a bounty of \$20 per acre, who, after selecting a good site or location, will plant and cultivate for a period of not less than five years, five or more acres of timber, the State to make the selection of kinds, and the number of trees per acre

I favor such a law for the following reasons, viz: I live far enough West to know that it is no fool of a job for a farmer to raise timber out here, for to do so he must select the best lands on his place, land, in fact, that he needs for other purposes and can hardly get along without. It is a fact that very few farmers in the extreme western part of the State have lands suitable for the purpose of timber growing, and without you offer them quite an inducement they will not use said lands for forestry.

From my own observations I have concluded that growing timber on the high lands in the western counties will not pay; the growth is too slow, and the dry summers here would entail more or less loss every year. But it is altogether different on the bottom lands, there timber raising could be made a success, and one that would pay largely, and be successful beyond a doubt.

I have never seen timber grow as fast as it does here on the bottom lands, so I conclude that it would take but few years to grow trees of sufficient size to realize large returns from the sale of such trees as necessarily would be taken for the purpose of thinning

p t

out the balance of the "patch."

The old settlers in this county seem to near Iceland in 1844.

think that there is a gradual climatic change taking place here which will be productive of splendid results, and will be the means of making quite a change in timber and fruit The rains that formerly came in dashing showers, which lasted but a few minutes, now falls in gentle rains that sometimes last for a day and night. I've also been told that rain in the winter or early spring was a thing almost unknown until the last three years, but is now quite a common occurrence. So from the above facts, I am induced to believe that if there is no more rain falls in the year than formerly it certainly is better distributed, and does more good to the farming interest generally.

I am happy to be able to say that our Horticultural Society is doing a work of vast importance, and one that cannot be praised too highly; for if there is anything that our farmers need more than another it certainly is knowledge in regard to tree planting and culture, such as the Forestry Report turnishes.

After an examination of the different methods of culture as pursued by different persons, I have come to the conclusion that close planting with good cultivation in the months of May and June, followed by a good mulch is productive of the best results. And of the many kinds of trees in cultivation honey locust deserves the first place in our

Custer, Kansas.

Solomon Valley Shearing.

Special correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The annual sheep-shearing and festival of the Solomon Valley Wool Growers' Association was held at Asherville, Mitchell county, on Thursday, May 22. The attendance, notwithstanding the rainy weather, was very good, over forty flock-masters were present with their families, besides the usual large number of visitors who always make this occasion an annual picnic. A new feature of the festival this year was the baby show, free for all. The contest was lively, and ex citement ran high.

The awards made on sheep were: For ram of any age, 1st, E. C. Baker; 2d, L. Pagett. Ram 2 years old, 1st, J. M. Vernon; 2d, J. N. Grau. Yearling rams, 1st, J. M. Vernor, 2d, J. N. Grau. The awards to shearers were: First prize of \$5 to E. O. Parkhurst, time 18 minutes; second prize of \$3 to J. L. Jamison, time 15 minutes; third prize of \$2 to W. Hostetler, time 15 minutes for an 18 lb. 8 oz. fleece.

Over 2,500 sheep were represented, and with the exception of a half dozen members, the flocks owned are less than 500 each. The shearing began late and several sheep were untouched. The following is a report of the shearing:

NAMES OF OWNERS.		Sex.	Grade or thosoughbred.	Weight sheep.	Weight fleces.	
J. S. Grau	lb lb lb 5 yr	ram ewe ewe ewe ram ewe	thor thor grde grde grde thor grde	94½ 67 65½ 244¼ 96¼	221/4 16 161/2 14 121/6 183/4 161/4	
H. F. Baker. J. M. Vernon. J. A. Gifford.	2 yr lb 4 yr lb 2 yr 2 yr	ram ram ram ram ram ewe	thor		27\1\28\1\28\1\28\1\28\1\2\4\2\4\2\4\4\2\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4	

Pretty doyleys for the cake basket are made by embroidering pretty little figures in the corners of plain white napkins; fringe the edges, if they are not already fringed; overcast when you stop raveling, and if you can do so make a border of drawn work.

"What a fresh complexion Miss B. has," said a gentleman to a young lady at a party. "Yes," replied the lady who was a rival of Miss B.'s, "its quite early in the evening, yet, you know, and it hasn't had time to

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup. Infallible, tasteless, barmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation.

The great auk which is now extinct was very common along the coast within a century, but the last bird was killed on an island

Pottawatomie's Pride.

Special correspondence Kansas Farmer.

Almost every county in central Kansas has been heard from when any one of its stockmen have started an establishment for the dissemination of pure-bred stock, and such enterprise is commendable and merits notice. It requires money and public spirit to embark in such ventures which result in the improvement of our domestic stock and enhances the wealth of the farmer. The breeding of pure-bred stock is a profession that cannot be accomplished satisfactorily by everyone, perhaps not one in a hundred can make it a success. It requires years of patient and judicious thought and work to reach that point in the business to merit the patronage and confidence of the farmer and stockman, and when a breeder is thus established he deserves support and is worthy of notice. In view of this fact, a representative of the FARMER determined to visit Pottawatomie county and some of the worthy breeders in that magnificent and well watered county, which has no superior for its natural adaptation for stock raising.

After a brief visit at Louisville, at which place I took occasion to visit the picturesque park and the iron springs there, which are owned by R. M. Chilcott. This spring and park will some day be a noted resort of the kind, for the verdict of every visitor is that it is "the loveliest place I have yet seen in the State;" however a good hotel must be built to insure its popularity.

C. F. HARDICK & SON. In company with J. W. Arnold the representative of the FARMER first visited the establishment of that efficient and veteran breeder of Merino sheep, C. F. Hardick, who has been engaged in breeding Merino sheep since 1859. He came to Louisville, Kas., about five years ago, and in the meantime has been rearing such a flock of purebred Merinos that are suitable and profitable for the flock-masters of this country. Profiting by a rich and mature life's experience in this industry, Mr. Hardick has succeeded in establishing a flock of 160 thoroughbred American Merino ewes, mainly of the Atwood strains of blood. The flock is headed by the stock ram Stranger, bred by E. This ram is a Townsend, Pavillion, N. Y. straight and pure Atwood. A portion of the present flock was purchased of the now deceased Geo. H. Brown, Buffalo, Wilson county, Kas., who in his time had the most famous flock of Merinos in the State. The Brown flock originated from an importation of pure Merinos from Spain, made by David Humphreys. From him they passed through the hands of Daniel Bacon and Jacob Blakesley, the latter selling to Geo. H. Brown, of this State, and after his decease seventy-five of the choice ewes were purchased by the present owner, C. F. Hardick & Son. The flock has always been bred pure and is remarkable for good constitution and an even dense fleece. This flock is now only in fourth hands from the importer and each one of these men are prominent as careful and reliable breeders.

Mr. Hardick makes a specialty of breeding for good constitution, and a fine, even and dense fleece. The object sought is fine wool and plenty of it. In the show ring Mr. Hardick has never shown anything except sheep of his own raising, instead of buying it for the occasion, and he has never had reason to complain of his success in winning prizes.

By consulting the Breeders' Directory in this paper, our readers will observe the card of C. F. Hardick & Son. This is the first time he has ever advertised, simply because he has been slowly building up his desirable flock to such size as to be able to supply something more than home demand.

It is worth the time of anyon a young flock-master, to visit the home of this old and efficient breeder who is such a lover and believer in this industry. Said he to your representative: "I am not discouraged in the least. I have passed through one sheep panic, and I fully expect to see the business as good within two or three years as it has been since 1868."

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM

is the property of J. W. Arnold, of Louisville, and is one of the best located 600 acres in the county and has all the modern conveniences for the prosecution of fine stock raising. The class of stock made a specialty at this place are the ever popular Poland-China swine. Black Duke, recorded in the Ohio Poland China Record, partakes of the

Give or Take blood on the sire's side, and Perfection on the dam's side. There will be over fifty very nicely bred animals for sale this season. The breeding swine are of his own raising and from such well known herds as C. W. Jones, Michigan; Duffield & Shellabarger, Ohio; B. F. Dorsey & Son, Illinois; and Miller Bro.'s, Kansas.

In addition to swine, Mr. Arnold is largely engaged in the sheep business, his son having recently purchased 500 acres in Osborne county, this State, which will be well stocked with a lot of good Merinos. Arnold & Son have purchased 500 Merinos of C. F. Hardick & Son for this ranch, that for uniformity surpass any flock I have seen in the State.

Another established breeder in this county is F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, proprietor of Woodside Stock Farm, which is well stocked with Short-horn cattle, Poland-China and Berkshire swine, and Cotswold sheep. During this season an excellent thoroughbred Norman stallion has been added to the farm. A brief mention has been made for the firsttime of all of these breeders that represent the blooded stock and the pride of Pottawatomie county. Readers of this sketch will do well to look up their cards in this paper and cultivate their acquaintance. H.

Carrots for Horses.

A writer in the Colorado Farmer speaks very highly of carrots for horse feed. He says he has fed them about five years and likes them better every year. He says: Our horses are very fond of them and consider corn and oats "poor truck" by the side of carrots. To those who have fine young horses (and no farmer who loves his profession will have any other), I would say, by all means feed carrots. You will soon have them following you about like a dog, and you won't have to snub them up to a cottonwood when you break them. Now for the cultivation. Prepare the ground finely in beds, so as to irrigate with a small head of water the first time. Pick out the best land you have got. Sow pretty thick, in rows fourteen inches apart, with a seed drill. Mix a little radish seed in so you can see the rows quickly, as you want to work them as soon as you can, for a stitch in time, etc., applies as forcibly to carrot culture as to anything else. We prefer the vellow Belgian, as they give the largest yield and are easy to harvest. Cultivate with a doublewheel hoe. The greatest objection farmers have to carrots are, they cannot throw them into a corn crib and feed them out any time in the winter; but roots are very easily kept if anybody once knows how. When ready to harvest, irrigate the ground and let it get dry, so that the dirt will not stick to the carrots and you can pull them by hand. Try them. I have raised over forty tons per acre. cultivation. Prepare the ground finely in

Leis' Dandelion Tonic, taken in small doses, after meal, will, in almost all cases, restore that loss of "vital force" that is so humiliating to the sufferer.

It is said that 21,000,000 acres of land are held in this country by foreigners, half of it being by three corporations in Texas and Florida.

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

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert, Texas,

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough romedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Aven's CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Busy Bee.

How to Obtain a Great Quantity of Honey From One Hive.

[Translated from the French.]

All bee-keepers are in accord on this point; that for a colony to furnish much honey, it is necessary that the colony be strong, and that the worker bees occupy themselves exclusively to the work of gathering honey without being turned aside by the pollen crop, or by the rearing of young brood, that the queen, with her marvelous fecundity, produces each day.

During the first days of my apicultural trials, when I found a colony strong, and wished to obtain a great quantity of honey, I tried the plan of rendering the colony queenless by the suppression of the queen. The bees then gave themselves a great deal of trouble to build queen cells till they had obtained a new queen. I obtained by this plan a good surplus of honey, but the colony suffered, and at the end of the honey season I found them impoverished in numbers and strength. I made many other attempts to attain this end without diminishing the well being of the hive, but for a long time without success. For two years now, this being the third, I have made use of an expedient which appears to have solved the problem; to increase the production of honey without enfeebling the colony; and beheld the secret. Imprison the queen at the proper moment, and in such a manner as not to interrupt the laying of eggs, and that the bees will not dream of procuring another queen. I will in a few words explain my system, so that all bee-keepers can try it for themselves:

I used the Sartori hive with three stories of frames. When the two lower stories are full up to the diaphram, and when the colony gives indications that the swarming season approaches, takes out the wooden plug that closes the communication between the second and third stories, and replace it by a piece of clean, bright wire cloth, just close enough to prevent the passage of the bees. I immediately open the fly hole of the third story and lift up from the lower stories the comb on which is the queen, and place it together with all the bees found on it, in the third story. I do likewise with all the uncapped brood. To these I afterward add worker comb according to need. The empty spaces below I fill as much as possible with drone comb, as it holds more honey, and the honey can be more easily taken from it by the extractor. This operation achieved I cover up the hive again.

By this means the queen, imprisoned without her knowledge, and feeling herself in the midst of her family, continues to lay eggs without being disturbed. The bees care not to create a new queen, because they see and feel their mother in their midst. The colony does not diminish because the laying of eggs is uninterruped, and because the young bees which hatch out in the third story continue to take care of the young brood. The older bees remain in the lower stories to which they were habituated from the third story, with the queen, are forced to work for honey

If chance favors us so that we can do this at the best of the honey season, we find our hives gorged with honey in two weeks. We have then but to extract the honey, and to put back the queen and all the combs to the lower stories, forgetting not to reclose the communication hole between the second and meal may be used to furnish the fat. third stories by the wooden plug, and to close the fly hole of the third story. flesh than any other feed that may be The colony will not have suffered. It used in its place. Take two similar

will always remain strong and have plenty of time to provision itself for winter.

It is thus that the bee-keeper, by making of the lower stories a sort of honey chamber, will be able to procure himself a large surplus of honey without denying any to the bees.

I will be very happy if any of my fellow bee-keepers think it worth while to try this process, and if I learn that they have obtained good results.

How to Make a few Stands of Bees Supply the Family Trade.

The following is from a practical beekeeper-J. D. Rusk. We copy from Oregon City Enterprise. Procure some movable frame hives and be sure you pick out the kind of hive you like to handle-one that is convenient to manipulate your bees in during swarming time. To prepare your frames for transferring, make some splints to go crosswise of the frame and with oneinch wire nails, tack two on one side and one on the other, two on the opposite side. Tools to transfer with will amount to about these: One smoker, a hammer, one or more pans, one bucket of water to keep your hands clean, some rotten hard wood to burn in smoker, one cold-chisel to cut the nails in the old hive, or an old hatchet will answer. Now, as this lesson is to the novice, I would say, put on a bee veil and a pair ing of that variety which will do best of rubber gloves. Place your boards or bench by the bees, set your hive on one end of the bench, the one next to the bees. Now smoke the bees, but not too much, or you will smother them. Let them have time to fill themselves with honey, then pick up the hive and lay its side on the bench open to the new hive. If you have a board long enough, lay a sack or two on it, lay the combs on, as you take them out brush off the adhering bees into the new hive with a feather duster or whisk broom. Cut the combs so as to fit snugly in your clamp frames. Place your two movable cleats or splints and tack fast the two ends and hang it in the hive. By the time you can get two or three combs in, the bees will begin to cluster. Keep a good lookout for the queen that she does not get mashed between the combs, or fall on the ground and get tramped upon and killed. If the combs are straight you may get enough combs to fill one body of your hive, and if you get more, put in the upper story of the hive and fill out with foundation. Keep them well supplied with foundation, as this is a great help to them in making honey. I perfer using the full size sheets of foundation to fill the frames to within one-half inch of the end and bottom bars. Then your combs are true and easy to handle, either large or small. When the bees have mended the transfer comb you may take the splints off. Bees cared for in this way will usually give two or three times as much comb or extracted honey as they will in the old way of handling them. I have taken honey to the amount of several dollars' worth, from a few stands kept in this way, which required but little more labor to produce than does an empty box in the old way. You will work diligently to care for cows and horses, sheep and hogs, while the b are not given a chance to take care of the delicious sweets of nature that go to waste about your premises year after

Pigs in Pasture.

Grass alone will not make pork rapidly, but it will maintain the ordinary growth, and corn and other grains in Grass is better for pigs that are fed for

lots of hogs; feed one wholly in the pen and on dry feed and slops; feed the other lot in the same way and let them have all the grass they want, and the grass fed lot will improve faster than the other. Every farmer that ever tried it knows that grass is the best of all feeds for the mere purposes of ordinary growth. Indeed, grass is nature's provision for animals. All flesh is grass.

For this reason every farmer ought to have pasture for his hogs. For young pigs and for shotes it is specially valuable. And it is well to keep up a regular grain feeding at the same time if the animals are to be slaughtered. In this way the fastest gain possible is secured.

Grass is healthful food. Animals that run on grass are not liable to take diseases as pen fed stock is. One may reasonably expect his grass fed animals to be healthy and vigorous growers.

As to what particular variety of grass is best, opinions will not be found alike. While we prefer clover or orchard grass, yet we think a more important question to be settled is-what variety of grass will succeed best on the particular land in view? If blue grass grows better on your farm than clover or than any other grass; or if red top succeeds best with you, then by all means have plenty of blue grass or red top. The great thing is grass, and we would advise the growon the land.

And there ought to be arrangements every farm by means whereof there would be fresh and tender grass of some kind ready for hogs all the time of the growing season. With the aid of oats, rye, corn, millet and sorghum, there is no good reason why there can not be a continuous succession of fresh grass all through the summer.

And then, there ought to be a provision for grass in winter by ensilage or roots, or both. Where one is not prepared to keep green feed in a silo, or if he does not believe in ensilarge, then let him grow turnips, potatoes, artichokes, pumpkins, and such vegetables as animals will eat to advantage in winter. These things are in winter what growing grass is in summer. By a little study and care in this way a farmer may fatten his hogs successfully and hardly feel the expense.

J. P. DAVIS, Pres't., E. N. MORRILL, Treas., JNO. E. MOON, Sec'y.

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"AVER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflamma ory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.

W. H. Moore.

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

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The Some Circle.

"Nevermore."

In my slumbers I was dreaming O'er "The Raven's mystic meaning; O'er the poet, sad and maddened and heart-

o'er the shadow, dark and haunting;
O'er the eye that watched him, taunting;
O'er the voice that croaked so, vaunting;
Of that terrible "Nevermore."

And my brain seemed throbbing, reeling; With a surging tide of feeling, As I dreamed upon the poem pond'ring, won-dring more and more; "Poor crazed heart," I sighed, "'twas sad

ness
Made thee dream that dream of madness.
Ah! I wonder hast thou gladness,
And thy loved, long-lost Lenore?"

Then there came a terrible vision—
Faces leered in dark derision,
Evil faces, wild, uncanny, which I ne'er had
seen before,
All the night about seemed choking
With black forms of demons mocking,
With weird ravens, rasping, croaking
of wat frightful "Nevermore."

And between their ranks' perspective,
Through a point of dread invective,
On I passed to reary regions, where blue
flames foreves pour,
Smitting ghostly, dhe white spirits
In the deserts death interits,
Where the evil reap their merits
And the terrible "Nevermore."

There were faces anguished, haggard;
Souls that fainted, tottered, staggered,
Dying, living, gasping, shricking on through
centuries score on score;
There bewalling life's drear error
Where Lethe's waters, like a mirror,
Flashed each face back wild with terror;
Thus they dwelt in "Nevermore."

Now they moaned and now sat staring, With a retrospective glaring, On a vision of their living when they'd dwelt on earth of yore;
Crazed, they'd tear their wild hair hoary;
Oh! the horror! Even Dore
Has not pictured all the gory
Death-wan dream of "Nevermore."

"Oh!" I cried, in anguished weeping,
"Is there not e'en rest in sleeping?
Must these hosts unnumbered suffer, suffer
thus forevermore?
Can they sing with joy in heaven
When these wall, so racked and riven?
Oh! if heaven is piled on heaven
God must hear through score times

seven"—
All the ground showed snake-heads, brist-ling, hissing, whistling "Nevermore."

Suddenly I seemed to waken,
All my heart within me shaken.
Hardly did I dare to whisper, hardly did I
dare to move;
But the moonlight flowed in splendor
O'er the floor and wall and fender,
And an angel, lovely, tender,
Stood and murmured, "God is love."

How my fear broke into gladness,
I had had the poet's madness;
But I knew it all had vanished, and I murmered, "Gentle Dove."
"God's white dove of peace, sweet spirit,
Tell me, do weak mortals merit
That dread woe I dreamed they inherit?"
And she answered, "God is love."

"Does that poor, sad singer know it?
Did God comfort that poor poet?
Did he find the bliss for which he ever
deemed he hopeless strove?
Did Lenore kiss back his sighing? Sweetly, tenderly, denying
All that croaking raven's crying?"
Still she whispered, "God is love."

""God is love." Of course, I know it;
Hills and heavens and valleys show it.
God makes green the earth below us and so
blue the sky above;
Though realth type. Though we slight His love so often, Hardest hearts must melt and soften. Does His love live past the coffin?" Sweetly spoke she, "God is love."

"Then I need not weep in sorrow
For that dread and wide to-morrow.
How we wrong Him with our terror, blighting terror as we rove
Through His universe unending;
E'en He weighed my comfort, lending
Thee to whisper, 'God is love.'"

"Nevermore" is God's. Oh, gladness!
Proves His love that sin brings sadness;
Warning, wooing from destruction our weak
souls to joys above.

Never will He let us sorrow,
Hopeless, helpless; but to borrow
Lessons for His vast to-morrow
And to teach us of His love.

If within a realm of anguish
One poor soul doth faint and languish,
With a cry for help, arising from repentance
deep and sore,
God will hear his faint, sad pleading,
Lo! the Christ's heart still is bleeding
And as long as souls are needing
So God's love is, evermore.

Then I turned with peaceful smiling Back to slumbers, sweet, beguiling,

And my spirit seemed to nestle in His bosom like a dove.

In rare rest I lay till dawning,
Till the light shone through the awning,
Stood stone Psyche in the morning
When the angel murmered love.

But with ever-deep'ning sweetness
Rings that message's completeness,
Through the heavens through the valleys
through the budding of the grove,
With a sweet and strange insistance,
Brightening death's vast after distance,
God shall conquer sin's resistance,
Heal its pain and teach His love.
—Fannie Bolton, in Inter-Ocean.

Great Epoch of Internal Improvements.

The four years' administration of John Quincy Adams is commonly spoken of as a very uninteresting period, but it was in one respect more important than the twenty years that went before it or the ten years that followed. For the first time the inhabitants of the United States began to find out how very large a country they liven in. From occupying a mere strip of land on the Atlantic they had spread already through New York and Ohio; but it was by detached emigrations, of which the nation was hardly conscious, by great single waves of population sweeping here and there. After 1825 this development became a self-conscious and deliberate thing, recognized and legislated for, though never systemacically organized by the nation. When, between 1820 and 1830, Michigan Territory increased 260 per cent., Illinois 180 per cent., Arkansas Territory 142 per cent, and Indiana 133 per cent., it indicated not a mere impulse but a steady progress, not a wave but atide. Now that we are accustomed to the vast statistics of to-day, it may not seem exciting to know that the population of the whole nation rose from nearly ten millions (9,633,822) in 1820 to nearly thirteen (12,866,020) in 1830; but this gain of one-third was at the time the most astounding demonstration of national prog-It enables us to understand the imress. mense importance attached in John Quincy Adams' time to a phrase now commonplace and almost meaningless—"internal improvements." It is true that under John Quincy Adams more commercial treaties were or ganized than under all his predecessors; but this, after all, was a minor benent. The foreign commerce of the United States is now, itself, comparatively speaking, subordinate; it is our vast internal development that makes us a nation. It is as the great epoch of internal improvements that the four years from 1825 to 1829 will forever be momentous in the history of the United

In 1825 the nation was in the position of a young man who has become aware that he owns a vast estate, but finds it to be mostly unproductive, and hardly even marketable. Such a person sometimes hits upon an energetic agent, who convinces him that the essential thing is to build a few roads, bridge a few streams, and lay out some building lots. It was just in this capacity of courageous adviser that John Quincy Adams was quite ready to offer himself. On the day of his inauguration the greater part of Ohio was yet covered with forests, and Illinois was a wilderness. The vast size of the country was still a source rather of anxiety than of pride. Monroe had expressed the fear that no republican government could safely control a nation reaching as far as the Mississipi; and Livingston, after negotiating for the purchase of Louisiana, had comforted himself with the thought that a large part of it might probably be resold. At this time this enormous annexation was thought to endanger the very existence of the original thirteen States.

This was perhaps nowhere more frankly stated than by an able Fourth-of July orator at Salem, Mass., in 1813, Benjamin R. Nichols. He declares that to admit to the Union States formed out or new territory is to set up a principle which, if submitted to, will make us more dependent than we were as colonies of Great Britain. If a majority of Congress have a right of making new States where they please, we shall probably soon hear of States formed for us in East and West Florida; and, should it come within the scope of the policy of our rulers, of others as far as the Pacific Ocean. If all this be right, the consequence is that the people of New England, in case of any disturbances in these newly created States, may, under pretense of suppressing insurrections, be forced to march, in obedience to the Constitution, to the remotest corners of

the globe." In other words, that which now makes the crowning pride of an American citizen, that the States of the Union are spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was then held up by a patriotic Federalist as the very extreme of danger. The antidote to this deadly peril, the means of establishing some communication with these "remotest corners of the globe," must be found first of all in internal improvements. At least, under these circumstances of alarm, a highway or two might be held a reasonable proposition, and the new President, in his inaugural address, approached the subject with something of the lingering stateliness of those days:

"The magnificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after-ages, and have survived thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for legislation upon subjects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first national road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury?"

We must remember that when John Quincy Adams became President the nation had been governed for a quarter of a century under a succession of Democratic administrations, acting more and more on Federalist principles. The traditions of States-rights had steadily receded, and the reality of a strong and expanding nation had taken its place. The very statesmen who had at first put into the most definite shape these Statesrights opinions had, by their action, done most to overthrow them, Jefferson above all. By the purchase of Louisiana he had, perhaps unconsciously, done more to build up national feeling than any President before nm. Having, by a happy impulse, and in spite of all his own theories, enormously enlarged the joint territory, he had recognized the need of opening and enlightening the new possession; he had set the example of proposing national appropriations for roads, canals, and even education; and had

given his sanction (March 24, 1806) to building a national road from Maryland to Ohio, first obtaining the consent of the States through which it was to pass. To continue this policy would, he admitted, require constitutional amendments, but in his closing message he favored just these changes. It was but a step from favoring constitutional amendments for this purpose to doing without them. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe had done the one, John Quincy Adams did the other.-T. W. Higginson, in Harper's Mag-

Salt Yeast Bread.

I will send Mrs. Shepherd my way of making salt yeast bread, as I think it better than Aunt Polly's: Take 1/4 pint of sweet milk 1 tablespoonful of corn-meal, 1 teaspoon sugar and a small pinch of salt. Let this boil till it thickens, then fill the cup full of warm water and turn it into a quart cup or a little larger vessel and thicken with flour. Set this in water as warm as you can bear the fingers in, until it comes or rises to the top of the cup. Have the flour ready and pour 1/2 pint boiling water, 1 pint sweet milk, yeast and 1 pint warm water into it. Mix, but not too stiff, and make in loayes and set in a warm place to rise. Let it rise until quite light. Have a tolerably hot oven to put it in and bake one hour.

SOFT YEAST.—Take 1 big handful of hops and pour 1 quart of boiling water over them and boil ten minutes. Pour this water into 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons sugar, 2 teaspoons salt and tablespoonful of ginger; stir well, and when cool enough, add 1/2 cup soft yeast or 1 cake hard yeast. Keep in a warm place until it rises and then put in a cool place.

I would like Mrs. Shepherd to try my way of making bread and report through the FARMER. I have made nothing else for

three years and I think it splendid.
Would some one please tell me the best
thing to scour a copper tea-kettle with and
keep bright the longest?
Young Housekeeper.

Knack.

If we turn to the dictionary we find that knack means "dexterity, readiness." I like the word as applied to womanly qualities better than "faculty," which really may mean the same, with a difference. The short, sharp monosyllable seems adapted to any small, everyday occurrence, or household emergency. Mrs. Browning uses the little word with graceful effect when she says of women:

"They know a simple, merry, tender knack of tying sashes, fitting baby shoes, and stringing pretty words that make no sense, and kissing full sense into empty words."

And what cannot the woman perform who has knack in her head, and at her fingerends? Put her in an ordinary, even shabby room, and in ten minutes the woman possessed of knack will diffuse an indescribable air of neatness, and, often, even elegance, over what was before her entrance simply utilitarian. She knows how to arrange furniture so that the thin places in the carpet are out of sight. She tempers the light, and the faded red-covered sofa is left in becoming shadow. She moves a chair here and there and gives somehow a hospitable, inviting air to what was but a seat. With a bit of lace or ribbon, a bright cushion, a fancy rug, or white bedspread, she converts some tiny spare chamber into a tempting resting place.

The housewife with knack is possessed of enviable capital. Out of the scantiest materials she will evolve dainty, appetizing dishes. The remains of a well-finished roast are converted into an epicure's bate, or an egg (the last in the basket), a bit of butter, a dust of mustard, a few drops of vinegar, a trifle of cabbage or lettuce, and, lo! a tempting salad. Or if she really cannot make 'something out of nothing," she will so arrange her meagre table as to conceal deficiencies in fare by the tasteful disposition of her dishes, the daintiness of her drapery; she will not even forget to increase the beauty of her own toilet, as I knew of one woman's doing in a domestic emergency. There was no dessert for unexpected guests, but the undaunted hostess hastened to add flowers and lace to her dress, and sat composedly at the head of the table.

It is the woman with knack who "gavs auld claes amaist as weel's the new." Given some odd widths of cashmere, silk or velvet, and she evolves a "combination" suit, which may bring upon her the slander of "extravagance," while her neighbors calculate the probable cost of the beplumed trifle which adorns her head. She only knows where the lace and feathers cover the piecing, and how many dollars her dextrous fingers have saved her.

In the cabin or mansion, the woman with knack knows how to make the most of everything. Her quick eye readlly discovers, and she does not despise the smallest detail which may be of use in aiding her to adorn her home.

In her complete home, Mrs. Wright has drawn a Miriam picture of the woman with knack, and one will be well repaid to look over it. Then, my sister, whoever you are, maiden or matron, with knack, you have a womanly gift beyond the price of moneya gift which may brighten and adorn a home, or a single room, as (without it) the treasures of wealth have no power to add.—Lucy Randolph Herring, Woodstock, Va.

Sick Headache

Is a malady affecting many people in this climate. In a large majority of cases it is caused by malarial poisoning and consequent torpidity of the liver, All of these cases can be permanently cured by the use of Leis' Dandelion Tonic

Land that is too poor for clover will grow rye, and the rye plowed down can be followed with clover.

"Rough on Rats."

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

It is an old proverb that a good farmer may be judged by the manner in which he keeps his

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

F. D. Curtis thinks the best seeding for an orchard is orchard grass. The natural grasses will soon come in and make a fine sod. Orchards should be pastured, not mowed.

The Houng Folks.

Origin of Popular Phrases.

Sing a Song a Sixpence.-This famous nursery ballad of

Sing a song a sixpence, a pocket full of rye; Four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in a pie; When the pie was opened the birds began to

sing— Wasn't this a dainty dish to set before the

may be thus paraphrased:

Sing a song of bribery in a house at Rye, Four-and-twenty parsons making up a plot; When the plot was ready, the parsons swore

'twas true— Wasu't this a dainty plot to set before King Charles the Two?

This doggerel is a condensed sarcasm on the Rye-house Plot, which was got up by Titus Oates, a disreputable clergyman of the English church-this was in 1683. The students of history will find that there were twenty parsons concerned in this plot. The sobriquet of "blackbirds" was given to them on account of the clergy wearing black

Hush-a-by, Baby, on the Tree Top .- The following has been traced to the reign of Henry VI., and alludes to the battle of Barnet, which was fought in 1471, and in which the great Earl of Warwick was killed:

Hush-a-by, baby, on the tree top, When the wind blows the cradle will rock; When the bough breaks the cradle will fall— Down comes the baby, cradle and all.

It was in this occult way that the popular sentiment of England expressed its idea of the "Last of the Barons," whose power was typified as the "wind," while the "bough" was the House of Lancaster; the "baby," of course, being the son of Henry VI., killed by the cruel Duke of Gloster after the battle of Tewksbury.

You've Shot Your Granny .- An American equivalent for the English saying, 'You've found a mare's nest."

Will for the Deed .- A common saying which had its origin in a play entitled "Ri-

val Fools," by Colley Cibber.

Veni, Vidi, Vici.—These are three Latin
words signifying "I came, I saw, I conquered." Plutarch, in his Life of Julius Cæsar, says: "In the account Cæsar gave to the Roman Senate of the rapidity and dispatch with which he gained the victory over Pharasuces at Zela, in Asia Minor, he only made use of these three words." Suetonis says: "It was an inscription upon a banner carried before Cæsar as suggestive of the celerity of the victory." It might, however, have been both.

Viva Voce.-Latin for, "by the living voice." Viva voce evidence is spoken testimony as distinguished from written, or that which is is given on affidavit. A viva voce vote in an assemby is either aye or nay, announced orally by the parties voting. The phrase is divided into four syllables thusvi va vo cc.

Used Up.-The first known use of this familiar expression in print occurs in Sam Slick's "Human Nature," p. 192. "Well, being out, night arter night, she got kinder

Turncoat.-The name of turncoat, which in this country is applied to one who frequently and for trivial reasons changes his politics, took its rise from one of the first Dukes of Savoy, whose dominions lying open to attack both from France and Spain, was obliged to temporize and fall in with that power that was most likely to distress him, according to the success of their arms against one another. So, being frequently obliged to change sides, he humorously got a coat made that was blue on one side and white on the other, and might be indifferently worn either side out. While in the Spanish interest he wore the blue side out, and the white side was the badge for the French. He was, therefore, called "Emmanurncoat

other princes of the same name of that house. Upper Crust.-This term is oftentime applied in a slang way to the upper ranks of society. It seems that long ago the upper crust of a loaf of bread was the orthodox part to place before distinguished visitors. In Wynkyn de Worde's Boke of Keruinge [carving] are these directions: "Than take a lofe in your lyfte hande and pare ye lofte rounde aboute; then cut the ouer cruste to youre souerayne, and cut the neither cruste. and voyde the paynge, and touche the lofe no more after it is so serued." In Furni give light to every living creature therein. vall's manners and meats in Olden Times,

some ancient directions are quoted, one of which is as follows:

Furst pare the quarters of the loffe round

alle about,

Then kull the upper cruste for your soverayne and to him about.

Pouring Oil Upon the Troubled Waters. -The origin of this expression was explained some time ago in this column, but for the benefit of a fair correspondent who seems to have overlooked it at the time, and who now desires to be enlightened on the subject, it is herewith given, with a slight addition as to the efficacy, in a literal sense, of oil in stilling troubled waters:

The phrase "Pouring oil upon the troubled waters," occurs originally in Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," written in Latin 1150 years ago. The story of its origin, as translated by Stapleton in 1565, is as follows: The venerable Bede is speaking of Bishop Aidan, who was permitted to work miracles. A priest called Vtta (Vtta) was sent into Kent to fetch Eaufiede, King Edwine's daughter, who was to be married to King Oswin. He was to go by land, but to return by water. Before his departure Vtta visited the Bishop and besought his prayers for a prosperous journey. The Bishop blessed him, and predicted for his return a great tempest and a contrary wind that should rise suddenly, gave him a pot of oil, saying: "Remember that you caste into the sea this oyle that I give you; and anon, the winde being laied comfortable, fayer weather shall ensue on the sea, which shall sende you agayne with as pleasant a passage as you have wished." The tempest came as predicted, the sailors assayed to cast "ançar" in vain, the water begun to fill the ship, and "nothing but present death was looked for." At the near approach of death came the thought of the Bishop and the pot of oil. Taking it in his hands, the priest cast the oil into the seas, when, as if by magic, it became quiet and calm, and the ship was delivered. Bede declares that he had it from "a very credible man, a priest of our church, Cymmund by name, who said that he had heard of it of Vtta, the priest in whom the miracle was wrought." Modern experiments show that it was no miracle, and it was altogether probable that the scene occurred precisely as described. The expression, "Pouring oil upon the troubled waters," is now a common metaphor, used of all efforts to allay commotion of any kind by smooth words of conciliation in the interest of peace. The following, inreference to the efficacy of oil in soothing troubled waters, is from an English paper of a recent date:

"The bar of Peterhead harbor is lashed by huge green billows, and recently some oil was pumped upon it from a reservoir on the shore. The water was at once soothed, and any vessel could have crossed the bar. This process of stilling troubled waters is not new, as all readers of the Bible know. The Syrian fishermen have always used it, and Persian boatmen tow bladders after them filled with oil, which leaks out gradually. All whalers know the effect of cutting up blubber alongside a ship; and it is said that a small schooner was saved by ladling out blubber and train oil in a violent storm which sunk other ships off Sable Island. Indeed, it seems to be an established fact that oil will calm the troubled waters, and the experiments now being made in England are to ascertain the best kinds of oil for the purpose, and the best method of using it."

"Professor Horsford, by emptying a vial of oil upon the sea in a stiff breeze, stilled its surface; and Commodore Wilkes, of the United States navy, saw the same effect produced in a violent storm off the Cape of Good Hope by oil leaking from a whale ship."-[Brewer.

Philosopher's Stone.-The way to wealth. The ancient alchemists thought there was a nhstance which would convert all baser metals into gold. This substance they called the philosopher's stone. The word stone in this case is about equal to the word substratum, which is compounded of the Latin sub and stratus (spread under), the latter being related to the verb stand, stood, and meaning something on which the experiment stands. It was, in fact, a red powder or amalgum to drive off the impurities of baser metals. According to legend, Noah was commanded to hang up the true and genuine philosopher's stone in the ark, to

It was in searching for this treasure that thirteen inches. The top of its head is the

properties of acids, Van Helmont on the nature of gas, and Dr. Glauber on the "salts" which bear his name.

Wall-Eyed .- Properly means "witheredeyed." People are wall-eyed when the white is unusually large and the sight defective; hence Shakspeare has wall-eyed wrath, wall-eyed slave, etc. When King John says, "My rage was blind," he virtually says his "wrath was wall-eyed." [Saxon, hwelan, to wither. The word is often written whall-eyed or whalled, from the verb whallu.

Wake.-To keep vigils (Saxon weeccan). Spelman wittily derives it from the Saxon wac, drunkenness (?). A vigit celebrated with junketing and dancing.

"It may, therefore, be permitted them (the Irish), on the dedication day or other solemn days of martyrs, to make them bowers about the churches and refresh themselves, feasting together after a good religious sort; killing their oxen now to the praise of God and increase of charity, which they were wont before to sacrifice to the devil."-Gregory the Great to Melitus.

[Melitus was an abbot who came over with St. Augustine.]-Johannes Factotum, in Globe-Democrat.

Fishes That Carry Lanterns, and Light up the Ocean Depths.

Many curious forms of fishes have recently been found in the deep sea, says the New York Sun. One fish, dredged from a depth of nearly three miles from the surface, shows a complete modification of structure. At this distance from the surface the pressure can hardly be realized. It is estimated that this fish has to contend against a pressure equal to two and one-half tons to every square inch of surface. A sealed glass tube, inclosed in a perforated copper covering, has at two miles been reduced to fine powder, while the metal was twisted out of shape. Yet the fishes are so constructed that they withstand the pressure. Their bony and muscular systems are not fully developed; the bones are permeated with pores and fissures. The calcareous matter is at a minimum, and the bones of the vertebræ are joined together so loosely, that in lifting the larger fishes out of the water they often fall apart. The muscles are all thin, and yet the connective tissue seems almost wanting. Yet these fishes are able to dart about and

capture prey. Sunlight penetrates about 1,200 feet below the surface of the sea. At 3,000 feet the temperature lowers to 40 degrees Fah., and from about a mile from the surface to the bottom, four or five miles, the temperature is about the same, the world over-inst above freezing. How do the fishes and other forms here see?

Their eyes are modified as well as their other parts. The fishes that live 500 feet from the surface have larger eyes than those in the zone above them, so that they can absorb the faint rays that reach them. In a zone below this, many forms with small eyes begin to have curious tentacles, feelers, or organs of touch.

Many of these deep sea fishes have special organs on their sides and heads that are known to possess a luminous quality. Other organs are considered accessory eyes, so that the fishes have rows of eyes on their ventral surfaces looking downward, while near are luminous spots that provide them with light.

One of the largest of these deep sea torchbearers, is a fish six feet long, with a tall dorsal fin extending nearly the entire length of the body. The tips of this fin are luminous, and also a broad patch on its head. Along the sides of the body are a double row of luminous spots.

One of the most ferocious of these deep sea forms is the chanliodus. Its mouth is fairly overflowing with teeth, that protrude in a forbidding manner. The fins are all tipped with flaming spots, while along the dorsal surface extends a row of spots that appear like so many windows in the fish, through which light is shining.

The little fishes, Bombay ducks, are luminous over their entire surface, and when numbers are collected together they present an astonishing spectacle. One of the most interesting of these light-givers, is the chiasmodus, a fish that attains a length of only

Botticher stumbled on the invention of Dres- principal light-giving organ, and its fins den porcelain manufacture, Roger Bacon on the composition of gunpowder, Geber on the alone remarkable as a light-giver. It has a jaw so arranged that it can seize fish twice its size, and easily swallow then. Its stomach has the elastic quality of Indla rubber. It stretches to enormous proportion and appears like a great transparent ballon hanging under the fish, and containing its

> The last expedition sent out by France brought to light some remarkable forms. The dredge off Morocco brought up from a depth of over one and a half miles a fish that appeared to be all head and mouth. It was of small size, and the length of its mouth was about four-fifths of the entire body; so that if the body had been severed behind the head, it, and two or three like it, could have been stowed away in the capacious pouch. It probably moves very slowly, scooping mud and ooze into its mouth, sifting out the animal parts and rejecting the rest.

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W.A. PEFFER,	•	•	•	357			Editor.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kansas stood first on the list last year for average yield of corn per acre.

The company that advertised Rex Magnus is reported to us insolvent.

Although this is the 28th day of May we have had no really warm weather.

This will not be a good year for chinch bugs. It starts out too cold and wet for them.

Next week the Republican National convention meets to place in nomina-

Reports from different parts of the State show wheat in excellent condition and corn a little backward on account of the late, cold spring weather.

Are the seasons really changing? Or are the differences we observe in climatic conditions here in Kansas traceable to our work in plowing and planting?

There is no better way to provide against drouth than by deep plowing unless it be the collection of water in large reservoirs from which it may be run over the land as needed.

Potatoes are good winter feed for cows and hogs. Milch cows are much benefited by eating potatoes, both in flesh and milk. Cut up small and fed with grain or meal they are much relished by cows. For hogs they are better boiled.

Deep plowing and shallow cultivation with small teeth or hoes, may be deep if the ground was plowed in the fall, or very early spring and has been hardened with rain. After that let the working

Mr. Jacob Nixon, Cowley county, writes us that peach trees are overloaded with fruit. Apples full. Small fruits ditto. Peas, a very few left from May 3rd freeze. Early planted corn, not a very good stand. Farmers busy plowing corn, tame grasses doing well.

It is time now to prepare late potato ground. Plow deep, manure well and keep clean. It is better to spread manure on the ground thickly, then Out of all these things come local and personal necessities. If a traveler plow under and let lie a few weeks. Then cross plow shallow. Use large potatoes and healthy. Cut to one or two eyes in large pieces.

What Farmers Must Do.

When it is said that the farmer has advantages not enjoyed by persons in any other vocation, a simple fact is stated. It is the primitive employment produce it and save money for the landof man, and is therefore of the first importance. Everything else is secondary and in some way an outgrowth of agriculture, or a dependency, auxiliary or servant.

But agriculture, like other callings, long ago moved away from its original simplicity. In the last one hundred years, farmers have grown in productive powers very fast, and in the last half of that period, their progress has been wonderful. Out of this growth has come a development that is marvelous when we consider all its bearings. Fifty years ago it was not an uncommon sight to see fifteen to twenty persons at work in one field cutting, binding and shocking wheat. One man now with a selfbinder will cut and bind as much as a dozen did then with the cradles and sickles and rakes of the olden time. This is one instance only. Improvement and change has been as marked that things move. Sooner or later this in many other matters. We now plow by steam. Two men will plow twenty acres in one day.

Out of this expansion of power among farmers has come an expansion of territory occupied by farmers and a vast increase in the amount of their productions. While the number of farmers as compared with numbers engaged in all other vocations, is not as great now as it was a hundred years ago, still we have more of them and the work they do is vastly greater than ever before.

But other callings show still greater improvement than do the farmers. Take manufactures. It is only about forty years since Americans were able to make their own musline and calico. When George Washington was Presition candidates for President and Vice dent, we had no woolen mills, no foun-President. dries or machine shops. Railroads came after Jackson's time, telegraphs in Buchanan's, and now we can talk on a wire two hundred miles long. In 1775 there were only 37 newspapers in the country; in 1790 the entire lenth of all our mail routes was no longer than from Boston to Denver. It would requird two freight trains of 18 cars each allowing 10 tons to every car, to carry all of the average daily number of newspapers printed in the United States, and upwards of sixty thousand persons are required to handle the people's

These are some of the evidences of progress in other directions. Men have gone out into almost numberless ways of living, and they all live off of what springs forth from the earth. While all this has been going on, relations in a thousand ways have changed. Values of things are not now as they once were. A bushel of wheat and a yard of calico were about equal in parts of this country sixty years ago. In those same places for corn. The first working, if done land is now rating at one hundred to two hundred dollars per acre. Coming home to Kansas we have lands rating grom \$2.50 to \$150 per acre, and Kansas was organized as a Territory only thirty years ago.

With land held at five dollars or less per acre men live cheaply. Their conveniences and comforts are few, though the gifts of nature are profuse. We cannot long remain monarchs of large areas. Settlement comes, and with it numerous social necessities. School houses and reaping machines cost money; so do bridges and post offices and blacksmith shops,

would reach his destination on time he progress he must improve his methods. well for same purpose.

He must abandon crops that do not pay and he must raise them that do pay. When wheat drops permanently to prices that only under paid labor can lord, then the thrifty farmer must drop wheat, except for family use, and raise something with money in it. If there is more profit in poultry than in peaches, then poultry is the better crop. If corn pays better in beef, or pork or butter than it does in cribs, then put it into the better paying articles. If it is more profitable to keep one good cow than three inferior ones, that is the kind to keep. If apples pay better than beans, then raise apples. In short, do that which is most profitable.

As settlement advances and social comforts increase, the market value of our lands and appurtenances increase also, and we cannot help it. We grow richer in spite of ourselves, provided, however, that we keep up with the procession. If we lag, we fall behind, and our homes are soon sold for taxes. This takes place everywhere condition will come to all farmers. It is fast crowding upon us here in Kansas. Many men, feeling the pressure, and not having courage to resist or knowledge to move ahead, sold out and went to newer lands to be followed up there the same as here. Those men that have kept pace with the times are getting rich. But their methods are very unlike they were when they were "roughing it."

We desire to impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that farmers, being the first, are most important of all men, yet, unless they change from worse to better as other men do, and condense their labor and property into most valuable forms they will fail in their high calling. Farmers must keep in the front in everything that pertains to material and moral growth.

Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

We are in receipt of premium list for the Kansas City Fat Stock Show to be held October 30 to November 6 next. We have not room for it in detail. But we are anxious to see the show succeed and to have Kansas animals carry off the prizes, or as many of them as possible, and for that reason we advise every stock raiser in the State to write to the Secretary, Edward Haven, for a copy of the premium list. Premiums offered are large enough to be worth working for. For sheep, they range from \$30 down to \$5; for hogs from \$100 to \$25; cattle \$100 to \$25. Then there are special premiums offered by Breeder's Gazette, and several stock associations. Total amount of premiums offered is \$7,165, divided among, cattle \$5,255, hogs \$1,075, sheep \$835. Chicago offers only \$30 more than this for her show.

The report of the State Horticultural society of 1883 is published and is a most interisting volume. It contains a great amount of information that is useful to the practical horticulturist and farmer. It covers the whole field, containing something for every inquirer. G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kas., is secretary, and has charge of the report. How many he has to distribute we do receive prompt attention.

When setting out cabbage plants or tomato, or indeed any plants, if a piece of paper, with the ends joined so as to make an open cylinder like a piece of stove pipe, is set down over the plant and the lower end settled in the ground, must not jump off the train. If the it may save the plants from destruction

Wheat Farming.

Like every other commodity, wheat rises and falls in the market in perfect accord with the law of demand and supply. Prices paid for wheat the last six months or more have not been encouraging. We had not the same faith in better markets for the crop of 1883 that we had in 1882. Accumulations of wheat were so great that no reasonable hope could be entertained that prices would rise before that year's crop was disposed of. There is still a great deal of old wheat in the country, and the supply from Australia, India and Russia is larger every succeeding

It is not at all likely that there will be any decrease in the quantities of wheat grown in any of the foreign wheat-growing countries. Climatic conditions are good, and the product is good. India wheat recently exhibited in Chicago proved to be better than our grain dealers expected. Tropical wheat is not as good as that grown in colder latitudes; but it is evident that we cannot calculate on that to be of any special service to us as farmers. Russia produces first-class wheat and so does Australia. Then, we have Canada right at our doors, as good a wheat country as lies under the sun.

It is an established fact that wheat grows well in cold latitudes, and that, as a general thing, it is not profitably grown in tropical regions. It is equally well understood that in colder climates the variety of crops is less in number than in warmer places. That argues that the northern farmers will continue to raise wheat, as much from necessity as from desire. They cannot grow some crops that are profitable farther south, and they can get little profit out of stock. In warmer latitudes farmers have opportunities that their northern neighbors do not enjoy. They can change from one thing to another as occasion requires and make money out

These considerations tend to teach us that the days of profitable wheatfarming in the southern one-half of our country are passed. Our Kansas farmrrs are intuitively falling into this line of thought. Many of them this year have little if any more wheat growing than they expect to use in their own families. But they are doing more than formerly in other directions. It costs 25 to 30 cents to take a bushel of wheat from Topeka to New York. That is cheap-very low, but it is a large percentage of the value of the wheat. It will be wise to shorten up a little in our wheat and lengthen out in fruit and meat.

In Dodge City Times we find these good suggestions: "It is probably not understood by a great majority of people that flour and some other articles of food, however good originally, may be rendered entirely unfit to eat by being closely confined in a closet or any other apartment, with coal oil, onions, etc., being placed in contact with them. A can of coal oil or bag of onions will contaminate a sack of flour as certainly as a case of small pox will infect a healthy person if brought in contact with him. A leaky oil can being carried in a wagnot know, but a postal card from any person directed to Mr. Brackett, will demn the flour. Therefore, such articles should always be carried and stored entirely separate. Butter and cream also imbibe the odors of oil and onions."

Mrs. H. M. Crider, York, Pa., has prepared and published a little pamphlet entitled "How to Grow Fine Celery-a New Method," and sells it at farmer would keep up with the general by cut worms. Old fruit cans will do 25 cents. It will well pay anybody that thinks of growing celery.

The Chicago Railroad Association, at its meeting in Chicago, May 15th, 1884, agreed to return members of the American Association, attending annual meeting, from Chicago, at one-third fare, on certificate of Secretary. That Association is composed of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the railroads terminating in Chicago,

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.-The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroads Companies will sell Excursion Tickets to and from all stations on these lines at half fare, except between such stations where the local fare each way make 25 cents or less, in which case no reduction will be made. These tickets will be on sale July 3 and 4, good to return on July 5.

General Butler has accepted the antimonopoly nomination for the Presi dency. In his letter of acceptance he does not go into detail as to his opinions; but in a letter to a Detroit paper he says he favors a tariff that will afford revenue enough to defray the expenses of the government, and so adjusted that necessaries and raw materials that we do not produce here shall be free, and that the articles taxed should be such as would protect American workmen.

The time is coming in Kansas when farmers will arrange for irrigating small tracts of land. This can be done at small expense if the matter is well studied out. A pond could be made for a hundred dollars that would catch water enough to irrigate five acres of ground. If good wells can be found at slight expense, water may be raised by wind pumps. But in that case, there must be a reservoir to hold the water as it is pumped until it is needed on the land.

Blue grass is spreading in Kansas like it did many years ago in Indiana and Kentucky. In the northeastern counties of the State, this grass has left inclosures long ago and is seen in many places where the seed was never sown by man. And the same thing is taking place in the southwest. A late number of the Dodge City Times says that remarks on the blue-grass question have caused observation, and patches of it are found in many parts of the ranges east and south. It is found most in those parts most frequented by birds, and from the groves and shinneries is spreading to an extent that shows the soil and climate are well adapted to it. Of course the theory is that the birds have brought the seed from other parts. A number of tufts of the genuine article have been brought in and shown us lately.

It is a mistake to suppose that evergreen trees can not be pruned with safety. In that respect they are like any other tree. The prunning of shade and ornamental trees, after they are well started, ought to be for shape only. Taste in pruning has its reward in comely form of tree. The natural shape of evergreen is conical, and for that reason the lower branches ought not to be removed far above the ground. When well developed the under branches ought to be close to the earth. If branches grow out too far, shorten them in by cutting off the ends. Cut from the under side and outward so as not to present a mutilated appearance, and cut near to a branch that is properly curved upwards. If the leader is broken or injured train another from the first good branch below. Nature will help repair the injury.

Experiment stations are growing in favor wherever they are established.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Prisident Fairchild published some facts recently concering the college at Manhattan which ought to be known by every citizen of Kansas. A very common error receives, apparently official sanction, from the statement in the immigration pamphlet issued recently by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, that the Legislature at each season appropriates money for the payment of salaries in the State Agricultural College. This current notion is and has been, wholly a mistake for fifteen years past.

The State recived from the National land grant, for support and maintenance of the Agricultural College, a little over 80,000 acres, now nearly all sold, and furnishing an endownment of nearly half a million dollars, invested in bonds and contracts, the interest of which pays all the current expenses of the College, and has done so for fifteen years past.

The appropriations made from time to time, amounting in the twenty-two years ending June 30th, 1885, to \$232,-000, have been chiefly for specific improvements in buildings and grounds, including repairs, as required by the law of Congress making the original grant, and for special lines of experiment and apparatus. The property of the College in these lines, not counting the growth of forests, orchards, vienyards and ornamental trees, is valued at \$105,-000. The total expenses to the State, then, over the present value of property has been less than \$70,000,—barely enough to sustain the College in good working order for two years. All the maintenance for twenty years is a gift of the Nation to the people of Kansas.

Such an error is the source of much bickering about taxes for higher education or industrial education, for the few hundreds who avail themselves of the privilege. The fact is, that all the State invests in buildings and machinery for education here brings a large per cent of annual profit from the National grant which could not be received for any other purpose. How great a profit that is, let the work of the College in the next twenty years tell more plainly.

Announcement.

The Fifteenth annual commencement of the State Agricultural college will take place June 8th to 11th inclusive.

The annual examinations, conducted orally and in writing, will be held in the several class-rooms and shops from 8:30 a. m. to 12:10 p. m., June 9th and 10th.

The Baccalaureate, sermon and the annual address will be given in the college chapel, where the undergraduates' exhibition and the exercises of the graduating class will also be held.

Visitors will be welcomed to all of these exercises, and given opportunities for examining the college in all its departments-museums, laboratories, the farm and its stock and crops, orchards lbs. to 20 lbs. and forest plantations.

Public conveyances will carry passengers, at regular and convenient intervals, to all of the exercises of commencement.

Inquiries Answered.

The poultry breeder inquired about by Sarah is well esteemed by the poultry people generally.

The Western Rural is published at Chicago, Ills., and the National Stockman at Pittsburg, Pa.

A reader of the FARMER wants to know who has Embden geese eggs for sale, and also Bronze turkey eggs.

J. K. M. says his stock hogs, shoats and sows are out of order-"hind legs get weak, change from one foot to the other, and then necticut, 1.

the fore legs are taken the same and can hardly walk—perhaps walk a short distance and then fall over. They have good appetites and seemingly all right, only afflicted in their legs." ·

REPLY.—The symptoms described indicate presence of the kidney worm. The best remedy we have knowledge of is turpentine. One tablespoonful of turpentine poured on the "small of the back," every day, for three days, is said to be a certain cure in every case. "Corn soaked in ley made from wood ashes," is a good preventive, Mr. Coburn says.

Gossip About Stock.

Senate and House have agreed on a Department of Animal Industry.

Persons interested in Holstein cattle should not fail to read the advertisement of John P. Hall's sale June 3. This is a good opportunity to purchase good specimens of this the best milking breed.

The Leonards, of Missouri, had a partial public sale of their Polled cattle at Omaha, Neb., and Dodge City, Kas., last week. The average was about \$400. They did not sell all that they had at these places.

J. H. Barnes, Manhattan, Kas., sold three thoroughbred Holstein cows to go to Gen. J. S. Casement, Painesville, Ohio. The good stock of Kansas seems to be in demand, but this shipment is a little out of the usual order.

H. Ward, of Osage county, recently purchased an Adelaide heifer from P. Marcy & Son, Wakarusa, paying \$175. M. Houghton. Burlingame, bought from same persons five cows at \$150 each. Messrs. Andrew Olson and Fred Johnson each bought a bull from

T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb., makes announcement in this issue of a public sale at Turlington, Tuesday, June 17, of some choice Short-horn and Polled Angus cattle. Mr. Harvey is considered the best breeder in that State, and this is his first public sale at the Turlington Stock Farm.

Hon. W. B. Iyes, Sherbrook, Canada, held public sale of imported yearling Hereford bulls at Kansas City, May 23, with D. S. Harris as auctioneer. Thirty-three bulls made an average of \$395. The highest priced bull, Downton Wonder, sold for \$705, to A. P. Wizer, Emporia, Kas.

State Veterinarian Holcombe reports several cases of glanders among Kansas horses. He has examined the matter personally and has found glanders among the horses in seven counties, as follows: Leavenworth; Neosho, Montgomery, Greenwood, Ottawa, Marion, Edwards, and Shawnee.

Attention is called to the public sale at Abilene, Kas., Wednesday, June 18, when A. H. Martin will sell the entire Durham Park herd of cattle, consisting of 160 purebred Short-horns. This is one of the most celebrated herds in the West, and almost every breeder of prominence in Kansas has some stock bred at Durham Park. This will be the most important sale of the season.

F. S. Frew, Churchill, Ottawa county, Kas., writes: I wish to correct an error in your issue of May 21. Mr. F. T. Hastings, of Lincoln county, reports my three-year-old ram as shearing 21 lbs., etc. My ram sheared 25 lbs. of wool and his carcass weighed 70 lbs. after being clipped. I find no record with a larger proportion of wool to weight of carcass. My thoroughbred rams clipped from 20 lbs. to 32 lbs, and the ewes from 8

According to a writer in the Breeder's Gazette, Short-horn cows registered in Vol. 25 A. H. B. are distributed among the several States as follows: Illinois, 1.374; Iowa, 1.265; Missouri, 1.235; Kentucky, 1,085; Ohio, 816; Kansas, 676; Indiana, 344; Virginia, 253; Michigan, 237: Nebraska, 201; Pennsylvania, 128; Minnesota, 126; Wisconsin, 115; New York, 111; West Virginia, 31; Massachusetts, 26; Tennessee, 25; Maryland, 24; Colorado, 13; Mississippi, 10; Dakota Territory, 8; New Hampshire 8; Oregon, 8; Texas, 7; Montana Territory, 7; Utah Territory, 7; Wyoming Territory, 6; California, 6; Maine, 4; New Jersey, 3; Rhode Island 3; North Carolina, 1; Con-

THE MARKETS

By Telegraph, May 26, 1884. STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE : Receipts to-day 1,974 head. The market to day was weak and slow with values a shade lower for shipping grades, while good butchers' stuff was steady at Saturday's prices. Sales were 5 60a 6 05.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 6,088 head. The market to day opened weak at a decline of 5c from Saturday's prices; later in the day a still weaker feeling was developed with an additional decline of 5c, closing weak with a full decline of 10c from Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 5 10a 5 45; bulk at 5 25a5 35.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 345 head. Market slow except for good. Sales 59 natives av. 94 lbs. 3 00, 130 do. av. 71 lbs. 3 85.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 18,000, shipments 1,700. Market fairly active at 5s10 lower. Rough packing 5 10s 5 85, packing and shipping 5 40a5 75, light 5 10a 5 65, skips 3 75a5 00,

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 600. Market brisk for best, but low grades 10a15c lower. Exports 6 50a6 75, good to choice shipping 6 00a 6 40, common to medium 5 25a5 90, grass Texans 4 50a5 00, corn fed do. 5 00a5 75.

SHEEP Receipts 2,000, shipments 865. Market slow. Inferior to fair 2 70a8 75, medium to good 3 75a4 50, choice to extra 4 75a5 50.

A Journal's Liverpool cable says cattle are weak and steady. Best Americans 14%c; American sheep steady at 16a17c.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 2,000, shipments 1,800. Market active and strong. Exports 6 40a6 75, good to choice shipping 5 90a6 80, common to medium 5 40a5 85, stockers and feeders 8 75a5 25, corn fed Texas 5 25a5 75, grass do. 4 00a4 75.

SHEEP Receipts 100, shipments 2,200. Demand exceeds supply. Native clipped 3 50a5 50, Texans 3 00a3 50

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts 4,000. Market barely active. Strictly prime strong, common easier. Texas steers 4 50a6 50, native steers 7 00a7 50, fat distillery bulls 4 75a5 b0.

SHEEP Receipts 10,000. Market good, firmer. ambs lower. Sheep 4 00a6 00, lambs 6 00a7 50. HOGS Receipts 13,000, Market dull and light.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Pigs 5 25a5 50.

Kansas City.

WHEAT There was not much life in the market to day on change. Cash No. 2 was nominal and May sold at 841/4843/40 against 841/40 asked Saturday. June was nominal and July sold at c—1/c lower than Saturday's asking price when

CORN The market to-day was again weak on change, with cash No. 2 mixed selling at 45%c against 46a461/ac Saturday.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 55a1 60 per bus. FLAX SEED We quote at 1 40 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER Receipts fairly large and the bulk is of poor quality. Market is slow for all grades Supply accumulating. We quote: Choice creamery 18c, good creamery 16c, fine dairy in single package lots 16c, storepacked, good, in single packages 11c.

EGG3 Receipts larger and market steady at 11c.

CHEESE We quotes Full cream 15c, part skim flats 11a111/10, Young America 161/20.

WOOL We quote: Missouri and Kansas tubwashed at 28a30c; unwashed, choice medium 17a 23c; fair do, at 17a19c; coarse 14a16c; New Mexico 12a14c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Good demand. May 85% a86% c, June 85%a8734c. CORN Fair demand. Cash 531/2541/4c.

OATS Steady, active. Cash 30% asic. RYE Quiet at 61c. BARLEY Dull at 67c. FLAXSEED Firm at 169.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Cash, May and June lower, other options higher. No. 2 red 1 111/2 cash and May, 1 08 June, 941/a951/c July, 915/a921/c August, 905/a 913/c for the year. CORN Market higher but inactive at 513/a58c cash.

WHEAT Receipts 163,000 bus, exports 132,000 No. 2 Chicago 95a95%c, No. 2 red 1 02%, June sales 280,000 bus. at 1 01a1 02%, July sales 1,040,000 bus. at 1 03% at 1 04%, August 1 08% at 04%. CORN Beceipts 2,830 bushels, exports 92,000. No. 263% 863% c.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, May 26.-The Mark Lane Express weekly review says the blazing sunshine suited weekly review says the blazing sunanine suited wheats which are growing fast. A warm rainfall is desired. Prices of breadstuffs are dropping except the finest white wheats To day the market is slow. Maize is scarce and Is dearer; oats Is dearer, but little is doing in off coast market. There were two arrivals, three cargoes sold, two withdrawn and three remain. Sales of English wheat the past week 58,057 quarters at 38s against 66,220 quarters at 48s 7d for the corresponding week last year.

Borticulture.

Educational Influence of Horticulture. Read before the Mississippi Valley Horti-cultural Society at Kansas City, by Mrs. G. Tryon, Galesburg, Ill.

(Continued from last week.)

But let one of this class take hold of horticulture if we want to see the absurdity of a theoretical, versus a practical, education. There comes to mind a gentleman bearing the highest collegiate honors. This was followed by comprehensive preparation for the ministry. But his lofty mind soared so far above the masses with whom he had to do, that short pastorates were inevitable. At length he thought to turn his attention to fancy farming, in which, he had read, was bound up the fortune which would maintain his rapidly-increasing and expensive family. He took no hints from nature. Soil. surface, surroundings were of no consideration. He studied catalogues. Everything was to be Utopian. The landscape gardener was called in. Lawn and garden were laid out in the most astonishing patterns. Imported seeds and bulbs, only, met his approval. Rare exotics, and the choicest plants and vegetables of his own country, only, were fit to adorn his grounds and tickle his palate. Fast horses, fancy stock, gay-plumaged fowls, took their place as super-added ornaments. He read about getting ahead of nature in the use of cold-frames and hot-bed. He decided to astonish his neighbor by untimely lettuce and radishes. All this was well enough. But neither farm nor garden can be wound up and set going like an eight-day clock. One of the most practical lessons in husbandry is uniform diligence. While he and his family were riding through the country in their luxurious carriage, things did not take care of themselves. He set in motion a great variety of operations, but they lacked a balance wheel.

With all his boasted knowledge of astronomy, meteorology and kindred subjects, he failed to note the proper time for transplanting, cultivating and harvesting. A very genius in mathematics, he failed to keep the balance between expense and income, debt and credit, interest and discount. These problems he did not solve. The result, not the one aimed at, but bankruptcy, was soon reached. Instead of a blessing he became a laughing stock in the community. Like our first parents, he educated the people negatively.

Let us take another picture, just as true to facts as the above. An educated merchant, wishing freedom from indoor toil and constant contact with the varying phases of human nature, bought a farm, the cultivated portion of which was a tangled mass of brush, weeds, half-used straw stacks, decaying rails, unkempt orchard, and an accumulation of rubbish generally.

Having been from boyhood a close that she had been lavish in her expenditures and adornments, which the

fully examined to know what vegetable, grain or tree was best adapted to sons and daughters. This in turn shorn you of your highest blessing, certain localities. Succession of gar- stimulates the young people, and litden and field crops were systematically erary societies and debating clubs are arranged to make the most of a season, and keep the soil in best condition. The family did not leave Farm decoration, house decoration, refined society; but this was all so thoroughly enveloped by a social, ties and missionary interests receive neighborly interest, that the hearts of attention and support. The whole their rural friends were won. They began to enjoy the new state of things, ber of uninteresting, illiterate farmer and soon found that nothing, in the families to a community of refined heart-lifting influence of the forest. The way of cultivation nor expense, had been undertaken but what they themselves could do. Little by little the with nature intelligently there is nothsurrounding farms began to take on a more cheerful aspect. Weeds no longer the soul. Every day there is some new had things their own way. Neighborhood quarrels about line fences and unruly cattle settled themselves, and the unfolding of a flower; the ripening were forgotten. Order and thrift soon took the place of carelessness and negigence. Even the district school was started

into new life by the introduction of new faces and new voices. The humdrum routine of school life without progress and without interest began to be oppressive to the children. The new-comer complimentarily suggested that they had the material for the best school in the county, why not have the best teacher? One was procured and retained. The prophetic suggestion was fulfilled. In two years it actually became the banner school of the county, taking the greatest number and highest premium in the educational department at the county fair, and gaining rich laurels at the State fair. From this school have gone out seven successful teachers. Eight have taken, or are taking a college course. The farms are still improving. Wealth is increasing. Literary attainments and social refinements satisfy the aspirations of the young. And farm life, conducted on scientific, horticultural principles is fast taking precedence of trades and professions, in that community.

How many such hamlets scattered throughout the length and breadth of this Mississippi valley are awaiting the magnetic presence of some commonsense, energetic, unselfish family to stir them into life, and give direction to willing hearts and ready hands. There is no place of equal size on the face of the earth better adapted to the highest perfection of horticulture than this magnificent valley, containing as it does the most wonderful combination of climate, soil, vegetables, flowers, trees, birds, minerals, animals and every description of the choicest building materials. Just the place where ful continuance of this association will and printing the best and newest and best way of doing it.

ash-barrel. All the appliances for their grasp, they naturally want to advice." soap-making were removed to a more know the best way of doing things for quiet corner. The bonfire, made up of profit and for beauty. This necessity

inspiring than another, or better calcufront yard adornments, was magnifi- creates a demand for a magazine club, lated to draw out and awake to new cent, and the children wished there or a circulating library. Finding them-were more. The pigs and chickens selves impeded by lack of early vation and growth, or even the simple soon came to understand that their education, they no longer confidingly presence of trees. No farmer can afford proper place was about the barn-yard. trust their children to the care of to do without the educating influence The bare ground was soon covered with strangers, who may possibly see more of trees; not only ornamental and fruit \$15,-payable to man in charge, at time of service

den, field, knoll and ravine was care- they know it is the weakers whether a and if nature has not supplied these, or proper foundation is a ling laid for their if the desecrating hand of man has founded; they begin to take on refinement of manners. Art is studied. behind them the polish and culture of personal adornment follows in due time. Church and state, private charicommunity is transformed from a numintelligence. There has been no lack of honest toil.' But when we work ing to blunt the sensibilities nor dwarf development of the creative power. The opening of the earth by the tiny leaf; of the fruit; the growth and perfection of an edible root, everything, is calculated to develop, elevate and purify the mind and heart of man. And from such communities and such surroundings often come our strongest, truest, purest public men-men that the nation delights to own and honor.

> Horticulture is progressive in a material sense. Several instances could be cited where a slip of geranium or begonia grieves by losing a friend, and placed in a broken tea-pot or old fruit can, has been the beginning of a grand success. The slip grows, and delicately suggests better quarters; a vase is procured. There it lovingly hints companionship. One by one other plants take their place in the little window. Natural growth and successive additions soon call for more room. Then extra care and diligence are given to garden, field, fruit and fowl, that extra dollars may be saved for the coveted bay-window. It is soon radiant from top to bottom with plants. The lesson of economical thrift is not lost. The intelligent cultivation and disposal of fruits, vegetables, and grains soon put the farmer in condition to gratify the growing desire of the family for a new house with conservatory. This creates a quiet demand for choice plants at quiet prices, simply covering cost. Cut flowers are freely given for festive and funeral occasions. The demand grows, and with it the necessity for market prices. The farmer sees there is money

A green-house is suggested, and carried into execution. A lucrative business is established, which carries a benediction with it into thousands of homes.

In the Floral Guide for 1883, a son of the late lamented Vick says: "Well do we may strive with a laudable ambition I remember the time when father to regain the lost Eden. The success- brought his whole day's mail home in his pocket, the next morning carrying be a strong factor in elevating the his seeds to the office in a small market standard of horticulture, by discussing basket, and published a four-page catalogue. Last winter we mailed nearly a observer of nature, he saw at a glance most profitable thing to do, and the quarter of a million of Floral Guides, 130 pages each, receiving some days Scientific farming has developed a over three thousand letters, and requirslovenly farmer had not been able to literature all its own. Some of the ing several wagons to carry freight and obliterate. First began the work of most ably-conducted journals in this express packages, and more than one renovation. Father, mother, son and country and in England are devoted wagon every day to take the seeds daughter, down to the little four-year- mainly to the interests of horticulture. bagged and stamped to the postal-car. old, lent a helping hand. A beautiful These journals are often the entering All these changes he lived to see, and shade tree took the place of the rickety | wedge for high intellectual attainments. | yet amidst all his career he was never chicken coop not ten feet from the As soon as a community of farmers is too busy to wear a cheerful face, say a house. A rose bush superseded the made to realize the possibilities within kind word, or give a friendly bit of

If any one department is more soul-

a carpet of green. The soil of the gar- in their money their children; trees, but a woodland, a grove, a forest, then Governor Furnas and Prof. Lazenby will give you definite instruction just how to proceed to secure this boon. It will require faith, patience, and public spirit to start an enterprise that will take ten, fifteen, or fifty years, to complete. But aside from the important part it plays in our landscape, and its usefulness in the arts and economies of life and its climatic effects, every farmer's family needs the restful, groves were God's first temples, and they are just as pure to-day as when they crowned the hills of Paradise, and during all the intervening ages they have offered a sacred retreat where man may meet the heavenly influences.

The sacred writers, and Christ himself, were devout students of nature. Most of their incomparable illustrations and happiest truths were drawn from the spreading tree, the cultivated field, the sower of seed, the household garden, the ripening fruit, the tender vine, and even the withering grass, and the fading flower. The sweet singer of Israel seems to have found the highest place in the heart of nature. His inimitable psalms are fraught with her tender breathings, and her bounding pulsations. The pure in heart are compared to a tree planted by the rivers of water, and the wicked to chaff. He sees the hills to skip like lambs, and the trees to clap their hands in praise of the Great Creator.

Thus we see that nature, intelligently interpreted, touches every part of our being.

Horticulture is a co-partnership, with nature as senior partner. And whatever dividends are declared as the years go round, enrich the individual farmer and the world. As a rule the amount of this dividend depends upon the intelligent co-operation of the farmer. One law of nature is order, the farmer must obey it. Another is methodical, systematic thoroughness. Due regard to this will prove the philosopher's stone with which to secure the golden future.

As man's inventive genius continues to bring to his aid labor-saving machinery, almost automatic in its perfections, the comfort rises in importance, and is commanding the admiration of the world. the world. We seem to be entering upon a new civilization, which demands of us greater intelligence and a higher education to meet its requirements. This means a happiness in our homes, a satisfaction in our labor, and a prosperity in our calling far above what we now enjoy.

Then let us not hesitate, as an association, to raise the standard of culture high, and yet higher, until horticulture, in all its varied departments, shall be universally acknowledged as standing pre-eminent among the great industries of the world as an educator of the

IVANHOE. Trial Mile at 3 Years

Dark Bay, 15 3-4 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds

Stands at GLENVIEW FARM, 8 miles southwest of Humboldt, at \$20 to insure. Free pasture for mares,
Sired by Glendower, (son of Evergreen and Imp.
Knight of St. George); 1st dam by Panic, 2d by Dubloon, 3d by Sir Richard, 4th by Whip, 5th by Costease,
6th by Imp. Dare Devil.

For a combination of blood, size, style, speed and on, united with be wer of transmitting these this horse has few equals. G. A. LAUDE, Humboldt, Kas.

MARQUIS 2D

A Pedigree English Shire Horse,

Stands for the season at Fowler's Ranch, Maple Hill, Kas., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; at the West Ranch on Mondays, and at St. Marys, on Saturdays, in each week.

TERMS OF SERVICE:

To insure, \$25,—payable when mare proves in foal or if owner disposes of her. Single services

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARM-ER.]

WARTS .- The following treatment is said to be effective: Cut a hole in a piece of leather sufficiently large to pass the wart through, then mix the following on a piece of glass. Take a small quantity of flour of sulphur, mix with equal parts of water and sulphuric acid to a thick paste. Then place the leather over the wart and apply the ointment with a stick; be careful not to get it on your fingers. After the application remove the leather. In ten or twelve minutes apply a little lard or sweet oil. One application usually is sufficient to remove any ordinary wart.

LAMB CHOLERA.—Cause: Generally a large amount of milk which sours on the lambs stomach, and works off in the bowels and is generally fatal. Treatment: Give the lamb an ounce of oil. adding six drops of turpentine. When the oil operates, usually in about two hours, give one-half teaspoonful of soda; and repeat in two hours with a less amount. Treatment of dam: Put the ewe on a dry diet and rather light feed. No salt, as she will then drink, and this increases the flow of milk, which must be checked.

If you feed one part wood ashes to two of salt when you salt your ewes, you will not be apt to have so much, if any, trouble with what is commonly called "lamb cholera," though I doubt if this is the proper name.

There is such a thing as the larvæ of the gad-fly, or common horse bot, lodging in the glottis of the horse, instead of entering the stomach. During the months of spring, or some time before the bot usually leaves its habitation in the horse, it is apt to cause some irritation and annoyance, especially when lodged at the entrance to the stomach pipe. From this location they are not easily dislodged, any application by way of injection or drench will not affect them, and is more apt to injure the horse. They may be let alone until warmer weather appears, when they will depart voluntarily. Now, it is possible that you are mistaken in the cause of the occasional uneasiness of the horse about his head; but we could not, from the information received, determine what else it may be.

FROST BITES.—The effects of frost bites are a swelling in the heel and back parts of the hind legs, until the skin breaks and sores and ulcers follow which are frequently attributed to scratches. It is not necessary to enumerate the causes of frost bites; they may be attributed to carelessness or inhuman treatment. In a light attack the first indications are: a purple color of the skin of the injured parts; a cracking of the skin and a discharge of bloody serum. If the case is decidedly severe, the skin and the tissues underneath will become dried up and dead, while the skin of the heel will crack badly and and will not heal. The treatment is simple, and if only chilled a slight rubbing will be about all that is neces If frozen, clothe the animal very warmly; rub the parts with snow, and when partial circulation is restored put the parts in cold water and rub till circulation and heat is entirely restored. If the sores appear, apply twice a day to the raw parts, a mixture of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil and lime well rubbed together.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

According to Dr. Wolff's tables average meadow hay and corn meal have a comparative value of about five to three for feeding stock.

PROSPECT FARM.



The two imported Clydesiale Stallions Carron Prince and Knight of Harris will stand at the stall of the undersigned this season,—the one at \$20.00, to insure. Both horses imported from Scotland in 1882 and recorded in A. C. S. Book,

pages 364 and 370.

The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King William, will stand at same place at \$10,00 each to insure. These two horses were sired and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions.

Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.

Three miles West of Topeka, 6th St. road.

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Anderson Co.



J.S.HAWES

Importer and Breeder of

HEREFORD

Cattle.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Carwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE" sweepstakes bull with five of his get at Kansas State Fairs 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SIR EVELYN" own brother to "Sir Bartle Ferrer." Imp. "DAUPHIN 19th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co.'s "Dauphin 18th," and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

To parties wishing to start a Herd I will give very low figures. Write er come.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGHBRED BULLS and HIGH-GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries prompt-

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

M. R. HUGHES & SON, Independence, : : Mo.,



Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and furnishers of High grade Red and Roan Bulls and Helfers. Specialty of Grade Polled-Angus and Galloway Cattle for Western

200 choice High-grade Cows and Heifers for sale..



SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE. THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of Clinton and Clay Counties, Mo., own about

1.000 Short-horn Cows. and raise for sale each year

Near 400 Bulls. Will sell males or females at all times as low as the

can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to J. M. CLAY, President, Platisburg, Mo.;

H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo. or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville,



BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn, Here-ford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three bundred she cattle in call by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number,



Established in 1868.

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kanss

SHORT-HORN CATTLE of the most noted beef strains, and all superior indi-

FOR SALE—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess, from 9 months to 2 years old; also, 60 High-grade Bulls, all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls.

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

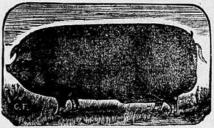


AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois. A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade.

Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packers' premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thiroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photograph of 3th breeders, free. Swins Journal 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.



ROME PARK STOUR FARMA, Assas; Rome diets south of Wellington, Summer Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Cornshell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice,—sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address

T.A. HUBBARD,

Wellington, Kansas. ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seve

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by Hopeful Joe 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorde: in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, Fine Setters, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by PEOPLES & Co., West Chester, Ches-ter Co., Pa, Send stamps st.

Tries.

PIG EXTRICATOR, to aid animals in giving birth Send for free circular to WM. DULIN, Avoca, Pettawatomie Co., Iowa,

Elk Valley Herd of Recorded Poland-Chinas,



My stock was selected from the best kerds in Illinois adiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-ass Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices. JOHN WRIGHT, Elk City, Kas.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



grees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished rith each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.

Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five flist prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1831. I am now prepared to fill orders for piga of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed Send for catalogue and price list, free.

S. MCCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kanasa.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short e. Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Heres of pure-orea and night grade Short-horn Calle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs an Plynouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland thinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black tot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudable, vol. 8 (ow rother to Look-No-Farther 4005) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sol ligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue MILLER BROS,

Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Improved Poland-China Hogs



We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twen-ty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breed-ing gurposes. We now have

Hogs of Quick Growth.

asily fattened and early matured, showing a great im-ovement in form and style, especially in the head

provement in form and style, especially in the head nmidears.

Cur breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hoge sold:

S. V. WALTON & SON, P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box, 207. Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield. This, That and the Other.

Persons who pick up a living-miners.

A call to arms-"John, take the baby!" Marble hauls—the winnings of the small

boy. The trade dollar is an orphan; it has lost its par.

In love, as in war, a fortress that parleys is half taken.

The Danish peasants regard the sight of a raven as an omen that the parish priest is about to die.

The household roll of the Countess of Leicester for the year 1265, gives the lady's washing bill from January to June as fifteen

To ornament a tidy made of any material and edged with antique lace, cover the round dots in the lace with bright-colored embroid-ery silk.

The dress of the different orders of monks is the same as that of the lowest orders of the population at the time the orders were founded.

Observation has caused the intelligent to decide that the packs of spectral hounds which are supposed, in Lancashire, to yelp in the air just before a death are only wild

When a Hindoo cart-driver wishes to encourage a bullock, he calls him "mother-in-law's darling;" when vituperation is necessary, the animal becomes "son of a widow."

· A French investigator finds that in proportion to its size a bee can pull thirty times as much weight as a horse. He probably got his idea from the great power with which he can push.

In India the presents from a bride's parents are not displayed at the bride's house, but are sent to that of the bridegroom by servants who march through the streets in procession.

A contemporary says: "In selecting a wife choose one that will not fade." What would you have a man do? Ask a girl before he marries her if she paints? No! Ask her if she will wash.

It is still "good form" to ornament the lamp shade by covering the porcelain over with a thin outer covering of tinted silk and lace, or of lace alone, put on in rows over tarlatan or fine net.

Excellent dressing for chopped cabbage is made by heating a small cup of vinegar with a lump of butter or a well beaten egg; salt and pepper to suit your taste. Pour while hot over the cabbage.

· One way to beguile an invalid into taking more beef tea than he is willing for, is to add gelatine in it and let it cool in a mould. When it is hard and like jelly serve it with salt and with wafers.

A very little cream of tartar in the frosting for a cake will hasten the hardening process. If the knife is often dipped into water while spreading the frosting, it will give a gloss or polish greatly to be desired.

A mad Princess of the house of Bourbon on being asked why the reigns of Queens were in general more prosperous than the reigns of Kings replied: "Because under Kings women govern-under queens, men."

Bananas make a delicious addition to ice cream. -Slice thin and stir in just as the cream is beginning to freeze, or served with it without freezing they are nice. They should be cut up and set on ice for an hour before serving.

An English florist recently exhibited some very large chrysanthemums, and almost succeeded in obtaining a prize for them, but at the last moment it was discovered that they were made by pinning one flower into the center of another.

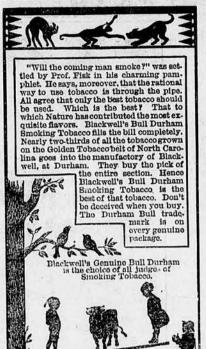
In North Germany the belief is that the first time in the year that a girl hears a stork, if it clatters with its bill, she will break something; if it be flying, she will be a bride before the year is out: if it be standing, she will be asked to stand godmother.

ORK NURSERY COMPANY (Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Largest Stock of Nursery and Green House Plants in the West, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUS-TRATED CATALOGUE now ready. . now ready. Mailed to applicants free.

or heirs, send stamp for circular showing who is entitled to pensions, bounty, &c.

L. C. WOOD,

Box 31 Washington, D. C.



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INSURES

Farm Property and Live Stock Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind Storms.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas. For any information, address the Secretary,

FATS Hand-Book FREE.

R. S. & A. P. LACEY,
Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. O.

SIXTH ANNUAL SALE

PLATTSBURG, MO., Wednesday and Thursday, June 4th and 5th, 1884.

The breeders of Clinton county will hold their Sixth Annual Sale of Short-horn Cattle, of about one hundred and ten head, consisting of

50 Cows and Heifers and 60 Bulls From the following popular families:

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

And other good families. These will be a choice lot of Bulls and Heifers Sale positive, regardless of weather, as shelter will be provided, and will commence at 1 o'clock,

sharp.
TERMS—CASH, or 9 months credit with 10 per cent. interest with approved note.
All morning trains arrive in time for sale.
Catalogues will be ready by May 20, and will be sent on application to

JAS. M. CLAY, President.
Plattsburg, Mo.
H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President.
Osborn, Mo.
S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary.
Smithville, Mo. B. F. WINN, Assistant Secretary, Edgerton, Mo.

Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

At Abilene, Kansas, Wednesday, June 18th, WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE THE

ENTIRE

DURHAM PARK HERD,



ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY

Thoroughbred Short-horns,

LATE THE PROPERTY OF MR. ALBERT CRANE.

HAVING purchased the above-named herd, together with the Durham Park estate, I have decided to close out the cattle by public auction at the time and place above mentioned, and to dispose of the land in small tracts at private sale. For a number of years past the surplus cattle stock at Durham Park has been disposed of at private treaty, and no opportunity has heretofore been presented for the purchase of

THE MANY CHOICE BREEDING ANIMALS

Collected with such a liberal hand by Mr. Crane. In building up the herd Mr. Crane not only patronized several of the leading American breeders but made purchases at several notable English sales, including the Torr-Booth dispersion. Buils of the purchase such and every endeavor made to maintain a thoroughly useful cattle stock.

The proprietor has refused to dispose of anything at private sale since the purchase, and has catalogued for this occasion the entire herd just as it was received from the hands of Mr. Crane, without a single reservation
Catalogue on application to
S. A. SAWYER, Aucrioneer.

A. H. MARTIN, Durham Park, Kas.

PUBLIC SALE OF =CATTLE=

Turlington Stock Farm.

The first annual sale of pure-bred Short-hora and Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the Turlington herds, will be held at the farm,

Among the Short-horns to be catalogued are Red Rose Princesses, Renick Rose of Sharons (including some of the Poppy branch), Mazurkas, Roan Duchesses, Easter Days, Rosamonds, Young Marys, etc., etc.

The Aberdeen-Angus will embrace Ericas, Systils, Jilts, Prides, Duchesses

OF CARRON, DUCHESSES OF FERNYFLATT, FYVIE FLOWERS, DRUMIN LUCYS, etc.

T. W. HARVEY.

FRED. M. WOODS, Auctioneers.

TYPE Provided, Development of individuality and high breeding in the excelled.

T. W. HARVEY.

Tarlington, Nebraska.

TURLINGTON, NEB., Is on the B. & M. R. R., fifteen miles west of Nebraska City, and thirty-five miles east of Lincoln. Passengers on B. & M. stop at TURLINGTON, which is on the Farm.

SHORT-HORN SALES.

Short-Horn Cattle CENTRAL ILLINOIS SERIES.

We are authorized to announce that this celebrated series will commence

TUESDAY, JUNE 8d, 1884,

Grove Park Farm, near Berlin, Sangamon County, III.,

by an offering of about 50 head of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, from J. N. BROWN'S SONS', Berlin, ill., herd—a grand lot of show and prize stock, of such families as ILLUSTRIOUS, BAR-RINGTON, MAZURKA, YOUNG MARY, WESTERN LADY, and CONSTANCE. The bulls will be headed by the high Bates topped DUKE OF EDGEWATER 38342. Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale to commence at 12. On next day,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1884, At Springfield Fair Grounds,

Messis. S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill., D. W. SMITH, Bates, Ill., and J. S. HIGHMORE, Rochester, Ill., will sell 60 head of Cows, Helfers, and Bulls, splendid representatives of the following families: ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, YOUNG PHYLLIS, NELLY BLY, MISS WILEY, ILLUSTRIOUS, MAZURKA, KNIGHTLEY, WHITE ROSE, CAROLINE, LADY BARMTON, FLORA, and GEM, including the bull BELL AIRDRIE 34516. On next day,

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th, 1884, Messrs. PICKRELL, THOMAS & SMITH, at Harristown, III.,

will sell 72 head of Cows, Helfers, and Bulls, of such families as ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, JOSEPHINE, etc. etc. WATERLOO DUKE 2d, 41247, 7th DUKE OF BARRINGTON 56881, and PIONEER BREASTPLATE 53170, will be included. SPECIAL TRAIN from Springfield will reach Harristown in time for the sale to commence at 10:30 a. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, 1884,

At Jacksonville, Illinois,

Mesars. J. H. POTTS & SON will sell at their farm (end of street railway). 35 head from their champion herd of such families as YOUNG MARY. JUBILEE, GWYNNE, ROSABELLA, BUTTER-FLY, AMELIA, LOUAN, CAROLINE, PRICILLA, etc. The Cruickshank buil 1mp. Antiquary 49774, and two or three young buils by old Duke of Richmond 21825.

This will be the Boss Series of the season. Write to the parties as above for Catalogues. J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

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 deliars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive is sues 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.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between
the ist day of November and the lat day of April
except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker

up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of len 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 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 cach value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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 all 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 dol ars, 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 falls to prove ownership within twolve months after the time of taking, a condicte 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; asid 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

stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

Strays for week ending May 14, '84. Cowley county-J 8 Hunt, clerk.

STAG—Taken up by Wm H Frazee, in Cedar tp, March 17, 1834, one light brindle 3-year-old stag, underbit in right ear and crop off of left ear, some white between fore legs; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by J M Jarvis, in Beaver tp, April 22, 1834, one dark brown horse, 13 hands high. H on left hip, white hind feet, white face: valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Fred Heisinger, in Silve dale, April 23, 1334, one bay horse, 14% hands high. E. H. on left shoulder and an indesoribable brand on same, P. X. on left shoulder, shod behind; valued at \$40.

Neosho county-A. Gibson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M Smith, in Lincoln tp, one year-old sorrel mare, star in forehead, about 15 hands high. COLT-By same, one yearling bay horse colt, dish

Labette county-F. W. Felt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm King, in Hackberry tp, April 20, 1884, one brown gelding pony, 7 years old; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one bay gelding pony, 4 years old, white strip on nose; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one brown mare pony, 7 years old, star in forchead; valued at \$20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by A C Rail, in Smoky Hill ip,
April 28, 1884, one roan filley, while spot in face, about
3 years old, pony size, no marks or brands; valued at
\$10.

Strays for week ending May 30, '84

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E Norman, in Potosi tp, April
16, 1884, one dun pony, branded X. S. on left skoulder
and small H on left hip, dark mane and tail, small
star in forehead.

Pawnee County--J. F. Whitney, Clork.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Shirley, in Pleasant Valley ip, one red roan cow about 3 years old, branded G
with curved line underneath; valued at \$23

COW—By same, one red cow, about 3 years old,
branded G with curved line underneath; valued at \$23,

CALF—By same, one rean calf, 9 months old; valued at \$24.

CALF—By same, one red calf, 9 months old; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by N Edick, in Garfield tp, in April, 1884, one strawberry roan mare, shod all around no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Graham county .-- H. J Harwi, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Henry Garrett, in Wild Horse tp, April 20, 1884, one bay horse, about 10 years old, 14 hands high, left fore foot and both hind feet white, saddle marks on back, no other marks or brands; val-ued at \$30.

Reno county-W. R. Marshall, clerk. PONY-Taken up by J B Millard, in Albion tp, April 28, 1884, one dun pony mare, 6 years old, inde-scribable brand on left hip: valued at \$30.

Greenwood county --- A. W. Hart, clerk. SEVEN HOGS—Taken up by John Willis, in Bach-elor tp, April 8, 1884, one white and one spotted bar-row, one white-sand one black sow, two spotted sows, marked with crop of right and slit in left car, one white sow—no marks; valued at \$57.75.

Strays for week ending May 28, '84.

Clay county--- W. P. Anthony, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Henry Mahn, in Gosben to May 5, 1884, one dun mare, mane and tall white, oranded J on left hip, also indistinct brand on left jaw; ralued at \$55.

Harper county--Ernest S. Rice, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Charles Cropper, in Spring tp, May 12, 1884, one strawberry roan hoise, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$40. PONY—By same, one spotted horse pony, branded with circle on right hip; valued at \$35.

Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk. MARE—Taken up by David Hillyer, in Padonia tp. one iron-gray mare, 6 years old, branded M on left shoulder, about 15 hands high: valued at \$75.

Rice county---C. M. Rawlings, clerk HORSE—Taken up by John W. Rayee, in Victoria p. May 12, 1884, one clay-bank or dun horse, right ind foot white, white star in forehead, collar marks on shoulder; valued at \$35.

Elk county.-J. S. Johnson, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Leonard Robinson in Union Center tp, May 16, 1884, one fron-gray mare, wart on left jaw; valued at \$50.

Sumner county-Wm. H. Berry, clerk. PONY—Taken up by E M Desart, in Jackson tp, May 8, 1884, one small sorrel 2-year old mare peny, branded B on right shoulder, right hind foot white, small white strip on face; valued at \$30.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber, two miles southeast of Pauline, Kas., on the 18th of April, 1884, a bay mare with bald face and 4 white feet. 7 years old. weighs between 800 and 900 pounds, had on 3 shoes; also, a black yearling horse colt with star in forehead.

A reward of \$10 will be paid for the return of said horses or information where they may be found.

Pauline, Kingman tp., Shawnee Co., Kas.



H. Brewer & Co., Tecumseh, Mich., for Cat'lg E.

After a test of Four years has the unqualified endorsement of Machine-makers and Farmers THROUGHOUT THE GRAIN-GROWING REGION.

It will bind more grain to the pound, with fewer breaks than any other twine made; is strong, even, free from bunches and knots, and by saving the time of the farmer is WORTH

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ORGANS.

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The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARCE HOUSES for ROSES alone. Wo CIVE AWAY, in Premisums and Extras. more NOSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office of splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1.12 for \$2.19 for \$3.26 for \$4.25 for \$5.75 for \$1.21 for \$2.19 for \$3.26 for \$4.25 for \$5.75 for \$1.21 for \$2.19 for \$3.20 for \$4.25 for \$5.75 for \$1.21 for \$2.19 for \$3.20 for \$4.25 for \$5.75 for \$1.25 for \$3.25 for \$5.75 for \$1.25 for \$3.25 for \$5.75 for \$1.25 for \$3.25 for \$5.75 for \$5.75 for \$1.25 for \$3.25 for \$5.75 for \$5.75 for \$1.25 for \$3.25 for \$5.75 for \$5.75



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Is a Tonic, Appe-tizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the



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HAY RICKER



Protected by the only Original Patents.
This machine is guaranteed to put up more bay in
less time, and at less than half the cost by any other
known method. One Ricker and two Rakes operated by less time, and the control of the co

The Poultry Yard.

Kansas Farmer:

We sent to a poultry breeder in Leavenworth for three Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and told him to send us a card three days before sending, for we knew the station agent here would not notify us. We have lost by his "carelessness" before. The breeder got our order and shipped immediately, that cold spell first of March, and they stayed at depot in the cold for two days and nights. They had no feed and took cold, were wheezing, eyes watering, and had fever. When we got them the rooster's head looked scaly, and I believe he has been in Boston. We are called has chronic catarrh. I never had such a case and I have raised several thousand chickens. Will some one please tell me if catarrh is hereditary? I keep him shut up alone, not even letting him near his one little hen. She is a beauty, and it hurts me to put her eggs in the market basket. The oldest hen died, with all the care I could give. We are thinking seriously of cutting the rooster's head off, he is so much bother, and no good at all. We sent for two roosters and one hen. He sent us one rooster; said he didn't want to part them, why didn't he wait and refer to us and see if we wanted two hens? The breeder offered to send us a two dollar setting of eggs for his carelessness and letting them take cold. We don't want them from a breeder that sends out diseased, scally legged and lousy chickens, when coal oil and lard are so cheap. And how easy it would have been to fasten an ear of soaked or burnt corn in their box with a wire. The chickens cost us over three dollars apiece, and we think it a loss hard to hear besides we wanted them with our other hens. So much for 'carelessness". S. S. SEYMOUR.

Poultry Farming.

Mankato, Kas.

Mr. W. H. Rudd, a successful poultry raiser, gives some valuable truths concerning the business. We find the following condensation in the Poultry Keeper of what Mr. Rudd said in the Poultry World. It is a sketch of what may be done with \$500 capital and the possession of a few acres of land or even of some worn out farm near a city market, Mr. Rudd's experience is based on keeping choice fowls and raising only large, fine, superior eggs for the best city trade. Yet his ideas are valuable to those who are investigating the poultry and egg business.

Taking the price of corn at eighty cents per bushel as a basis for our calculations, says Mr. Rudd, \$1.20 per year will feed an ordinary hen. They will give at least eight dozen eggs a year and raise one brood of chickens. This is a low estimate for well-bred fowl. Large brown eggs will sell in cities at thirty cents per dozen the year round; thus the eight dozen will command \$2.40. Your hen should raise you eight chickens, but call it six. If they weigh 21 pounds the first of June they will, in Boston, command forty cents per pound Plymouth Rocks as best for us. Each alive, which is at least half profit, say person must select the breed that suits \$3: If you hatch late and get but fif- him best, but be sure to get a good layteen to eighteen cents per pound, the ing strain, one which has been carefully profit on your six chickens cannot be bred for years with this particular figured at less than eighty cents for the quality in view. lot whether you sell them or keep them.

A comfortable poultry-house can be built for fifty cents per hen, but if you April, to obtain good prices for early intend making this your permanent broilers, and secure laying pullets in the business, you will be much better satisfied with houses which cost \$1 per hen though if you decide on some quick and which will last as long as you do maturing breed, they will do very well (if you die in any kind of season). One dollar will give a very pretty building,

alone; if properly saved; and when the In has passed her usefulness, she can be sold for all it cost to raise her to maturity. Our figures, then show a new hen for an old one every year, thus keeping your stock good, and an annual profit of \$2 per hen; and we are unable to see where we have not kept within bounds in making our calculations.

The beginner will ask, "Is it probable that the business will be overdone?" We are firmly of the opinion that during the lifetime of any one who now contemplates adoping the poultry business, the first-class trade of any large city in the United States can never even be fully sppplied. It certainly never large shippers, but our customers are merely as a drop in the bucket, and we cannot always entirely meet their wants. One of them in the height of his busy season uses 200 dozen eggs per day. Three others, 100 dozen each per day. Here are 3,500 dozen per week used by only four parties, to say nothing of several others, besides our cafe and store trade and one large firm who handles more than all of them put together. What poultry farm could supply them alone? Taking our former figures of eight dozen eggs per year from one hen, it would require 22,750 fowls to supply these four customers. We must of course take only the cream of this trade, at a comparatively high price, and let the balance be supplied by the cheaper "commercial egg".

One of the largest and wealthiest establishments in Boston has offered forty cents per dozen the year round for 150 dozen fresh eggs per day-only 1,050 dozen per week-but every one of them must be known to be absolutely fresh, beyond all question. To suppose they are so, or to replace a stale one with forty goods ones, will not do, and yet, not a poulterer has been found who dares tackle the contract and give bonds for the faithful performance. It would perhaps, be an easy matter to accomplish it at most seasons of the year, but in the fall, when your fowls had been killed, or would not be laying if alive, and before your pullets had commenced to lay much, it would require a larger flock than any one man ever kept since Noah's lone pair first stepped out of the ark. We have had application to supply a large hotel in New York city with table eggs permanently, but were obliged to decline it; and we are willing to submit the question to the intelligent reader, whether, from all the signs of the times, there is any danger of an overproduction.

What are the best breeds? First, our answer would be, keep only one breed. Unlimited range is not essential to the greatest production of eggs, but it is absolutely necessary for breeding fowls if you are to attain the highest success with numerous and vigorous chickens. He who keeps several varieties must have them bred on different farms at considerable distances apart. are several good breeds, but after twelve years' experience we have selected the

You should try and get out what chickens you can during March and if hatched as late as the first of June. We will therefore say, you can no doubt

be more than repaid by the droppings chickens, can sell them again for twothirds their cost, or more, which will make your expense of hatching a small

> You can hardly make an important mistake in setting your hens. A barrel sawed in the middle will give two tubs -one will, of couse, be bottomless, but no worse on that account, and you cannot easily find anything better or cheaper or more readily procured to make nests in, as they allow ample breathing room for the hens after being securely covered up, as hens thus set should be and taken off every second day whether they wish or not. Another good way is to make a nest in a barrel placed on the ground in a sheltered locality, or in a shed or unused corner of the barn, and securely blocked to prevent rolling, having a coop in front, to which, later in the season, the hen may have free access to obtain food and drink at pleasure; but in cold weather, especially if out of doors, a broad cover will be required in front of the barrel, and held in place by the coop, as a protection from cold and storms.

Keep the hens on nest eggs until satisfied that they mean business, before giving them valuable eggs. It is a poor plan to set only one hen at once, as she will probably hatch too small a family to waste her time in raising. If you set seven hens, for instance, and hatch sixty chickens it is not very bad for early March. You can give the chickens to five hens, and place fresh eggs under the other two hens, renewing their nests a little, and by that time you may have found three or four more setting hens to set with them, and so on. We would not set a hen more than six weeks, as she will lose vitality; nor should we give chickens to a hen which had set much over three weeks, not only for the same reason, but because she will be likely to wean them too soon. Feed your setting hens on nothing but corn and water to guard against loosing of the bowels and consequent destruction of eggs.

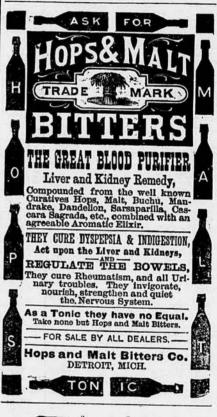
We would advise that you aim for 200 pullets next fall, and this, as before remarked, implies aiming also for 500 chickens this spring, for, after deducting losses and crowers, and doing some necessary culling in the fall, you will probably not have many if any over 200 pullets left. If a good proportion of your chickens are hatched early, the sale of crowers for broilers, etc., will very largely aid in paying the expense of your pullets, and we have often in this way raised pullets to maturity for considerably less than nothing—but as ready money is required to do even this we should suggest appropriating say \$200 for buying your eggs and raising your chickens; for the larger they grow, the heavier draughts they of course make on the grain bin and consequently on the wallet; but if you find in November that you have 200 laying pullets and that your \$200, or a large portion of it, has returned to you, it will do you no harm, and even if they have cost you the whole of it, they are well worth it at that season of the year, with eggs at forty cents and upward per dozen. If you have many over 200 we would cull down to about that number and not cramp yourself with too heavy a load.

With necessary buildings we should call \$200 more; for although you may build for \$100, or even less, we should, in our own case, perfer to have them more expesive, and then the fowls will do better in them, while the extra convenience in caring for them is no small consideration. Your remaining \$100 we should reserve for working capital, to dollar will give a very pretty building, and ten per cent is a large estimate for buy setting hens of neighbors, for \$1 buy setting hens of neighbors, for \$1 buy setting hens of neighbors, for \$1 cach, and after they have weaned their ally, if opportunity presents. enable you to operate to best advantages



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FANTILE and Birth Humors, called Head, Eczemas, and ex Scalled Head Eczemas, and every for the Blood, Pinny, Scaly, Pinnyly, Scrotulous and Initialization of the Blood, Skin and Scaly, with I fair, cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Admired and Safe. Cuticura, the great Skin Cuticura Safe. Cuticura, the great Skin Beautifully Medicinal Baby Soap, 25 cts., and Cutesolvent, the new Blood Purifier, \$1, are struggists. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Bosto \$27\$ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."





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PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Cock—1st. 2d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th.

Cockerels—1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th. 5th. Breeding Pen—1st, 2d and 3d.

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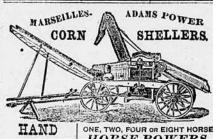
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BUFF COCHINS—1st and 2d on Fowls.

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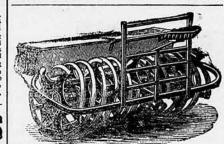
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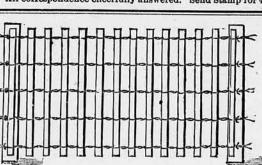


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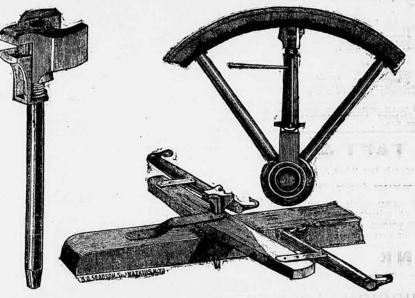
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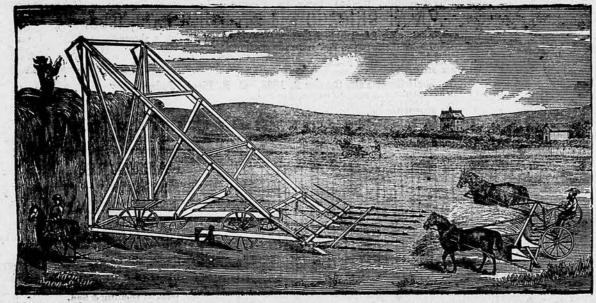
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Automatic Hay-Stacker and Gatherers!

THE MOST WONDERFUL LABOR-SAVING, MONEY-SAVING, TIME-SAVING MACHINERY EVER

Manufactured by TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Missouri.



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The price of a Stacker and two Gatherers saved in putting up 70 to 75 tons of Hay. Many times its price often saved in putting up Hay quickly, out of the way of storms. One man, three boys and five horses, with this machinery, will do the work of ten men and six horses the old way, and do it better. No small farmer can afford to be without it. No large farmer or ranchman can afford to be without it.

We can furnish hundreds of testimonials like the following from the largest and best farmers in the country:

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If there is no agent in your locality, write us direct. We are giving especial attention at this time to the PEERLESS REAPER AND MOWER TRADE, DEDERICK HAY PRESSES, SUCKER STATE GRAIN DRILLS, AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHERS, and BUGGIES, CARRIAGES and SPRING WAGONS. If, interested, write us for Prices and Catalogue. Address

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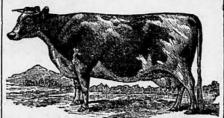


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Special Train will leave Emporia at 9 a, m. on Wednesday.

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