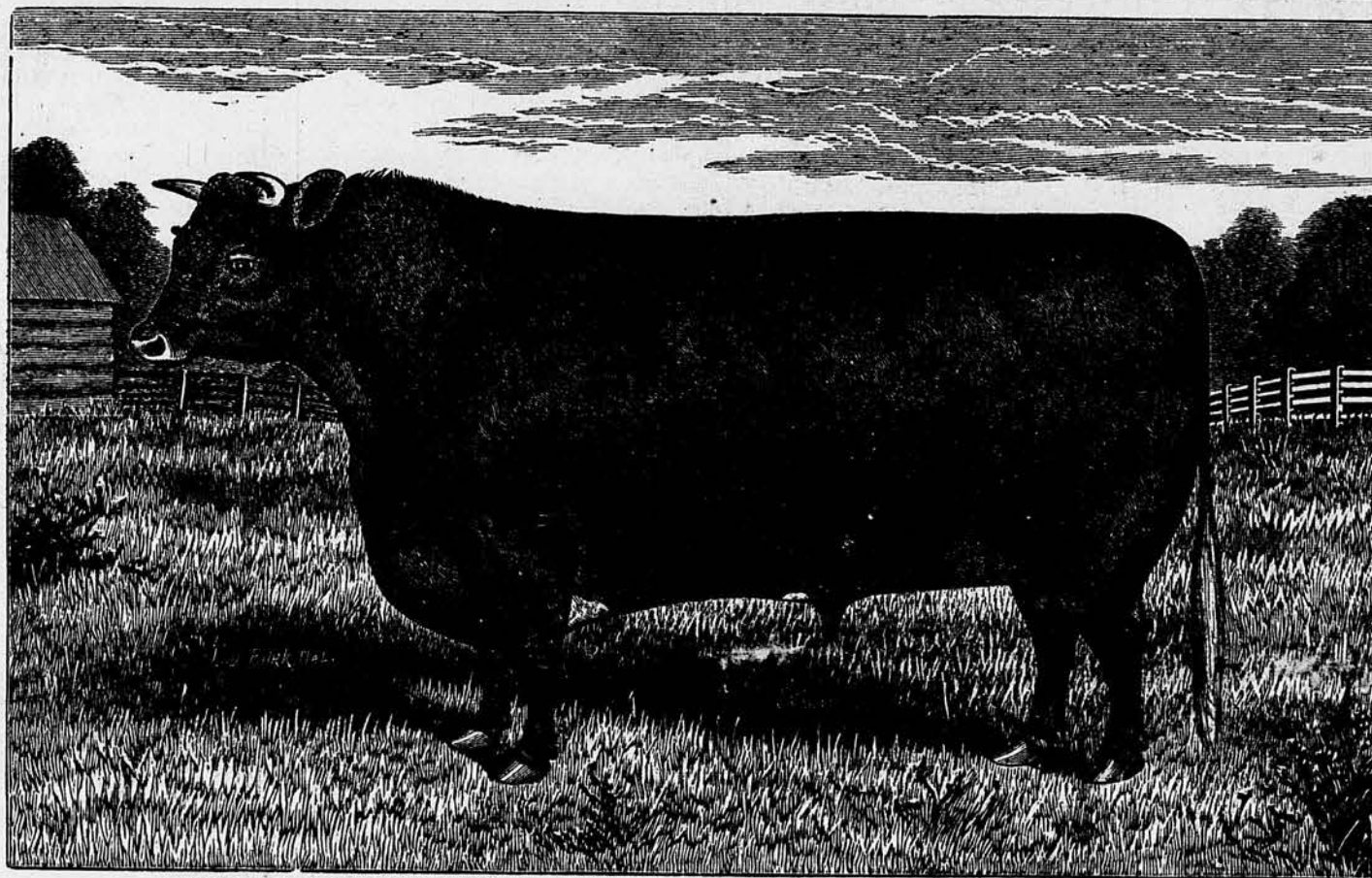




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Property of W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kansas.

Carp Culture.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Of late years we have heard much as to the artificial breeding and rearing of fish. Commissions have been established, exhibitions held and reports without number printed, all with a view of familiarizing us with the subject. Many enthusiasts have taken up the matter and have expended great sums for elaborate ponds, stocked them with valuable seed, and then, having expected too much in the first place, and through neglect and ignorance in the second, they have found themselves disappointed and disgusted.

There can be no question as to the value of fish as a food, and that they can be cultivated easily and successfully at a small expense is undoubted also, for they have been and are now so cultivated in almost every civilized country of the world. The German carp, especially, has been raised for hundreds of years in ponds; and in Germany and Austria many acres are devoted to this purpose by large and small farmers. Prince Schwartzburg, of Austria, alone having it is said 20,000 acres in this queer crop. In Germany there is a regular alternation on the same ground from carp culture to that of cereals or other plants. After a certain number of years, the ponds being drawn off, are allowed to dry and are then seeded for two or three years, when the water is again turned on and carp reintroduced.

I had the good fortune lately to spend a few days at the fish farm of H. W. C. Muth, at Mt. Healthy, near Cincinnati, Ohio; and from what I saw there have been moved to write you this letter, hoping that some of our go-ahead Kansas men could avail themselves of my notes. The German food carp is extremely valuable as a food and so easily

raised, or rather fattened, that it is astonishing to me that every farmer in the country does not have his carp pond as he has his chicken house or hog pen. An acre of carp pond will furnish a vastly greater amount of animal food at much less labor and expense than can be obtained from the same area by the cultivation of crops fed to domestic animals. All our ponds, lakes and rivers contain a great amount of vegetable and animal life that is not now used and on which the carp can live and thrive. Better than any other fish it thrives in shallow ponds with muddy bottoms. Like the chicken, the carp is an omnivorous feeder, relishing alike the seeds of water plants and the offal from the kitchen. Ponds well stocked with carp will not be found with that unsightly green slimy mass that is generally found in ponds. They will rid any pond of this entirely and make the water pure and healthful for the farm stock.

The carp makes its growth chiefly in the summer. At the beginning of cold weather they seek the deep water in order to pass that season in a kind of sleep. Here a number collect and form a sort of "kettle" so called, in the mud, in which they remain without taking any food and without loss of weight until the beginning of warm weather. During the growing season the increase is very rapid where they get the necessary nourishment. They attain the length of from fifteen to eighteen inches by the end of the second summer. Carp attain to great size and advanced age; instances well authenticated are met with in which these fish have been found three, four, and even five feet in length, and ranging from twenty to fifty pounds in weight. Recently a carp died in Paris at the age of 475 years. The

carp is wonderfully prolific; a female of three or four years of age containing on an average from 400,000 to 500,000 eggs. It is not liable to many diseases, and with ordinary care can be kept perfectly healthy.

Taking it all in all we find that carp can be raised with great profit by inland farmers, and indeed is the only fish worthy the attention of the practical man among such. Carp farming will pay the few who commence and conduct it with system better than any other branch of a farmer's business in proportion to the amount invested and the time expended. Intelligence and system must however be brought to bear on the subject.

Carp culture divides itself naturally into two branches, viz: 1, breeding; 2, fattening. To properly care for the breeding of the fish requires a greater outlay of both time and money than the simple fattening. In the first case several ponds have to be provided, as the conditions most favorable to the growth of the carp vary in the different seasons. Hence, perhaps a farmer would not feel like undertaking a new labor when he has so many already on his shoulders. But every one who has the means of making a pond at hand can surely fatten the young fish for the table, providing himself in this way at little trouble and expense enough cheap meat for his own family and a profitable crop for the neighboring market.

In my next letter, unless this one is dumped into the waste basket, I shall set forth as fully as I am able such information as may guide my readers, provided they feel like going into the fish business.

J. H.
[We hope our friend will tell us all he knows about carp culture. The people want information, whether they use it or not.—ED. FARMER.]

From Marion County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I see that the Kansas Horticultural Society has set down pretty hard on A. M. Purdy, of the Fruit Recorder, (not American Fruit Recorder). I think they served him just right. His whole aim appears to be to sell something new at a big price. In his last catalogue he gives a glowing description of the LeConte pear that grows from cuttings, at only one dollar and twenty-five cents each. He says—"Parties at the North offering budded trees which will prove of no value in the end." I invested, but when the trees came, behold, they were budded trees, in dormant buds, that is, of last fall's budding trees that according to his catalogue "will prove of no value in the end." I wrote to him twice in regard to it, but can get no reply although I know he read my letters. I have dealt with a good many fruit tree dealers, but this is the first time I was ever bit.

Antelope, Marion Co. J. B. Dobbs.

During a recent tornado in Brewer, Me., a plank was blown with such force against a cistern with wooden walls an inch and a half thick, that the board penetrated some distance through the wall into the water. It was found that the board was wedged in so closely that the water did not leak, and the owner simply sawed the plank off, leaving the wall in the cistern all right.

A refrigerator car containing ten thousand pounds of butter was shipped a few days ago from Shelbyville to New York, and it is expected to ship 10,000 pounds every two weeks. The same firm ship a car-load of poultry every two weeks.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

July 11 and 12—Col. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.
July 17, 18, 19, 20—Bluegrass Short-horn Sales (in Kentucky) by Geo. M. Bedford, Abram Renick, Ben F. Bedford, and D. C. Logan and J. H. Ingles.
July 23, 24, 25, 26, 27—Summer Series Kentucky Short-horn Sales.
October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.
November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.

Some Causes of Animal Diseases.

This is a strange world in the sense that, though we are all living in it, yet we know very little about it. Causes of disease, for instance, are often so different from what we guess, that we are wholly at sea in preparing and applying remedies. Here are some pertinent thoughts from the Germantown Telegraph:

It was formerly a general belief, especially among farmers, that many diseases, such as slabbering in horse, staggers in sheep, and many diseases in cattle, were produced by certain weeds or herbage in the food, especially the pastures they consumed. It may be that in some cases it is so, and in fact we are quite confident that slabbers are caused by certain weeds in August pastures, if not by some of the early autumn grasses. Still, with the progress of discovery it has been found that plants are not nearly so much to blame as we one time supposed. It was for instance once an almost universal belief that the Texan cattle fever was brought about by some small fungoid vegetation which existed in the prairies; but a commission, appointed by the Department of Agriculture, went to Texas and reported that there was nothing whatever to warrant the popular belief. So with the staggers in sheep, which so often proves a fatal disease, and subjects sheep raisers to great loss. It was common to attribute it to plants, and which was called by the sheep breeders stagger bush on this account. Besides this, various other plants in other sections have been supposed to produce the same disease. But now it is known very clearly that no plant has anything to do with it, but that it results from a small wormy parasite, which after developing in its early stages in the stomach of the animal, works its way to the head and feeds on the sheep's brains. All this is well known now, but it is not so well known how these parasites are produced, and are scattered about so as to be introduced into places which were once free from it. The clue was furnished some few years ago in the case of the trichinae in pork. It was found that a parasite often found a home in the flesh of the hog, and fearful results followed on the human frame in many cases. There was no doubt but the same insect could be communicated from the animals eaten to the human system. But subsequent experiments proved without the slightest doubt that high heat totally destroyed the enemy, and that therefore meat that was thoroughly cooked was innocuous. Since then it has been placed beyond question that some other fearful parasites that once in a while infest the human system, come from imperfectly cooked beef. Raw beef cures have been popular with some empirical mendicants, and the parasites which have followed have been a matter of calculation with no doubt as to the origin.

The great question has been how these troublesome things first get into these animals. Some time ago, in some anatomical lecture in this city, Dr. Joseph Leidy, who probably stands at the head of this branch of science in this country, gave it as a result of his own personal researches, that the animals

which eat raw meat—cats, dogs, etc.—take in the eggs with the raw meat they eat, which pass through their system unchanged, and that then the eggs become scattered eventually among the herbage, and again are taken into the system of herbivorous animals; and in this way plants are often blamed for results which really are in no way connected with them. Dr. L. is strongly of opinion that where flocks and herds are followed as a business, no herbivorous animal that may be connected with the establishment should be fed on raw food, but that the meat they eat should be as well cooked for them as for human beings.

How far these views may be true or not, we are unable to say; but as the results of the studies of one of the best scientists and most thoughtful men of the day, they are worthy of respect. These diseases are very troublesome when they once get into a lot of cattle, and any simple thing which does not take much time or money to attend to, is usually well worth observing.

Rules for Sheep Keepers.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or water.
2. Take up lamb bucks early in the summer and keep them until December following, when they may be turned out.
3. Count every day.
4. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use small quantities at first.
5. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days mixing a little alum with her salt.
6. Let no hogs eat with the sheep in the spring, by any means.
7. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.
8. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
9. Some rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.
10. Separate all weak, thin or sick from the strong in the fall, and give them special care.
11. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound, and if it is fly-time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.
12. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.
13. Never let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burs.
14. Cut tag-locks in early spring.
15. For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.
16. If one is lame examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.
17. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and shave carefully the felt off any that die.
18. Have at least one good work on sheep by you to refer to.—*American Cattle Journal*.

Securing Uniformity in Swine.

It may be accepted as true that no uniformity can come to any herd of swine where the sows that bring uneven litters, or the pigs that spring from these, are retained as breeders. It will take a long time to breed out this tendency to unevenness. It cannot, of course be got rid of in the breeding stock itself, and only repeated crosses upon the younger things from animals of merit will wipe out the tendency.

Hence those animals that have proved to be devoid of this tendency to unevenness should be retained, even though

well along in years, so long as they retain full vigor and bring the usual quota of healthy and shapely-growing progeny. It is also to the pigs from these excellent breeders that one must look for the successors to the older stock, and the selections should be made early after farrowing, correcting upon this judgment as the pigs show a greater or less tendency to respond to their feed, taking on a rapid and shapely growth. It is quite a common occurrence for the best of brood sows to bring one runt, but the sow that brings more than one should be sent to the feeding yard without delay.

Uniformity, to be of material value, must embody the higher and most valuable points of excellence in the make-up. A herd of swine may possess short snouts and small ears, or, if they are Berkshires, have the regulation markings, but these count for little, taken by themselves. To be uniformly valuable, the herd should be well developed all through the upper half of the body, having symmetry combined with a broad, level rump, a deep, thick ham, and such depth of chest is always observed to accompany good feeding and strong vital characteristics.

While making selections with a view to rendering the herd more uniform in general make-up, it should not be lost sight of that there is quite a choice among swine in the matter of disposition among their fellows. The brood sow that worries other swine in the nest or at the trough, as some do unmercifully, no matter if a good one, should be banished to the feed lot, as no farm stock will thrive when harassed.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

Recent Sales of Jersey Cattle.

The following summary will be interesting to our Jersey-loving friends:

A year ago some sensation was caused by the large prices given for bulls and cows, and even for calves, and when \$5,000 was paid for a bull, \$4,500 for a cow, and \$2,500 for a three months old calf, it was thought the climax had been reached. But, as in other affairs, experience is no guide for the future, at least not in these days, so this year, past experience and expectations based upon it have all gone for nothing, and we may now, just as well as then, decline to say or even think what the future may bring forth. The first surprise of the season was the purchase of the bull Pedro by Mr. T. S. Cooper for \$10,000, and the purchase of a bull calf by Pedro by the former owners of its sire for \$12,500. That these purchases were not without effect upon the following public sales, no level-headed expert in Jersey stock would dare to affirm. On the contrary, they put Pedro stock up several points and paved the way for a very successful series of sales.

The first of these occurred on May 3d, when Mr. William Watson's cattle were sold by Peter C. Kellogg & Co., at New York, and twenty-four cows and heifers made an average of over \$300, and six bulls \$125 each. These prices were fair value for good cattle, which any farmer or dairyman could well afford to pay. The next sale was that of the surplus of Mr. T. W. Havenmeyer's fine herd, at which an average of \$545 was paid for thirty heifers, and \$220 for twenty-seven young bulls. \$1,875 was the highest price given, for a heifer, Lady Arthur 2d. Four heifers by Duke of Darlington made an average of \$1,343 each, and three bulls of the same blood, \$950. This shows that the blood of Eurus is still in the ascendant. Next followed Mr. Kellogg's sales of May 9th, 10th, and 11th, at which a bull, King of Ashantee, of the Coomassie blood, brought \$5,600; and \$1,900 was paid for one cow, and \$2,100 for another. The

average was about \$500 for considerably over one hundred animals. The highest priced animals all went into the herds of wealthy amateurs. Next came the sale of Mr. T. S. Cooper's imported cattle, at which \$5,500 was paid for a young cow, and twenty-eight other cows sold at from \$1,000 up to \$2,600; fifty-eight of the herd averaged \$1,200 each, being \$438 more than the average of any entire day's previous sale. Then came Messrs. Herkness's sale at Philadelphia, where prices ranged from \$25 up to \$2,400, making an average of over \$400. Lastly, the sale of Mr. William Simpson's herd was held June 7th, at which \$2,550—an unexpectedly low price—was paid for Rayon d'Or, a fine bull, but the fair average of \$505 was reached for sixty animals. On the same day a herd of Guernsey cattle was sold at Philadelphia by Herkness & Co., mostly to farmers and dairymen—as these are not amateurs' cattle—at a range of prices from \$10 per bull calf up to \$400, \$500, and \$700 for the best of the cows, and an average of about \$270 for the remainder. A few more sales have yet to occur, when the season may be said to have closed, very satisfactorily indeed—to the sellers. And what may happen next year, end dare not hazard a guess not even a weather prophet.

How Cattle Increase.

Comparatively few, even among those who have been accustomed to seeing domestic animals about them on the farm, realize how rapidly cattle, sheep and horses would multiply if all the female progeny were allowed to breed each year. If one hundred cows and their female progeny be kept at breeding for ten years the result will be as follows, estimating that forty per cent. of the cows would have heifers, which would, beginning when two years old, in their turn have young:

	Heifers
100 cows in first year drop	40
100 cows in second year drop	40
140 cows in third year drop	56
180 cows in fourth year drop	72
226 cows in fifth year drop	94
308 cows in sixth year drop	128
402 cows in seventh year drop	161
525 cows in eighth year drop	210
686 cows in ninth year drop	274
896 cows in tenth year drop	358
Total, ten years	1,428

The number of bulls would be the same as that of heifers. From the above an idea can be got of the rate at which capital increases in the livestock business on the plains, where the cost of keeping a beef from birth to maturity is less than \$6.

Oh, the hog, the beautiful hog, curving his back as he watches the dog; defying the law for his bread and meat; roaming at large through every street; hunting, grunting, nosing around, till the open front gate is sure to be found—with its hinges broken and ruined quite, by the lovers who hung there Sunday night; it won't stay shut; it won't hang level; so in walks the hog and raises the devil.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the Dairywomen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. **It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.**

And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. **Beware** of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "Improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

(46)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Among the Breeders.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

There is no more laudable ambition than that which has for its ultimatum, the improvement of live stock, and such is the work of the honest breeder, and I am proud to say there are a number of such men recorded in our advertising columns. It is a rare pleasure to me to visit a herd of pure bred stock and to converse with an intelligent breeder on the scope and progress of his commendable vocation; and for such a one who fully appreciates his work I have the highest respect and would trust him farther perhaps than any other business man. Intelligence and reliability are characteristics of the successful breeder, and foremost among these on the line of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway is

COL. W. A. HARRIS, LINWOOD, KAS., who makes it a special business to breed the famous Scotch Short-horn cattle of Cruickshank's breeding, noted for their early maturity, hardiness and gentleness. It may well be said of these Short-horns that they are "round as a roller and not a hole in'er." No breeder in the West has selected his breeding stock more judiciously or paid such long prices as Col. Harris; yet it must be said to his credit that the prices for which he sells are quite reasonable, as he is anxious to have this strain of Short-horn blood more generally introduced. No animal will be sold as a thoroughbred unless it comes up to his standard. In short this herd is worth going many miles to see.

F. E. MARSH, MANHATTAN, is so well known as a poultry breeder, that comment is unnecessary. He has long made a specialty of Light and Dark Brahmas, and has many indorsements from his many customers.

JUNIATA DAIRY FARM is managed by J. H. Barnes, of Manhattan, and can be called a successful enterprise. His herd consists of a thoroughbred Holstein bull and several cows, besides a number of grade Short-horn and Holstein cows. One 12 year old Holstein cow gives 32 quarts of milk daily. He makes a large quantity of cheese, which he finds quite profitable, in fact, much more so than butter making. With 50 cows last season he netted \$1,626. Large sales of cheese are made in Manhattan, the surplus sent to Denver. Mr. Barnes proposes trying the cross of a Jersey bull on his grade Holstein heifers.

A. W. ROLLINS, MANHATTAN, has already become famous on account of his successful handling of peerless Berkshires, and is now regarded as one of the foremost Berkshire breeders of the country. He deserves the success which he has won as he is a careful and conscientious breeder. His orders for stock exceeds the supply.

BILL AND BURNHAM are well and favorably known as Short-horn breeders, and while they have been building up a superior herd of Short-horns, they have made large sales of grade cattle all through the West. Their herd now numbers 43 head of thoroughbreds of the Marys, Rose of Sharons and Cruickshank families of Short-horns.

N. GREEN, MANHATTAN, has quite a herd of Jersey Red swine, some 60 pure bred, in addition to his recent purchase from Mr. Bennett, of Rossville, Ill.

J. J. MAILS, of this place, has done a thriving business with Berkshires and Short-horns. His sales have been quite large this season, giving satisfaction to the purchasers, which certainly reflects favorably on his energy, and strict attention to business.

I am also informed by brother Atwood, of the Manhattan Republic, that

Frank Leach is building up quite a good herd of Short-horns and Poland China swine; also that W. F. Allen and E. Huse, of Manhattan, will soon be ready to proclaim the merits of their respective herds to the wants of the farmers of Kansas. Thus far, they have found a home demand for all their surplus stock.

W. M. P. HIGGINBOTHAM, proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd, and bank at Manhattan, is one of the most successful dealers in Short-horn cattle in the West, and probably has more money in the business than any other breeder in Kansas. The herd at present numbers 80 thoroughbreds and 450 grades.

MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, were next visited, and there I found one of the best herds of thoroughbred Poland Chinas that I have yet visited. Their success is due to their making a specialty of this branch of breeding to the exclusion of other interests. Nothing has been spared in the way of time or money in securing the very best bred of Poland Chinas that the country affords. Mr. A. N. Miller, Vice-President of the Ohio Poland China Record, has visited the best herds in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, and selected his own stock. Their large sales in all parts of Kansas, attest the popularity of their herd; but the pigs on hand this season are far superior to any of their past offerings.

The next breeder visited was Dr. O. F. Searle, proprietor of

JERSEY PARK CREAMERY. The Doctor has been breeding Jersey cattle, Poland China swine, and poultry for some years, but giving the Jerseys the preference. The creamery is a late venture and has only been running about six weeks and making 200 pounds of butter daily, which he ships to New York, and he informed me that so far the butter graded extra 1st. The herd of Jerseys numbers about 40 head, with Mercurialist 8177 heading the herd. The breeding stock has been purchased from the Beech Grove Herd, Indianapolis, Ind., S. Stratton, Litchfield, N. Y., V. Barber, Decatur, Ill., S. M. Pointz, Maysville, Ky., and a recent purchase from the Chas. Dole herd at Chicago.

Your correspondent trusts that he will be able to visit other breeders and make note of anything of interest to the readers of the FARMER, because it is to these men that we must look for the animals with which to make the much needed improvement of our common live stock.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

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

For sale by all druggists.

A flock of 900 good young sheep, nearly all ewes, and 600 lambs, for sale. Also 150 head of good cattle — 2 and 3-year-old steers, cows, yearlings and calves. For further particulars apply to

FRED B. CLOSE,
Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

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

OK WOOD HERD, O. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle and Swine.

H. BLAKESLEY, Peabody, Kas., breeder of choice Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle and Poland China Swine.

JERSEY PARK STOCK FARM, O. F. Searl, Solomon City, Kas., breeder of Herd Register Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock for sale.

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

M. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle Chester White Hogs, Light Brahmas and Black Spanish Chickens. Correspondence solicited.

W. W. WALTIRE, Hillside Stock Farm, Carbondale, Osage county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

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

Swine.

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

FOR JERSEY RED PIGS, Write to EDGAR OGDEN, Eddyville, Iowa.

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

FOR SALE on Lone Spring Ranch, Blue Rapids, Kansas, fine thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd dogs, for driving cattle or sheep. Jersey Red Swine from prize-winning animals. All spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars.

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

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

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAS., breeder of pure bred Poland China and Yorkshire swine. Also Plymouth Rocks. Special rates by express. Write.

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

Sheep.

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

BRUCE STONER, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep, 200 full-blood ewes and 70 bucks for sale.

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E. COPELAND & SON, Douglass, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 18 lbs. 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

PERSIMMON HILL STOCK FARM, D. W. McCullough, Proprietor, breeder and importer of American Merino Sheep, high class Poultry and Berkshire Hogs. Stock for sale; 150 bucks. Rocheport, Boone county, Mo.

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep, 150 rams for sale. Dickinson (558) at head of herd, clipped 33 1/2 lbs.

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

Poultry.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. J. F. Walters, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

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

MARK S. SALISBURY, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting; also Hong Kong geese eggs, \$2.50 per dozen.

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

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

PLEASANTON STAR NURSERY, Established in 1883. J. W. Latimer & Co., Pleasanton, Kansas, do a wholesale and retail business. Neighboring clubs, together get stock at wholesale, a specialty with us. Send for terms and catalogues.

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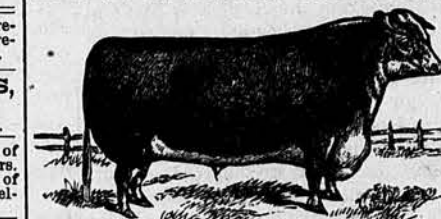
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THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisburg, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit, plants, Osage Hedge. Send for price list. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisburg, Kas.

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, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references. Have full sets of A. H. B.

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Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers. Address WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

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

THE IDEAL HOME.

[The Franklin County Horticultural society offered a prize for the best essay on an Ideal Home. Three weeks ago we published the successful paper, written by Mrs. Underwood, and this week we give the essay prepared and read by Mr. Chas. E. Turner. —ED. FARMER.]

Mr. Turner says:

A true man hails with joy the day when he will have a home he may call his own. His very impulses are quickened, labor is sweetened by the thought of a home where love shall wield its scepter and be unalloyed. There is in the accents of the word an inspiration which nerves him to greater endeavor, more intense thought and calculation and a higher ambition to secure the tenure of life, the blessings of liberty, and the pursuit of happiness vouchsafed to him by our grand old constitution. To him no other work is so endearing, so sacred, so sweet. Every true home is a haven of rest for the weary; love is its organizing law—a synonym of Heaven. Around its cheerful fireside gather helplessness, buoyancy, ambition, sage counsel, childishness, characteristics of the prattling infant, the impetuous school boy, budding manhood, old age. Here are woven the delicate, pliable threads of actions which become in later years the coiled, inflexible cables of habit. Here at the parental knee are forged influences which mould the character and which tell us the cycles of eternity. The home is the cradle of the nation. Home comforts are incomparable.

In this fair land, with its boundless rolling prairies, all may have a home if possessed of intelligence, energy and pluck. Nothing can be accomplished without action. The instability and lack of persistence of Kansas has been the curse of this commonwealth. The children of unstable, roaming parentage will some day rise in their might and denounce their ancestors from the depths of their souls for their heedlessness in not securing a spot of ground which should be forever blessed—the home—the focus from which the ray of love shall radiate—the dearest spot on earth.

J. Howard Payne and Home, Sweet Home, shall live in memory, shall be inscribed in history so long as the Anglo-Saxon language shall endure. What divine emotions have been called forth; what cords of love and sympathy have vibrated at the music of these words as they entered the inner recesses of the human heart. The hardy pioneer in western wilds the mariner on the high dashing waves, and the wanderer in a foreign clime, are moved to tenderness and tears by the pathos of these lines.

In our endeavor to portray to your minds an ideal of a true home we shall not select as its location a site near old oceans' roar and grandeur, nor 'mid the tropics' balmy air and orange groves, nor amid the beauty and sublimity of Sierras' peaks, but nestled down on one of Kansas' virgin prairies near the banks of one of her clear mountain streams. In times which tried men's souls came overland from the bleak New England hills a sturdy, clear-headed, determined young man and his beloved, intelligent bride. Here on freedom's soil, breathing the pure air of Heaven, they invoked the blessing of God. Their worldly goods were meagre, their industry, perseverance and trust boundless. Shall we inspect the result of 10 years patient toil? The homestead overlooks hill and valley for miles. A refreshing spring and streamlet slake the thirst of barn pets, and then winds its devious course through shades and sunlight. Grand rows of shade trees line the highway—shelter for man and beast and imparting to the premises a sense of completeness. Standing on a slight prominence in front of the old log cabin of earlier days is the residence, spacious, neat, tasty. It bears us welcome in its very air of comfort and simplicity. Broad verandas, wreathed in vines and roses, bid us enter its delightful shade and fragrance. The lawn of generous proportions is planned with admirable taste and skill. An avenue leads through the velvety carpet of grass, and past tree and shrub to the doorway, while the walk, in its serpentine course, is ever surprising us with new beauties in scenery and flower. Here an arbor, with its luscious fruit; there, midst the vines and shrubbery, a rustic seat, the lovers' retreat; to the left a grove with its robins, wrens and cooling doves. The

oaks, elms, poplars, locusts and mountain ash, vie in beauty with the symmetrical rock maples, while the sprinkling of evergreens—those "emblems of perpetual life"—deflect the wintry blasts and add to the delightful shade. Beds of tulips, pansies, verbenas, and lillies and flowering shrubs deck the grassy plat. To the interpreter of nature these floral messengers are "living preachers, each cup a pulpit, each leaf a book."

Passing from the lawn we find the same thrift, comfort, and neatness among the outbuildings. All are substantial and in harmony with the house. Stables are arranged for convenience and dispatch; tools are oiled and under shelter. The well-made compost heap bespeaks the owner's economy. The orchard at the left promises an abundant yield for labor, skill and patience bestowed. We now enter the kitchen garden than which there is no more important adjunct of the farm. From this half-acre of juicy fruits and palatable vegetables make glad the eyes of the housewife. Currants, berries, grapes, apples and peaches are served during their season, and winter's supply cared for. Early vegetables are not a wanting luxury in the family, and a glance into the cellar would convince any that our provider appreciated the beneficial effect of all fruits in driving away the blues and in purifying and sustaining the human system. At the well we sip a drink of the purest water.

We are met at the home by our host, a little unassuming man of prepossessing appearance and quick, penetrating eye. His lady greets us with a healthy cordial handshake. In manner she is refined, cultivated, graceful; with a beaming eye full of intelligence and good will. All formality is distanced. "Welcome is borne us in hand, eye and tongue," and we enter into conversation and the pleasures of the hour with zest and confidence. Three children, a daughter of eight summers, and two brothers of more tender years enliven the scene with mirthful play and prattle. All the interior arrangements of the home are characteristic of the inmates. In our rambles the kitchen we found large, cheerful, well lighted and ventilated; supplied with all the modern conveniences and labor-saving machines which go so far towards raising the duties of the wife and mother above mere drudgery. The sitting room is the very heart of a home. There the family circle is complete; there the life-blood of each receives its impetus, its daily cheer. The full power of the light and electric rays of this June sun enter the South windows, and the radiance and bloom and balmy air seemed diffused throughout. The old clock oscillating above the grand fireplace, the sofa and easy chairs, the cosy children's corner, and the landscape scene without, betoken the pervading comfort. The large library of books, papers and periodicals are the companions of the leisure hours.

All the features of the sleeping apartments are pleasant, serene. Sweet, pure air abounds. The windows are shaded by noble elms where the robin and oriole rear their young and sing to the boys in early morn. Here sweet sleep, "the death of each day's life; the balm of hurt minds; chief nourisher in life's feast knits up the raveled sleeve of care." The parlor, too, is a family room, not barred and darkened. Sunlight and the shades of eve ever gleamed here and often found the family circle chatting, resting, singing, and the mother's heart-strings in vibration to the chords she drew from the old piano. Steel engravings and paintings latent with meaning and beauty, adorned the walls. Choice works of biography, poetry, fiction and travels laid side by side. The ease, and grace, and welcome of this room bid us cross the threshold.

Order, that primeval law, reigns supreme in this home. Punctuality is accorded due place. Our host, realizing that "time and tide wait for no man," sows and reaps, buds, plants and prunes at regular times. Up with the birds that sing him awake, he works with plan and thought and energy ten hours in the field and devotes the remainder to the preparations of work, to rest and recuperation, the perusal of the news and keeping abreast of the times. He mixes brains with his business, leads competition by reducing labor, by high tillage and by improving the source of seed and progeny. He studies the principles involved in husbandry, knows the exact price of the com-

modity he produces, is not recreant to the duties of true citizenship. He is sympathetic with misfortune and instrumental in its alleviation. He has a high ideal of, and is an honor to, his calling. His helpmate is greatly devoted, full of womanly tact, economical, ever ready to succor the needy and relieve the distressed. The children are reared according to the dictates of the laws of health. Their highest happiness, the most perfect development of the physical, social and moral natures are the aim and policy of their parents. Habits of industry, perseverance and economy are inculcated. Not in this home do we find the absence of confidence and sympathy, that rock upon which thousands of our most noble youth have wrecked their lives for time and eternity. Morose and sullen acts are overcome by words of firmness and love. The rounds of duty and the scenes of pleasure are lubricated by the oil of good naturedness. The clouds of sorrow and disappointment have to them a silver lining. Intelligent, wise counsel directs their thoughts from ignoble subjects into pure, elevating channels. A seat at mother's side while she points out the beauties of the natural world and explains the mystery of electricity, the growth of plants and the circulation of the blood, is one of the joys and privileges of youth never forgotten. The guidance of the Divine hand in all their thoughts and purposes is daily supplicated. Surrounded by such scenes and influences as these they grow to budding manhood and sweet modest womanhood. The ever changing years, bringing new duties, called into action every talent and tested every virtue. Their education is broad, comprehensive, admirably fitting them for their chosen vocations. A thorough knowledge of physiology, chemistry and botany are considered more beneficial than the Greek and Latin of any age. As life expanded their honor for parents grew brighter, their usefulness to their fellowmen never faltered; society, state and school acknowledged their untiring devotion to principles, to God and to humanity.

Does one here to-day affirm that the intelligence, the comfort and the love of a home have no influence? Men of intelligence are influential in the walks of life. They lead in all vocations, in art and science and literature; they sway the currents of popular thought, thus shaping the destinies of a people and the policy of nations and wielding those moral reforms which hasten the millennium. Well directed intelligence will live and is a passport to a higher nobility than the accident of birth or the caprice of royalty will confer. A father's word of advice and admonition, a mother's deep love and tender sympathy, a sister's constant devotion, a brother's kindness and honor—no tongue can tell the potent influence exerted by these factors on the youth who have gone forth to battle for truth and right in the arena of the world's action. Books, paintings, a seat near the old fireplace, the music of the good old times, a shady bower, sister's pinks and tulips are a few mementos to absent ones which ever gild and brighten the links of memory's chain. The father returns to such a home from the cares and burdens of life's work, ministering spirits comfort him and he enters a rest peaceful, reviving, sweet. With what feelings of transport and joy a son returns to a true home after months experience in the chill of this heartless world—returns to a sympathy only a mother's heart can utter, to a father's greeting and welcome, and to a sister's love and caress.

Give me an insight into the homes of a people and I will declare the thrift and progress of a nation. From the firesides of farmhomes go forth our young men, the pride and glory of a nation. From their ranks are recruited the bone and sinew of every trade and profession. Around the farm hearthstones of Kansas have been agitated, and in the light and wisdom of truth and humanity settled problems which have shaken to its very foundations the fabrics of government.

Let us endeavor to make ours true homes. Let us not forget beauty of a pure life and honest purpose. When "life's fitful fever is over," may there be no dread of that undiscovered country, that home from whence no traveler has ever returned. Let that love that is without dissimulation sparkle in every word and crystallize in every deed.

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is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

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H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

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Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

Correspondence.

Tame Grasses.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In a few years we must pasture our Short-horns, Herefords and Galloway cattle on tame grass pasture or we will have to abandon the business of producing beef. Prairie grass pasture in a few years will be out of the question in many places in Kansas. Then would it not be a wise policy on the part of farmers and stockmen to commence seeding a small portion of their farms to some of the most valuable kinds of tame grasses? I have been acquainted with orchard grass for many years, both as a pasture and meadow grass. I find it to be the most hardy and valuable grass of all the tame varieties where it has a soil suitable for its growth; and from my experience and observation, central Kansas has a soil well adapted to its growth. Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, gives valuable information in regard to the grass and how to prepare the ground and sow the seed; yet I must beg leave to differ from his views in regard to the quality of the hay made from it. He claims that it makes very inferior hay. I am positive that he has let the grass get too ripe, or has sown too thin, and it has grown too coarse. In my native state, hay made from this grass was considered far superior to timothy hay. Stock that was thin in flesh in the fall would improve in flesh while eating this hay. Late calves and young colts were fed this hay, and in all cases when the grass was cut at the proper time, the hay gave the best of satisfaction. The orchard grass is earlier than timothy, matures earlier, hence must be cut earlier to make good hay. I have in my possession a statement from a prominent farmer of New York giving his testimony to the good quality of the hay made from orchard grass. I am fully convinced that one acre set in orchard grass, after the first year, will furnish as much pasture as 3 acres of prairie grass, the soil being equal. One of the great advantages of this grass is, it grows in bunches; hence there is low places between bunches, and when a small shower of rain falls the water all remains on the ground, while on the sod of blue grass or timothy, the larger portion of the water runs off of the land. In the former variety all the trash, old blades of grass, etc., falls between the bunches and remains there, making a good mulch, and furnishes food for the plant. I have a piece of this grass that I have mowed the second time this summer, or spring and summer, to feed calves, hogs, horses, and getting a heavy crop each mowing. I sowed a small piece one year past, some the past spring, and shall keep on sowing till I can get one-third of my little farm set in this grass. It is no experiment in future, but a success.

H. WARD.

Notes and Queries--Russell.

The harvest in Russell county is light, for what the dry spell the last of April left unharmed the hail has ruined within the last month in nearly half of the county. In some places where the hail did not injure it the wheat is well filled and a good quality, but the straw is short, and rye is the same. Corn was too small in most cases for the hail to permanently injure it, and generally bids fair to make a good crop. Cattle and sheep are doing well; grass plenty; potatoes the best they have been for four years. The farmers are not disheartened, although where the hail was the worst some of them are pretty blue.

I notice an article clipped from the New York Witness on the corn laws in England which is about as pertinent to the tariff question in the United States as the cultivation of the bread-fruit tree in the East Indies is to our raising wheat here in Kansas. Being a reader of the Witness, and admiring the sterling courage and independence of the editor (Mr. Dongal) on all points concerning the laboring classes, I don't wonder that he is a free trader in theory; but as he himself admits we are not ready yet to put it in practice. But if free trade is such a blessing to the laboring class why don't we see that class going to England (instead of coming here) or Switzerland or Turkey where they have the blessing of free trade. I agree with James Montgomery in your issue of the 4th of July when he says give us a tariff and with it some wholesome laws that will not

(Concluded on page 12.)

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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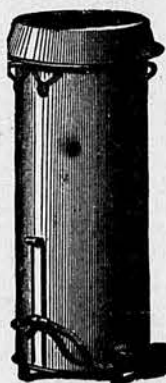
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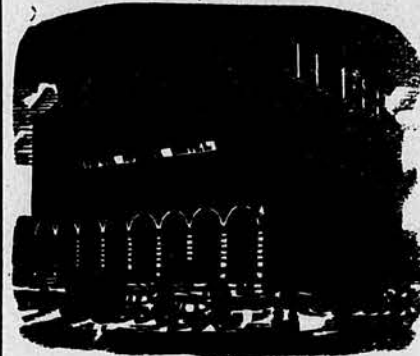
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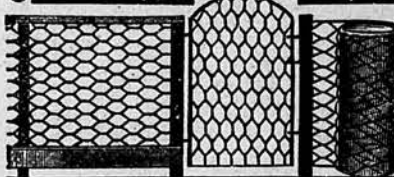


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It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, schools, etc., and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a lifetime. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for its fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gate, also cheapest and neatest all iron fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK FENCE, Mansfield, Ohio.

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Save labor and money; simple, durable, cost but little. No trouble to get over high beams or to the end of deep bays. Thousands now in use. Wood Pulleys, Floor Hooks, etc. Send for circular and designs for tracking barns, to
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For any machine hulling and cleaning fit for market so much Clover Seed in one DAY as the VICTOR. Double Halter. It has made \$1000 often in ONE DAY. VICTOR ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet mailed FREE. NEWARK MACHINE CO. NEWARK, O.

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THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!
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FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.
For description of its uses, see next week's paper.

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To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. P. C. MILDS, Troy, Ohio.

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Ladies' Department.

Between The Leaves.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

I took a volume old and worn,
From off the library shelf one day;
The covers were defaced and torn,
And many a leaf had gone astray.
I turned the pages slowly o'er
In search of some forgotten truth,
Familiar in the days of yore
As were the school books of my youth.

The mildewed leaves, the faded print,
Seemed quite inanimate and cold,
As if they ne'er had been the mint
From which I garnered precious gold.
So dull and colorless the page,
I turned and turned, in hopes to find
Something that would restore to age
The freshness of the youthful mind.

As well, indeed, might I essay
Hope's early visions to renew,
Or give unto a dead bouquet
Its former fragrance and its dew.
I closed the volume with a sigh,
As if it were joy's entrance door—
A bit of color caught my eye
Just as it fluttered to the floor.

'Twas but a maple leaf, all blotched
With gold and crimson, green and brown,
The edges delicately notched,
And perfect still from stem to crown;
And when I took it in my hand,
This little leaf from maple tree,
As if it were a magic wand,
Brought back a vanished youth to me.

I lived again those joyful days,
The old, familiar songs I sung,
And walked again, with sweet delays,
The paths I loved when I was young.
E'en as the hues upon the leaf,
Each scene appeared so freshly bright
That all remembrances of grief
Were lost, and faded out of sight.

How Plants Grow.

We have frequently thought of preparing a comprehensive but brief article on this subject for the instruction of those of our readers (especially young women and men) who have not had any training in botany. Women often need this kind of information, because they all have pleasure in the growth and handling of flowers. Some months ago we found a good article on this subject and laid it aside to give to our lady readers whenever we should have room for it without crowding out any of their own letters. We give it this week, taken from the New York Times.

The grand function of the flower is fructification, the production of fruit. With the botanist there is no seed so called; it is the fruit of the plant, to him, which represents the final culmination of its growth; its natural end and the productive germ of its successor. The flower, then, is the complete reproductive organ of the plant, whose office it is to provide for the continuation of the species. And a correct knowledge of this fact is of importance to give a true and clear impression of the inevitable continuance of species in plants, as truly as in animals, because this right knowledge of the principle of fructification will render impossible such popular errors as that one species of plant may change into another species, either by accident or by a sudden or gradual variation; as that wheat (*Triticum vulgare*) may change to oat or chess, (*Bromus secalinus*), or that degenerate barley may change to oats, any more than a cat could change into a mouse or a horse into a cow. The perfect flower consists of four parts—the calyx, the corolla, the stamens, and the pistil; some flowers contain but three, or even less, of these, and are then called imperfect, because of themselves they are sterile and unproductive. All these parts are modified leaves, and transformations from one to the other are frequently observed. The rose may be given as an example of this interchange; for while the wild rose has a corolla of five petals only, and a large number of stamens and pistils, the cultivated rose has a large number of petals and few or no stamens or pistils, and the botanist can easily trace the graduation of one of these organs into the other. In one variety of rose (the *Verdissima*) the petals of other organs of the flowers are all green and actual leaves.

The flower of an apple, a member of the rose family, and which is formed in a similar manner to that of the wild rose, offers a good example of a perfect flower. The calyx and corolla are the protecting organs of the flower. In the bud the calyx is wrapped around the corolla, and this latter envelops the essential organs. Some flowers consist wholly of a calyx and corolla, and are called neutral, being devoid of sexual organs, as the neutral or worker bees are. By cultivation such flowers increase the number of their petals and become double, but are obviously sterile, and even when provided with sexual organs these are so defective in number and vigor as to produce either no seed or very little. Hence the difficulty of propagating double flowers by seed and their frequent reversion to the single form.

When the bud opens, the outer whorl of leaves, which are usually green, forms the calyx and this consists of sepals; the inner whorl forms the corolla, and consists of petals, which are generally colored more or less vividly and variedly.

Within the corolla are the stamens. These are the fertilizing organs and bear the pollen of fertilizing matter. Within the stamens are the pistil or the pistils. This is the reproductive organ which receives the pollen from the stamens and conveys it to the ovary where the germ is affected by it, and receives by the union that vital or living principle, the nature of which is to us alike wonderful and incomprehensible. The stamen consists of the filament or stem, and the anther, which is the essential part and which produces and discharges the pollen. The pollen is an exceedingly fine dust, and consists of grains of great diversity of forms. Some of these are of remarkable beauty when viewed under the microscope, for instance those of *Althoea rosea*, the common Rose of Sharon, *Cobaea scandens*, *Passiflora coerulea*, the common passion flower, while all are of great interest to the student either of botany or of the wonders and beauties of intelligent farm life. Pollen is produced in vast quantities. The yellow powder often washed down in early summer time by thunder showers, and supposed to be sulphur, is the pollen of pines, and is so abundant as to be found covering the surfaces of ponds or the shores of lakes many miles distant from the pine forest. This light powder floats in the air, and is carried by the winds; sometimes conveying a delicious scent, as that of blooming wheat; sometimes a disagreeable, strong scent, as that of corn, and sometimes producing great irritation of the nasal and breathing organs, as the grass pollen, which produces sneezing and coughing, the hay fever of mankind, the heaves of horses, and catarrh in sheep.

By a microscopical examination of the stamens, the formation of the pollen grains can be readily seen. The anther contains a set of large cells called pollen chambers, because the pollen is formed in them, and it is formed in the following manner: The contents of these cells secrete a layer of cellulose which does not adhere to the cell walls, but merely lies loosely against them; this layer forms new cells, which are separate from the old one. The walls of the old cells then dissolve and are absorbed, and a cavity is formed, which is called the pollen chamber. These loose, free cells divide into four by a common process of cell division, and this division is repeated again and again, until the ordinary minute pollen cells or grains are produced and assume their characteristic forms. The outer coat of these grains is covered with pores or slits, through which the inner coat protrudes as points or tubes. In some species these tubes are closed by lids, which fall off when they are no longer required. When the pollen is mature the anthers, or the pollen chambers, burst open, sometimes suddenly, the filament or stem at the same time rebounding as a spring, the pollen grains are scattered upon the pistils or into the air to go on their way to perform their natural function. The vast myriads of these pollen grains at all times floating in the air during the flowering seasons of various plants are beyond comprehension. The air is filled with them, and it is an interesting study to expose a piece of glass coated with glycerine to the air to catch some of these floating grains and notice the varieties which are most abundant at different times. The pistil consists of three parts—the ovary, the style and the stigma. The ovary is the case or pod in which the seed matures, and contains at first the rudimentary seeds, called

ovules. The style is prolongation of the ovary and is sometimes absent, the stigma, which with the ovary are the essential parts of the pistil, sometimes resting directly on the ovary. The stigma is the receptive portion of the pistil, the pollen falling upon it, and the ovary is the real organ of fertilization and the fountain of the new life hidden in the seed which is produced in it.

The function of the pistil may be thus described: The stigma, or exposed point of the pistil, is covered with a glutinous secretion to which the pollen grains brought into contact with it by gravitation, or ejection, or impact, or by whatever means, adhere. The projecting tubes of the pollen grains are then mingled with the loosely packed cells of the anther, as the spines of a chestnut bur might become insinuated among the particles of a soft mellow soil upon which the bur might fall, and each of these projecting tubes grows downward through the style, sending a filament like a slender root down to the ovules in the ovary. These filaments or pollen tubes enter the ovule, and become attached to the embryo sacs contained in it.

The ovules are formed in the ovaries in a manner very similar to that in which the pollen grains are formed in the anthers. Each embryo sac is an ultimate cell filled at first with a liquid protoplasm. As the sac approaches maturity a number of germ cells are found floating freely in the liquid; and but one of these afterward becomes attached to the pollen tube which reaches near it, the others being absorbed. A process of transudation (by osmosis probably) then occurs, and the contents of the pollen tube become mingled with those of the embryo sac. The germ cell is then completed by the formation of a cellulose wall around it, and becomes a complete cell, which is the foundation of the structure of the embryo, this being the living functional principle of the seed. This structure consists of the formation of cells into an endosperm, which finally merges into the embryonal mass. But just here the student is baffled, because of the objects which he is investigating, which are too small to be divided, so that their ultimate structure and manner of growth can no longer be seen.

The formation of the seed, however, is a beautiful study. Many seeds are exquisitely formed, and present so varied a differentiation as to become not only beautiful objects to the view but practically interesting, because of the ease with which they may be distinguished and recognized. In many seeds, as in common grains, the ovary itself is the covering, husk, or bran of the seed, and some of these consist chiefly of regular hexagonal cells so easily identified that the adulteration of roasted coffee by corn, peas, or rye is readily detected by the use of the microscope.

As it is known that the seed of a plant is formed of cellular matter derived from the plant and built up into cells of the precise formation of other similar cells, and that the ultimate function of the plant, including the work of the roots, the stem, the leaves, and the flower, is the construction of this cell, and as we know that plant growth consists of the simple addition of cell to cell, one cell being exactly like unto another cell, and differing in no wise from the parent cell, from which it separates by division or section, after a certain prolongation, so we may be sure that the seed of a plant will contain the embryo of another plant like itself; an exact reproduction of itself, in fact; and that the seed will produce an offspring like the parent plant, and that it cannot do otherwise, because the starting point, which is an actual living part of the old plant—a cell—can only increase by doubling itself continuously, and cannot in any way change the form and manner of its structure. This fact should be conclusive to those persons who may suppose that one plant can change into another that their impression is wholly without foundation and that such a change is as impossible to occur as that a brick house could change into a wooden ship. The house may be taken down and the ship may be taken to pieces, and each may be rebuilt of the same materials, but if the original plan of structure is adhered to in the reconstruction there will be the same house again and the same ship, but by no means can the brick house change into the wooden ship by any bad workmanship of the builder. There may be a badly constructed house or an ungainly ship, but that is all. And in plant life, in the aggregate, we have the very

same materials built up over and over again, molded in the same form, and every cell like its parent cell, and the plan of structure is all the same. The careless farmer may produce a poor plant or a bad season or accident may stunt the growth, but the structure and form and habits and purposes of the plant are all and always the same.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Experiments in packing fruit for export in chaff or straw have signally failed. Specimens wrapped in paper ship well; lining barrels with paper is also satisfactory.

Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dandelion root, from time immemorial, has been regarded as a valuable domestic remedy for kidney diseases. This root is one of the ingredients of Lels' Dandelion Tonic, but in this valuable and popular remedy it is so combined with other alteratives and tonics as to produce results, in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys, impossible of attainment by the use of the domestic remedy. For diseases of these organs the Dandelion Tonic is without a rival.

Selma, Ala., it is thought, will have a \$300,000 cotton seed oil mill.

A Total Eclipse

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

An ingrain carpet factory has been started at All-healing Springs, N. C.

Accidents from mowing machines, threshers and other farming implements, will happen to the careless and unwary. No matter how severe the injury, Phenol Sodique is the dressing, above all others for affording relief from pain and a rapid healing of the wounds.

Anderson, S. C., has two cotton seed oil mills. Any place where B. F. Crayton lives is bound to "boom."

Simple's Scotch Sheep Dip is a valuable dressing for animals when suffering from sores or wounds. Circulars, with prices, sent by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka.

From Chattanooga to Careyville, Tenn., 150 miles, is a mountain wall stripped with two or three, and in some places ten, seams of coal.

Did She Die?

"No; she lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years, the doctors doing her no good; and at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about. Indeed! indeed! how thankful we should be for that medicine."

There exists, from Chattanooga to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., a distance of 150 miles, a steady, unbroken line of iron ore, in a vein varying from two to four feet wide, and known to go down into the earth at least 75 feet.

Don't Die in the House.

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

Two Connecticut cows were lately poisoned by a pall of paint carelessly left where they could eat it.

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

Blocks of wood two inches square, painted red, are twisted into the upper strand of barbed wire fence, as danger signals to farm stock. Whether the device is patented or not we don't know.

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

The Young Folks.

The Bee-Charmer.

A frisky little faun of old
Once came to charm the bees—
A frisky little faun and bold,
With very funny knees;
You'll read in old mythology
Of just such folk as these,
Who haunted dusky woodlands
And sported 'neath the trees.
Well, there he sat and waited
And played upon his pipe,
Till all the air grew fated
And the hour was warm and ripe,—
When, through the woodland glooming
Out to the meadow clear,
A few great bees came booming,
And hovered grandly near.
Then others, all a-listening,
Came, one by one, intent,
Their gauzy wings a-glistening,
Their velvet bodies bent.
Filled was the meadow sunny
With music-laden bees,
Forgetful of their honey
Stored in the gnarled old trees,
Heedless of sweets that waited
In myriad blossoms bright,
They crowded, dumb and sated
And heavy with delight;
When, presto!—with quick laughter
The piping faun was gone!
And never came he after
By noon or night or dawn.
Never the bees recovered;
The spell was on them still—
Where'er they flew or hovered
They knew not their own will;
The wondrous music filled them,
As dazed they sought the bloom;
The cadences that thrilled them
Had dealt them mystic doom.
And people called them lazy,
In spite of wondrous skill,
While others thought them crazy,
And strove to do them ill;
Their velvet coats a-fuzzing
They darted, bounded, flew,
And filled the air with buzzing
And riotous ado.
Now, when in summer's season
We hear their noise and stir,
Full well we know the reason
Of buzz and boom and whirr—
As, browsing on the clover
Or darting in the flower,
They hum it o'er and over,
That charm of elfin power.
Dire, with a purpose musical
Dazing the sultry noon,
They make their sounds confusical,
And try to catch the tune.
It baffles them, it rouses them,
It wearies them and drowns them:
It puzzles them and saddens them,
It worries them and maddens them;
Ah, wicked faun, with funny knees;
To bring such trouble on the bees!

—St. Nicholas.

How Some Boys and Girls in a Great City Live.

A great many boys and girls think that they have hard times on the farm. Sometimes this is true, and sometimes it is not. But if these same boys and girls lived in a large city, they might not be so well satisfied. Here is what a Brooklyn paper says. (You know Manhattan means the island on which New York City is built.)

"In Manhattan no less than 100,000 children earn their own living, and there are more than 200 different recognized occupations open to boys under the age of fifteen years.

"Among the various articles manufactured by young hands are ink, tassels, tin boxes, whips, tobacco, toys of every kind, soap, shirts, ropes, picture frames, paper collars, cardboard boxes, mineral water, fans, feathers, corks, chignons, brushes, briarwood pipes, bonnet frames, bottles, bags, beads, artificial flowers and bird cages, to say nothing of the minor parts taken by them in the various interests of older persons.

"Girls are often apprenticed for three or more years to meerschbaum pipe makers, as polishers, learning their trade slowly, and earning, when proficient, over \$8 a week.

"Boys find sufficiently lucrative employment as telegraph and messengers boys, errand and shop boys, plasterers' assistants,

etc., besides the almost limitless number who are apprenticed to regular trades, and serve for terms varying from two to five years.

"Large dry goods stores employ numbers of young girls and lads; from fifty to one hundred and fifty being often engaged by one firm, at wages varying from one to five dollars a week, the average being two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars. These children work from seven in the morning till six in the evening upon ordinary days, often from seven till ten or eleven upon Saturday or the eve of any special holiday.

"The various bookbinding establishments in New York employ an average of 4000 girls, half of whom, at least, are under fifteen years of age. They are mostly folders, and acquire great rapidity in their work, especially where, as is often the case, they are paid by the piece.

"Eight or nine thousand children assist in manufacturing envelopes. They gum, separate and sort them at the rate of three and one-half cents per 1000, earning with comparative ease from three to three dollars and fifty cents a week.

"Cork cutting offers favorable employment for over 1000 lads and lasses, and a great many are also engaged in sorting, counting and repacking imported corks for distribution throughout the country.

"Feathers are 'made' by children, curled, dyed and cleaned by them, stripped and sorted, the various branches of the feather trade affording a good deal of scope for child labor, ranging from the most ordinary work at one dollar a week to more difficult processes, for which from five to six dollars weekly are paid. It would be hard to classify the gay assortment which fill the market, and which, when they first pass through the children's hands, are the most incongruous objects conceivable.

"Work of a more important character is well and carefully executed by young bread winners. Beautiful and costly silver and gold vessels, exquisite china and lacquer ware, are all confided to them for finish. Burnishing, which is a most delicate and difficult operation, is said to be more successfully performed by young girls than by men; the former press the handles of the burnishers against the breast, while the latter usually wear a protecting shield.

"The dangers to which children are subject in earning their living are, of course, many, but probably not altogether greater than those they incur in crowded tenement houses, upon the streets, or in the public thoroughfare. Some occupations, however, are marked out as especially unsatisfactory, and among them is the manufacture of twine, from the fact that in twisting the flax rapidly the children are apt to catch their fingers in the machinery and often receive injuries which oblige them to have recourse to amputation. Machine labor, however, is always a source of danger to heedless children.

"Ten thousand juvenile workers are engaged in New York and Brooklyn in tobacco factories. Boys of ten and eleven, and girls of the same age, make a living by chopping the weed, softening it, and feeding the machines in which it is prepared. One firm alone employs over 1000 children, some of whom are very young, and in one factory it is said that the youngest 'hand' is four years old, and the eldest a woman of eighty. Children, however, of this tender age are probably only there for the convenience of a parent, or elder brother or sister, as being unable to be left alone, and grow up in the business, earning at first only a few cents, and gradually acquiring proficiency.

"In England, as is well known, children of the tenderest age work in the coal mines, girls of fourteen and fifteen dragging heavy loads of coal from the pit's mouth to the upper ground, and doing the work of horses for a mere pittance. In Germany and Hungary children are bread winners in many ways, not, however, so frequently in mines, but as carvers, toy makers, watch and clock makers, workers in gold, silver and precious stones, while those of Switzerland earn good wages by fine carving in ivory, the making of model chalets, and notably by the manufacture of musical boxes.

"The manufacture of paper collars affords great opportunities for child labor. The youngest hands fold the collars, bend the cuffs and perform other simple tasks, while the older ones count and pack them away in boxes, paste on the linings of button

hole, and acquire a marvelous dexterity, counting and packing over 20,000 in a day, and pasting as many as 5000 linings in nine or ten hours.

"Gliding and working in gold leaf are both undertaken by girls of ten, twelve and fourteen, and very successfully carried out by them. Coloring pictures and decorative work of every kind also afford them employment, and knickknacks and fancy articles of every kind are made by them in large quantities, sometimes at their own homes, but also in the workrooms of large stores.

"Among the favorite trades to which girls are apprenticed are millinery and dressmaking, in both of which in New York good wages can be earned with moderate hours of work, and in both of which competent hands can always secure a livelihood.

"Ten thousand is the number of girls estimated as engaged in New York in making artificial flowers and leaves, an occupation of which they speak very favorably as being both pleasant and healthful. In this line there is good opportunity for the exercise of 'taste,' and a good hand can command from five to seven dollars a week.

"Perhaps the least favorable calling for either girl or boy is that of selling newspapers; the margin of profit is so very small, the exposure to all weathers great, and the competition keen. Still, there is an element of independence about it which commends it to a large proportion of juvenile bread winners. Lower a good deal in the scale come the crossing sweepers, who are not numerous in New York; the boot lace and button sellers, and from 15,000 to 20,000 youngsters who live by their wits, having no recognized business whatever and no means of supporting existence, and who hover upon the borderland of dishonesty, begging, and tempted in a thousand ways not to limit themselves to the earning of an 'honest' penny.

"Domestic service provides for a large number of children, boys of six and seven being engaged to carry up coal, clean boots and saucepans and run errands, girls tending babies, and domestic housework of all kinds, assisting in restaurants as vegetable cutters, dish washers, and menial operations too numerous to be recorded. Lads, too, find fairly remunerative work in gardens in weeding, sweeping, etc."

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Question 43-38. W. T. Walters, Emporia, Kas., sends the following solution of question 38: Question 43, a solution of which is requested in last week's FARMER, is really two distinct propositions, each independent of the other. I give below a solution of each:

If 95 acres will keep 400 cows 8 weeks, then 95 acres will keep 1 cow 3200 weeks, and 1 acre will keep 1 cow (3200 divided by 95) 33 and 13-19ths.

Since 1 acre keeps 1 cow 33 and 13-19ths weeks, then 70 acres will keep 1 cow 70 times 33 and 13-19ths, or 2357 and 17-19ths weeks; and 70 acres will keep 1000 cows (2357 and 17-19ths divided by 1000) 2 and 34-95ths weeks.

Again: If 45 acres keep 550 cows 3 weeks, then 45 acres will keep 1 cow (550 multiplied by 3) 1650 weeks, and 1 acre will keep 1 cow (1650 divided by 45) 36 2/3 weeks.

Since 1 acre keeps 1 cow 36 2/3 weeks, then 70 acres will keep 1 cow (70 multiplied by 36 2/3) 2566 2/3 weeks, and 70 acres will keep 1000 cows (2566 2/3 divided by 1000) 2 and 17-39ths weeks.

The northernmost place in the world where rye and oats mature is at Kengis, in the Swedish province of Norrbotten, forty-nine miles to north of the Polar circle, whereas the northernmost spot where corn is grown is at Muñiovara, ninety-eight miles to north of the circle.

All classes of chronic diseases are being successfully treated by Compound Oxygen. Send to DR. STARKY & PALEK, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa., for their Treatise on this new and remarkable curative agent. It will be mailed free.

A farmer complains that he has completely stopped his hens from laying by feeding amber cape seed.

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

Montevideo, Alta, has plenty of coal and a high for an iron furnace.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

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

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

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid,

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

Also as a Gargle for the Throat, as a Wash for the Person, and as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

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

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



THE BATCHELLER

BARREL CHURN — The Cheapest and best. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter-Workers. Also all sizes Box Churns for Creameries. All goods warranted as represented. Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circular. H. F. Batcheller & Son, Rock Falls, Ill.



State & Monroe Sts., Chicago. Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1888, 400 pages, 210 Engravings of Instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulettes, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, and Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

Get your Druggist or Grocer! 25 CENT BOTTLE ALLEN'S

ROOT BEER EXTRACT

which will make 6 gallons of Beer. No trouble to make. No boiling. No straining. Much preferable to ice water. Made entirely of roots and herbs, such as Dandelion, Hops, Ginger, Spikenard, &c. Package of herbs for making sent by mail for 25c. CHAS. E. CARTER, Lowell, Mass.

Unequaled Fast Time

VIA THE

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
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W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscriptions:
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Club Rates:
Five copies, one year, \$7.50
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Any one wishing to secure a free copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the number of subscribers named in any one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Any time this month will do to sow sorghum seed for fall pasture.

Covers for stacks, shocks, hay-cocks, etc., are good things. They are advertised by Felitz Brothers, Topeka. See their card.

The annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress will be held at St. Paul, Minnesota, commencing on Wednesday, August 8th, 1883.

Prof. Snow's June weather report, which we overlooked last week, states that during the fifteen preceding years, three Junes have been cooler than this and only one has had a larger rainfall (1876.)

A southern paper states that the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, Ga., whose extensive cotton mills are located in the handsome little town of Graniteville, S. C., a few miles from Augusta, recently declared a dividend of 21 per cent for the year.

We have nothing encouraging to report concerning the wool market, except that wool is never a loss. That is to say, wool always is worth something and that something is money, even though the amount be not large. Kansas wool ranges 18 to 31 cents in Philadelphia.

Hon. H. C. St. Clair, Sumner county, reports wheat as less in acreage than last year, and the yield will hardly be as good. Oats is very good. Corn could not be better. There will be peaches enough for home use. Apples are doing well. In general the prospect is good. The Col. is raising some evergreen grass, and is well pleased with it.

Winfield Courler says that those who have prepared their grounds in June and July, and sown early in September, have caught the September rains with the seed in the ground and have almost invariably harvested large crops of wheat, while those who have not plowed until August or September have almost invariably found the earth baked so hard as to make it almost impossible to plow, until about the first of October, and after that have plowed and seeded their land, and almost invariably have had poor crops, and often entire failures.

A Philadelphia company is going largely into the manufacture of the Danish-Weston Milk Separator, a machine that separates cream from milk by centrifugal force. Cream is of less specific gravity than milk, and for this reason, in the old system, it gradually separates itself from the milk and rises to the surface. The action of centrifugal force is to throw the heaviest materials furthest from the center; placing the new milk in a cylinder and revolving it rapidly, the heaviest portion (the skim milk) is thrown to the circumference, and the lighter part (the cream) remains nearest the center. The machine is said to be very rapid in its work—butter can be made from milk in two hours after it has been taken from the cow.

SAVING OF SEED WHEAT.

P. H. Smith's Half-Bushel-to-the-Acre Seeding.

Most of our old readers know what we mean when we write—"Smith's wheat field," but some of our later subscribers do not, and for their information we will explain.

P. H. Smith, a farmer of Shawnee county, this State, having observed that wheat which grew in tracks made by wagon wheels that had been driven across a wheat field immediately after seeding, was better than that not in the tracks, was induced to make experiments in the same direction. His experiments were made with iron wheels following seed drills to press down the earth on the seed. His first experiments were made five or six years ago, and he has continued them every year since with continuous success. His most difficult problem was to get the seed thin enough. He has harvested heavy crops every year, and he has been reducing the quantity of seed for each successive seeding. Last year he sowed one field of about 65 acres drilling one-half bushel to the acre. There is in this office now on file an affidavit of Edward McCormick, the man who drove the drill, that the quantity of seed sown on that field was as above stated. When the seed had sprouted and was up nicely, the editor of this paper went to look at it. That was "Smith's wheat field." We published our observations and conclusions in our next issue and promised to report again in the spring, which we did, and again at harvest time, which we now do.

Last Friday, July 6, the wheat was being cut and threshed, and we had an opportunity to see the final result. The wheat stood very evenly on the ground. The straw was not large, nor were the heads heavy. It was simply a good stand of very evenly matured May wheat. (The seed was sown in the early part of October.) We have often seen longer and heavier straw and larger heads; but we never saw a more regular stand or even growth, and we have not seen a better wheat crop anywhere in a ride over a dozen good wheat counties this year. The straw was clean and soft; and all stood up well. It was truly a beautiful field of wheat.

We watched the threshing and tried to estimate from appearances what would be the probable yield in bushels per acre. Our guess was about 30; but, being particularly anxious on that point, we are gratified by the report of an actual measurement, as follows:

Mr. Smith reports in person (Monday, July 9,) that with the assistance of two persons, he measured one acre of shocks and bundles, hauled them to the machine, threshed the wheat out and measured and weighed 56 bushels and 30 pounds. On our expression of both surprise and doubt, he promised to have the whole field accurately measured by disinterested persons, and the exact acreage together with sworn statements of the actual yield will be furnished us for publication.

These experiments of Mr. Smith may be regarded, we believe, as going far towards solving the problem of successful wheat growing in Kansas. Last December, when we first looked at that field, we saw nothing but the clean, dark colored ground. We were looking westwardly, and the drill had run north and south. The wheat blades were lying in the deep furrows left by the roller wheels, and carelessly resting on the sides of the ridges. The winds, the freezing and thawing, and rains and snows of the winter, instead of lifting the wheat roots out and blowing them away, left them more and more protected by the drifting soil gathering

over them and around the stems. At our spring visit, the ridges had all been worn down to a general level; the plants were vigorous; not a dead one visible, not a root blown away. Now we see a yield of 50 bushels to the acre, weighing 61 pounds to the bushel, and that, too, from one-half a bushel of seed per acre.

That field is on the Kansas river bottom two miles northwest of North Topeka, and is level.

The other field of which mention was made in our first reference to Smith's method of seeding is on the high rolling prairie twelve miles southwest of Topeka. It contains about 85 acres. The seeding was completed on the 22d day of October, and the quantity of seed sown was 21 pounds to the acre, just one pound more than one-third of a bushel. The variety was Odessa, and was of a crop raised from spring sowing. He sowed twice in the spring, and then changed to fall. The cutting of this was began last Saturday. It stands evenly on the ground about three and a half feet high, heavy straw, some affected with rust, the heads of fair size, and fairly well filled. This field is a full average of best upland wheat in good years—better than an average for this year. The field extends across a quarter section, and there are two wide sloughs in it. Along these the wheat is not good, and that will decrease the average yield per acre. Omitting these portions, and counting only the high, open ground, the average will be about 25 bushels; but counting the entire surface, breaks, sloughs and all, the average will probably not exceed 18. When it is threshed, we will learn more about it. If the season had been as good for wheat this year as it was last, this field would have run at least thirty bushels. There are plenty of stalks on the ground for that quantity, but the growth and perfect maturity of the plants have been hindered by the peculiarity of the season, which the people understand. A field on an adjoining farm, from one and a half bushels of seed, and drilled in the usual way, will yield no better than Smith's field grown from one third of a bushel of seed covered with the roller attachment.

The peculiar features of the growth in these two fields which attracted our attention most were the regularity of stand—no bare spots—and evenness of growth.

Mr. J. W. Mann, of Waco, Texas, thinks he has found a remedy for Texas cattle fever in sweet milk and molasses. He shipped a car load of fine calves from Tennessee a short time since, and for a time he had the same luck with them that usually befalls all fine cattle imported to that section. They were attacked with fever and costiveness, and in a day or two after, he lost nine head, and was in a fair way to lose the entire herd. He tried all remedies known to stockmen, especially the free use of linseed oil, but to no purpose. Finally he thought he would try sweet milk and molasses. In two hour's time, the bowels of every sick calf were moved, and in two days' time the herd was sound and healthy. He states that his calves were burning up with fever, and despite all he could do, before using the milk and molasses, the bowels of the sick calves became completely locked, and they died in two days from the time they were taken sick.

By the new constitution of the State of Louisiana, the capital, machinery and other property employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics, leather, shoes, harness, saddlery, hats, flour, machinery, and other articles, of wood, marble or stone, where not less than five hands are employed, are exempted from taxation for the period of ten years.

Those Silk Reports.

We hope our readers will not forget or neglect our request for reports of experiments with silk worms. We have many inquiries on the subject; a great many people are wanting information from persons who have been experimenting. The KANSAS FARMER believes that silk culture is to be one of our important industries in this State. It is not hard work; it requires but little land; a very small capital, indeed, is required to start with—\$5 is enough, if one has Osage orange plants or mulberry trees growing; and women and children can perform the necessary labor as well as men can.

The silk industry is reviving again in this country, and a great many persons are experimenting. We have the best authority for saying that Kansas is equal to any part of the earth for growing silk. The fact has been demonstrated beyond question. This paper is taking deep interest in silk growing. We want all the help we can get by means of the reports we ask for. They will help educate the people on the subject. They will show what first experiments have taught. We have a few reports in, but not a tenth part of what we expect. Please remember that we would like to publish them in our first issue in August. They ought to be in by the 25th day of this month.

What we want specially is, how many eggs were purchased; and the cost; how many cocoons made; what kind of feed used. Then, anything else you desire to say.

Kansas Wool Depot.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 25th inst. contained an article copied from your paper in regard to establishing a depot for handling and selling wool for the benefit of the raiser and to a certain extent doing away with middle men. The father of the writer had this same system established in Cleveland, Ohio, and for about ten years it successfully controlled the prices of Ohio wools; at least so far as to obtain for the growers from 5 to 10 cents a pound more than they could obtain for their wool without it. They did not fully realize the importance of this institution, and when the war broke out he was obliged to suspend, and after one or two ineffectual attempts to resuscitate it he was obliged to wholly abandon it. The writer is well versed in the system of grades then formed, and he knows it is the only true way for growers, or in fact dealers at home, to market their wools; and he would be very glad to correspond with some gentlemen of practical business experience, and establish a business of this kind, either in a joint stock way or individually, as may be preferred. The details as formerly established were as near perfection as possible, and I would not change them in any material point.

Some years ago I lived at Lawrence, Kansas, and at that time sheep husbandry was growing less. Not having paid any attention to it of late years, am not able to judge of the number of sheep that you have in Kansas, but am confident that a strong financial company established at some point in your State, say at Leavenworth, could control a very large amount of wool from this country, which would make it very advantageous in a financial point of view for the company.

L. N. GOODALE.

Albuquerque, N. M.

[Kansas must have about 2,000,000 sheep now, and the wool interest is growing very fast.—EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.]

We wish all our readers would read and study the statements made by the State Agricultural College officers in their advertisement in this paper. We commend the college to all Kansas farmers.

To Exhibitors at the State Fair.

We are informed by Mr. Johnson, Secretary, that railroad rates of freight on articles exhibited at the State Fair will be the same this year that they were last year.

Frauds--Pass Them Around.

This paper has been defrauded out of three just claims recently by men purporting to be advertising agents, and for the information of our brethren of the press, specially, and of the public in general, we give the names and addresses of the swindlers, as follows:

J. M. Hurd, 261 & 263 Broadway, N. Y.; Dr. J. W. Bate, No. 59 Clark St., or P. O. box 242, Chicago, Ill.; Smith & Smith, Dwight, Mass. Pass them around.

New Money Order Rates.

The following is a list of the charges for postal money orders which went into effect on the 1st inst.:

Between 1 cent and \$10.....	8c
Between \$10.00 and 15.....	10c
Between 15.00 and 30.....	15c
Between 30.00 and 40.....	20c
Between 40.00 and 50.....	25c
Between 50.00 and 60.....	30c
Between 60.00 and 70.....	35c
Between 70.00 and 80.....	40c
Between 80.00 and 100.....	45c

Not more than three orders by the same remitter can be drawn upon the same office in favor of the same payee at one time.

Save the Potatoes.

A correspondent asks how to save early potatoes now ripe so as to have them for seed next season, and he wants to hear from potato men in the FARMER.

While you are waiting, take up your potatoes without bruising them, put them in a dry cool place—dry above and below. Keep them in a shallow pile. The great thing is to keep them out of the sun, keep them dry and cool, and protect them in winter from freezing. Once a month at least, they ought to be stirred. Have good ventilation in the shelter.

Shaffer's Colossal Raspberry.

Through kindness of Mr. A. H. Griesa, nurseryman, Lawrence, Kas., we are permitted to inspect a parcel of these berries. They are much the largest raspberry we ever saw. In size they look like large cherries. The plant grows very large, is strong and vigorous, hardy, and the fruit matures late—after most others have gone out of market. These samples sent us are prime. Gregg and Turner are dwarfs beside them. Shaffer's Colossal is a good grower, and endures both heat and cold with rare ease, and is very productive. The berry is not only large, but is luscious and of excellent flavor. We must have some of those plants.

Many gardeners have trouble with garden slugs. Baiting the slugs with bran is probably the surest way of catching them. The easiest way to proceed, according to James Vick, is to take some pieces of slate, or flat stones, or flat pieces of tin, and lay them about in the garden among the plants, distributing them very liberally; just at sundown go out and place a teaspoonful of bran on each piece of slate or tin, and the slugs will soon become aware of it, and begin to gather and feed on it. In about two hours, when it is dark, go out again with a lantern and a pail containing salt and water, and pick up each piece on which the slugs were found feeding, and throw slugs and bran into the brine, where they instantly die. It is well, also, to go around again in the morning, and many slugs will be found hiding under the pieces of slate, and can be destroyed in the brine.

Gossip About Stock.

Pure bred swine are in extra demand all over the country. The trade was never better.

J. E. Bruce informs us that he will auctioneer a public sale of cattle at Florence, July 14.

E. Dillon & Co., Bloomington, Ill., have just received a fresh importation of Norman horses in good condition.

C. M. Gifford & Son, replaced the bull they lost this spring, by purchasing a fine Young Mary bull, Barrington Bates 13th, at Hamilton's sales, Chicago.

Dr. A. M. Eldson, Reading, Lyon county, has one of the best horses in the West. Boniface, is a beautiful bay stallion, large, well built, a pure bred Hambletonian. The Doctor is justly very proud of him.

Geo. H. Hughes, of Topeka, well known as a breeder of Black Spanish poultry, sold two yards of that strain to S. Nonamaker, a druggist of this city for \$65. Mr. Nonamaker contemplates starting a chicken ranch in Shawnee county.

T. J. Thwing, Echo Ranch, Russell county, writes: In your issue of the 31st ult., I notice reports of 80 to 90 per cent. increase among the herds of breeding ewes in this and adjoining counties. I can raise that percentage a little, as from 620 ewes served last fall I have now alive 611 lambs. I also have over 90 per cent of my 1882 lamb crop alive. Have 1883 sheep and lambs all doing well at present.

X. X. X., of Larned writes: Sheepmen are feeling rather disgusted at the lack of spirit among the wool-buyers and most of them are shipping their wool. Larned is getting to be a great cattle market. There are at present about 1000 head here for sale; prices range from 17 to 22 dollars for yearling heifers; 25 to 28 dollars for 2-year-old heifers, and 35 to 40 dollars for cows and calves. Over 250 head left here yesterday for the Smoky Hill pool, purchased by Messrs. Sternburg & McMath.

On July 26, B. A. & I. T. Tracy, will sell at Winchester, Kentucky, one of the very best lots of Short-horn cattle ever offered at public auction in any part of the country. They have been breeding cattle for a number of years and have not spared either pains or expense to produce the best. It will be seen by reference to their advertisement in our columns that their present offering includes twenty-two head of young Mary's. We are assured by the Tracy Bros. that their young Mary's are certainly second to none in the country, and equalled by but few in either breeding or individual merit. No. 19 of their catalogue is a Young Mary bull that perhaps has no equal in breeding in that family. He is only 28 months old, yet the Tracy brothers propose to show his get against the get of any other bull in the country. Thirteen of his calves dropped to date, 12 heifers and one bull, all red. Their offering also includes fifteen head of young Phyllises. The balance of their present offering consists of Bates cattle of the Craggs sort and others. They extend a cordial invitation to lovers of fine cattle everywhere to go and see their stock. This is one of the last sales of the Kentucky series and persons wishing to purchase will do well to see this herd.

Book Notices.

We are in receipt of the Indiana Agricultural Reports for 1882, giving a digest of agriculture in that State. It is an interesting volume, but somehow our Kansas reports get away with all of them.

BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN,

just issued by Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York, is a very useful book. Price \$2.50, post-paid. It is a practical treatise on plant growth as it relates to the working grower. Quoting from the publishers notes—"This is a standard work upon the Fruit Garden. It is written from the practical experience of a widely known author, who for more than thirty years has been at the head of one of the largest nurseries in America. It explains all the minutiae of fruit gardening, and is invaluable to any one who would become fully

informed upon the subject of which it treats.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The August number is even more brilliant than usual; the variety and excellence of the contents are highly creditable to the editor, and commend it not only to religious but to general readers—they combine most edifying, entertaining and instructive reading. No. VII. of Religious Denominations in the United States, "What is Episcopacy?" is contributed by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.; there are portraits of the late Bishops Channing Moore, of Virginia, and Wainwright, of New York. "The American Pilgrim in Palestine," by De Leon, and "Among the Natives of the North," by Lieutenant Schwatka, are continued. There are also interesting articles by Ida Hervey, Rev. W. W. De Hart, Alfreton Hervey, Rev. H. Benham, Rev. H. M. Field, etc. The charming stories, "The City of the Sun," and "Mr. Burke's Nieces," are continued, and there are essays, sketches and poems of rare merit. The editor, T. De Witt Talmage, contributes "Helpfulness," and a sermon to the Home Pulpit, "Spice in Religion." The miscellany is abundant and the illustrations profuse. No family should be without this excellent magazine. Price 25 cents a copy; \$3 a year, postpaid. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Inquiries Answered.

Two year old in calf heifers in fall range at \$25 to \$200 according to grade.

The Italian bee differs from the common bee in its greater activity, docility and beauty.

We do not know where the Excelsior mower is manufactured nor where repairs can be obtained.

The grass sent us by Mr. Deaver is not like any with which we are familiar. We forwarded it to Dr. Robson, botanist, for examination and report.

Western Kansas is better for large herds of cattle than eastern because of better range. But come and look over the ground and talk to the people before you choose a location.

We do not know where "pure white rye for seed," can be had. Correspond with S. H. Downs, Topeka, F. Barteldes, Lawrence, Kas., and Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo., and refer to the KANSAS FARMER.

German carp is the best fish for the ordinary pond. We have a communication in the FARMER this week on that subject, and are promised more. For fish and official information, address Hon. F. W. Giles, Venango, Ellsworth county, Kas.

We are asked about the Topeka Home Protective Union—said to be a life insurance company. We know nothing whatever about it—never heard of it before. Life insurance is getting down to honest and fair principles now, and it is a very good investment when the company is responsible. Kansas has a State Insurance Agent who is paid a regular salary for attending to the insurance business, both fire and life. It will be well for any one that is in doubt, to correspond with him, and act on his advice. Address "State Insurance Agent, Topeka, Kansas." To our mind the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND COMPANY, of New York City, is one of the best, safest and cheapest companies in the country. The writer of this is a policy holder in that company.

Points of a Good Cow.

Under the above heading an article recently appeared in our issue copied from The Dairy, an excellent paper published at 102 Chambers St., N. Y., and devoted wholly to dairy interests. We neglected to give proper credit.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 9, 1883.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 3,918 head. The market to-day was weak with values 10a15c lower than Saturday. Sales were 4 00 for Indian steers to 5 55 for native shipping steers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,897 head. The market to-day was somewhat demoralized with values 30a35c lower than Saturday. Extreme range of sales 5 30a5 60; bulk at 5 30a5 45.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 7,950 bus.; withdrawn 6,000 bus.; in store 94,279. The market was irregular in its fluctuations and did not get far away from Saturday's market.

No. 3 cash 1 car at 81½c, July no bids 81½c asked. Aug. no bids nor offerings. Sept. 81c bid 88c asked. Year 80c bid no offerings.

No. 2 cash 6 cars at 88½c. July 5 cars at 87½c. Aug. 5 cars at 87½c. Sept. 5 cars at 88c. Year 86c bid 86½c asked.

No. 2 soft winter, cash, 1 car at 92c. No. 1 cash 1 car at 96c. July 90c bid 94c asked. Aug. 91c bid, 93½c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 21, 08 bus, withdrawn 20,828, in store 168,229. The market was strong to day, without any notable activity, however.

No. 2 mixed cash 5 cars at 87½c. July 5 cars at 87½c, 10 cars 87½c. Aug. 88½c bid, 39½c asked. Sept. no bids 41c asked. Year 33½c bid, 34½c asked.

No. 2 white mixed cash, 87½c bid, 89½c asked. OATS Higher. No. 2 cash, 1 car at 84c. July 23c bid, 25c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash 88c bid, no offerings. BUTTER The market runs weak to-day, with no demand from packers or shippers. The eastern markets are demoralized and we have no place to unload our low grade goods. Choice dairy and creamery receipts are all consumed on this market and are scarce.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy..... 18a20 Creamery, choice..... 15a16 Choice dairy (in single packages)..... 12a Fair to good dairy..... 8a Good to choice Western store packed..... 8a Medium..... 7a

CHEESE We quote consignments: full cream Young America, 12a13c per lb; full cream flats, 12½a12c; do Cheddar, 11a11½c. Part skim: Young America 10a11c per lb; flats 9½a1c; cheddar 9a9½c. Skims: Young America 8a9c; flats 7½a8c; Cheddar 7a7½c.

SORGHUM. We quote at 30a31c per gal. for dark and 35c for best.

APPLES We quote new southern; Red Astrachan 50a75 per ½ bus; Early harvest 25a60c; common varieties 2a35c.

PEACHES We quote firsts 1 00a1 25 per ½ bus box; seconds 50a75c; thirds 30a40c.

PLUMS We quote Chickasaws at 50a75c per peck box; wild goose 1 25a1 75.

POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 40a50c per bus. Old stock nominal.

ONIONS New southern at 3 00a3 50 per bbl.

TOMATOES Texas stock is arriving in bad condition owing to long distance. We quote Texas at 60a9c per ½ bus box; Arkansas at 90ca 1 00.

WOOL—We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 30a 31c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a18c.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 9500. A shilling off. Export steers, \$5 75a6 00; good to choice shipping, 5 35a5 60; common to fair, \$4 75a5 25; butchers and cannery, cows, \$2 40a5 35; fair to good steers \$4 75a5 00; Texas steers 4 10a4 35.

HOGS Receipts 20000. 25 to 30 cents off. Mixed packing, \$5 25a5 60; heavy, \$5 65a5 95; light, \$5 50a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 1,200. Market lower. Common to fair, \$3 00a3 50; fair to good 3 65a4 25; choice 4 50a4 75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,809, shipments 60. Medium to fair for interior shipment and grass fed Texans were in active demand; firm fat natives also wanted but not here; export steers 5 80a6 90; good to choice shipping 5 40a5 75; light to fair 4 50a5 25; cows and heifers 3 50a4 75; grass Texans 3 40a5 75.

SHEEP Receipts 1,400, shipments none. Fair to good muttons, 3 50a4 00; prime to choice 4 25a 4 60; spring lambs 1 25a2 75.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts 420. Market steady at 5 20a6 60; poor to strictly prime native steers 5 00a8 22.

SHEEP Receipts 10,400. The market for sheep was steady, but for lambs dull and weak. Extremes 4 00a6 00 for sheep, 5 00a7 55 for lambs.

HOGS Receipts 5,000. Market quiet and nominal at 6 50a7 00.

WHEAT.

Chicago, July 97½c. New York, No. 2 red 1 13 at 14.

In the Dairy.

Best Feed for Milk Cows.

Mr. George Jackson, in his address before the New York State Dairymen's Association, spoke of feeding dairy cows in this wise:

Undoubtedly the most milk and from which the finest quality and largest quantity of butter can be made, is found in the fresh and luxurious pasture, where the cow can get an abundant supply without much toil, composed of sweet, succulent grasses that abound in old meadows. Kentucky bluegrass is the best of them all and where a good supply of this excellent variety can be obtained no other kind need be desired. It is very nutritious, and all grass-eating animals are especially fond of it and thrive rapidly with its use. Clover and timothy mixed also makes an excellent pasture, which grows rapidly, renews itself very often during a favorable season and produces a very fine quality of butter. Stock of all kinds is fond of it; it is easily raised, and is perhaps the most reliable and successful grass crop known to this section of country. In the heavy clay soils of this part of Indiana it is a pretty hard struggle for clover to remain long in the soil. The frosts of winter raise the ground and displace the roots, and during the dry weather of the summer following the plant is liable to die, so that it is rare that a crop of clover will amount to much after the second year, and the only plan to be provided always with this excellent crop for pasture and hay is to sow a field every year. Timothy is much more hardy, and frosts and drouths seem to affect it but little, and it can be depended upon without renewing for many years. But as the seasons are so uncertain, and the result of a very dry one is the partial or total destruction, temporarily or permanently, of the pastures, the careful stock owner will see to it that he prepares a

SOILING CROP OF YOUNG CORN,

to be cut and fed during the hot, dry summer months, or whenever needed. A good plan is to plant the crop successively in May and early days of June, say ten days or two weeks between plantings, which insures a fresh grain feed for the cows at the times when the pastures are parched and dried. This plan should always be followed wherever cows are kept for dairy purposes. The corn should be sown thickly, in rows two and one-half or three feet apart. This admits of cultivation, and promotes the growth of the plant. I have found this green corn, during the months of July and August, through a dry season, to be immensely valuable in keeping up the flow of milk when the pastures had failed. It should be cut and fed to the cows in such a manner and in such quantities as to avoid waste. A good plan is to feed it in the stables. The additional labor of providing this crop is amply rewarded by the increased flow of milk and the improved condition of the cows. Green oats, millet, clover, barley or any of the rapid-growing grasses will answer the purpose, but corn, a large sugar variety, is best. If more is sown than is needed for summer use, it makes an excellent food for winter when carefully dried and cured and kept dry. The cows eat it with great relish.

IN WINTER THE BEST FOOD FOR COWS in milk is good, sweet clover or a mixed hay of timothy and clover or millet that has been cut and cured before becoming too ripe, combined with a liberal supply of corn or linseed meal, and bran, about equal quantities as to weight, with roots fed generously at least once a

day. The best are carrots, beets or one of the many varieties of mangel wurzels. The last named is esteemed highest, as it is more easily cultivated and produces very largely and keeps through the winter well. Turnips and cabbages are not suitable for food for dairy cows, as an unpleasant taste and smell on the milk and butter follow their use. A ration of light cornfodder once a day is greatly enjoyed by the cows, though they may be well fed upon richer and more nutritious food.

A VARIETY AND CHANGE OF FOOD is essential to produce the best results, both as contributing to the general health of the animal and as a means of stimulating the digestive organs, and thus increasing the secretion of milk. Hay, fodder and other long feed should always be run through the cutting-box. A great waste arises from feeding it any other way. A mixture of cut hay well ministered in connection with more concentrated food, as cornmeal and bran, is especially beneficial, thus uniting the large quantities of coarser and less nutritious food with the richer food, and the complete assimilation of the whole may be better secured. The volume or bulk of the food contributes to the healthy activity of the digestive organs, by exercising a stimulating effect on the nerves which govern them. Thus the whole organization of ruminating animals necessitates the supply of bulky food to keep them in good condition. Feed sweet and nutritious food regularly and change it often, and the best results may confidently be expected.

IT IS A SOURCE OF GREAT ECONOMY to cut all hay, straw and fodder fed to cows, even though there may be no mixture of meal or bran with it. They will eat up very closely much that would otherwise be left and wasted if fed long. Dry cornstalks, that so many farmers leave neglected on the ground where they grew to become a nuisance when preparing for the following crop, if cut at proper time, and after curing stacked and kept dry, cut and crushed with a suitable machine, fed to the stock in winter would become a source of great profit. Pure, clean water should at all times be accessible to the dairy cow, and is as essential for health and profit as feed, and without both of good quality and liberal quantities, the best results will not be obtained.

THE STORING OF ENSILAGE is attracting a great deal of attention, and it is stated by those who have adopted the system to entirely fill a long-felt want, and that the green crops of summer are so perfectly preserved in their general characteristics and nature as to possess about as much value as when first put into the air-tight pit or silo, and that the peculiarities of the milk and butter produced from this class of food partake very clearly of that made in summer from the growing crop, besides stimulating a large flow of milk. I have had no personal experience in this direction, but all reports that I have heard about the feeding of ensilage are of the most favorable and enthusiastic character. Nearly all animals are extremely fond of it and eat it with good relish. The system which was first adopted in France by M. Goffart, is being extensively followed in various parts of this country, as before stated, with much success.

TO INSURE THE BEST RESULTS, and to be entirely successful with any system of feeding, requires that it be done at regular hours and in quantities suited to the wants and capacities of each animal. This entails judgment and discrimination. One cow will consume regularly more food than another, and each animal should at all times be furnished with a liberal supply of

healthy diet, not merely enough to fill up the constant waste of the system, but enough, and to spare, of a food adapted to the production of a rich quality of milk. Keep the cows always in good condition, should be the key-note of every dairy farmer. It is the great secret of success, and the difference between success and failure turns upon it. Cows giving milk require more food in proportion to their size and weight than either working stock or growing animals. It is a hard struggle for a cow reduced in flesh and blood to fill up the wasted system with a food that would otherwise have gone to the secretion of milk, but if she is liberally fed, warmly stabled and with a good bed, with plenty of pure, fresh water, roots, and often moist food, and properly treated to a frequent carding; with constant kindness and gentle usage, she is ready at all times to respond abundantly in the production of milk. A good cow treated in this way, under favorable circumstances cannot fail to be profitable.

How Much is Profit?

An exchange, referring to the "extraordinary product to which some cows have been forced by high feeding, and the high prices given for such cows and their progeny," asks the question—"Is it all profit?" and then proceeds to say: One thing has been overlooked we think in this business of forcing cows, and that is the quality of the butter made from their milk. The only profit that can be derived from dairy cows is from the milk or butter. This is the whole and single purpose of the cow, aside from her calves. To be profitable, butter must be of excellent quality. And heretofore Jersey butter has been remarkable for its high character in every respect. Now, it is quite certain that the forced product of a high fed Jersey cow is of remarkably poor quality, often approaching in texture and flavor the peculiar greasiness and tastelessness of tallow. The best Jersey butter used to have a peculiar, delicious aromatic flavor of its own and was rather soft in texture in the summer, on account of the low proportion of stearine in it. Since it has become the fashion to stimulate the product by liberal meal feeding, there is no doubt the quality has deteriorated and has lost its fine flavor. This is true in dairies where the cows are not, strictly speaking, forced, but are fed high; where the forcing system, called "testing" is practiced, the quality is so inferior as to be classed as positively bad; at least so far as our own experience has gone, both in our own dairy and in others, this result is constant. It is so inevitable, that while for market purposes butter is made in our own dairy by rather liberal meal feeding (that is, 10 lb. daily), yet, for the family use the best cow in the herd is fed upon grass, with only 2 lb. of fine corn meal to give some necessary solidity to the butter. No doubt this change in the quality of the butter is the result of the physiological peculiarities of the cow, through which, when the actual milk organs have reached their extreme limit of capacity for producing fat in the milk, the fat in the food which would otherwise be deposited in the tissues of the blood is carried to the udder and there discharged into the milk, just as other extraneous matters with which the blood may be overloaded are discharged there and got rid of. It is unnecessary to say that this sort of fat is not butter, but merely tallow which would otherwise be deposited upon the intestines and over the kidneys in any other animal but a rich-milking cow.

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

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

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

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

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CHICAGO.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

An Illinois farmer says he has watched Texas cattle fever half a century, and he never saw a case not accompanied by ticks. He thinks the ticks cause the disease. He says: Most of the Texas cattle brought up here in May or June are covered with large ticks. In about forty days these ascend the herbage, frequently gathering in knots about the size of a pea. When cattle range over the ground and brush them off, they adhere to the legs, ascend to the belly and flanks, enter into the skin and vaccinate them. If the cattle thus inoculated live they are exempt from the disease as a small-pox patient is exempt from future attacks of that malady. The meat and milk of the affected animals are perfectly healthy; a calf may suck a Texas fevered cow until she dies, and then suck another one until she dies, and show no bad effects from it. The wolves and dogs that lived on the dead carcasses in Champaign and Sangamon counties got most helplessly fat. Now for a remedy: Sweet milk and whisky. Now for a preventive: Saturate the cattle, when curried, with petroleum or any other liniment that will kill the ticks. If a grazer finds symptoms of this disease and young ticks, ship them at once, as the flesh is good.

Idaho has a spectacle worth going many miles to witness, which is the activity of action in the Snake river lava beds, near the line of the Oregon Short Line railroad. In an area of about twenty-two square miles, at short distances apart, smoke and flames of peculiar odor, color and shape arise from the chasms and seams in the lava. The irritating sulphurous vapors themselves are all but unbearable, while the unusual agitation of the boiling springs and the general commotion all over the fields of lava have caused a superstitious fear to take hold of many of the railroad hands, and they are leaving the section terror-stricken. The whole area has the appearance, from a distance, of being on fire.

A Potato Digger.

The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been in use for the past five years, and we have been reliably informed that so great is the demand for this important farm implement that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity.

The Monarch Manufacturing Co., Chicago, are the sole manufacturers of this excellent Digger. Read their advertisement in another column.

It is a common mistake to plant beans too early. The bean is a hot weather plant, and it is worse than useless to plant till the ground is well warmed.

So many human ills can be traced directly to derangement of the Liver and Kidneys that if these organs could be kept in a healthy state, the sum total of suffering would be greatly reduced. A trial will convince any one that Leis' Dandelion Tonic is the best article for this purpose ever prepared.

Fort Worth, Texas, is projecting a \$1,000,000 cotton mill.

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

Asphaltum has been found in Winston county, Ala., near the edge of Walker county.

When all other remedies fail then try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

Dr. Carpenter, of Iberville Parish, La., has a shingle mill turning out 100,000 shingles per day.

There is at Genoa an eleven-story house, and there have been in former times some constructed at Paris of seven and nine stories; and, in the United States, numerous experiments have been made with similar structures, these becoming practicable with the use of elevators.

The "Farm, Field and Fireside," whose advertisement appears in another column, will be sent you six months for 50 cents. It is a reliable, established and valued journal.

Powdered borax, sprinkled on ants that have taken possession of a hive, will cause them to vacate in short order.

That Husband of Mine

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

"REX MAGNUS."

Unfailing Success of

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

Report of Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, of Yale College.

"My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70°, on meats, etc., bought in open market have certainly been severe and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, Have Accomplished all Claimed for Them.

So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable, for domestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House, I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, were all as good as I have ever eaten."

Safe, Tasteless, Pure.

Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report, "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it less harmful than common salt."

It is a perfect substitute for ice, heat, sugar, salt or alcohol in preserving food, and retaining its natural flavor and sweetness—regardless of climates and seasons.

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All druggists and grocers keep it. Samples sent post-paid on receipt of price, except Aqua Vitae and Anti-Ferment which are put up in bottles. "Viandine," for meats, poultry, etc., 50 cts. per lb. "Ocean Wave," for oysters, lobsters, etc., 50 cts. "Pearl," for cream, \$1.00. "Snow Flake," for milk, butter, etc., 50 cts. "Queen," for eggs, \$1.00. "Aqua Vitae," for fluid extracts, etc., \$1.00. "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly," and "Anti-Mold" 50 cts. per lb. each. Mention this paper.

Put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans and 25 lb. boxes.

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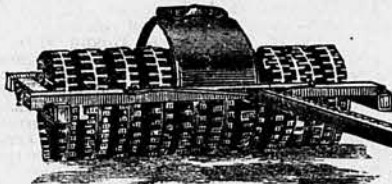
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Does better work with less labor in shorter time than can be done with any other implement for the purpose.

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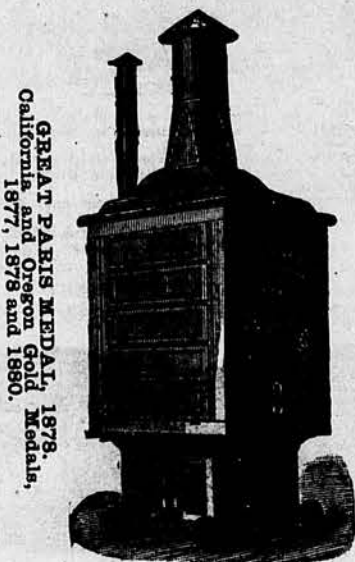
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We make the most Practical Straw-Burning Engine in the World.

The Popular Double Pinion 4-Wheel Woodbury Horse-Power Reversible Bull Wheel. Runs either way, Low or High Speed. The BEST Power made. Ours Exclusively.

Do you live near Timber? If so, buy our

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Take it to the timber. SAVE HAULING Logs to the Mill. 5,000 TO 10,000 FEET PER DAY.

ALL MACHINERY WARRANTED.

Write for Catalogue. Costs Nothing

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NOURISH CROPS.

The Streams of the

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

enable the

COLORADO FARMER

to raise a

Big Crop Every Year.

He defies drouth and never suffers from rain.

Summer is temperate, winter open and mild.

THE GREAT

Irrigation Canals!

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

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

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

For further information address

C. B. KINNAN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

only protect us from foreign manufacturers but also from manufacturers at home. The laborer has rights which he should be protected in as well as the capitalist, and I think such laws can be made just as well without as with free trade. I see there is an article or two in your last issue on irrigation. I don't wish to get into an argument with Mr. Rusticus or any one else. I want to find out if irrigation by raising the water from a well with wind power can be made to pay here in central and western Kansas. I imagine I hear some one say nonsense; leave there and come to southeastern or eastern Kansas where you can raise something; but I don't want to. I got enough of the ague in Illinois. I like the climate here and the grain, but would like a few more vegetables.

RUSSELL CO. FARMER.

Short Letters.

CARBONDALE, July 7.—I wish to know the address of C. J. Jones who writes in the FARMER of the 4th inst. in reply to Rusticus. Corn thin on the ground but generally clean. Wheat, oats and grass nearly first rate. Stock doing well. Is it too late to sow sorghum for feed, or rather when will it be too late? The FARMER is like the boy's sweet-heart, it grows gooder and gooder.

G. N. GOSS.

[Mr. Jones' address is Garden City, Kas.—ED. FARMER.]

HAYS CITY, July 8.—Early potatoes are good and garden vegetables are yielding satisfactorily. I completely astonished the oldest inhabitants recently by putting into our market about eight bushels Early Richmond cherries; they were fine as you may know when I tell you I got 25 cents per quart for them. For so young and small trees I never saw any better results.

MARTIN ALLEN.

A house in London is thus described by a visitor: The building is an apartment house, which, counting the floors beneath the level of the street, and the attics, numbers fourteen stories. Besides these, there are two subcellars. This house is located in a new quarter near the Westminster Abbey. On approaching it, the beholder is filled with astonishment at the aspect of a so truly monumental mass, whose total height is about one hundred and thirty feet. The number of windows in the structure, inclusive of those looking out upon the vast courts within, exceeds five hundred. The tenants of the house and their visitors reach its different stories by means of a hydraulic elevator, which takes about two minutes to reach the thirteenth story. After reaching the latter a marvelous panorama may be observed if the weather is clear. But, as is well known, oaks are frequent in London, and it often happens that the tenants of the upper floors are immersed in clouds, after the manner of aeronauts.

A Good Baking Powder.

I take the liberty of stating that after using many different kinds of baking powder and flavoring extracts, I have found none that excel Mr. Geo. Lels' in purity and strength; and I take great pleasure in recommending them to the ladies and bakers as the best in the market.

MRS. M. A. BROWN.

Lime slacked out dry, or air-slacked, so as to be fine and light, and sprinkled freely on squash, melon and cucumber vines, has been found to be a protection from the striped bug.

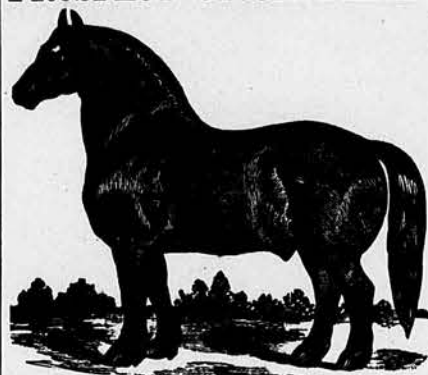
In all the States where the clip has yet been placed in the market, wool-growers are holding their wool above present views of buyers, and many of them will not sell on present basis of values.

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

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

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

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.



The young imported Clydesdale Stallion "Carron Prince," will serve a limited number of mares at the farm of the undersigned. I will also stand the fine young stallion "Donald Dean," sired by imported "Donald Dinie," at the same place. Farmers should not fail to see these extra fine draft stallions.

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

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR
 W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.
 The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BEAUVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Stuyton, Aberdeen, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc.
 Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, and GOLDEN DROPS 39190 head the herd.
 637 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.

BRIDGEND POLLED HERD.—MR. C. P. BAULD, nephew of the late W. M. Croable, of Tillyfour, M. P., will offer for sale early in September between thirty and forty head of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Cows in calf to Knight of the Shire (1899), Weigwood and Puck.
 JAMES FARQUHAR, Auctioneer.
 Old Echt, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 1, 1883.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

1883. The NEW CALENDAR of the 1884. NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Beautifully illustrated, 64 pages. SENT FREE to yourself and musical friends. Send names and addresses to E. TOURJEE, Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass. The Largest and best appointed Music, Literary and Art School, and HOME for young ladies, in the world.

The Union Package Dyes

Have stood the test of twenty years' trial and have not been found wanting in quantity, quality, brilliancy or durability. Are more popular than ever. For Silk, Wool or Cotton. Take no other. All Druggists. Price 10 and 15 cents. UNION PACKAGE DYE CO.

COVERS FOR STACKS

Should be used by all who make a practice of stacking hay, grain, or straw. When the stack is unfinished, cover it at night or during any delay in bringing it up to a finished top.

Send for circulars and samples of goods to

Felitz Bros.,
 172 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

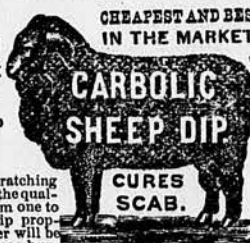
Dealers in Tents, Awnings, Wagon and Stack Covers, Coll's Hammocks. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application.

Kills Lice,
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 infest Sheep.

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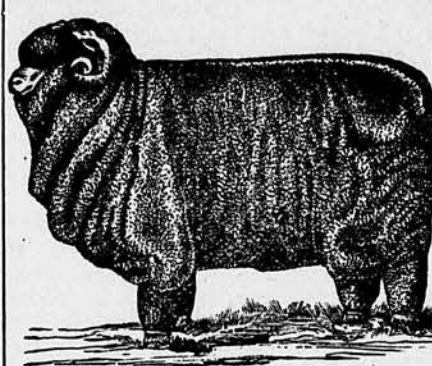
This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health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

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.
 Q. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.



CHEAPEST AND BEST
 IN THE MARKET.

**CARBOLIC
 SHEEP DIP**
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STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1½ oz.; 5th, 31½.

SAMUEL JEWETT & SON, Independence, Mo., Breeder and Importer of Pure Registered Merino Sheep of the best Vermont stock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed on arrival or money refunded. We have 150 Rams that can't be beat. Call and see or write.



R. T. McCULLY
 & BRO.,
 Lee's Summit, Mo.,
 Breeders of Pure
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 SHEEP.

300 choice Rams of our own breeding and selection from some of the best flocks in Vermont, and for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Also LIGHT BRAHMA and PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS and BRONZE TURKEYS of the very purest strains. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MALLS, Proprietor.

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

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

Correspondence invited.
 Address

J. J. MALLS,
 Manhattan, Kansas.



CHANG.

Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 268 and U. S. Jr. 781 American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 8347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

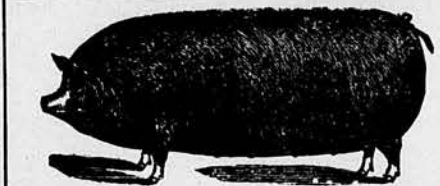
RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
 Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.



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

Mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

Poland and Berkshires.

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

J. V. RANDOLPH
 Emporia, Kansas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



YOUNG PRINCE.

AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Illinois.

We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 27 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. Swine Journal 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

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 first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

B. McCULLUGH,
 Ottawa, Kansas.



J. J. ATHERTON,
 EMPORIA, : KANSAS,

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



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

Stock Sold on their Merits.

Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.

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

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

Fact and Assumption—Tariff.

It is evident, judging from our correspondence, that many of our readers are interested in matters pertaining to the tariff, and it is equally evident that some of them have not yet learned that the tariff duty is not always added to the price of manufactured articles. For instance, in Mr. Hendry's letter which we published last week, after referring to the duty on wool, this language is used:

The same year the domestic manufacturers of wool amounted to \$274,232,018, and by reason of this same tariff had an artificial of \$164,539,209, which went to increase the wallets of the manufacturers by an amount more than double the value of the entire wool product of the country.

Taking the average duty to be 64 per cent, the writer states as a fact that this 64 cents on the dollar is added to the price of every article of woolen goods that we buy; that is to say—that instead of getting a yard of one dollar cloth for one dollar, we must pay a dollar and sixty-four cents for it. That would make our people pay \$164,539,209 dollars more than their woolen goods ought to cost. To make the statement still plainer—according to this statement when a man pays ten dollars for a suit of clothes, he pays \$3.85 too much. He ought to have it for \$6.15. A \$12-suit ought to cost only \$7.38, a \$15-suit \$9.23, and so on.

Now, this is assumption merely. The truth is, that this class of goods is nearly if not quite as cheap in this country as it is in England. Broadcloth, and all the finer wool goods are higher here than there; but such goods as farmers and laborers generally wear, and most business men for every day suits, sell as low in the United States as they would if brought here from any country in the world. The cheapest foreign wool goods are not nearly as good in quality as the same class in this country. In the FARMER tariff articles some weeks ago, prices were given from official sources, so that we need not repeat them here.

Take some other examples. The tariff on cut nails has been 1½ cents a pound. We have before us as we write market reports for iron products for six months past. Nails, at Pittsburg are quoted at 3 cents to 3.15 per pound. Everybody must know that foreign made nails could not be laid down in Pittsburg for 1½ cents a pound. The freight alone would nearly if not quite cover it. Freight from New York to Pittsburg is 30 cents a hundred pounds. That would reduce the price of nails to a little over one cent a pound, allowing them to come across the ocean free of cost. Still stronger evidence is the fact that the 1½ cent tariff has wholly cut off the foreign nail trade. If it were possible to deliver nails in this country and compete with our prices after paying the duty, it would be done. Only 8¼ tons of foreign nails came to this country last year.

Take steel railway rails. The duty has been \$28 a ton. English rails in English ports have been selling at 5 pounds sterling, nearly \$25 a ton free on board ship. Add \$2 freight, and we have \$27. Now add \$28 tariff, and we have \$55 for English rails laid down in New York. That, according to the assumptions we have alluded to, would be the price we have to pay for American rails. But the truth is, they have been selling at \$38 to \$40 for months past. On the 13th of June, a cable dispatch reported a sale of ten thousand tons of English rails on American account for New Orleans at a little over \$20 a ton, the lowest price we have ever known for that article. Still, even at \$20, with freight and tariff, we have \$50—just \$12 more than our own American rails are selling for in our own markets.

Take a plainer case—cotton goods. The tariff on plain cotton goods, such as muslin and calico, is 5 to 7 cents a yard. Such goods are now selling in first hands at 3 to 5 cents.

Many other illustrations might be given, but surely we can believe what we personally know to be true. The principle, as it applies to American experience, and as it has been thus far developed, appears to be this: On every article that we manufacture, the price to consumers is determined by the quality made, rather than by the tariff duty; hence as fast as our manufacture of any article approaches an amount sufficient to supply the home market, just that fast is the price of that particular article reduced without any reference to tariff laws. When our cotton factories were first started, plain

muslin and calicoes sold at 35 to 50 cents a yard; now better made goods of the same class sell for 5 to 8 cents at retail. Then England supplied us; now we supply ourselves.

When we began to make cut nails by machinery, the price of nails was 15 to 20 cents a pound; now it is 4 to 5 at retail.

When our rolling mills were commenced (1864) English steel rails were selling in English ports at \$80 to \$112 in gold; when these mills began to make nails (1867,) the price of English rails in English ports was \$72 to \$77.50 in gold; now American rails are selling at \$38 to \$40.

Another error of our free trade friends is found in the assumption that all the excess of price, whatever it is, goes to the owners of manufacturing establishments. Mr. Hendry states the proposition thus—"an artificial value of \$164,539,209, which went to increase the wallets of the manufacturers." That, he says, is 3 cents in 5. Now, any person who will take time and trouble enough to ascertain the truth in this matter will discover that the net earnings of our manufacturers of wool and cotton goods, and of many classes of iron and wood and tin and glass, do not exceed ten per cent. on the capital invested; in many cases 6 per cent; in some 3; and in some nothing. Some kinds of manufacture pay better than others, and all of them, in the beginning, when they are sufficiently protected, make large returns. It is alleged that the steel rail industry was very profitable at first, but even that was not equal to what most of our cattle and sheepmen are making, for the highest figures charged against the railmen were 68 per cent. But taking the entire manufacturing interest of the country as a whole, and the profit on capital invested is not equal to, at least does not exceed, that invested in agriculture. The census returns prove this. Common experience proves it. Take the actual profits of a hundred thousand dollars worth of farming lands and stock, and compare them with the profits of the same amount of money invested in manufacturing, and you will find the farmer ahead. Let any man figure for himself. Take the case of any thrifty farmer. Set down the actual value of all his investment. Then, in another place set down the value of everything he raises and earns, and deduct necessary expenses, interest, insurance, wear and tear; then strike balance and the result will show a large per cent. of profit, much larger, in proportion, than manufacturers make. Mr. Hendry, himself, publishes his own gain of 24 per cent. in a matter that he does not regard as very important.

Another error is in believing that manufacturers are monopolists in a dangerous sense. Facts prove the reverse of this. Reducing prices to consumers is not a bad thing, and that is what American manufacturers have been doing. Farm produce has well maintained prices in our history. Wheat, corn, oats, beef, pork, etc., etc., are higher now than they were when our first tariff law was enacted, but all manufactured articles have greatly declined. Sixty years ago a bushel of wheat paid for one or two yards of calico; now a bushel of wheat will pay for 12 to 15 yards even out here in Kansas. The same observation applies to all manufactured articles, except sugar and molasses, and about 9-tenths of what we use of them comes to us from foreign countries.

If twenty farmers unite to establish a co-operative store, is that a monopoly? Or, if twenty others combine and start a bank, is that a monopoly? Or, if five farmers club and buy a bull or stallion and charge very high prices for his services to neighbors, is that a monopoly?

Manufacturing is as free as banking, merchandizing, farming or purchasing stock. It is absolutely free to all; and not only free, but protected in its freedom.

Mr. Hendry asks—"Will some of my astute critics tell me how wool can be grown in that country (Australia) and laid down here cheaper than we can produce it?"

Let us relate a story.—A man was arrested for some act and put in jail. He sent for a lawyer and told him all about his case, when the lawyer said—"John, they can't put you in jail for that." But John quickly replied in excited tones—"Why, don't you see they have done it?"

Why does our good friend insist that Australians cannot produce wool cheaper than we can when he sees that they are doing it?

Mr. Hendry says:

"Self-preservation compelled England to

repeal her tariff laws, but not until the rich were made rich enough so that a few hundred own all the land."

A little more careful reading of history will satisfy our friend that the land tenure of England was established some centuries ago, while her tariff laws were repealed only 37 years ago—in 1846. There are more land owners in England now than there were a hundred years ago, because of the termination of some family estates, escheats, confiscations, etc.

Lastly, Mr. Hendry says—

"With rapidly increasing population, increasing the competition among the laboring classes, the necessities of life rising in price, how would it be possible for the poorer people to live unless they live like the tenants of Ireland?"

If Mr. Hendry will reflect a moment he will remember that the tenants of Ireland are living under free trade, and that their worst oppression began when the manufactures of Ireland were destroyed by the repeal of British protective laws.

As to how we will feel twenty years hence we, of course, can know nothing now. We hope to be much wiser then. If the good Father will in the meantime relieve mankind of all necessity to labor, and will abolish all nationalities, and put us all on the same plane of civilization, and remove from us all selfishness and all desire to accumulate property, and will abrogate all property rights, and will do everything else necessary to place all men on an equal footing, with no national prejudices—we will probably be found to be an energetic free trader. But at present we prefer the Golden Rule.—We would that all men should cheerfully accord to us the right to manage our own affairs in that way which is best for us and our country, and we as cheerfully accord to them the same privilege. We want to establish and maintain good markets for our farmers; we want to keep all our people employed at remunerative wages; we want to make agriculture and manufacturing both profitable; we want to build up a nation of well paid workers. To do all this requires a diversity of interest. We must have manufactures of our own, and we cannot have them unless we protect them against the competition of low priced workers.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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 June 27, 1883.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. C. Snyder, Benton town-

ship (Effingham P. O.), May 31, one sorrel horse, left hind foot white, strip or star on forehead, natural pacer, about 16 hands high, about 12 years old; valued at \$60.

Ness county—J. H. Elting, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Fred Roth, in Johnson township, (Buda P. O.), June 9, 1883, one bright bay horse, 6 or 8 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet and right front foot white, shod all around, bush of tail cut square off, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$60.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Sam'l Dishong, in Liberty township, May 13, one dark brown pony mare, branded "22" on right shoulder, 8 years old; valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Jeffrey Jones, Neosho Falls township, May 22, one gray pony, 10 or 12 years old, headstall or halter on; valued at \$25.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Victor Swenson, in Swede Creek township, June 13, one bay pony, 8 or 10 years old, branded on left shoulder and hip S. V.

Rooks county—A. J. Davis, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by David Swarts, in Sugarloaf township, June 5th, one dark bay horse colt, one year old, white spot on forehead, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Rice county—C. M. Rawlings, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. R. Gabbert, in Atlanta township, May 25th, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. L. Adams, in Janesville township, June 1, 1883, one dark bay mare, blind in left eye, with saddle and harness marks, about 12 years old; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, at same time and place, one light bay horse with white hind feet, white spot in forehead and scars of barbed wire in breast, 4 years old; valued at \$75.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.

PONY—Taken up by B. F. Foster, in Lincoln township, May 31, 1883, one pony mare about 12 years old, with a bald face and white feet, branded on the left hip and on left shoulder with indecipherable brand; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Lawrence Conklin, Pleasant View township, May 7, 1883, one roan pony mare 3 years old, about 13 hands high, branded D on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph McClure, in Lyon township, May 17, 1883, one black pony mare, 7 years old, 13 hands high, white spot in forehead, white strip on nose, branded on left hip with Mexican brand, shod on fore feet; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Lockwood, Sheridan township, May 14, 1883, one sorrel pony mare, 6 years old, blaze in face, scar on left hind leg, letter W on left hip; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Ephraim Harvey, in Garden township, May 9, 1883, one bay pony mare 6 years old, about 13 hands high, branded 11 on right shoulder, Y on left shoulder, right hind foot white. COLT—Also by same, one red and white spotted mare colt about 2 years old; both valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Stephens, Lowell township, June 22, 1883, one dun-colored horse, 5 to 10 years old, crop off of left ear and underbit in right ear, 14 hands high, some harness marks; no value given.

Crawford County, A. S. Johnson, county clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Spicer, in Baker township, one flea-bitten gray horse, 9 years old, with white slip on end of nose; valued at \$50.

Strays for week ending July 4, 1883.

Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. A. Swinson, in Fairview township, April 1, one dark red cow with white belly and white on back, about 5 years old; valued at \$30.

Montgomery County—J. S. Way, clerk.

THREE HEIFERS—Taken up by R. M. Allen, in Canby township, May 20, 1883, three one-year-old heifers—one brindle with some white spots, and two pale red; all marked with underbit in each ear; valued at \$24.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by N. E. Bartholomew, in Mound City township, June 16, 1883, one bay horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, wart on right shoulder, scar on right hip and splint on left fore leg; valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by John Forbis, in Scott township, June 1, 1883, one bay mare, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, blind in left eye, shoe on left fore foot, right hind foot white, shows harness marks; valued at \$75.

MARE—Also by same at same time and place, on black mare, 11 years old, about 14½ hands high, blind in right eye, shod in front, shows harness marks; valued at \$75.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Riley, in Emporia township, one light bay horse, 7 years old, star in face white ring about pastern joint; valued at \$5.

MARE—Taken up by Mose Stout, in Jackson township, one 4-year old roan mare, star in forehead, harness marks on sides; valued at \$60.

HORSE—By same at same time and place, one 9-year-old bay horse, with saddle and harness marks star in forehead, with web halter on when last taken up; valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending July 11, 1883.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Soffel, of Rock Creek township, one bay horse, 16 hands high, 13 years old, weight 1200 pounds, white stripe in face, white hind foot, front feet blemished, no marks or brands perceivable.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. F. McCarthy, of Roseville township, June 23, 1883, one small bay pony mare, years old, horseshoe brand on left shoulder, split in both ears; valued at \$25.

Cowley County—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. C. Caster, in Liberty township, June 16, 1883, one brindle heifer, star in forehead and some white on belly, branded H. W. on left side and letter T on right hip, crop off and slit in left ear; valued at \$20.

Doniphan county—D. W. Morse, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Mrs. W. T. Frump, of Iowa township, May 23, 1883, one bay filley, about 2 years old, star in forehead, left ear cropped, right hind foot white, no brand; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte County—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by P. C. Dunbar, in White Church, May 26, 1883, one red yearling steer, cut off of each ear; valued at \$10.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. R. Felier, in Valverd township, June 11, 1883, one 8-year-old horse, chestnut brown, 14 hands high, indecipherable brand on left hip, 3 white feet and a blaze face; valued at \$20.

Osaage County.

MARE—One light bay mare, 10 years old, about 16 hands high, blind in left eye, slit on top of right ear white spot in face, right hind foot white, light-lined white spot on her nose, time to colt on 10th of July. \$15 reward for her delivery or leading the owner to where she is.

JOHN MCCUE, Osaage City, Kas.

State Stray Record.

A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden Mo., keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

What About Grass?

The writer of this, by special invitation, spent the Fourth at Osage Mission, Neosho county. He went down over the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf road as far as Scott, and returned over the Missouri Pacific, running across the line to Nevada, Mo., thence up to Pleasant Hill on the main line. The trip furnished a text for this article. We had not been over that particular territory for several years, and hence were agreeably surprised at the general improvement of the country. In Johnson, Miami, Linn and Bourbon counties, the land is nearly all fenced. Prairie grass has gone to come not again. But there were many fields of clover, timothy and red-top. The same is true of the Missouri counties over which our route lay. If there is any prettier farming region anywhere on earth than is found in eastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri, we would be pleased to know where it is.

What is true of those counties in reference to grass is equally true of some others in Kansas; and, sooner or later, will be true of most of them. Wild grass must go. What about grass when that time comes? Of course the departure will not occur in a day or a year; but it is not long since the counties we have named were settled, yet they have as pretty fields of tame grasses as any one need wish to look at, and the same policy which has brought about that condition of things there will do the same in others, and it must.

The culture of tame grasses in Kansas has not been as uniformly successful as it is in some other States, and especially in the Eastern and Middle States and Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. The cause of this is to be found in the nature of our soil and climate, and our observation leads us to believe that the greatest difficulties are met in first efforts. The most serious complaint generally is, that "the stand is not good," or, "the seed did not come up well." Some such statement is made by most farmers in Kansas when they are making their first efforts to raise tame grass. But the fact of success proves that tame grasses will grow here and grow well.

Our experience with Kansas soil—and the same is true of southwestern Missouri—has taught us that grass seed must be covered deep enough to have the benefit of moisture from below, unless it is scattered in melting snow, or when atmosphere and soil are in such harmonious relations of moisture that the seed has germinated and taken root before the surface soil becomes dry. The normal condition of the surface here in summer is dry, except only during the fall of rain and for a few hours thereafter. The surface soil is usually dry, and the dryness extends far enough down to prevent grass seed from rooting. We have sown grass seed on the surface as we did years ago on the clay lands of Pennsylvania, but it never grew. Then again, we have sown the same kind of seed on the same kind of soil and covered it, and that took root and grew well. We once planted corn seed in May and it lay in the dry soil until a rain, June 26, gave it moisture enough to sprout. That was in 1860. Six years ago we scattered grass seed in water standing on a small bit of flat ground. We had no trouble about a stand in that case.

This personal experience is not different from that of other men with whom we have conversed and whose work we have seen, and it all goes to show two things, (1) that methods of seeding in Kansas must be unlike those of eastern and northern farmers, and (2) that when proper methods are adopted tame grasses do well in Kansas.

In view, then, of the certain and

early extinction of wild grasses in this State, it becomes a matter of much importance to our farmers that they learn to raise tame grass. Experiments with different varieties of seeds, on different kinds of soil, at different times, and under varying circumstances, will soon result in permanent success. These experiments need not occupy much space. A rod or two of ground is as good for the purpose as an acre or a hundred acres. But it is not well to practice on small pieces of ground closely adjoining, if the seeds used are those of similar grasses that ripen at the same time, because of the possibility of mixing. Good farming keeps all products pure as possible in kind. In a field prepared for corn there may be half a dozen or more little spots set apart for experimenting with grasses. Let a careful record be kept in every case, showing time, kind of weather, soil, method of preparing soil, quantity of seed, and the space used.

Experience already had establishes several propositions, one of which is, that land ought to be as carefully prepared for grass as for any other crop. Another is, that ordinarily grass seed ought not to be sown with grain of any kind. It does better with rye than with wheat or oats. Red clover and timothy, timothy and red top, white clover and blue grass, are common mixtures of grass seed. Orchard grass does better alone, so does the evergreen or meadow-oat grass and alfalfa. Japan clover and Bermuda grass we would not include in any experiment except for pastime or to satisfy curiosity, or for purposes of comparison.

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The proprietors of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, being desirous of having their already well-known, and popular Agricultural and Family paper more widely circulated and introduced into houses where it is not already known, have determined to throw off all profit this year, and in addition use a portion of their capital for the sole purpose of increasing their circulation to 100,000 copies. After deciding to more extensively advertise than ever before, the following plan has been adopted by us.

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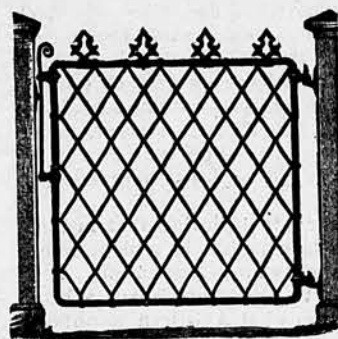
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Insects on House Plants.

At this season of the year it is necessary for the careful housewife to watch her plants closely, so as to keep away all intruders. The old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is very true in this case.

I find that one or two good smokings with tobacco previous to placing them in their winter quarters, and a frequent washing and sprinkling afterward, will usually keep them clean, healthy and free from insects. To the inexperienced plant grower, the aphid, a plant louse, and the red spider, will be likely to give the most trouble. The aphid generally makes its appearance on such plants as have no thorough drainage, and whose roots are in an unhealthy sodden condition. After giving them a good smoking in a close closet (or large dry goods box), they should be washed clean, repotted, and the old decayed roots cut away. Be sure to give good drainage, and if the pot was a hard-baked and unhealthy one, throw it away, and supply with a new one, with a handful of broken charcoal at the bottom. In a day or two place it in a sunny window, and I do not think the insects will annoy you again.

The red spider loves a dry hot atmosphere, such as is found in most parlors and sitting rooms. Plants kept in kitchens are less liable to these pests, as the steam or moisture from the kettles upon the stove or range obviates this difficulty in a measure. These insects are so small that sometimes a plant is ruined before the housewife detects the danger. Where they are badly infested, it is best to throw them away at once, but if only a few are found, they may be eradicated by constant washing. This is the only way, for they dislike water. These plants which are especially liable to the attacks from the spider, I immerse once or twice a week, which is better than a mere sprinkling. Always keep a basin of water on your sitting-room stove.

Scale insects are often seen on ivies, oleanders and other hard-wooded plants, but frequent washing with carbolic soap suds will eradicate them. To get rid of the mealy bug, it is necessary to pick them off by hand, or with a pin, and it is said that whale oil soap suds will force it to disappear, but I have never had much trouble from these insects. I had but one plant ever troubled with them, and by hand-picking and frequent washing I soon discharged them entirely. It was a plant procured from a florist and was infested when I bought it, though I did not observe it until I reached home.

The above are insects most common to house plants, but if the plants grow vigorously, are healthy and are well cared for, the ravages of insects are not much to be dreaded, and if they do appear they can easily be routed. Fresh water well applied, fresh air on pleasant days (though it should never come directly upon the plants) and cleanliness at all times are the best preservatives against insects.—*American Cultivator.*

Young men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

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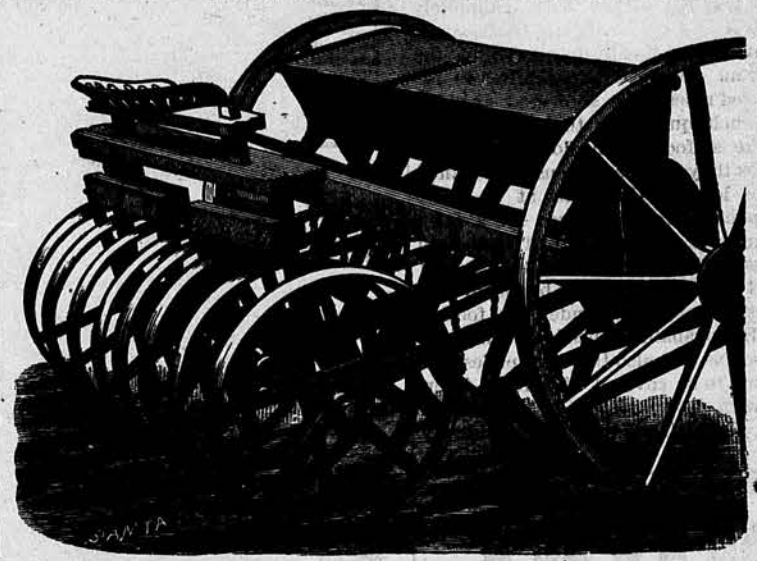
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JULY 24th, Messrs. Estill & Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., will sell about 60 head of well bred Short-horns of the following families: Renick Roses of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys, Josephines, Gentle Annie Phylliser, Goodnesses, etc. These cattle are the get of the Bates and Rose of Sharon bulls, 4th Duke of Geneva, Grand Duke of Geneva, Barrington Duke, Barrington Duke 3d, 14th Duke of Sharon, Duke Ranock and 3d Duke of Flat Creek, and embrace the entire partnership herd. These cattle are young, healthy, regular breeders, mostly red and good individuals.

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Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,
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A Roman Custom.

The ancient Romans were passionately fond of roses. To enjoy their scent at meals an abundance of roses were shaken on the table, so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an artificial contrivance, roses, during the meals, descended on the guests from above. Hellogabalus, in his folly, caused roses to be showered upon his guests in such quantities that a number of them were suffocated in flowers. During meal times they reclined on cushions stuffed with rose leaves. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast which she gave to Antony, had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room, and then caused nets to be spread over the flowers, in order to render the footing elastic. Hellogabalus caused not only the banquet-rooms, but also the colonnades that led to them, to be covered with roses, interspersed with lilies, violets, hyacinths and narcissus, and walked about on the flowery platform.

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SHEEP FOR SALE.—700 Merino Sheep, 3 years old and under. Will shear 8 pounds. One-half of them ewes. J. H. MCCARTNEY, Colony, Kansas.

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1,400 Graded Merino Sheep for sale, after they are shorn. Spring lambs not counted. Cheap for cash. Inquire of **KANSAS FARMER.**

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—AT—
PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883,

I will sell at public auction on my farm, six miles from Winchester, Kentucky, sixty head of Short-horns all bred by myself and all descended from the celebrated cow imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere.

The success of this herd in the show rings in Kentucky and other States, the number of herds that are headed by Rose of Sharon bulls, and the large number of females that have been exported to distinguished breeders in England and Scotland attest its appreciation by the public.

The portion of my herd offered consists of young and desirable animals, constituting its choice and bloom.

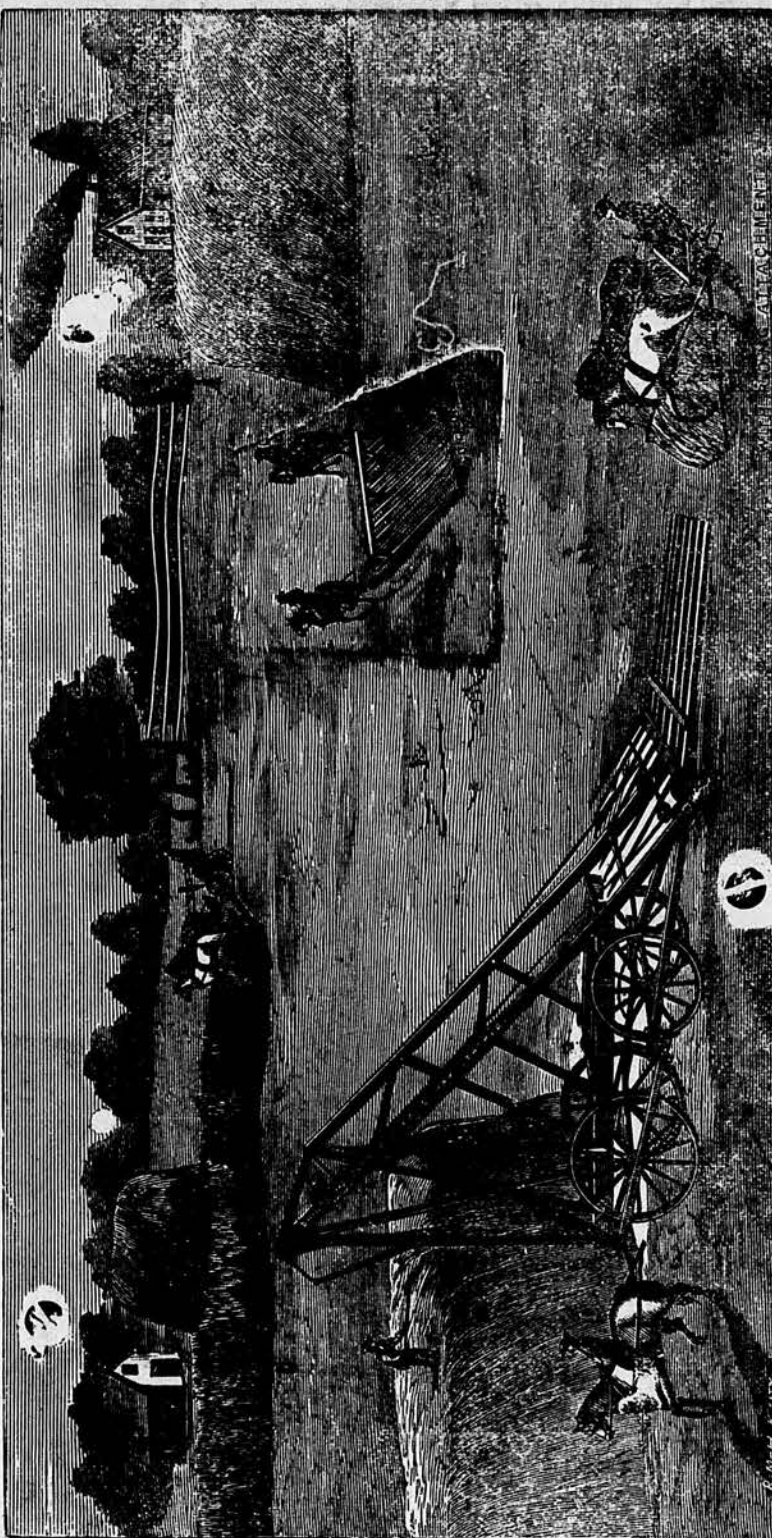
Twenty Young Cows,

with calves by their side or in calf; twelve two-year-old heifers; twenty yearling heifers and heifer calves, embracing all the females dropped the past two years, three aged and seven bull calves, all Roses of Sharon, will also be sold.

Catalogues will be ready by July 1st. and can be had on application to P. O. Kidd, Lexington, Ky., or myself at Clintonville, Ky.

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