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Wheat Growing. Smith's Method.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Wheat growers everywhere are interested in Mr. Smith's experiments in wheat culture, and should his theory be corroborated by a succession of experiments, he will have the credit and distinction of revolutionizing the world in the method of growing wheat.

I remember well when the first wheat drill was introduced in Mifflin county, Penn. My father bought it, and among the other advantages claimed for it was this—that one bushel of seed to the acre was equivalent to one and a half bushels sown broadcast. This, by successive experiments, was found to be a fact, and the reasons for it were so apparent that farmers everywhere accepted it; and had the drill no other advantage over broadcast sowing, this was sufficient to justify the expense of a drill.

Now it must be admitted that Smith's theory is sound and logical, and probably will not be disputed by intelligent farmers. The packing of the soil upon the seed and leaving ridges of soil between the rows has the double advantage of improving the conditions of germination and of protection during the winter and cool spring; but still the quantity of seed to the acre to produce the highest results in a succession of years is not yet determined. The past season has been pre-eminently favorable to the stooling of wheat. I have a field of wheat this year which was more than half winter killed, and no one would expect more than half a crop; but when the rains came and continued so bountifully during the season, it was the wonder and surprise of every one who saw it, how that wheat did spread itself over the ground. When harvest time came we had on that field a full crop of wheat. Now, if the season had been different, I am inclined to think that a larger number of plants in the spring would have been better.

Mr. Smith seems to think that one peck of wheat to the acre is better than half a bushel; but he has not yet proven it. A few years ago I experimented in a 40 acre field with different amounts of seed to the acre. On two acres I put two bushels to the acre; adjoining it on two acres I put three pecks to an acre; on balance of field I drilled three pecks to the acre each way making one and a half bushels to the acre. When harvest came that which had three pecks to the acre was better wheat than that which had two bushels and about as good as that which had one and a half bushels to the acre. Since that I have been sowing with drill one bushel and half peck to the acre.

With the knowledge which has come to me by my own experiments, I would be willing to risk half a bushel to the acre put in with roller attachment.

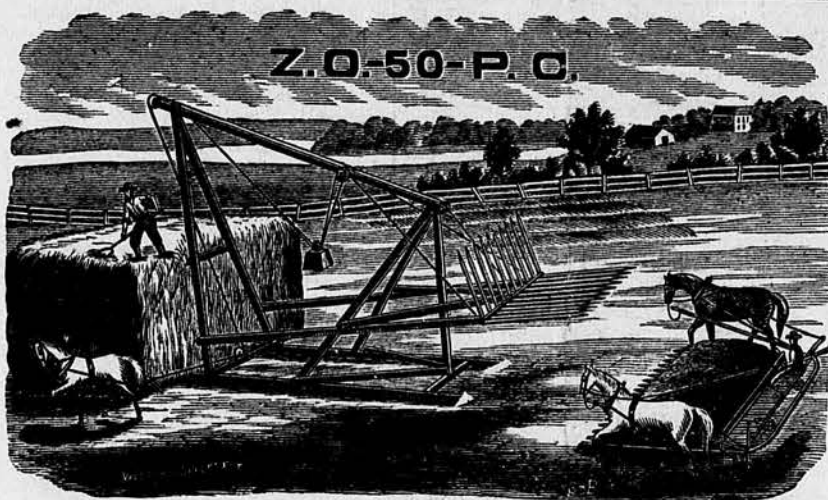
Thirty-nine bushels to the acre is good enough for me, and when Mr. Smith raises that much or more from one peck of seed to the acre I want to know of it.

Osborne, Kas., July 23, '83. M. MOHLER.
P. S.—The weather is hot and dry and corn is suffering. M. M.

Letter from Chautauqua County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

After a long delay I write you from this extreme south part of our state. We never were in a better condition as a county than now. All kinds of summer crops were a success, and corn never was more promising for the age. Most of it will be in full roasting ear in a week or so more of good weather like the past. Fruit of all kind is plenty.



THE Z. O. 50-P. C. HAY RICKERS AND LOADER WITH RAKES,
Manufactured by the Milan Manufacturing Co., Milan, Mo. See advertisement on the 5th page.

Early fruits and berries never were nicer. Apples and peaches are getting plenty; stock of all kinds is healthy and fat. Grass will be quite good. Stock range is all occupied this season nearly, and some overstocked, and all the vacant land has been entered during the past twelve months. The principle part of vacant land has been entered by farmers who need it for stock range. This is just as it should be. We have plenty of all kinds of stock in this part of the country, and plenty of grain to feed it on. Old corn is still plenty. We want more grown stock to fat this winter.

D. C. BALDWIN.

Harts Mills, Kas.

Tame Grasses.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

One of the most important branches of Kansas farming is the raising of tame grasses; for with tame grass we can keep nearly twice the amount of stock that we can on prairie grass. For three years I have been gathering all the information I could upon the subject, and have been experimenting some myself, and like nearly every one that has sown tame grass seed, have had more failures than success; nevertheless there is no other way than to keep trying till we find out the best method. My own experiments lead me to believe that tame grass should be sown during the months of May and August, just before the heavy rains. That is nature's time, and we all know that she succeeds admirably. Sow blue grass and clover in the spring, and timothy in August. The finest field of clover that I ever saw in this state was one in which the seed was sown with millet in the spring of 1882—it being accidentally mixed with it. I have two pieces of timothy that were sown early in the spring 1880; only a little of it grew, and I left it to take care of itself. It has self-sown until it has covered the ground like a mat. Last fall it blew a rod or more among thick high weeds, and this summer the weeds are gone and the ground is matted over with timothy. Last August I sowed an acre in oat stubble and harrowed it twice; after the rains it came up well, but thicker where the harrow left the stubble than on the bare ground. It all lived till February, then on the bare spots it dried out, completely killing it, while that in the stubble lived and has all headed out. After

this in sowing in stubble I shall not harrow, the main thing is protection when young. Some of my neighbors sowed some with grains, but it burnt out when the grain was cut. It looks a little careless to scatter the seed around in the weeds but all other ways have proved to be failures with me.

E. W. BROWN.

Notes and Queries.

We have been favored with very hot dry weather for the past four weeks, and some of the time with genuine hot winds that felt more like the air from an over heated oven than anything else. Corn that was tasseled out when they commenced is destroyed, except a few pieces that were listed. The later corn that is clean may make something yet if we have a shower or two soon. Most of the corn is all right; that which has been kept clean looks nice. In no other place have I ever seen the difference between the crops on clean and on foul land so strikingly illustrated as it has been here during the late drouth. The corn and cane that were clean have kept green and growing, while that which was weedy has literally dried up and blown away.

While I am writing it is raining, making it look like a different place entirely from what it did when I commenced. Stock of all kinds are in fine condition.

I was going to answer Mr. Hendry's article on the tariff but the editor has saved me the trouble. I think Mrs. J. L. McDowell's essay the right thing in the right place. If the lady she refers to that did not like ladies temperance and missionary meetings thought she was doing her share when she was making it pleasant and happy for three gentlemen at home, would just think of the thousands of homes where there is neither temperance nor religion taught, she would see that the home work ought to be done and the other (outside temperance and missionary work) ought not to be left undone. I would say be sure the work at home is thoroughly done, and then do all you can outside. In regard to the pernicious habit of giving alcohol in some form to children, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is not only useless, but an absolute detriment and a sin. I speak from experience. The farmers have commenced plowing for winter grain. We now have a creamery in Russell, and hope there will soon be more

in the county. Will some one tell us how to make a thatch of rye straw for sheds and granaries? They use it in the old country, and why not here?

RUSSELL CO. FARMER.

From Wabaunsee County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Wabaunsee county has harvested one of the best crops of wheat that has been raised in many years, notwithstanding the predictions of the prophet from Sedgwick that the crop would be a poor one. The oat crop was never better and is harvested in good condition. Early potatoes fine, but late potatoes and corn are needing rain badly now. The apple crop will be a short one in this locality. Peaches almost a failure; grapes were killed by frost on the bottoms, but on high land there will be a good crop.

The range is being fenced up very fast and farmers are manifesting quite an interest in the improvement of their stock, having found that it costs less to keep the improved breeds than scrub stock, that the demand is greater and the prices better. This neighborhood has not escaped the pig swindlers of Butler county, Ohio. Some very inferior pigs have come here at fabulous prices. Why will farmers continue to send east after pigs at such enormous prices when they can get them at reasonable prices in Kansas that are second to none in Ohio or any other state? SEPHUS.
Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co.

Breaking Prairie and Making Fence.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Prairie breaking is an important occupation in Kansas. And I advise everybody to give it attention. Prairie should be broke after the grass has started in the spring. It should not be broke very deep, just so you get under the mainroot or bulb, because when you go to plow it the second time you will have to go a little deeper so the plow will scour. Sod is the best crop to kill sod. A good fertilizer is castor beans. Plant the same as you would corn, one or two stalks in a hill is enough. Turn on the ground several times in succession if the ground is very poor.

A cheap and durable pasture fence can be had by nearly everybody. A sod fence is something not seen very often. Take a fourteen or sixteen inch plow and back furrow a strip as wide as you want. Have the back furrow where you want the fence; leave the first two sods lay. Take a spade and cut the next closest sods in lengths long enough to reach across the first two sods. Then put a course on lengthwise, then crosswise and so on, till the fence is high enough, take care not to get it too high. Take hedge brush and lay on the inside so cattle will not horn it. Put in good it will stand several years; it is quickly done.

BURNIE W.

Parsons, Kan.

The water that flows over a plowed field washes off the most soluble portion of the soil, and deposits them in the bottom of ditches. When it percolates through the soil to an under-drain, the loss is reduced to the smallest possible amount. There is some loss in under-draining water; but even this is in great part prevented by having a growing crop on the ground all the time.

Carelessness on the part of breeders has often resulted in the loss of whole broods in a season.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
August 21, 22 and 23—Combination sale, Phil. C. Kidd, Lexington, Ky.
August 23—Short-horn sale, S. C. Duncan and J. N. Winn Plattsburg, Mo.
October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.
November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.

Take Care of the Flocks.

The summer is two-thirds passed, and we are drifting into the time when grass is getting coarse, waters low, and we are approaching a great many other things that will operate with more or less force in producing disease among animals. August and September are specially fruitful in causes of disease. It is therefore very important that extra care be taken of the flocks and herds. And nothing now is more important than water. That should be as pure as possible and abundant. And in every case of disease appearing, separate the affected animals from the well ones. This precaution may save a herd. And in driving from place to place, take plenty of time. Don't hurry the animals. Let them move slowly so that they do not become overheated. If feed on the range becomes dry and dusty, a little green corn from the field will be found valuable. Dry and dusty feed has a tendency to produce constipation, and green corn will relieve it.

This is the fever season; that is, cattle and sheep specially are very liable to such affections of blood and lungs as produce dangerous fevers. Every possible precaution is needed until cooler and moister weather comes.

Grade up the Sheep.

The time is fast coming when preparations must be made for the next year's crop of lambs. To those of our readers who have only common sheep, we suggest that you begin early to look about for as many good rams as you may need. If you can purchase only one, then examine the flock well, select a few of the best ewes and put them under special treatment so as to have them in good, healthy condition when the mating season comes, and let them be bred to the pure blood ram. If you are not able to purchase, you may be able to hire the use of a good ram. Try some way to secure a few good lambs. Next year you may be able to buy. Then you can grade up to standard sheep. As soon as possible, purchase one or more pure blood ewes, then you have the future of the flock largely in your own hands. The chief value in wool comes from its quality. Kansas wools rate low in the markets, and it is because the wool grades low. Raise the standard. Grade up the flock.

About Raising Mules.

A subscriber writes us asking that we or some of our "able correspondents" give him some "correct information on raising 'hinnies.'" Hinnies means mules.

If there is anything connected with agriculture that the editor of this paper knows less about than he does about raising mules, that particular thing does not now bob up in his memory. He once owned a half interest in a jennet. Two of us purchased her to "pack our duds on." That was in Mexico. The second day we unloaded the beast and put the burden on our own shoulders. One other time we had a temporary interest, as hirer, in a mule, and it became our unpleasant duty before we got rid of it to pray pardon for a brief enjoyment of expressive profanity on discovering that a loose mule had a particular aversion to returning to camp when

needed. That was in the California Desert. Those two instances make up the sum total of our experience with asses and mules, and as that was thirty-three years ago, we ought not to be stared at when we declare that, in the matter of raising mules we are profoundly ignorant.

But we have seen mules and know a good deal of their good qualities in other men's hands. We have seen them many times perform labor that horses could not endure, and we have seen many farmers north as well as south who preferred mules for their farm work. On Kansas farms mules are very serviceable. Our climate seems to bring out their good qualities in comparison with horses. It costs less to keep mules than it does to keep horses that are used to do the same kind of work. And they wear longer than horses. There is no avoiding the fact that mules are serviceable animals, costing no more to raise, though less to keep than horses, and we have often wondered why there is not more interest in the subject among our readers.

This notice is to present our subscriber's request, and to invite further correspondence on the subject.

The Value of Hogs.

Viewed from any standpoint, the hog is probably the most valuable animal on a farm. They come faster and with less trouble, they multiply faster, they fatten faster and are ready for market sooner, than any of the other domesticated quadrupeds. While a cow, or a ewe, or a mare, gives but one of her young in a year, a good sow will give us a dozen or more. A steer must be about three years old before he is fit for market, and though he produce 800 or 1,000 pounds of dressed meat, forty good hogs dressing 250 pounds apiece could be raised and marketed in that time from a sow that dropped her first pigs on the same day that the calf came, besides leaving enough pork, after the first six months, to keep an ordinary family.

It costs something we know to raise hogs and prepare them for market; but a hog for pork should never be kept over more than one winter, no matter when it comes. And if a farmer is well prepared to take care of hogs, the outlay is not much. No one ought to go into hog raising extensively unless he is well prepared. He ought to study the business just as a merchant does his. He should consider all the details of feed, water, shelter, marketing, and everything connected with it, and then arrange for successful work. This is not the place to speak of what is necessary to successful hog raising. We are writing only of the value of the animals as compared with other animals.

Pork always meets ready sale. As long as men work out-doors at manual labor, and at heavy work anywhere, that long will pork be in demand for food. The quantity produced and the quantity consumed increases from year to year. The export of pork from this country is greater in value than that of all other kinds of meat combined, with live animals added.

Hogs require less room on a farm than do other animals, and while their care needs to be as good, it can be afforded at less expense and with less inconvenience. They will use as food profitably many things that other animals will not touch. All this would be practically wasted if the hogs did not eat or drink it. Aside from the little grain feed needed for finishing the fattening process, and for assisting it in the earlier stages, the food required for hogs does not cost much. When one considers the kinds and value of feed well suited to the growth and fattening of swine it

is surprising how little is really required. Here in Kansas where grass and corn and all kinds of succulent food is so easily and abundantly raised, hogs ought not to cost much. But even if they did, the same causes would make the keeping of other stock proportionately expensive.

Breeds of Sheep and Their Origin.

From a paper upon "Breeds of Sheep and Their Origin," read before the State Wool Growers' Association, by Hon. Robert Mitchell, of Princeton, Ind.

THE MUTTON BREEDS.

Randall classes the mutton breeds as follows: The Leicesters, Cotswolds, New Oxfordshires, South-downs, Hampshire-downs, Shropshire-downs, and the Oxfordshire-downs. The Leicesters, under the most favorable circumstances for their development, perhaps excel others in earliness of maturity, and none make better returns for the amount of food consumed by them. But they require better shelter, keep and care than any other variety. The ewes are not so prolific nor so good nurses as those of the other mutton families, and their lambs, when first dropped, demand a good deal of attention. The mutton is only medium in quality, and, owing to its great amount of outside fat, is not generally sought to supply American tables. The origin of this sheep owes much of its excellence to the sagacity and skill of the celebrated breeder, Mr. Bakewell. The Lincolnshire, the Dorsetshire, the Gloucestershire and the New Oxfordshire are large, coarse-wooled and coarse-boned sheep, which have their partisans in particular districts and are much crossed and intermixed with others, but have not attained the enviable distinction of being improved so as to form a distinct and extensively popular race. The Cotswolds are a larger, hardier, and more prolific sheep than the preceding, and the ewes are better mothers. They furnish available combing wool and are a decidedly favorite sheep with the breeders of long wools in the United States. The Cotswolds, as a breed, are of great antiquity. The South-downs, the original Sussex or South-downs, have, probably, the purest blood, free from admixture during the long period which covers the rise and development of the British wool manufacture and the increase of meat production, of any British sheep. Their improvement has been long continued, and is still continuing, apparently without the necessity of recurrence to any foreign blood for amelioration of a single objectionable point. The Hampshire-downs—this family is the result of a cross between the South-down and a short-wooled English variety of greater size and better constitution. Some writers conjecture that they have also a slight infusion of Cotswold blood. They are coarser in appearance than the South-downs, and their mutton sells half a cent less per pound in the market, but they possess nearly all the good qualities of the former and are hardier. They are favorites in many parts of England, but have not been introduced extensively into the United States. The Shropshire-downs, like the preceding, have been produced by a South-down cross, are very hardy, short-wooled stock, and most of the flocks have also a dip of the Leicester and the Cotswold blood. They are nearly as large as the last named families, and they promise to unite to an uncommon degree the good qualities of the short and long wools, being larger than the former and hardier, and the ewes are highly prolific and are excellent mothers. Superior specimens of them are to be found in the United States and Canada. The Oxfordshire-down is, comparatively a

modern family, is of a cross between the Hampshire-down or the South-downs and Cotswold, and the statements above made in respect to the Shropshires will apply equally well to them, though the two families vary in appearance, and in several of their minor qualities. The Cheviot and black-faced sheep of Scotland have some peculiarities which entitle them to a brief notice. Both kinds are of moderate size and good shape, weighing, when dressed, from 12 to 20 pounds to a quarter. Their wool, especially that of the black-faced, is of very inferior quality. They are thrifty, and their mutton is of the best quality, commanding a high price, from its resemblance in taste to venison, and is much sought after by epicureans. They are both well adapted to the cold and mountainous regions of the country they inhabit. On the upper part of the hill in Northumberland, which is properly termed the Cheviot, is the central locality of the sheep called by that name. They have been there from time immemorial. This brand, however, has greatly extended itself throughout Scotland and also into Wales. They are without horns and with face and legs white.

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

It is not too late yet to grow rye, millet or sorghum for late pasture for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

That Husband of Mine

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

Late, or second crop clover (red) is not good pasture for horses, but it is good for hogs and cows.

When the ground becomes dry don't pasture blue grass or timothy close.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the dairymen 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.

GERMAN AMBER SEED WHEAT.

To the Editor: The farmer who wrote to you last week about the German Amber wheat did not state all the facts in the case. I procured a pint of this wheat from the Department of Agriculture at Washington four years ago, and after planting it two years isolated from all other grain, in 1882 I raised from 10 acres in a fraction of 500 bushels of as fine wheat as I ever saw grow. The millers to whom I submitted samples in two and five bushel lots pronounced it the best milling wheat they ever saw and would have bought all I had at a high price, but this I refused as I wanted it for seed. The German Amber is a smooth-headed fall wheat, tillers finely, is a vigorous grower, large strong stalks, stands up well, has the largest heads I ever saw on wheat and the berries are large and fat, and in some instances heads have been procured that had as high as 65 grains in them. I think, and my neighbors coincide with me, that the German Amber wheat is the best fall wheat that ever was planted in this section of the country. If any of your readers desire some of this wheat for seed they can procure it from Phil. Chew, Editor *Journal of Agriculture*, 713 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo., with whom I have placed all I can spare this season, at following prices: Single bushel, \$3.50; 3 bushels, \$10; 5 or more bushels at \$3 per bushel. A sample package 25 cents.

St. Louis Co., July 17, 1883.

I bought two bushels of the German Amber Wheat last season from my neighbor, L. H. Baker, and it has made this year from one-third to one-half more wheat than any I have planted. I consider it a better wheat by far than the old Golden Chaff, as the heads are larger, the stalks stronger and the berries much heavier than any wheat I have ever grown.

MICHAEL DEMSEY.

St. Louis Co., July 16, 1883.

Hon. I. S. Parsons, State Senator, Saline county, Mo., says: "I can vouch for all that Mr. Baker claims for German Amber Wheat."

The Poultry Yard.

Suggestions to Beginners.

Having had some experience with poultry, I thought I would give your readers a few hints on the subject which might be of value to them.

To those contemplating starting in the poultry business let me ask, do you have a natural taste or fondness for chickens? that is, do you delight in caring for and handling them? If so, you will succeed. Do not give up at trifles, but stick to it and you will come out all right. If you are merely going into the business because you read about a boy clearing fifty dollars in a year with fifty hens, thinking all you have to do is to let the hens run the business and you count the money, my advice is to go at something else, for in six months some huckster will have all your fowls at half value and you will take a solemn oath to "lick" the fellow who made the statement about the boy. The statement is all right, as it can be done easily, providing you take care of your fowls, watch, study, and supply their wants. One hundred fowls are enough for one acre of ground, although more can be kept if managed right. Select high, dry localities for your poultry houses, as dampness brings on canker, roup and other diseases. Instead of building one large expensive house, build several small cheap ones; will give plan below. The best feed for laying hens is wheat; corn is fattening, wheat produces eggs.

Again let me say, study and supply the wants of your fowls and they will not disappoint you. To-day break them a lot of shells, old dishes or bones; you will be surprised to see how they relish such things. To-morrow give them a shovelful of ashes and charcoal; the next day, (if winter time) give them a feed of raw cabbage, apples, onions or turnips. Do not settle down on any kind of feed. A good cold weather feed for morning is scalded corn meal, fed warm, with a "smart" sprinkling of cayenne pepper. For supper feed good sound wheat. Do not feed more than they will eat. Keep them a little hungry and active; it is better to underfeed them than overfeed. Always keep gravel within their reach. Last but not least, do not crowd too many together or disease and death will be the result.

A great many ask "what variety and how many fowls shall I keep?" Some people could successfully keep 10,000 and then again, one old hen would be a burden to others; all depends on the man. I would advise any one wishing to keep but one variety to get Plymouth Rocks. If more than one, Brown Leghorns and Houdans. It is truthfully asserted that a Brown Leghorn pullet will lay one hundred eggs by the time she is one year old; so one can see that is the variety to keep for eggs. To beginners let me say "start slowly."

If you are breeding fancy stock, a dozen fowls will supply you with all the eggs needed for hatching purposes the first year. Shut each variety by themselves on the first of March. If different varieties have run together do not save eggs for hatching for three weeks. Hatch your chickens as soon as possible; it is not only the early bird that gets the worm, but it also does the best in every respect. Your neighbor, hearing you have some fancy fowls, will drop in and kindly (?) offer to trade some of his common eggs for some of yours, just to get a start, you know, not thinking that your few fowls have cost \$25 or \$30; and that it would be no advantage to you to trade for his cheap stock. To all such say firmly, but kindly, "my eggs are for sale at same prices

I have to pay other fancy breeders for same quality of stock." That generally settles the question for all time.

I give below my plan for building cheap poultry houses, with breeding pens large enough to keep twenty-four fowls. The house 8x16, is built as follows: Set three posts in line facing southeast, rising five feet above ground; on top of these, even with the out edge, spike a 2x4 scantling; within six inches of the bottom nail same size scantling into the posts, also another half way up. You now have one side ready for siding. Prepare the other sides the same way, cutting posts eighteen inches shorter to make fall for roof, which can be made water-proof by laying one course of boards then a layer of tarred paper fastened down with narrow strips.

The pens which should be 50x100 feet for twelve fowls, can be made from refuse lumber or strips from planing mills by driving stakes about six feet apart and nailing strips lengthwise, two and one-half inches apart; top of pen can be covered with same material, as it takes less lumber to cover them than to build a fence high enough to keep them in, especially if they be Leghorns.—*Poultry Magazine*.

Simple Cure for Gapes.

The easiest and best remedy for gapes in chickens is caustic lime, either air or water-slaked. It should be dry and powdered. Take the chicken in the left hand and open the mouth, keeping it upright, and then drop a pinch of the dry lime into it. Hold in this position a few seconds until it is obliged to breathe, when it will inhale some of the lime; then let it go. One application of the lime in this manner, has cured, in my experience, every case of gapes, some of them in the last stages. After trying a number of remedies I find this the best of all, as it is simple and sure, and does not injure the chicken. The lime kills the worms.—*F. D. C., Charlton, N. Y.*

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.

"It acts like Magic," said a farmer who used Phenol Fodder. "I drove my mowing machine into a bees' nest, and was stung, but by the use of the Phenol, I was relieved of pain instantly." For sale by drug and general stores. See adv.

A timely rain is often destructive of plant lice; spraying with strong tobacco is effective, and insect-eating birds an ever-present help.

If you need a Sheep Dressing free from arsenical and mercurial poisons, write for manufacturer's prices of Semple's Scotch sheep to D. Holmes, Druggists, Topeka.

If necessary to wash out the manger, a drop or two of carbolic acid in the water used helps greatly to correct the sour smell that locates in the cracks.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

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.

W. H. EMBRY, Anthony, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short horn Cattle. Young Cattle for sale. Can furnish any number of High Grade Bulls.

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

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

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Silk Culture in Kansas.

Our request for reports of persons engaged in silk culture in Kansas, has brought out only a few responses. We thank these very heartily for their reports, and would have been greatly pleased had all who saw the request been equally prompt. We are satisfied that there are more of our readers experimenting with silk worms than have reported, and we were anxious to make a large showing. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that Kansas is a good place for raising silk. The climate is specially well adapted to it, and that is the main thing. After climate, the next thing most important is feed, and we have that growing on every farm—Osage orange. Leaves of this plant make good feed; the greatest objection is the inconvenience of gathering them. But in two years we may have mulberry leaves—the best food known for silk worms. There is nothing in the way of successful silk culture in Kansas, and we are hopeful of so presenting its importance to our readers that many of them, especially the women, will learn how to take care of silk worms and to raise silk. The work is light and lasts only about six weeks in the year where annuals are used. Any one, by a little study of a fifty-cent book, can start with eggs worth a dollar or two; and learn in one year how to do the necessary work, and also lay in a supply of eggs for more extensive work the second year. The eggs must be kept in a cool, dry place, where rats and mice can not get to them, until leaves are well started in spring, when they (the eggs) are put on papers in a warm room, and then the season's work will soon begin.

For the information of our readers, we will give them an article before winter which will contain full instructions for the business.

Here are the reports we have received up to this time:

W. J. Griffing, Manhattan, Kansas, writes:—We as well as some of our neighbors have had some experience in the management and raising of silk worms for the last five years. But the object was that of pleasure rather than profit, and therefore cannot say as to their being a financial success. I think they might be raised with profit where one has mulberry trees in abundance, or if it is found that good silk can be made from the Osage orange.

As to the growth and healthiness of the worms, the results of our experience have been quite flattering. We have tried three varieties, the cocoons of each being yellow, white and green respectively. All seem to do well; have lost but few by disease. They were fed upon Osage orange, but we have tried the imported mulberry with equally good results. A few suggestions that if heeded will be of service to those who intend raising them.

The eggs must be kept in a cool place, free from mice during the winter and until the leaves start in the spring, the object being to prevent their hatching too soon. The worms must not be fed leaves that are wet with rain or dew; should be kept in a warm dry place and fed four or five times per day. The trays on which they are kept should be cleaned at least every other day.

When the worms begin to spin they should be allowed fine brush or other material in which to weave their cocoons. From our limited experience we would advise anyone entering the business to begin on a small scale until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the work. We will have some eggs to dispose of in the spring.

Mrs. Marshall, Sabetha, Kas., writes:—I got some eggs last spring from the New York Silk Exchange; they began

to hatch out on the fourth of May, and began to make their cocoons the ninth of June, and to-day, June 30, the millers are out and laying their eggs. I fed the worms on the Osage orange altogether. I found it to be the most successful way when the worms were ready to make their cocoons was, to take paper and fix it just like the groceryman does for tea, and drop the worm in it and give a twist at both ends, and lay them away carefully on separate tables. Any one can prepare these cones faster than they can brush or anything else, and you can gather the cocoons much nicer. I send you four of my cocoons and I wish you would let me know the quality of them through your paper. I think that silk can be made a success in Kansas. I intend to try it anyway.

[The cocoons sent by Mrs. Marshall were really very fine. The texture, color and gloss equalled any we have ever seen.—EDITOR K. F.]

Mrs. M. J. McDowell, Ellinwood, Kas., writes:—I will give a little of my experience in this important industry by saying that it is not very heavy work, but like all other kinds, takes patient care, with plenty of room, air and cleanliness to make it successful.

Persons who are not acquainted with the habits of silk worms would do well not to undertake more than two or three thousand as they need particular care when spinning; in fact that is the time there is danger of losing. I lost some of mine by not having proper fixtures when they were ready; did not know what was needed until too late. I will try again with more knowledge, and think it will pay; did not lose this year, neither did it pay largely.

Mary A. Huggins, Abilene, Kansas, writes:—Seeing in a recent copy of your excellent paper, a request for persons engaged in silk culture to write of their success, or make a report rather, thought I would accept and write for your columns and readers my personal experience for this year, thus far, having kept my eggs from last year without any difficulty. When the food (Osage orange leaves) were sufficiently large, I brought them from the cellar and put them in the proper temperature. They began to hatch on the 6th of May, when I began feeding on the Osage orange. They fed voraciously and grew vigorously until June 10th when they began to spin, which was completed by the 20th—this length of time for spinning was on account of four trays of worms that I laid aside, not half feeding them because of the terrible rains at that time, and no room for them or accommodations for them to spin. Thought it would be better to lose a few thousand than all; but as I could not the courage for several days to throw them away, and they still lived, and the weather clearing up, I placed them on the floor and made arrangements for them to spin, not expecting them to make very good cocoons. They did much better than I could have expected.

Had it not been for this I should have had all cleared away in 40 days, which would have been well considering the weather and quantity of worms I had; many more than I had expected. I must have raised 75,000. My father, aged 75 years, gathering nearly all the food until the last few days when they required so much and the weather was so bad he could not get it. My husband then cut the hedge off and hauled it by the load and we prepared it at the house. The quantity of food consumed daily by them and how they increased in size seems almost incredible. One must feed them from hatching to spinning to realize it. Although the weather was such that every precaution had to be taken in order to secure suitable food for them, yet I did not find a sick one

among those I cared for regularly, and I do not think any disease appeared among the neglected ones. I have a large quantity of beautiful cocoons ready for market; not yet sold. I am quite elated over my success as to raising them. That they can be fed on Osage has been demonstrated beyond doubt; also the silk produced from Osage fed worms to equal that of mulberry. The all important question comes to us from every direction, "Will it pay and can it be made profitable?" With a climate so admirably adapted for them, and the growth of the various kinds of mulberry (preferred by some), and the miles of Osage orange, already planted, if we have a spare room for them or outbuilding in which a fire can be made if necessary. The other outlay is so small that what is derived is profit—that much added to the home product, just as we farmers' wives raise poultry, make butter, cheese, etc. None claim, I believe, very large profits from this industry. In this, as in other occupations where one would succeed, another might make a disastrous failure. I do not find the labor great or unpleasant, yet they require care and close attention. From correspondence I find a growing interest deepening and spreading. The people need encouragement I think on this subject. The culture of silk is an industry of such importance that the government of the United States should take hold and in some way assist to encourage those who are struggling to place it on a firm basis. Let our State offer a premium for every pound of cocoons raised within its borders. It has been done in other States. Other nations encourage the industry in many ways. Why not ours? Our leading newspapers and journals could do much toward encouraging this industry now in its infancy. We will assert further, that silk culture, like all other cultures, depends largely on the press. Then, urge its claims, as to importance, utility, and its adaptability as an occupation for those who need home employment, thus infusing life and energy into the enterprise.

Besides the foregoing letters written to the KANSAS FARMER, we have clipped some extracts on the same subject from our State exchanges.

Mrs. M. J. Barth, in Iola Register, says: I sent and procured an ounce of silk worm eggs and the last of April put them in the cocoonery. In ten days I had about 40,000 little black worms, looking very little like silk. The next thing was to procure food for them, which grows in abundance on almost every farm namely, Osage hedge leaves. My worms grew fast and large. They commenced spinning when they were five weeks old. It takes about four days to perfect a cocoon, which is about the size of, and looks very much like a peanut. I now have bushels of those little silk balls. A cocoon is composed of a single thread of silk said to be from four to eight hundred yards in length. It takes between three and four hundred to weigh a pound. I am very well pleased with my experiment with the worms, and would like to go into the business on a larger scale next year, for I think there is money in it. It is easy work, it is fascinating work, it is work that can be carried on by women and children alone, and there is not much labor about it.

From Junction City Union, Wamego Agriculturist, Independence Tribune, and some other papers we have items of interest showing that in many different places in the State, silk culture has begun, and the experience of all is about the same. Miss Mary M. Davidson, Junction City, is among the most energetic of the number now engaged. The Mennonites in McPherson and Reno

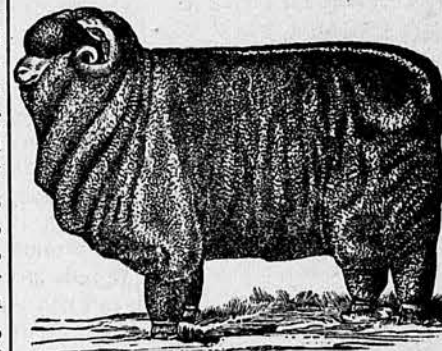
counties are raising a great deal of silk, and the old silk workers at Silville, in Franklin county, are doing good work. We have no reports from any of these.

Mrs. Hill, Pottawatomie county, procured an ounce of eggs from Miss Davidson, Junction City, and this is the report: Some 40,000 worms hatched from this one ounce, which spun eighty pounds of green cocoons, or forty pounds of dry. They also layed four ounces, or 160,000 eggs. The eggs are worth about \$20 and the cocoons about \$60, which give a return of \$80 for a month's faithful labor.

Mrs. McNamee, Davis county, made a perfect success of her attempt at silk culture, having over seventy pounds of cocoons.

The Junction City Union says: Miss Davidson has shown us some splendid specimens of cocoons from seed furnished by her. She is in receipt of scores of letters from those who purchased eggs of her detailing their experience and success. The experiments this year have been very general, and we may safely say that it closes out the amateur business. Next year people will go at this work with some knowledge of the matter and especially of its responsibilities.

We have not given nearly as much as we had hoped to have, but enough is shown here to satisfy any one that the business is fairly started. We would be pleased to learn that thousands will experiment in Kansas next year. There is no danger about markets, because Americans import many millions of dollars worth of raw silk every year.



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NOTICE

Water Ponds on Farms.

Every farm ought to be well supplied with water, and where nature does not supply enough by spring or stream, difficulty ought to be made up by means of artificial ponds. There are few farms in Kansas where one or more good ponds could not be made with comparatively little trouble. There are descending places where water runs every time that a considerable rain falls, and in all such cases, the water may be retained by an embankment sufficient to hold it. Some of these "draws" are much better conditioned for ponds than others, and in several particulars. If the slope is much inclined, more water will be caught from an equal surface than if the descent is more gradual; and if the hollow is narrow, it is much easier to make a dam there, though it may need to be higher.

A narrow and deep pond will retain water better and longer than a wide and shallow one, because there is less surface exposed to the air for evaporation. This proposition may be proven by putting two equal quantities of water into two vessels, one of them wide and shallow, the other narrow and deep. The deep pond will, also, retain a lower temperature and a better condition of the water, because a deep body of water is not so much subject to changes of temperature as shallow ones. Ten feet in depth of water would hardly be affected by what would produce a change of ten to twenty or more degrees in a body of one foot. There is so much more on a given surface that it would require a proportionately longer time to produce similar effects through the entire mass. Deep water, also, is less liable to motion from surface causes; hence there would be less washing on the ground surfaces, and, as a result, less mud. And further, stock will not venture so far into deep water as they do in shallow.

In making ponds, we have often thought that more labor could be spent profitably. Surface soil is an active absorbent. It takes in a large quantity of water, and it is very readily made into mud and washed into the bottom of the pond. If all this surface earth was removed from the sides and bottom of the pond, the work would prove to be of much value afterwards.

Ponds ought not to be made in places where there is not a grass sod all around it, especially on all the ground from which the water is gathered. The sod prevents the ground from washing, and that insures cleaner water, and also prevents the rapid filling up of the pond. Blue grass is the best for this, because it occupies the whole surface of the ground more evenly and completely than any other grass. It covers the entire surface, and it does not grow in tufts or bunches. It allows an easy flow of water without affording any little open soil surfaces where gutters form and finally open into large washes. If a farmer will select the place where he desires to locate his permanent pond, and have the surrounding grounds well set in blue grass, and keep it neatly mown, just as lawns are handled, he will soon have a collecting surface of much value and beauty. Let the pond be made after the sod is well set. Trees of hardy varieties, catalpa, walnut, ash, etc., scattered, not too thickly, about the lawn and also to its beauty.

If trees, like soft maple, willow and cottonwood—varieties that grow best when near water, are planted about the edges of the pond, they will aid in protecting the sides from washing, will assist in preserving a lower temperature in the water, will aid very much in checking evaporation, and add greatly to the beauty of the place.

How to keep the water in good condi-

tion is a serious question. We incline to the opinion that fish are best scavengers in that case. Our common catfish, would, probably, be good. Eels might be serviceable. German carp are said to be excellent for this purpose. Water fowls do more harm than good. They pull up and eat water plants (which are good things) and they leave their own excrements. Such plants as flourish in water are in good place in pond. They tend to purify the water because they live largely on its impurities.

To prevent the bottom of the pond from being tramped and worked into mud by stock, we think of nothing better than either or both of the following two methods: First—Keep all stock away from the pond, conducting the water into troughs or drinking tanks by means of pumps and pipes, or by pipes only so arranged as to furnish water when needed and in sufficient quantities. By means of valves and floats, the pipes may be opened and closed as the water rises or falls in the tanks. Second.—A small area at the upper end of the pond may be laid with rock, and this fenced, so that animals when going in for water will always tread on the rock and not touch earth at all.

The advantages of clean, pure water on a farm are so many and so important that, where ponds are needed at all, it will pay to adopt any reasonable methods to secure it. Aside from continuing tendency to cause dangerous diseases, filthy water affects the quality and quantity of milk, butter and cheese, and it may be traced in inferior beef, mutton and pork.

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

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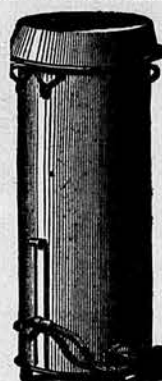
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in all seasons of the year.

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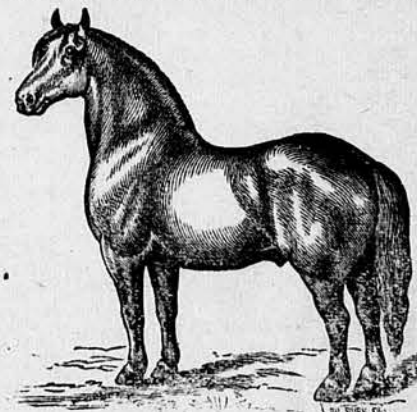


The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, Imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America.

QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-ANZA No. 899—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasture furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

HEFFNER & CO.,

BETHANY, MISSOURI, AND PAXTON, ILLINOIS,



Importers and breeders of

Norman and English Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of imported and high-grade stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required.

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

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 244 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies' Department.

Two.

In the bitter gloom of a winter's morn
A babe was born.
The snow piled high against wall and door,
On the mighty oak boughs the frost lay hoar;
But warmth and light shined the happy
face,
So softly pillowed mid down and lace.
The bells clashed out from the reeling spire,
The night was reddened by many a fire;
The cottage smiled for the joy at the hall,
As the poor man answered the rich man's
call,
And his lot for a day was less forlorn,
Because a little child was born.

In the bitter gloom of a winter's morn,
A babe was born.
The snow piled high in the narrow street,
Trodden and stained by hurrying feet;
On the hearth the embers lay cold and dead,
And the woman who crouched on the damp
straw bed

Muttered a curse, as the drunken sport,
Swelled up to her from the crowded court.
Riot without and squalor within,
To welcome a waif to a world of sin,
And a pitiful life was the more forlorn,
Because a little child was born.

In a smiling home amid sun and flowers,
A child grew up.
Calm, and beauty, and culture, and wealth,
To give power to life and grace to health;
Gentle influence, thought, and care,
To train the darling of love and prayer;
The stately heirlooms of place and blood,
To crown the flower of maidenhood,
With childhood's pearly innocence kept,
On the folded leaves where the sunshine
slept.

So sweetly and richly foamed the cup
Life held, where the happy girl grew up.

Where "home" was a vague and empty
word,
A child grew up;
Where oath and blow were the only law,
And ugly misery all she saw;
Where want and sin drew hand and hand
Round the haunts that disgrace our Chris-
tian land;

A loveless, hopeless, joyless life,
Of crime and wretchedness, struggle and
strife;
Never a glimpse of the sweet spring skies
To soften the flash in the wild young eyes;
No drop of peace in the poisoned cup
Life held, where the reckless girl grew up.

On a summer eve as the slow sun set,
A woman died.
At the close of a long and tranquil life,
Honored and guarded, mother and wife,
With gentle hands whose work was done,
And gentle head whose crown was won,
With children's children at her knee,
And friends who watched her reverently;
Knowing her memory would remain,
Treasured by grief, that scarce was pain,
With her heart's dearest at her side,
Blessing and blessed, the woman died.

On a summer's eve as the slow sun set,
A woman died.
She had fought the failing fight so long!
But time was cruel, and hard, and strong.
Without a faith, without a prayer,
With none to aid, and none to care;
With not a trace upon the page,
From desperate youth to loathsome age,
But sin and sorrow, wrong and chance,
And bitter blank of ignorance;
With not a hand to help or save,
With not a hope beyond the grave,
Tossed on the black stream's rushing tide,
Unmourned, unmissed, the woman died.

And we're all akin, runs the kindly creed!
Ah, the riddle of life is hard to read!

—All the Year Round.

Cheap Lemonade.

I guess the Editor began to think us la-
dies were going to quit writing entirely, but
now harvest and the Fourth are over I hope
we will do better. I hope you all had a
pleasant time the Fourth. We went to Iuka
to the celebration; had a nice time; had all
the lemonade we wanted. We bought some
lemons and made our own lemonade, which
I think much cheaper than to buy it by the
glass.

L. A. B. W.

A Friedly Letter.

It is so very warm to-day, one don't feel
like doing anything that we don't have to,
as our little boys express it; but there are
so many things we have to do that there is
but little time or energy left for writing.
That's my case, and I've no doubt but nine-
tenths of you would give the same reason
for your non-appearance in our department.
My flowers are doing well. I can water
them with a force pump and hose, and the
dry weather don't hurt them much. The
clarkies and godetias are very pretty—diffi-
cult, though, to rear in the open border. We
had a terrific hail storm here on the 16th;
it went northeast, making a clean sweep of
vegetation. There were chunks of ice found
as large as a pint cup, and the ground it
passed over looked as though a herd of cat-
tle and sheep had passed along. It missed
our garden and field, but scarce left a whole
glass in our green houses. This is the sec-
ond hail storm we have had this season. It
did not reach the main part of the town, its
track being less than a half mile wide. The
corn crop is very promising where the
storms have not cut it down.

Concordia and its vicinity is improving
rapidly, many new and costly residences are
being built, and hundreds of small dwell-
ings. My poultry have done well this sea-
son, no disease among them. Have raised
six Pekin ducks from a setting from Mr.
Anderson, of Salina, and six from a setting
obtained from Mr. Salisbury, of Kansas
City; also some Plymouth Rock chicks from
eggs sent by Mr. Salisbury. They were very
fine, but I neglected to mark them, and be-
ing from home a while, lost sight of them
among my own. Think I will be able to
identify them at maturity, if the Pitkin
strain has the peculiar marks of excellence
it is represented to have.

Practical, you will find the history of ev-
ery known animal in the work entitled "The
Animal Kingdom," its varieties and oddi-
ties. It contains over one thousand illustra-
tions. Sold by agents, N. D. Thompson &
Co., St. Louis, Mo. I bought it for my boys
and they never tire of reading in its store of
wonders. It should be in every family.

M. J. HUNTER.

Canning Fruits.

Mrs. George W. Ladd, Bradford, Mass.,
gives her method of canning fruits, for
which she was awarded first premium at the
last exhibition of the Essex County Agricul-
tural Society, as follows: "As the season
of ripe fruit advances, I prepare such quan-
tities of syrup as I think I may need, in this
way: Three pounds of granulated sugar to
one gallon of water and boil twenty min-
utes; this I put in glass jars, when cool, and
set away for future use. Peaches, pears,
apples, plums, pine apples, rhubarb, crab
apples, and in fact, all fruits of this kind, I
peel, quarter, and place in a dish of cold
water, (to prevent discoloration) until I
have prepared enough to fill a jar; I then
pack them solid as possible in a jar, and
fill the jar with the syrup previously prepar-
ed. I then place a wire stand in the bottom
of my preserving kettle, on which to place
the jar, then fill the kettle with cold water
until the jar is two-thirds covered; leave
the jar open, but cover the kettle, and boil
until the fruit is sufficiently soft; have ready
a little boiling syrup, if needed, to fill the
jar full to overflowing. Then place the rub-
ber band around the neck of the jar and
screw the cover on as tightly as possible;
then in from three to five minutes, give the
cover another turn, in order to be sure it is
air tight, and you will have no more trouble
with it. I use Mason's jars with metallic
porcelain covers."

For canning berries and small fruits, Mrs.
Ladd gives the following directions: "Place
the fruit in a preserving kettle, and then add
just water enough to prevent burning, and
boil from five to ten minutes; then place a
wet towel around and under the jar, then
fill the jar with the boiling fruits, and seal
immediately. I do not use any sugar until I
open them for the table. The present year,
I have filled 150 jars, and have not broken a
single one. Others vary the above methods
somewhat. The main object by all methods
is, to heat the fruit sufficiently to drive out
the air and destroy all germs, then seal im-
mediately, and keep in a cool, dark place."

Little Things and Useful.

I will tell you how to make a pretty and
cheap receptacle for pins, needles, thread,

buttons, etc. Make it in the form of an easy
chair with high back and arms. For materi-
als use any common pasteboard box. Cut
out the back, arms, seat, sides and bottom;
then for the back, seat and arms, cut a cov-
ering of any suitable dark cloth. After
sewing together, stuff with cotton batting,
then close and sew all the parts together,
leaving the seat to raise; cover all the seams
and raw edges with narrow strips of ribbon
or tape. If any one wants the pattern of
the chair they are welcome to it by sending
stamp to pay the postage; and if you wish,
you can have the patterns of a watch case,
blue bird, or mouse, as I have them and am
willing to let others have them. But of
course you must always pay your own pos-
tage.

Mrs. F. A. WARNER,
Box 95,
South Saginaw, Mich.

Good Recipes.

As it has been some time since I made
your acquaintance I thought I would call
again. I guess the ladies are all like my-
self this hot weather—too busy, and don't
feel much like writing. I will tell Maggie
my way of

CANNING FRUIT

in glass jars. I wring a cloth out of cold
water and wrap it two or three times around
the jar and then put in the boiling hot fruit.
I have never broken any in this way.

To make

NICE CLEAR JELLY

from Siberian crabs. Cover the fruit with
water; boil until tender; then drain off the
liquid; strain and measure, and allow only
one-third as much sugar; then boil down
the liquid one-half and add the sugar, stir-
ring well until it boils up, and remove im-
mediately from the fire. This makes a clear,
stiff jelly. I use the fruit that is left for
butter. I rub it through a sieve to take out
the seeds and core, then add plenty of sugar,
cook well and seal up, as I find it hard to
keep.

APPLE JELLY

is nice made the same way flavored with
lemon. I make most all kinds of jelly this
way, using the fruit for butter, pies, or
sauce. This is my way of

FRYING POTATOES.

Peel and slice a dish of cold boiled potatoes
with a couple of large onions; add salt, pep-
per, half a cup of cream and a small lump
of butter.

TO STEW CHERRIES

for sauce: Cover with water, sweeten well
and when done thicken with a little corn
starch.

TO STARCH SHIRT BOSOMS,

cuffs, and collars: I always starch them in
boiled starch when washing, the same as
other things; then an hour or so before iron-
ing take a heaping teaspoonful of starch,
add water enough to soften and half a tea-
spoonful each of sugar, salt and butter;
then pour on a pint of water almost boiling.
This gives them a gloss and the irons do not
stick.

Virginia thinks we have had enough cake
receipts, but as I do not remember of seeing
any for

SPONGE CAKE,

I will send mine as it is old and tried, hav-
ing used it for fifteen years: Four eggs, two
cups of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of
baking powder, mixed well with the flour,
a little over half a cup of boiling water;
flavor with lemon. This makes a good jelly
cake with the addition of a large table-spoon-
ful of butter. I sometimes use only half
this receipt.

SISTER PHOEBE.

American Girl is Present.

We have just had a long rain with no
wind—what the corn needed. The farmers
all have smiling faces to-day. The oats and
flax in this county are as good as any one
could wish, mostly in stack, some threshed;
oats going from 30 to 70 bushels per acre.

I find that the letters in the FARMER are
few and far between at the present; but like
some others, I much prefer them to "Katie
Darling." It is a very busy time just now;
blackberries are ripe and have to be attend-
ed to every day, and every one likes black-
berries, I believe, whether made into jam or
dried. Peaches are getting ripe; a large
crop here, but very wormy. Can any one
tell what makes them so faulty? The same
trees last year were perfectly sound.

Sometimes when in town I think we
farmers' wives and daughters have to work
too hard; and then, when I get home, it is
so cool and shady, green grass and flowers,
no noise and dust, with the best of every-

thing to eat, why I am glad I live on a farm.
But I think most of us try to do more than
we are able, and therefore don't do it as
well as we ought to. I think if the ladies of
the FARMER would fully consider both sides
of the question, they would wish to vote.

AMERICAN GIRL.

HEPLER, July 27.

Katie Darling Concluded.

We allot more space this week than usual
to KATIE DARLING. The concluding scenes
of a story are always specially interesting to
readers because they are anxious to learn
the end; hence we give it all.

It is just to the author to state that she
wrote KATIE DARLING by piecemeal, as she
could snatch moments in the midst of many
daily duties, and hence she could not devote
as much time or thought in its preparation
as she would have liked to do.

The plot of the story shows genius, and
its thoughts give evidence of a high order of
intellectual and moral perceptions. The
spirit of KATIE DARLING seems to be a ré-
uniting of the "blue and the gray," and a
release from the dogmatism, intolerance and
bigotry of denominational orders.

Remember This.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A good manure for fruit trees may be
made by mixing four loads of dry peat or
swamp muck, with one load of stable ma-
nure, and one barrel of dry ashes or two
barrels of leached ashes: Let it lie in a
heap a few weeks and work it over, before
applying. It would do no harm to add a
barrel of ground bone to the above. When
it is applied, cover the ground well as far as
the roots of the trees extend. Late Summer
or early Fall is a good time to manure or-
chards, as it helps them in making blossom
buds for next year's growth.

What It Did for an Old Lady.

COSHOCOTON STATION, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878.

GENTS—A number of people had been using
your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In
one case, a lady of over seventy years, had been
sick for years, and for the past ten years has not
been able to be around half the time. About six
months ago she got so feeble she was helpless.
Her old remedies, or physicians, being of no
avail, I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles away, and
got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her so
she was able to dress herself and walk about the
house. When she had taken the second bottle
she was able to take care of her own room and
walk out to her neighbor's, and has improved all
the time since. My wife and children also have
derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY,
Agent U. S. Ex. Co.

To make waterproof canvas for covering carts,
etc.: Nine and a half gallons linseed oil, one
pound litharge, one pound umber, boiled together
twenty-four hours. May be colored with any
plant. Lay on with a brush.

The thrift of flowering plants is said to be pro-
moted by application of coffee grounds.

Mr. Charles A. Green remarks in his Fruit
Grower that whether the new varieties of quinces
are better than the old ones "has yet to be
proved."

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice,
roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks,
gophers, 15c.

Mr. D. C. Hommel, of Knoxville, Tenn., shows
up a strawberry of the "Sharpless" variety that
measured eight and one-quarter inches in cir-
cumference.

The Young Folks.

A Little Boy's Trouble.

I thought when I learned my letters
That all my troubles were done,
But I find myself much mistaken—
They only just have begun.
Learning to read was awful,
But not like learning to write;
I'd be sorry to have you tell it,
But my copy-book is a sight!

It gets over my fingers;
You cuts all sorts of shines.
And won't do all as I bid it;
The letters won't stay on the lines,
But go up and down and all over,
As though they were dancing a jig—
They are there in all shapes and sizes,
Medium, little and big.

—Christian at Work.

A Man and His Shoes.

How much a man is like old shoes!
For instance, both a soul may lose;
Both have been tanned; both are madetight
By cobblers; both get left and right;
Both need a mate to be complete,
And both are made to go on feet.
They both need healing, oft are sold;
And both in time turn all to mold.
With shoes the last is first; with men
The first shall be the last; and when
The shoes wear out they're mended new;
When men wear out they're men-dead, too.
They both are trod upon, and both
Will tread on others, nothing loth.
Both have their ties, and both incline
When polished in the world to shine;
And both peg out, and would you choose
To be a man, or be his shoes?

—Graphic.

The Charge of the Hounds.

In Alabama, during the war of 1812, the Indians made an attack upon the settlers, at Sinquefield.

Two families, numbering seventeen persons, found it was not easy to go to Sinquefield on the 2d of September, and so, as they were pretty sure that there were no Indians in their neighborhood, they made up their minds to stay one more night at a house a few miles from the fort. That night they were attacked, and all but five of them were killed. Those who got away carried the news of what had happened to the fort, and a party was sent out to bring in the bodies.

The next day all the people in Fort Sinquefield went out to bury their dead friends in a valley at some little distance from the fort, and, strange as it seems, they took no arms with them. Believing that there were no Indians near the place, they left the gates of the fortress open, and went out in a body without their guns.

As a matter of fact there was a large body of Indians not only very near them, but actually looking at them all the time. The celebrated Prophet Francis was in command, and, in his sly way, he had crept as near the fort as possible to look for a good chance to attack it. Making his men lie down and crawl like snakes, he had reached a point only a few hundred yards from the stockade without alarming the people, and now while they stood around the graves of their friends without arms to defend themselves with, a host of their savage enemies lay looking at them from the grass and bushes on the hill.

As soon as he saw that the right moment had come, Francis sprang up with a savage war-cry, and at the head of his warriors made a dash at the gates. He had seen that the men outside were unarmed, and his plan was to get to the gates before they could reach them, and thus get all the people of the place at his mercy in an open field and without arms to fight with.

The fort people were quick to see what his purpose was, and the men hurried with all their might, hoping to reach the fort before the savages could get there. By running at the top of their speed they did this, and closed the gates in time to keep the Indians out. But to their horror they then saw that their wives and children were shut out too. Unable to run so fast as the men had done, the women and children had fallen behind, and now the Indians were between them and the gates!

Seeing that he had missed his chance of getting possession of the fort, Francis turned upon the women and children with savage

delight in the thought of butchering these helpless creatures in the sight of their husbands, fathers and brothers.

It was a moment of terror. There were not half enough white men in the fort to master so large a force of Indians, and, if there had been, it was easy to see that by the time they could get their rifles and go to the rescue, it would be too late.

At that moment the hero of this bit of history came upon the scene. This was a young man named Isaac Haden. He was a notable huntsman, who kept a famous pack of hounds—fierce brutes, thoroughly trained to run down and seize any live thing that their master chose to chase. This young man had been out in search of stray cattle, and just at the moment when matters were at their worst, he rode up to the fort, followed by his sixty dogs.

Isaac Haden had a cool head and a very daring spirit. He was in the habit of taking in a situation at a glance, deciding quickly what was to be done, and then doing it at any risk that might be necessary. As soon as he saw how the women and children were placed, he cried out to his dogs, and at the head of the bellowing pack, charged upon the flank of the Indians. The dogs did their work with a spirit equal to their masters'. For each to seize a red warrior and drag him to earth was the work of a moment, and the whole body of savages was soon in confusion. For a time they had all they could do to defend themselves against the unlooked-for assault of the fierce animals, and, before they could beat off the dogs, the men of the fort came out and joined in the attack, so that the women and children had time to make their way inside the gates, only one of them, a Mrs. Phillips, having been killed.

The men, of course, had to follow the women closely, as they were too weak in numbers to risk a battle outside. If they had done so, the Indians would have overcome them quickly, and then the fort and everybody in it would have been at their mercy, so they hurried into the fort as soon as the women were safe.

But the hero who had saved the people by his quickness and courage was left outside, and not only so, but the savages were between him and the fort. He had charged entirely through the war party, and was now now beyond their line, alone, and with no chance of help from any quarter.

His hope of saving himself was very small indeed; but he had saved all those helpless women and little children, and he was a brave enough fellow to die willingly for such a purpose as that, if he must. But brave men do not give up easily, and young Haden did not mean to die without a last effort to save himself.

Blowing a loud blast upon his hunting-horn, to call his remaining dogs around him, he drew his pistols—one in each hand—and plunged spurs into his horse's flanks. In spite of the numbers against him, he broke through the mass of savages, but the gallant horse that bore him fell dead as he cleared the Indian ranks. Haden had fired both his pistols, and had no time to load them again. He was practically unarmed now, and the distance he still had to go before reaching the gates was considerable. His chance of escape seemed smaller than ever, but he quickly sprang from the saddle, and ran with all his might, hotly pursued, and under a terrific fire from the rifles of the savages. The gate was held a little way open for him to pass, and when he entered the fort his nearest pursuers were so close at his heels that there was barely time for the men to shut the gate in their faces.

Strangely enough, the brave young fellow was not hurt in any way. Five bullets had passed through his clothes, but his skin was not broken.—Harper's Young People.

A Substitute for Wood.

Substitute for wood is now made from compressed straw, flax, hemp or any other fibre which will work into a pulp. The pulp is rolled into thin sheets, which are cemented together by a water-proof glue, then pressed into a solid. The boards can be sawed, planed and polished like ordinary wood, and are now made into counter and table tops, doors and ornamental frames. They sell at one-half the price of the finer pines and walnuts. The artificial timber is practically fire-proof and water-proof, having been manufactured under 500 degrees of heat, and boiled without any apparent

change of structure. Its tensile strength is greater than that of oak or walnut when dry. A ton of straw produces about 1,000 square feet of boarding.

Where the Presidents are Buried.

The body of George Washington is resting in a brick vault at Mount Vernon, in a marble coffin.

John Adams was buried in a vault beneath the Unitarian church at Quincy, Mass. The tomb is walled in with large blocks of rough-faced granite.

John Quincy Adams lies in the same vault by the side of his father. In the church above, on either side of the pulpit, are tablets of clouded marble, each surmounted by a bust and inscribed with the familiar epitaphs of the only father and son that have ever held the highest office in the gift of the American people. Their wives are buried with them.

Thomas Jefferson lies in a small, unpretentious private cemetery of 100 feet square, near Charlottesville, Va. A granite obelisk, much clipped by relic-taking visitors, marks the grave.

James Madison's remains rest in a beautiful spot on the old Madison estate, near Orange, Va.

James Monroe's body reposes in Hollywood cemetery, Va., on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of Richmond and the James river. Above the body is a huge block of polished Virginia marble, supporting a coffin-shaped block of granite, on which are brass plates, suitably inscribed. The whole is surrounded by a sort of gothic temple—four pillars supporting a peaked roof, to which something of the appearance of a bird cage is imparted by filling in the interstices with iron gratings.

Andrew Jackson was buried in the corner of the garden of the Hermitage, eleven miles from Nashville. The tomb is eighteen feet in diameter, surrounded by fluted columns, and surmounted by an urn. The tomb is surrounded by magnolia trees.

Martin Van Buren was buried at Kinderhook. The monument is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high.

William Henry Harrison was buried at North Bend, fifteen miles from Cincinnati. An unfenced mound, over a family vault, formerly neglected, but recently more carefully kept, marks the spot.

John Tyler's body rests within ten yards of that of James Monroe in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. It is marked by no monument, but it is surrounded by magnolias and flowers.

James K. Polk lies in the private garden of the family residence in Nashville, Tenn. It is marked by a limestone monument, with Doric columns.

Zachary Taylor was buried in Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville. The body was subsequently to be removed to Frankfort, where a suitable monument was to be erected, commemorative of his distinguished services.

Millard Fillmore's remains lie in the beautiful Forest Lawn cemetery of Buffalo, and his grave is surmounted by a lofty shaft of Scotch granite.

Franklin Pierce was buried in the Concord (N. H.) cemetery; and his grave is marked by a marble monument.

James Buchanan's remains lie in the Woodward Hill cemetery, Lancaster, Penn., in a vault of masonry. The monument is composed of a simple block of Italian marble.

Abraham Lincoln rests in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Ill., inclosed in a sarcophagus of white marble. The monument is a great pile of marble, granite, and bronze.

Andrew Johnson's grave is on a cone-shaped eminence, half a mile from Greenville, Tenn. The monument is of marble, beautifully ornamented.

The body of James A. Garfield rests in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

How to Make Ink.

Take half an ounce of extract of logwood, ten grains of bichromate of potash, dissolve them in a quart of pure rain water, and keep the bottle uncorked. Failure will be sure to result unless the bottle is perfectly clean, and unless the ink is poured into an inkstand perfectly clean and free from any other ink. It is also important to leave bottle and inkstand uncorked. The mistake must not be made of using the chromate for the bichromate of potash. It is best to run the logwood solution through a fine strainer, for

preventing the sediment from adhering to the pen, but this is not absolutely essential. The actual cost of this ink, beside making it, is about three cents a quart.—Country Gentleman.

Writing done twenty years ago with ink made as above, is still in good condition of preservation, so the editor says.

Answers to Questions.

Crossword enigma. Ans.—Harvest.

Conundrum in FARMER July 18th. Ans.—The number of letters used in spelling the numerals (figures) mentioned. Thus: "Twice ten are six of us;" that is, *ten* has three letters, and twice three would be six.

"Sings and speaks without contracting hoarseness, as formerly. General health improved. Suffers but little from colds—and not at all from Neuralgia." If you wish to know how this great gain was effected, write to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa., for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn all about the most remarkable curative agent yet discovered. It will be sent free.

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

DELEVAN, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878.

GENTS: I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine. D. BOYCE.

Hoopskirts hanging on poles are said to make effective scarecrows.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By all druggists.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. A. Davis.....	Poland-China Swine.
Ladd Tobacco Sheep...	Sheep Dip.
S. C. Duncan et al.....	Short-horns for sale.
Phil C Kidd.....	Combination sale.
Neiswanger Bros.....	Sheep for sale.
J. M. Allen.....	Sheep and land for sale.
Wilber & Brown.....	Sheep for sale.
L. T. Hatfield.....	Hay Rickers and Load's
V. A. Leppa.....	For sale.
Rev. Jas. Marvin, D. D.....	Kansas University.
James Marker.....	Strayed.
Phil Chew.....	Amber Seed Wheat.
Dimmick & Puffer.....	Breeder's card.
T. S. Hubbard.....	Grape Vines.
Trumbull, Reynolds & Co.....	Mediterranean Hybrid
Allen.....	Wheat.
Bartholomew & Co.....	Fine Sheep for sale.

We notice that stone arch bridges are being built in some parts of the State. They are the best bridge ever built anywhere.

Our state exchanges speak in glowing terms of the wheat crop just harvested. They tell of yields of 20 up to 40 bushels per acre.

Cholera is taking off a great many victims in Egypt. It may be in the United States any day, although precautions are being used all around.

The Western National Fair Association will hold its fourth annual fair at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, Sept. 3d to 8th. O. E. Morse, Lawrence, is secretary. Write him for premium list.

It is not yet too late to sow rye or buckwheat for green manuring. Buckwheat is a very good fertilizer. Rye may be pastured till late fall, and then let grow up a foot or so in spring and turned under, followed by corn.

Last week we had complaints in some quarters of dry weather. Rains have since fallen in all those localities, and now the whole state is rejoicing over the almost certain evidences of the heaviest corn crop ever raised in Kansas.

Plowing has begun for fall seeding. Kansas farmers are learning very fast how to raise good crops. Early plowing is one of the levers of success. The soil has time to settle before receiving the seed, and this is always a good beginning.

An exchange says that a boy was bitten by a rattlesnake in Rawlins county. Newly killed chickens were applied to the wound, and were taken off green, with poison. Plasters of egg the entire length of the leg drew the poison to the surface and were covered with the same green tinge, each application being less than the preceding, until there seemed to be no more poison in the limb.

The excitement of stock raising is growing all over the west. This is well enough, but small farmers,—those owning one hundred to two hundred acres of land each, ought not to allow this fever to affect them beyond the stocking of their farms with just enough good animals to be well supported without detracting anything from a thorough culture of the farm. The most successful agriculture is that which makes stock a part only of the farm products.

Whisky Trials in Topeka.

Eight rum-sellers were in the District court of Topeka last week before Judge Martin. Four of them stood trial, and all of them were convicted. The other four allowed a verdict of guilty to be entered against them without trial. All of them appealed to the Supreme court. These convictions were on thirty counts; that is, thirty different offences. The fines cannot be less than one hundred dollars in every case, or three thousand dollars in all.

They had tried to cheat the law by showing that they had been convicted and fined for the same offences in the police court of Topeka. (This was the license fee paid the city for protection in their business.) But the court held that a trial under a city ordinance is not a bar to a trial under the state law. The same act may be made an offence against the city as well as against the state, and may be punished by both jurisdictions.

The trial of these cases has done a great deal of good. It has taught the people that public sentiment has grown to the extent of giving a fair trial in a whisky case. It shows that the day of equivocation and perjury on the part of witnesses and jurors in this class of cases is past. It shows that even in Topeka the whisky business is not to be as profitable as it has been. It shows that the practice of town authorities shielding criminals by city ordinances that supersede the state law is a fraud.

We are in a position to know something about public opinion on this subject, and we are well satisfied that there is a growing disposition all over the state in favor of enforcing the liquor law and letting the dram-sellers take care of themselves. When a man goes to a bar, gets his dram and pays for it, he owes the seller nothing, and he is not going to perjure himself to shield him. He assumes all the risk and gets pay for it. Let him stand the knocks when they come.

The amendment will never be resubmitted. The better way then, is to obey the law, and people generally are beginning to look at it that way.

LATER.—Three more cases and seven counts this week.

The Wool Market.

The demand for wool is growing, though prices are not advancing. W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia, says:

"There is no advance, and none is looked for, holders generally being quite well satisfied with a good demand, and are free sellers at current rates. Today's prices are not high,—in comparison with the average for a number of years they are actually low,—but they are, nevertheless, hardly lower than seems warranted by the reduction made in the tariff, and to be in accord with the lessened value of the manufactured article. This being the case, a good demand from manufacturers is a matter for congratulation, as the stoppage of considerable machinery and the dull state of the goods market seemed sufficient to cause fears of a restricted use of wool. Kansas, light, clean wools 18 to 31c. St. Louis prices range from 14 to 19c.

Reduction in Freight.

We have a very interesting statement of the working of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad from 1870 to 1882 inclusive, showing a reduction in passenger fare from 6½ cents per mile in 1870, to 3 1-5 cents in 1882, and a reduction in freight charges from 4½ cents a ton per mile in 1870 to 1½ cents for a like service in 1882. If the prices of 1870 had been maintained to the end of 1882, and if the amount of business

that was actually done had been done under those rates, the company would have received for passenger and freight traffic \$12,169,347.67 more than it did actually receive. There was three times as much freight hauled for one dollar in 1882 as was done for same amount in 1870, and twice as many passengers in 1882 for same amount as in 1870.

This shows that railroad business, so long as it is done by different companies, is governed by laws of trade, the same as any other department of commerce.

And when the K. C., F. S. & G. becomes permanently connected with Memphis, it will be one of the best roads Kansas will ever have.

General News Items.

Mrs. General Lane is dead.

Frost on White mountain July 26.

One case of yellow fever in quarantine near Philadelphia.

King Cetewayo, the Zulu chief, was killed in battle lately.

Grand Army celebration at Denver was a magnificent affair.

Grand temperance celebration at Bismarck Grove, August 9, 1883.

Over a hundred persons sickened by eating ice cream at Joliet, Illinois.

Hon. Montgomery Blair died at his home near Washington, the 25th ult.

The annual "sun dance" of the Sioux Indians in Dakota occurred last week.

The colored people of Nebraska demand recognition in nominations for office.

At Florence, Kas., a school house, new, costing \$15,000, struck by lightning and burned.

Mr. Polk, defaulting treasurer of Tennessee, sentenced to twenty years in the State's prison.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., log rafts were sent afloat by high water and did much damage, besides the loss of the logs.

Captain Webb undertook to swim through the rapids below Niagara Falls, and was found dead two days afterwards.

The total number of emigrants arriving in this country during the past year was 599,114, against 770,442 in 1882, and 669,431 in 1881.

Survivors of John Morgan's Confederate command held a reunion at Lexington, Ky. The old "rebs" encamped in tents furnished by the War Department.

About one hundred persons, returning from a picnic excursion, were drowned near Baltimore. A pier on which they were gathered to get on a boat, broke.

The failures throughout the country for the last seven days number 190, as compared with 168 last week. New England, 33; Middle States, 32; Western, 37; Southern, 29; Pacific States and Territories, 20; Canada, 31, and New York City, 8.

Orth Stein, a young man of good family, excellent education and bright prospects in life, found guilty of murder in the second degree at Kansas City, and sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary. Whisky and a woman the cause. The murdered man was proprietor of a comique theater.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue collections of the fiscal year ending January 30, 1883, amounting to \$144,550,336, had been accounted for and paid into the treasury. The expense for collection was less than three and a half per cent. of this amount. He reports the service in a highly satisfactory condition throughout.

Vigilance Insurance Company.

As we expected, there is a disposition to continue the war between Mr. Snoddy and this company. Mr. Snoddy sends us papers this week (one of them a sworn statement) to prove the charges he made and that the agent, Beals, denies. Mr. Snoddy also gives us a long letter on the subject and urges us to publish it. We must decline. If that would end it, the case would be different, but it would result in the infliction upon our readers another long, silly epistle from agent, and we do not wish to punish them any more in that way.

We believed what Mr. Snoddy stated, because it bore marks of truth, and we did not believe Mr. Beal's statements because they looked suspicious. A strong, reliable, honest organization would hardly permit such a letter to be sent out. Indeed, an honest company would have made such explanations and concessions to Mr. Snoddy as would have been satisfactory to him.

We think Mr. Snoddy made his case in his first letter, and as we accorded the company the privilege of replying, we do not care now to re-open the matter in that particular case. This, however, does not debar the publication of any other well established charges against the same concern.

Look at the Address on Your Paper.

It seems that some of our subscribers do not yet understand what the letter o or d on the address of their paper means. We use a letter to represent a year. Thus, o is used for 1883, and d for 1884. A year has 52 weeks in it. The KANSAS FARMER begins its volumes the first week in January of every year. When a person pays his subscription, the time when his subscription expires is printed on a little piece of paper, and that is stuck on the wrapper of his paper. Every issue of the paper is numbered according to the week—1 up to 52 to cover the year. If a subscription expired the first week in January 1883, the paper was marked o 1; if it expires this week, the address shows o 31; if it expires at the end of this year, the address is o 52. Those subscriptions which run over into 1884 are marked d instead of o. If it is d 1, that means that the time expires the first week in the year, and so on.

Remedy for Cholera.

The Atchison Champion publishes the following prescription first prepared by Dr. Hamlin, the veteran American missionary at Constantinople:

"Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in a wine-glass of water, according to age and violence of attack. Repeat every fifteen minutes until relief is obtained. Even when no cholera is anticipated, this is undoubtedly an excellent specific for the usual complaints of summer in the shape of colic or diarrhoea. If the cholera should visit this country, a remedy, which can do what is claimed that this has demonstrated its ability to do, should be ready for the emergency in every family."

People use too much drug medicine. In the spring when hard working persons are predisposed to bilious disorders, if they would eat plenty of eggs and dried peaches stewed, slacking up on salt meats, they would not need so many pills and so much quinine. In hot weather there is nothing better than lemon juice in cold water either with or without sugar. The juice of one lemon in a glass of water before breakfast is an excellent anti-bilious medicine, and a number one appetizer. Another one just before retiring is better than a whole box of pills.

Kentucky Short-Horn Sales.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

This week's sales make a better showing than last week's. The prices realized last week for the Rose of Sharon and Goodness families were not so satisfactory to the owners as the prices paid for the Craggs and Flat Creek Marys this week.

FIRST SALE.

The first sale of the week was made by J. C. and Geo. Hamilton, at Burgess' stock yards. A draft of 30 head of young cattle sold for \$9,145, an average of \$305. Nine bull calves sold at an average of about \$150, while the females averaged a trifle over \$372. In the lot sold were Young Mary, Phyllis, Josephine, Miss Wiley and Rose of Sharon families. The best uniform prices were paid for the Young Marys.

The following are some of the representative sales for Young Marys: 2d Grand Mary Duchess, calved February, 1882, sold to A. M. Bowman, Saltville, Va., \$700; Mary Duchess 2d, calved Feb., 1882, A. M. Bowman, \$700; Rose Barrington, calved Dec., 1881, R. E. Roberts, Georgetown, Ky., \$500; Labelle A. Barrington 2d and b. c., calved Jan., 1881, A. M. Bowman, \$650; Lucy Barrington of Longwood 2d, calved Aug., 1881, Williams & Hamilton, Mt. Sterling, Ky., \$550. One Rose of Sharon cow brought \$690 and a Josephine sold for \$500.

SECOND SALE.

The second sale was made by Estill & Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., at the same place as the previous sale. The best sale made was \$1,000 for Ophelia's Geneva, a Rose of Sharon cow calved May, 1876, and sold to J. C. Hamilton, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Thirty-five females averaged \$355; nine young bulls averaged \$118. The 3d Duke of Flat Creek, a Rose of Sharon bull, sold for \$400, to Col. Judy & Son, Tullula, Ill. This sale closed the partnership business of Estill & Hamilton as breeders. Each will run an individual herd hereafter.

After the close of the above sale, Messrs. Ware & Berry, of Lexington, Ky., sold 15 plain-bred Short-horns at an average of \$94, W. T. Hearne, of Lee's Summit, Mo., purchasing most of them.

THIRD SALE.

The third sale was held at Winchester, Ky., by Grigsby & Robinson. The former is a noted Tennessee breeder of the popular Cragg family of Short-horns and the latter a young breeder, making his maiden sale. The cattle were in fine condition and good individuals of popular families. Fifty-eight Short-horns sold for \$25,095. Short-horns catalogued averaged \$432.67; 5 bulls sold for \$2,160, an average of \$432; 53 females averaged \$433.27. Sixteen Cragg females owned by Grigsby sold for \$14,570, an average of \$910.62. Two of the females had calves by their side and the remainder were all bred. The following are some of the best representative sales: Females—12th Duchess of Crethmere, calved Dec. 1881, a Cragg, Geo. and W. W. Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., \$1,350; 1st Duchess of Crethmere, calved Sept., 1877, a Cragg, W. H. Brown, Lebanon, Tenn., \$1,000; 9th Duchess of Crethmere, calved Dec. 1880, a Cragg, Dabney Parrish, Pine Grove, Ky., \$935; 16th Duchess of Springwood, a Cragg, calved Jan., 1874, A. M. Bowman, Saltville, Va.; 5th Duchess of Crethmere and c. c., a Cragg, Dabney Parrish, \$1,185; 11th Duchess of Crethmere and c. c., a Cragg, L. A. Rollings, North Middletown, Tenn., \$1,150. Bulls—2d Duke of Barrington, calved June, 1877, a Bates, B. F. Van Meter, Lexington, Ky., \$600; 6th Duke of Crethmere, calved Oct. 1882, a Cragg, W. H. Brown, Lebanon, Tenn., \$600; 7th Duke of

Crethmere, calved Nov. 1882, a Cragg, Dabney Parrish, Pine Grove, Ky., \$385. J. P. Fenlon, Leavenworth, Ks., took seven choice bargains at this sale, and in addition he has bought seven car loads at private sale and will probably make ten car loads before leaving.

During the series of sales nearly 200 choice Short-horns have been sold at private sale.

Your representative left before the sale of Tracy & Thompson, at Winchester, and Wm. Irvine, at Richmond, Ky. The results will be given later.

HEATH.

Gossip About Stock.

Larned stockmen last week sold 195 head of cattle for \$4,000.

F. W. Wellington & Co., have a pair of fresh Jerseys, one year old.

Butler county sheep men have requested the appointment of a sheep inspector.

Coffeyville cattle men shipped out forty car loads of cattle in one day last week.

Judge Farwell, of Osborne county, recently received a pair of fine Poland Chinas.

At the short-horn sale of Hon. A. C. Bryant, near Kansas City, there were forty-four cows and heifers sold for \$4,795, an average of \$109, and two bulls for seventy-five dollars and fifty-five dollars respectively.

The combination sale of stock by Phil. C. Kidd, Lexington, Ky., advertised in this issue of the FARMER is worth looking after. The stock advertised is such as Kentucky breeders show. There will doubtless be bargains at the sales.

As showing how common horses sell, the Augusta Advance says that B. F. Allen bought a fine span of mares last week, for which he paid the sum of \$275. This is a big price, but the animals are good ones, well matched, dark iron-gray color, sixteen and a half hands high.

The cattle of the Pampas are computed at 20,000,000. They are the descendants of a bull and eight cows which were brought there by two Portuguese brothers in 1553. It is only near Buenos Ayers that they have been crossed with finer stock. The old herds are ill shaped and ugly.

Hiawatha World: "Maggie F" sold for \$5,000. A Chicago man offered Mr. Adderson \$5,000 for "Maggie F" if she could show 2:25. The mare was tried, made her mile in 2:24, and the sale was made. She is a Brown county mare, and the sale is the best made in this state since Wm. S. Tough sold "Smuggler" to Russell, of Boston.

Mr. C. Wilder, Augusta, Kas., writes: Our flock of 3032 ewes clipped just nine and one-third pounds (9%) on an average. The entire clip was the brightest and best conditioned of any that we ever raised. We shipped to Luce & Manning, Boston. We raised about 2,000 lambs from the flock, and there were about 800 yearling and two year old ewes that did not breed.

The cattle held by the Comanche pool, says the Medicine Lodge Cresset, are estimated at 50,000 head, and the aggregate value of the pool property, including cattle, land, etc., is probably \$2,000,000. The members of the pool, with very few if any exceptions, started in poor. Six years of remarkable success have made them a wealthy body of men. This success is due, in a large measure, to the perfect system by which the pool has been managed, and the combination of interests, enabling them to hold cattle at a minimum expense and with the least possible loss.

Leavenworth Standard: Capt. W. S. Tough, proprietor of "Anoatock Farm," near this city, lost on Sunday last one of the best bred and finest stallions ever brought to the state of Kansas. He was a bay, sixteen and one-half hands high, four years old, and was sired by the renowned George Wilkes, who is sire to over twenty trotters with records faster than 2:30. The loss is one keenly felt by Capt. Tough, as well as by the stock raisers of the state, for this unusually fine colt had plenty of speed and gave promise of becoming a noted sire of trotters. The cause of death was ulcer of the stomach, a disease quite rare among the lower animals.

The Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, who are located in the Indian Territory, are re-

ported to be making rapid strides toward civilization. They now receive a rental from a cattle syndicate of \$63,000 per annum, for the western portion of their reservation, which is payable semi-annually in cash and cattle. In addition to this they have started out in the cattle business for themselves, and as an initial step have procured some eight hundred head of cows with twenty-five blooded bulls, which they are herding on the range west of the Cheyenne agency. Their pasture embraces the Clear creek and King Fisher valleys, and is claimed to be the finest grazing land in the world. The Indians calculate that at the end of ten years, when their lease expires, their herd will be worth \$3,000,000. The two tribes will then be self supporting, and with that will doubtless come a desire for education.

A Boston paper announces: The largest herd of Red Polled cattle ever imported into this country, and probably the largest that ever left the home of the breed, lately arrived in this port, and are now at the government quarantine station at Waltham. The herd is owned by Messrs. Geldard & Busk, of England. Mr. Geldard accompanies the cattle, and when released from quarantine, expects to take them west, where they will probably be sold by public auction. The herd is composed of eleven bulls, from one to two years old, and thirty-one females from six months to as many years. The animals were selected early in the season, from the best herds in Norfolk and Suffolk counties, and are not surpassed in quality by anything left behind. Several of the cows were giving twenty quarts of milk per day when they went on shipboard, and altogether they are the finest herd of beef and dairy cattle, according to our ideas, of any it has ever been our pleasure to examine.

How to Make Thatch.

In our article on hog pens last week we mentioned thatch as a good covering. This week a farmer inquires how to make thatch of rye straw. This is the way we made it forty years ago:

Take a bunch of straw—say five inches in diameter when bound. Bind it with a small band the same as you do a sheaf, only put the band near the butt-end. Then, separate the straw just below the band into two equal parts, and give each part a half turn, but in opposite directions; that is, supposing the straw lies horizontally in your hands, press one half downward, raise the other half upward, keeping the band stationary, and thus continue the two motions until the two halves meet again on the other side of the place where the band is. This forms a twist in the band between the two halves of the thatch. The object of this is two-fold—to make the band tighter, and to make the thatch flat. Then the butt-ends are cut off about four or five inches from the band. With a little practice, one can soon make a large pile of thatch.

Twine or wire may be better. Experience would soon demonstrate that.

We have often used parched corn ground, with a little sugar, in water for a summer drink. It is very satisfying, and is pleasant and nutritious. Oatmeal, the Prairie Farmer says, is good, also. Put oatmeal in water, let it stand a few hours and shake it up. A piece of ice in it will do no harm. Sweeten a little if preferred. I know it is good and healthful. I was at one harvest field last summer where many men were employed, and the weather was extremely hot; this oatmeal water was standing about by the barrel, with huge cakes of ice in it. The men drank all they wanted of it and felt first rate all day.

Robert Clarke & Co., publishers, Cincinnati, have in press a work on sorghum, which, from the table of contents, we expect to be a very valuable book for use of those who are interested in sorghum growing. We expect soon to be able to announce that it is ready for sale.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 30, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 1,386. Market steady. Native steers averaging 1,278 to 1,318 pounds 5 10a 5 22½; stockers and feeders 3 60a 4 50; cows 2 50a 3 80; Texas steers, 967 pounds 3 95.

HOGS Receipts 4,434. Market weak and 10c lower; extreme range of sales 5 40a 5 65; bulk at 5 45a 5 55.

SHEEP Receipts 250. Market slow. Natives averaging 73 pounds 2 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 22,000, shipments 4,400. Market weak and 15a 25c lower. Mixed 5 25a 5 60; heavy 5 65a 6 00; skips 4 75a 5 30; light 5 80a 5 50.

CATTLE Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market brisk for best grades and 10c higher; exports 6 00a 6 55; good to choice shipping 5 45a 5 90; common to medium 4 60a 5 40.

SHEEP Receipts 2,000, shipments 200. Market fairly active but weak; inferior to fair 3 00a 3 75; good 4 25; choice 4 50.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 2,100, shipments 1,800. Scarcity; quiet supply; mostly grassers. Exports 5 80 a 6 00; good to choice 5 40a 5 75; medium to fair 4 60a 5 10; cows and heifers 3 50a 4 50; Texas and Indian steers, common to good, 3 60a 4 50.

SHEEP Receipts 1,100, shipments 400. Market quiet; medium to good muttons 3 00a 4 00; prime 4 25a 4 50; lambs 4 25a 5 25.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 5,600; shade stronger for good, dull; easier for common; poor to prime native steers 5 10a 6 60; exports 6 72a 6 84; Colorado cattle 5 30a 6 15.

SHEEP Receipts 113,000. Sheep firm, lambs easier; sheep 4 50a 6 75; lambs 6 00a 7 50.

HOGS Receipts 7,770. Market dull, lower, at 6 25a 7 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT There was a weaker market to day with values lower than Saturday. Cash No. 2 red was nominal and July sold at 87½c; August sold at 87a 87½c; September sold at 88½c—1c lower than Saturday's bid.

CORN. This market was also weaker to-day with values lower than Saturday. Cash No. 2 mixed selling at 88c—1c lower than Saturday's bid.

OATS No. 2 cash 18½c bid, 19c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash 40 bid, 41c asked.

BUTTER The supply is light to-day and the bulk of receipts is mostly sour and sun-heated storepacked stock. Creamery and dairy continues to sell well to the city trade and shippers buy the low grades storepacked, the best selection of which is readily salable to the city retailers at quotations.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy.....	19a 21
Creamery, choice.....	16a 18
Choice dairy (in single packages).....	15a 16
Fair to good dairy.....	8a 11
Choice store packed (in single packages).....	10a 12
Medium to good.....	7a

CHEESE We quote consignments of western full cream at 11½c; eastern full cream:

Young America, 12a 13c per lb; full cream flats, 11½a 12c; do Cheddar, 11a 11½c. Part skim: Young America 10a 11c per lb; flats 9½a 10c; cheddar 9a 9½c. Skims: Young America 8a 9c; flats 7½a 8c; Cheddar 7a 7½c.

APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted, red astrachan and red June at 2 50 a 2 75 ¢ bbl; do early harvest 2 0a 2 50; home grown common 60a 75c ¢ bus; choice to fancy 1 00 a 1 25 ¢ bus.

PEACHES Supply light and demand good. The bulk of the Missouri and Kansas stock is very perishable, and is unsalable if held over night. They should be shipped so as to catch the day's market if possible. Fancy large yellow Texas at 1 00a 1 25; good to choice red Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri, 65a 75c; common 50a 60c per ½ bus box.

POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 25a 40c per bus.

BROOM CORN Common, 2a 2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen, 3a 4c; Hurl, 4a 5c.

Chicago.

WHEAT No. 2 spring 1 00½; No. 3 do. 86½a 87c; winter 1 07a 1 08.

CORN Market fair and demand easier at 51½a 51½c cash and July.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Higher, but slow. No. 2 red 1 04½ cash; 1 08½ July; 1 03½a 1 04½ August; 1 06½a 1 07½ September.

CORN A shade firmer, but inactive at 46½a 46½c cash.

OATS Better, but slow at 24a 25c cash.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 71,000, exports 167,000 bus; No. 3 red 1 11½; No. 2 red 1 13½; August sales 270,000 bushels at 1 16a 1 16½; September sales 1,314,000 bushels at 1 15.

KATIE DARLING,

OR,
Life in Western Kansas.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

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

CHAPTER XI.

"And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill,
But oh! for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

Softly the snows of winter were falling, covering the dead leaves, covering the drear bleak landscape everywhere like a mantle of charity, covering the shortcomings of poor erring humanity.

At Tom's the signs of thrift and plenty were visible everywhere. In the little sitting-room were Katie and her two children. Bert, intent on some mechanical invention of his own, little Ned at the window scratching off the frost—"looking for papa," and Katie in a low chair softly singing, while her busy hands send the shining needles to and fro, knitting; she has no time for making tidies now. "Papa's coming!" and the children bound to the door and open it for Tom, who enters after shaking the snow from his great coat, which he takes off laughing and talking with the children, and contriving now and then to get in a few words to Katie who is anxious to know if there's any mail, especially for Dick. To which he replies there is.

"We'll have supper before you go over, then, as you are chilled and may be detained there some time." So Tom is soon seated with Ned on one knee, and Bert on the other, who begin their search through his pockets for whatever he may have brought them. And soon they are all seated round the little table. Happy children; happy home. Can we imagine an influence evil enough to enter its sacred precincts and blight the holy peace which rests upon it?

"This is delicious coffee. You can beat the Jews making coffee, Katie."

"Do the Jews make coffee, papa? I thought it grew."

"I believe a Jew did help make the first coffee," replied Tom.

"I hope you'll never need any stronger stimulant than coffee," said Katie, with a thoughtful look as she poured the rich beverage into the cup.

"There, now," said Tom. "I must acknowledge Jake and several of us took a dram to-day to warm us up after our ride. But only one."

"I wish you wouldn't, Tom."

"Pshaw, Katie! Father always had his dram; no danger of me with you and Dick and these boys to keep me straight. No, I never could so degrade myself in their eyes," said Tom, looking with pride on the rosy dimpled faces on either side. "But what think you of going west, Katie Darling?"

"I think nothing," said Katie, pausing with the cup half way to her lips.

"Why, how's that?"

"I can see no reason for entertaining such an idea; what ever put such a thought in your head, anyhow?"

"Why," replied Tom, "Jones has sold and been gone a month traveling over several of the western counties. He came back last night, and is setting every one he sees crazy to sell out and go; says there's some of the finest country there he ever saw in his life." And Tom launched out in his usual strain describing with enthusiasm all the advantages of going farther west.

But Katie looked serious; one experience in settling a new home was all she cared for. She little relished the idea of being called to endure all these hardships again.

"I'd rather you'd consult with Dick about it, Tom."

"I'll go and see for myself," said Tom. "Several of the neighbors are going on a buffalo hunt."

"That is safest," replied Katie, but she well knew that with Tom, to think meant to act, and the probability was he would go. And after supper, as she cleared away the dishes, her thoughts were busy recalling all the little incidents and trials in bringing their home to its present condition of comfort and beauty; the pretty shrubbery and the fruit trees which she had planted with her own hands. Katie was a Horticulturist, and really knew more of the science than

Tom did, her quiet home life affording much leisure for reading, thus giving her the benefit of others' experience. To give it all up now just as they were beginning to enjoy the fruits seemed hard indeed. It required time to produce these results; money could not do it. "Maybe we'll not go," she said with a sigh. "I'd love so much to have mother and father come and see it all, and how I'd love to go to see them. I wonder what Tom would say to my going? I must go if he insists on moving farther west." And from that hour there was a settled determination in Katie's heart to see the home of her childhood. Who is it that does not at some time experience a heart-sick yearning for the home and scenes of their childhood, when the memory of loved spots will come back with such vividness that we seem to be among them, only we are not? And were we to find ourselves there in reality, our sadness would be only intensified by the change; not in the place, but in ourselves. Alas! The care-worn, world-weary man or woman is not the glad, free spirit that once roamed amid the trees and flowers; the childhood whose joyous hopefulness shed its rainbow tinted glory on all around. With the anticipation of a doubtful future, Katie's thoughts reverted to her past life. And long after Tom had taken his romp with little Ned and gone out, she sat thinking; sometimes pausing from her knitting to brush away the tears.

In Dick's sitting-room all was quiet. Resting in his arm chair he read to himself, occasionally reading aloud a paragraph to Aunt Deb, as she sat busy making a rug. The cat lay at her feet purring softly and the little clock on the shelf ticked away the seconds and minutes.

"Ain't it most time Tom was coming?" said Aunt Deb as she glanced at the clock; and then smoothed the work on her lap with a satisfied look. And as she spoke a heavy stamping of feet announced his arrival.

Entering the room and shaking the snow from his great coat, he said with a cheerful voice, "I've brought some mail for you, Dick. I stopped a few minutes to see how Katie and the children were doing before coming over."

A look of pain and anxiety in Dick's face checked him and he handed out the mail in silence. Dick caught the letters with a tremulous hand. Swiftly scanning post-marks—"One from Missouri," he said, "but the writing is strange." And as he opened it and read, Tom and Aunt Deb, scarcely less anxious, stood close to either side. Suddenly his face turned ashen pale.

"It's too late, Tom; too late," and with a heavy sigh his head sank on his breast.

"It's the letter," said Aunt Deb, as they laid him on the bed. "See, Tom, what's in the letter."

Then they read—"The day your conciliatory letter was received, Lucie and May were riding in a sleigh. While passing through the timber, the horse took fright and ran away dashing the sleigh against a tree. She was fatally injured, and expired in a few hours. Her last words were, 'Take May to Dick. Tell him to meet me.' It will be a comfort to you to know she read your letter before the fatal accident."

"Her father wrote it," said Tom reverently, as he folded the letter.

For days and weeks Tom and Aunt Deb, and sometimes Katie kept faithful vigil by Dick as he lay moaning and tossing in delirious fever, at times almost despairing of his life. None but the faithful physician was allowed to enter. Many came to offer help, but whatever their motives might have been, the assistance of all was kindly declined by the faithful watchers. By degrees his strong constitution triumphed, and consciousness once more resumed its sway.

"He must have diversion now," said Aunt Deb, "if we would prevent a relapse. Can we get his child here?"

"I'll go," said Tom; "we cannot trust her with any one else."

A week had passed, and Tom returned with May. "Is thy face like thy mother's, my fair child?" said Dick, holding her hands as she stood beside him, and gazing long and earnestly on the sad and lovely face. How mournful she looked, she scarce knew her father—he was so changed.

"She's so like Lucie," he would say, watching her movements, until the child would grow nervous, and Aunt Deb would send her over to Tom's on an errand.

She soon learned to love Aunt Deb, and

as her father grew stronger she learned to love his society, for he would use every art of which he was capable to keep her near him; and so amused himself, coming out of his great afflictions a stronger, better man, filled with love and sympathy for others, and with an earnest desire to benefit them in every possible way, studying their wants rather than reflecting on his own troubles. So the long winter passed and the bright glad spring appeared. Then, with little May, and sometimes Aunt Deb, he was often seen walking or driving; and at church his heart warmed by the simple truths. He would rise and earnestly exhort men and women to live a higher, holier life. Soon he was preaching to them, and they would listen earnestly, making for him regular appointments. He mingled with them everywhere without regard to sect or creed, telling them God's simple truths; mingled with them socially, everywhere endeavoring to inspire them with a unity of sentiment and purpose concerning those questions relating to their public interests.

Then some said he is working for popularity. Others said his troubles and sickness have turned his head. Some intimated that he was "looking for another wife"—while there came a general clamor from the preachers that he should "show his authority or quit preaching," making confusion among their members. This fired his soul with indignation. "Had he not a right to tell the truth? Was it right to tell it to one and wrong to tell it to many? Wasn't it his duty to benefit his fellow men when and wherever he was able? Had any man in this free country the power to prevent him? Had any man the authority to bestow this privilege or deprive him of it? If so, who gave them this authority? From whom did it originate? Had any man or set of men a right to dictate to him, or bind him to teach anything contrary to his own honest convictions?"

Thus boldly he met them everywhere, clad in the armour of a sincere and honest purpose, winning people everywhere to a higher, nobler life.

"A PRELUDE SOFT."

Away in the distant west was Andrews, wandering like some exiled spirit, driven by an inexorable fate. A letter from Dick has reached him telling of all his sorrow, and pain; how from out this great furnace of affliction he had come chastened, humbled, a purer, better man. Dick told him all, and when he had finished, Andrews bowed his head on his hands and wept long and passionately, as he had not wept for years. Then folding the letter, tear-stained and blurred, he placed it in his vest, saying, "Gone! Sweetest, purest, loveliest of women! Yet the memories of thy gentle life will ever linger as the fragrance of a withered flower or the echo of a songster's warble, when the voice is suddenly stilled in death. Yet were the songster and the flower alike unconscious of the sweet influence their life has given. Poor, lonely Dick!" Saying this he wrapped his cloak around him as though to protect him from the cold indifference of the outside world. Then he wandered out aimlessly among the noisy surging throng of that great city, where vice and vanity, twin sisters, walked hand in hand, in open day. Reveling, drunkenness, villany, everywhere. It would not be difficult to doubt the existence of God in such a place. But Andrews thought not of the crowd that jostled him at every step, nor of his locality, until he was crowded close to a door and paused that the throng might pass. Looking in he saw it was a pawnbroker's shop. An old Jew stood behind the counter, while before it stood a foppish Spaniard, his broad sombrero tipped jauntily to one side, and his embroidered cloak thrown back over one shoulder, displaying (as was intended) his costly apparel. Curiosity prompted Andrews to enter. The Spaniard held in his hand a locket which he evidently wished to purchase. Then threw it down contemptuously, saying—"Why should a man's face be enclosed in so lovely a casket? If it were that of a beautiful woman I would buy it at any price."

"It was a beautiful woman who brought it here," replied the Jew. "She was in need, too, or she would not have parted with that."

"I'll come again," said the Spaniard, as he left the shop.

Allow me to see the locket," said Andrews, curious to see the object of their remarks.

Handing it to Andrews—"It is eighteen

carat gold. I'll remove the picture before another day. Though it is an open, manly countenance, it spoiled the sale of the trinket."

Andrews opened the locket. The first look at the face startled him. It was certainly the type of features and expression peculiar to his old friend Dick. He would have recognized that face among ten thousand. "How can this be?" he said, evidently puzzled.

"Do you know the face?" questioned the Jew. "Yes," he replied. "It is the face of my dearest friend. Have you the address of the lady who brought it here?"

"Yes, here it is. You want the locket, do you not?"

"Yes," replied Andrews, eagerly. "Name your price."

Paying for it he walked out, hastened by an intense desire to find the owner. For a half hour he traversed the crowded streets. At last the numbers were found, and he asked for the name.

"She is here," growled a coarse, red faced woman; but if she don't pay up soon, I'll throw her out."

"Will you be kind enough to show me her room?"

"Yes; follow," said the woman gruffly.

Not one day too soon, thought Andrews as he followed her up one, two, three flights of stairs, to the very attic. Pointing to a door—"There," said the woman, and she left him.

He rapped for admission—"Come in," said a soft voice; and opening the door, he paused at the entrance, his hat in one hand.

There was but one object within the poorly furnished apartment worthy of notice, and that was the beautiful young woman, who, startled by the appearance of a stranger, met his intense gaze with one of surprise and evident apprehension.

He was studying the lineaments of her face, but seeing her embarrassment he smiled, saying—"Pardon this seeming intrusion from an apparent stranger. My motives in seeking you are those of a friend."

She rose and stood with her hands clasped before her looking at him. Dressed in deep mourning, her long, dark hair falling in a mass of disordered curls about her shoulders, lending a statuesque appearance to the pale, Grecian face, and slender form. Only the soul that looked out through the calm, mournful eyes, reading him, silently. Andrews had not expected this. He had designed giving his own version of his intentions and motives. It was anything but pleasant to be analyzed in this manner, and by a woman. It was his turn now to be embarrassed. The nicely worded speech he had intended to deliver on the occasion had deserted him, and he dared not speak again lest he might blunder. Finally, as though partly reassured by his open, manly bearing, she remarked slowly as though speaking to herself—"A friend! I do not remember ever seeing you before. Please take a seat," with a gesture toward a chair.

"Nor I you," he replied taking a seat respectfully. He was at ease now, and continued—"But if I am not very much mistaken you are related to friends who are dear to us both. Will you tell me your name, your maiden name if you please?"

"Lucie Moreland," she said with faltering voice.

"As I had hoped," he replied, smiling kindly. "Then you are Tom Moreland's sister, who married and left them years ago, and of whom they have never been able to discover a trace."

"O, you know my brother Tom! Where is he? Where are all my friends?" She drew near and took a seat, her whole manner betokening intense interest. Then followed many questions and explanations from both relative to the years of her absence.

Then she asked—"Can you tell me of home, of mother and father—are they well?"

So earnestly did she watch his face now he felt it useless to evade. Reluctantly he replied. "I am sorry to give you pain; but your mother is no more. I understood from Tom your father is still living at the old home, alone."

At this she buried her face in her hands, and wept.

"Poor child," said Andrews, compassionately. "You must not remain in this wretched place. I will willingly assist you in returning to your friends, seeing you are alone among strangers, like myself."

"I would and should have returned imme-

diately after my husband's death; but after my expenses were all paid, I had not the means," she replied sadly. "Yes, I will go. O, how I long to see them!" she added, almost pleadingly.

"You shall see them then. I will return with you. In the meantime, I will take you to some pleasant locality where you can make any preparations for the journey that are necessary.

"Thank you. It seems strange that I should find a friend in so dark an hour; or rather that a friend should have found me," she added smiling through her tears.

A half hour later and they were whirling away towards the suburbs of the city.

"How did it happen that you found me in this great city among so many?" she asked, as they drove along the crowded streets.

"I believe it is customary among christians to credit Providence with all that is otherwise unaccountable," he replied, evasively smiling and looking at his boots.

"Or for things for which they don't wish to be held responsible. I think Providence gets the credit of a great many things he has no part in whatever," she replied almost petulantly, looking at him and wondering if he really wasn't a detective who had traced her step by step from her old home. She wished, too, to know his name, but piqued at the evasion of her first question, she resolved not to amuse him further, and remained silent. On nearing their destination, Andrews handed Lucie a purse, saying—"You may need some money in your preparation. If this is not sufficient, let me know."

She hesitated, and he added—"As a loan, then, if you prefer. You can return it when we reach your friends." He said it so kindly, the tears started from her eyes as she accepted the favor, thanking him. Then he gave her his address also on a neat card, saying—"This, too, that you might know where I am should any emergency arise."

Leaving her at a quiet boarding house he walked back to his boarding place. He could not understand the strange sweet calm that had settled down over his heretofore tempest-tossed soul. For the first time in his life he wished for wealth. Then he pictured to himself a beautiful castle surrounded by all that wealth and taste could combine to render it lovely, and for its queen, a lovely dark-eyed woman. "How lovely she is! What depth of feeling is expressed by those dark, thoughtful eyes. Her sad experience has been a bitter lesson. She has learned to doubt. From believing all, she has learned to doubt all; one extreme is likely to produce another, in case of a reverse. I wonder why she had Dick's picture. I'll keep that to myself, she needn't know I have it. How glad they'll all be to see us." And he smiled a glad, happy smile in anticipation. How important he had suddenly grown. Some one was depending on looking to him for protection. Then he hurried to him that this important

the idea of a short duration. "But I'll position was of myself; she can only not make a fool of me in proportion to my ability in care for me in proportion to my ability in She'll forget assisting her to her friends. "But I'll me then, and I'll again wander on. "What's But I shall make them happy. "I'm enough for me. "The purest joy on earth is in giving joy to others." And for the first time in his life Andrews undertook to analyze this maxim. He wasn't quite certain in this case that it was applicable. If not, why not? "Pshaw! Bob Andrews, don't make a fool of yourself," and he turned into a book store for the daily news, resolving to be interested.

Whirling across the continent from west to east, Andrews would fain have stopped off to wander among the grand sceneries of nature. He even ventured to intimate as much, but Lucie's heart was yearning for home and friends, and he must content himself with sitting and watching her silently for hours as she would sit wrapped in her own thoughts, watching the varied landscape as it flew by. "Home, sweet home," is nearer every hour, she observed once. And he observed, (to himself) "I ain't sure that I'll be happier when there." The map interested her; it was the only thing that did. "We'll be there at Thanksgiving," Andrews remarked; "and what a Thanksgiving it will be." Then she smiled, a glad, happy smile.

Then to sleep and dream. Again she was roaming a happy child, through the orchard, gathering wild flowers in the woods. Once

more the voice of her mother sounded in her ears, calling her far away. And with a start she wakens, heaving a deep sigh, with a yearning mournful look on her face, to see none but strangers all around; to hear nothing but the perpetual thunder of the train in its mad speed—on—on. Across beautiful plains, sweeping around or through the base of snow-capped mountains; trembling on the verge of deep canyons; past cities and towns. Each station, and each moment, brought our wanderers nearer home.

"Home again!" At Tom's a happy group were assembled. Dick, Aunt Deb, and little May were there. A crowing, laughing baby sat on the floor, surrounded with blocks and toys—"papa's lady," Tom called her. In the kitchen, the table was heaped with good things.

"Dinner is most ready," said Aunt Deb, as she and Katie entered the front room.—"To me this day is sacred to family reunions. I never want any outsiders present."

"If sister Lucie was only here," said Tom. "And Andrews," said Dick. "How I long to see him, just a year since he was here." And Dick folded the last week's number of the KANSAS FARMER, still holding it in his hand. He and Tom had been intently discussing the grasshopper problem, as to whether they would eventually get away with Kansas, or that Kansans should get away with them. They had been too intent to notice through the window a buggy drive up and stop, and a lady and gentleman get out and walk silently and swiftly toward the front door, just in time to hear the wish expressed by both when the door opened.

"We are here," Andrews responded, as he and Lucie entered. We will not attempt to describe the joy of that reunion, but leave it for the reader to imagine.

Aurevoir, DEAR READER.

The Busy Bee.

A Boy and His Bees.

Those who have no bees have no idea how much interest a family of children will take in them. Aside from the profit (and they are established as a success in Kansas) they are a source of deep interest. We hived three swarms from our old stand in June; all doing well giving signs of throwing off three more swarms. We have the assistance of an experienced apiarian, and don't expect much credit for our success. Have felt it convenient to call on Mr. Tippins in several instances. He knows just how to handle them, and is an enthusiastic bee man. During the swarming season I left home, charging one of my boys, of thirteen years, to watch the bees. The day of the Decoration all left home but that boy, and the expected swarm came out. No preparation had been made to receive them. Well, I don't know just how he did it, but that boy got the swarm into a pillow case, and tied them up, until his brothers came home, when they went and got a hive and put them in it. When their father asked they showed him the hive in return. What can't a boy do if he tries?

M. J. HUNTER.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases of Women (96 pages.) Address: WORLD'S MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A few years of co-operation on the part of the farmers and creamery men of Iowa have brought the business to be so profitable that to-day the dairy product is valued at \$25,000,000.

Wells' "Rough on Corns."

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

Current publications of yields of individual cows doubtless interest some readers, but a statement of what a herd averages would be much more significant of the merits of the breed.

"A Perfect Food Preserver"

ENDORSED IN
STRONGEST LANGUAGE
BY
SCIENTISTS, PHYSICIANS, HOTEL KEEPERS, MARKET MEN
AND FAMILIES.

"REX MAGNUS," The Humiston Food Preservative.

Has Stood Victoriously the Most Severe Tests in all Cases.

It is the office of REX MAGNUS to oppose and prevent putrefaction by the utter destruction or holding at bay of those parasites that prey upon organic matter, and it does it.

It has a proud and somewhat peculiar title to be given to an article, especially one of American parentage. The proprietors of Rex Magnus will be able to show, however, that the name is a most appropriate one.

This preservative is, as its name signifies, a mighty king, a royal preservative, an invincible conqueror. It fact it is

"The Royal Conservator of the World." Its special field of usefulness is the preservation of food in large or small quantities, which it keeps pure, and is therefore healthful.

"REX MAGNUS," a term signifying the "Mighty King," is the crowning triumph of the age. It is a combination of antiseptics; is harmless and healthful; tasteless, cheap, and within the reach of all; and is an entirely new and strictly scientific discovery.

It has been demonstrated, again and again, that the claims of its proprietors are facts—

Stubborn and Incontestable Truths.

Cream, oysters, meats, etc., preserved by this method may be carried across the continent, or shipped to Europe, retaining their freshness and purity without the use of ice or any refrigerating appliance; they may be kept at home for days and weeks even in the hottest weather, improving in taste, besides saving much time and expense in the cost of ice and trouble in going to market.

Ample Proof Furnished.

"I ate daily of cream, preserved by 'REX MAGNUS,' during an entire voyage to Europe. In the summer of 1882," said Mr. Harvey D. Parker, of the Parker House, Boston, "and it was perfectly sweet and natural during the whole trip." And in attestation of its ability to preserve oysters in their liquor, Messrs. E. B. Mallory & Co., of Baltimore, Md., one of the largest shipping firms of canned raw oysters in the world say: "The oysters put up for us treated with REX MAGNUS kept in a warm room for several weeks, and when cooked were as perfect in taste, color, and odor as they were before they were placed in the antiseptic." Mr. Alfred B. Durand, of Paris, France, writes to his nephew, Mr. Joseph Norton, of Philadelphia, Pa., to say: "The oysters you sent (treated with REX MAGNUS) arrived in splendid condition, and tasted as fresh as if they had been caught yesterday." It should be borne in mind that there is nothing so difficult to keep as raw oysters. A quart jar of oysters in their liquor, was left in the private office of H. P. Hubbard, proprietor of the well known International Newspaper Agency, of New Haven, Conn., for thirty days. They had been treated with REX MAGNUS, bought in open market, and were, when eaten by Mr. H. in company with other good judges a month after treatment, perfect in every particular. Mr. Hubbard also ate, with some other gentlemen, raw oysters preserved in the same way, but in Prof. Johnson's laboratory, after thirty five days. These were also natural sweet, and, indeed, all that could be desired by the most exacting epicure. It will keep all meats, poultry and game, also cream, milk, etc., equally well.

Solid Scientific Endorsement.

In addition to these flattering statements, Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, for the past twenty—even years the well-known chemist in the scientific department of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., has given his unqualified endorsement, establishing the marvelous results of REX MAGNUS when used under his personal inspection. His statement alone would satisfy any and every thoughtful, and interested reader. Under the most severe and unfavorable conditions in his private laboratory, and with an average temperature of over 70 deg. Fahr., Prof. Johnson saw fish, beef, pork, domestic fowl, game, cream, oysters, milk, etc., preserved for over thirty days. They had all been purchased in open market and treated with REX MAGNUS, different brands used for each where deemed advisable. They remained sweet, tender, whole and having been used in the strong language: "The Professor's conclusions have been severe report, as are follows, and the preparations of Prof. Humiston's, with which I have mentioned have accomplished all he 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." "Rex Magnus" is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds, "is no more harmful than common salt."

Destroys Germs of Disease.

In offering these valuable discoveries to the world, and at a nominal price only the proprietors of REX MAGNUS feel that they are conferring a great blessing upon humanity not only by saving their food (which is equivalent to increasing its quantity, and thereby lessening its price), but also by the destruction of those germs of disease and death, which are so abundant in many articles of food. By using REX MAGNUS the progress

of disease may be checked, and human happiness, comfort and wealth may be greatly augmented.

REX MAGNUS, recollect, is a healthful, tasteless, cheap food preservative, and a perfect and reliable substitute for ice, heat, sugar, salt or alcohol. It preserves, sweetens, and makes tender any kind of beef, veal or mutton, and that too regardless of climate, heat, cold, or any unfavorable surrounding. It also preserves poultry, fish, oysters, game, butter, lard, tallow, milk, eggs, beer, cider, wine, fluid extracts, vegetable juices, hams, shoulders, roasting ears or green corn on the ear, etc., etc. "In fact," remarks a scientific journal, in discussing this matter recently, "it is difficult to imagine the limit to which this preservative may assist in the development of the trade in fresh meats, etc., both in the domestic as well as in the foreign supply."

In the light of these facts, not a pound of beef, pork, mutton, veal, poultry, fish, wild game, butter or cheese, should be eaten until it has been saved and made pure by REX MAGNUS.

NOT A SHAM.

It must not be compared with the numerous vile and worthless compounds which have imposed upon the public in times past. This succeeds where all others have failed.

How to Get It.

REX MAGNUS, in its several brands, can be had of grocers, druggists, and general store-keepers throughout the country.

To thoroughly introduce it, sample packages will be sent prepaid, by mail or express as we prefer. Name your express office. N. B.—You do not have to buy a costly "right" or "receipt," but pay for what you get and nothing more.

Its proprietors claim nothing for it beyond its deserts. Any one may, for a few dimes, purchase a package and thus himself test its efficacy.

Brands for Different Purposes.

Full Directions for use accompany each package.

"VIANDINE" is adapted to the preservation of all meats, poultry, fish and game. It not only saves them from putrefaction and decay, but it preserves them perfectly fresh, sweet and wholesome, retaining their natural color and odor, uniformly improving their taste, by the ripening and mellowing process secured by the antiseptic. Price 50 cents per lb.

"OCEAN WAVE" is for the preservation of oysters, oyster liquor, clams, lobsters, fish, sea turtles and all kinds of sea food, either in or out of the shell. Price 50 cents per lb.

"PEARL" is for the preservation of cream. Price \$1.00 per lb.

"SNOW FLAKE" is used for preserving butter, cheese and milk. One pound of the "Snow Flake" will keep one hundred pounds of butter firm and solid and free from rancidity even in hot weather. Price 50 cents per lb.

"QUEEN" for the preservation of eggs. Price \$1.00 per lb.

"AQUA VITA" is for medical purposes, and for the keeping of all kinds of fluid extracts without the use of alcohol, glycerine or sugar, and at less than one-twentieth the cost of alcohol. Price \$1.00 per lb.

"ANTI FERMENT" for preventing or arresting fermentation in beer, cider, wine, and the juices of all fruits and vegetables. Price 50 cents per lb.

"ANTI-MOLD" and "ANTI FLY" are special preparations, whose names explain their uses. 50 cents per lb. each.

All these brands are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. tin cans, 25 lb. boxes, half and whole barrels. Discounts on large packages. Mention this paper and address all orders to

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,
72 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and VAN SCHAAK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

Irrigation

IS THE ACT OF
FLOWING WATER
over lands, to
NOURISH CROPS.
The 8 streams of the
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
enable the
COLORADO FARMER
to raise a
Big Crop Every Year.
He defies drought and
never suffers from rain.
Summer is temperate,
winter open and mild.

**THE GREAT
Irrigation Canals!**
recently built, have
opened up the most de-
sirable lands in America.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO
S. J. GILMORE,*
ASSISTANT MANAGER
The Platte Land Co.
(LIMITED)
Denver, Colorado.
*Late Land Commis-
sioner Union Pacific R. R.

EDUCATIONAL.

1883. The NEW CALENDAR of the 1884.
NEW ENGLAND
CONSERVATORY of MUSIC
fully illustrated, 64 pages. SENT FREE to
musical friends. Send names and addresses
to J. F. Spalding, Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
best appointed Music, Literary and
Art School, and HO.

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

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing
to advertise.

Scratchings.

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

Plant sunflower seeds in all the vacant places about the premises.

Do not keep geese, ducks and turkeys in the same quarters or runs with hens.

Care should be taken to pen ducks regularly every night during the time of laying.

Don't set eggs that are too large, but the largest and best shaped of the medium-sized ones.

Hens will usually hatch better if the nests are placed upon the ground and away from disturbance.

It is well to remember that dampness is almost fatal to young chicks while in the downy state.

Ducks are rapid growers, and considered very hardy after they pass the period of ducklinghood.

When potatoes are first put into the cellar they exhale an unpleasant odor. To absorb this, and also to exclude the light and air, they may be covered with a little dry sand, and if there is any tendency to rot, this can be counteracted by a sprinkling of air-slaked lime.

The Germantown Telegraph says: "The cucumber, it is said, will always produce more abundantly if furnished with a trellis of laths and strings for its support, as it is a climber and not a creeping plant. Brush laid on the ground around the hills is better than no support."

Open ditches are a relic of the past. Drain tile not only carries off the water effectually, but enables the fields to be cultivated without the necessity of building crossings over ditches. Ditches get filled up, and become harbors for weeds, insects, mice and other sorts of vermin.

The swill barrel is a necessity in keeping pigs, to hold refuse from the house and dairy, but it should not be a barrel at all. This is the most inconvenient form for a swill receptacle. It is too high and narrow. Have the carpenter make a tub out of two-inch pine planks, five to six feet long, two and a half feet wide and the same in height. It should have a close-fitting cover with good hinges, and the cover should be kept closed as much as possible.

FINE BUCKS.—BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Topeka.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

For sale by all druggists.



SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE
THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
OF CLAYTON AND CLAY COUNTIES,
Mo., own about 1,000 SHORT-HORN
Cows, and raise for sale each year
near 400 bulls. Will sell males or
females at all times as low as they can be bought
elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the
first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year.
Parties wanting to buy Short-horns write to J. M.
CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.; H. C. DUNCAN, Sec-
retary, Smithville, Mo.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILES, Proprietor,

And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.
My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the
Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,699, who is a
model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him-
self a No. 1 sire.

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

Correspondence invited,
Address

J. J. MAILES,
Manhattan, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Short-Horn Cattle

—AT—

PLATTSBURG, MO.,

—ON—

Thursday, August 23, '83,

FROM THE

Bourbon Place and Fairview Herds,

Of about 50 head, mostly females, it being
the very

TOP OF THE TWO HERDS,

From the following families:

MAZURKAS, AGATHES,
FILLIGREES, ILLUSTRIOUS,
LOUANS, ROSE of SHARONS,
RUBIES, DAISIES,

And other good families. Many of them are fine show
animals. There will be a few

CHOICE BULLS

Suitable to stand at the head of Short-horn Herds.

Catalogues ready August 1.

Apply to

S. C. DUNCAN,
Smithville, Mo.
J. N. WINN,
Graysonville, Mo.

GREAT SALE OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

At Dexter Park, Chicago, Illinois.

On Thursday, Aug. 16, 1883.

Messrs. Pickrell, Thomas & Smith,
Harristown, Ill.,

Authorize me to sell about Sixty-five splendid indi-
viduals of such families as Rose of Sharon, Young
Mary, Young Phyllis, Pearllette, Cambria, etc., etc.
For catalogue or any particulars address as above.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

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 in-
vited.
M. F. BALDWIN & SON,
Steele City, Nebraska.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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



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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit
free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

MEDITERRANEAN HYBRID WHEAT!

A hybrid of the Diehl and Red Mediterranean, originated some four years ago in Western New York. It has proved extremely hardy and very prolific, and is regarded by Millers as the most Superior Wheat for Flour ever introduced, and will command more money in market. It has the beard and blue straw of the Mediterranean and the remarkably compact head, stiff straw and plump berry and amber color of the Diehl. It stands at least one-third thicker on the ground than Fultz, Clawson, Mediterranean, etc. The stock we have was raised under our own supervision, seed procured direct from the originator, and is pronounced by all who have seen it the finest wheat ever introduced in this section, and we pronounce it

THE "COMING WHEAT."

All orders will be filled in rotation as received, and as the quantity offered is limited, advise your early order. This same wheat is being sold East at \$15 per bushel. While our stock lasts we will sell AT FOLLOWING PRICES: One to 10 bushels, \$6 per bushel; 10 bushels and over, \$5 per bushel; \$2 per peck. Sacks included.

We also have a stock of IMPROVED MAY WHEAT, which we offer at \$1.50 per bushel; \$1 per half bushel,—sacks included. We have just received a shipment of the celebrated JOHNSON GRASS described in our 1883 catalogue. Price \$5 per bushel of 25 lbs., sacks included. Will have a good stock of New Bluegrass, Orchard Grass, English Bluegrass, Red Top and Timothy, latter part of August. SEND CASH WITH ORDERS. Respectfully

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Seedsmen,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GRAPE VINES

Also other Small Fruits, and all other varieties
Grapes, Extra quality. Warranted true.
Cheap by mail. Low Rates to Dealers.

POCKLINGTON, DUCH-
ESS, LADY WASHING-
TON, VERGENNES,
MOORE'S EARLY, JEF-
FERSON, EARLY VIC-
TOR, BRIGHTON,

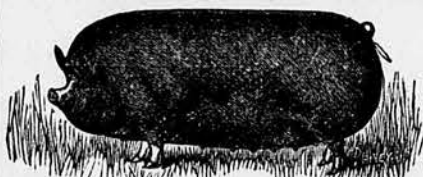
LARGEST STOCK in AMERICA.
Prices reduced. Illustrations Catalogue free.
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781. American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347 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.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
—or—
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.
S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

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

WEEKLY CAPITAL,
Topeka, Kansas.

J. A. DAVIS,
West Liberty, Iowa,
Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Herd numbers 150 head of the best and
most popular strains in the country.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

Established in 1868.

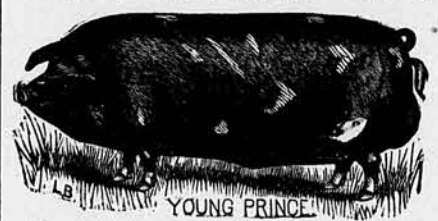


RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

Poland and Berkshires.

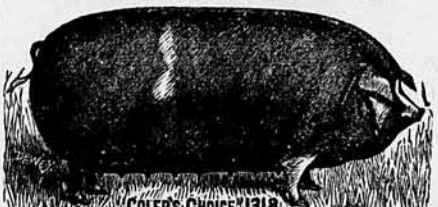
I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for reg-
istry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the
country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wish-
ing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to far-
row, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send
out nothing but FIRST-CLASS STOCK, and warrant
satisfaction. Give me a trial.
J. V. RANDOLPH
Emporia, Kansas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY
A. C. MOORE & Sons, Canton, Illinois.
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade.
Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger
sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be
shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all
healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this
breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thor-
oughbred 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.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cat-
tle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth
Rock Poultry. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred
to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Koderick Dhu
1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs.
For further information, send for circular and price-
list. Address MILLER BROS.
Box 293, Junction City, Kas.

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

Horticulture.

Laying Grapevines.

The best way to raise new grapevines is by laying the parent vine or a branch of it in the ground. Ordinarily at every joint where a lateral branch has started, roots will go out and a new vine is made. The next spring these different vines are separated and set out in the vineyard. Cuttings produce good vines, but the layers are one year ahead in productive capacity. At least such has been our experience.

When it is intended to lay a vine for new plants, it ought to be let grow in a horizontal line—if it reaches the ground, all the better—so that the laterals will all grow upwards. They will then be in better position when the vine is laid.

A little trough must be dug—in Kansas, about three inches deep, and long enough to receive as much of the vine as it is desired to bury. This trench must be in such place as will accommodate the vine or branch without injury. If the vine to be laid is of this year's growth, it will not be long and the trench must be close. Sometimes we cover the entire vine when it is of the present year's growth. We have so done this year. The point is, put the trench where it will best receive the vine without bending it too abruptly, that all of the laterals from which new plants are expected may be well covered.

To lay a vine, first prepare it by clipping off all little, worthless shoots, and then cut off the end an inch beyond the last shoot which you wish to grow. Make a hooked pin five or six inches long. A forked branch of peach or apple, or of any tree, is good, cutting off one of the forks an inch from the junction, leaving the other one for the pin. Sharpen the little end. The size of the pin may be guessed at in considering what it has to do. Now dig the trench, and lay the vine in it, fastening it with the pin pressed into the earth, the hook holding it still. Then carefully pack loose earth over the vine, being particular about getting it well about the bases of the branches. This work requires care. Don't bury any leaves. Have them all on the surface when the work is done, and the top side—the dark green side, up. If the weather becomes very dry, mulch the layers, and water well in the evening. Never water layer vines unless there is some kind of moisture.

In the spring when the layers are to be lifted, cut off the main stock—the one that was buried, an inch or two from the first shoot; then sink a spade about a foot out from the row of layers, and deep enough to cut the side roots. Do this on both sides and at the outer end. Then by grasping the shoots in both hands the whole bunch may be raised. Shake off the earth, separate the vines, and they are ready for transplanting.

From Pawnee County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Pawnee county is still at the front of the southwest. Crops are looking very well, although the last two weeks of warm dry weather has hurt corn and millet on the hard soils. Wheat and rye have made a fair average crop. Sorghum and broom corn still looks well, and the splendid rains last night and this morning put the ground in fine condition again for ploughing. Crops are very fine in Mitchell and the other northern counties, especially along the creeks. Lincoln and Rush have failed badly, and I am of opinion that poor farming is the main cause, especially as both these counties have suffered severely from want of rains. But for stock I have found no better range than Rush county. Scarcity of water is the worst feature, but wells are

cheaply and easily dug, and water is commonly good and abundant in all wells that I examined at a depth of 18 to 40 feet. There are very few cattle or sheep along the Smoky, or between Smoky and West Walnut, and there are hundreds of vacant claims that can be had for little or nothing. About the time I struck the Pawnee county line crops began to look better, and I have seldom seen crops looking better than this season. Sheep are very dull in the market, and I hear of but very few changing hands; it is too early in the season to have an established market. Our sales have seldom commenced before the 15th of September and I predict a fair market later in the season.

Cattle are occupying the attention of the people just now. One year more will change that. Cattle cannot, nor will not live and thrive on faith and promises any better than sheep will, and their liability to diseases are far greater than are sheep. The opinions of some that scab is an incurable disease should take a walk among the sheep men of this and the adjoining counties. There is scarcely a case of the disease now to be met with, and three years ago scarcely a sound flock could be found. The low prices of wool is discouraging to many new beginners, but all the old hands have seen sheep and wool far lower than at the present, sheep especially, and they have never failed to go to as great an extreme up as they had gone down. Never quit a good safe business because there is a decline in the market. Learn to be stayers and prosperity is sure to find you out, especially if you have a herd of sheep round you. W. J. COLVIN, Larned, Kas.

RAMS.—Fine thoroughbred Merino rams, two and three-year-olds, bred in Kansas on "Capital View Sheep Farm." Sound and healthy. For sale in lots to suit. Address BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Topeka, Kas.

L. H. Bailey picks off the wormy apples in his orchard by means of a curved knife or hook fastened to a long pole. Wormy apples, he says, seldom drop until the worms have left them, and the popular notion that the hogs, in devouring the fallen apples are also exterminating the worms, is a mistake.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell Rex Magnus, an article indispensable in every family. Live grocery men and druggists preferred, as they need it in their own business. Grocers will not only make a good profit in supplying the large demand but can save a great deal of money by using it to keep meats, milk, etc., which would otherwise spoil. Address The Humiston Food Preserving Co., 72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. See advt.

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, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is 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, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their 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 July 18, 1883.

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Hall, in Caney township, July 6, 1883, one 2-year-old red heifer with line back, both ears cropped, branded Z on left side and H on right hip.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Valentine Bowman, in Sycamore township, June 21, 1883, one roan filley, 2 years old, posted, valued at \$10.
HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Parsons, in Sycamore township, June 21, 1883, one gray horse, about 7 years old, medium size, heavy built, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$60.

Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by O. E. Jones, of Blue Rapids township, May 31st, 1883, one sorrel horse, weight 1,100 pounds, about 8 years old, small white star in forehead; valued at \$40.

Harper county—Ernest A. Rice, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. Emmons, in Spring township, June 24, 1883, one brindle cow, cross on left side and branded on left side "on" valued at \$15.
PONY—By same at same time and place, one horse pony, 14 hands high, dun, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

STAG—Taken up by Brenard Losey, in Guilford township, June 13th, 1883, one 3-year-old stag, pale red, hole in each ear slit out, branded on left hip with letter K; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending July 25, 1883.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Elijah Monroe, in Elm Creek township, May 29, 1883, one iron gray horse, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, indelible brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$40.
MARE—By same one dun colored mare about 14 hands high, 4 years old; valued at \$35.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 15 hands high, 3 years old, indelible brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, about 12 hands high, 2 years old, indelible brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$15.
PONY—By same, one gray pony mare, 12 hands high, 4 years old, indelible brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by David Clark, in Elm Creek township, June 27, 1883, one dun-colored mare about 14 hands high, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, indelible brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

Clay county—J. L. Noble, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Niles Eugquist, in Hayes township, June 26, 1883, one bay mare colt, white spot in forehead; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one yearling bay mare colt, bald face cut by wire fence; valued at \$30.

Marion county—W. H. Hamill, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by B. Y. Williams, in Clear Creek township, June 18, 1883, one light bay mare with black mane and tail, star in forehead, 2 years old.

COLT—By same, one bay or brown mare colt, wart on right jaw, star in forehead, 1½ years old.

COLT—By same, one black yearling horse colt, with white hind feet. Valued at \$33 apiece.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John H. Ritchey, Sherman township, May 20th, 1883, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, white stripe, with small crook in just between the eyes in forehead; valued at \$30.

Ness county—J. H. Elting, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Alvis Schuler, in Center township, June 12, 1883, one light iron gray horse pony, 4 years old, mane sheared, branded with inverted B on left hip; valued at \$20.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Calvin Leonard, in Junction township, July 7, 1883, one bay mare mule, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

STALLION—Taken up by John Sams, in Olivet township, August 20, 1883, one 2-year-old dun or cream-colored stallion, light mane and tail, white face and left hind foot white; valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by S. C. Biggs, in Dragon township, July 13, 1883, one 12-year-old roan cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Preston Maddox, in Menoken township, July 3, 1883, one yellow-dun pony mare with black mane and tail, some white on fore feet, star in forehead, branded with letter K on left shoulder and hip, supposed to be 7 years old; valued at \$30.

HORSE COLT—Also, by same, one black horse colt, supposed to be 2 years old; valued at \$25.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

MARE—Light bay mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands perceivable.
GELDING—Bright bay gelding with dark spot in front of right hip. The two valued at \$75.

Strays for week ending August 1, '83.

Cowley County—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Johnson, in Pleasant Valley township, July 5, 1883, one brown mare pony, 13½ hands high, branded with the letters A. W. on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$23.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Wm. M. Garl, in Scott township, June 15, 1883, one dun or gray stud mule, three years old, about 14½ hands high, white stripe on right side of neck as if made by rope, hind legs striped and rather crooked.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Leslie Hobbs, in Eudora township, June 6, 1883, one 12-year-old bay horse, 11½ hands high, star in forehead, 4 white feet; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, same time and place, one 11-year-old sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white; valued at \$40.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Peter G. Asch, in Center township, one 5-year-old iron gray mare pony; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one 2-year-old sorrel mare pony; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one iron gray yearling horse pony colt; valued at \$10.

Ness County—James H. Elting, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. R. Barry, in Waring township, July 12, 1883, one black mare pony, blaze face, some white on right fore leg between the hoof and fetlock joint; valued at \$20.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Daniel George, in Marysville township, July 6, 1883, one light bay horse mule, collar and saddle marks, 15½ hands high, no marks or brands visible, age unknown; valued at \$20.

MULE—By same, one dark bay mare mule, branded with letter T on left shoulder, 13½ hands high, age unknown; valued at \$40.

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Davidson, in Grant township, July 5, 1883, one mare pony, seven years old, 13 hands high, chestnut color, white face, indelible brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

STRAYED.

From the undersigned, a team of horses. One a large bay mare in poor condition, with a mare colt about two months old, with a very large star in forehead; mare has a spavin on left hind leg and scar on the flank of same leg; eight years old. A light bay horse, weighs about 1,000 lbs., small blaze in face and one side of nose white, two white hind feet, very heavy tail; about eight years old.
Liberal reward for their return or information leading to their recovery. JAS. MARKER, Osage 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.

STOLEN—\$65 REWARD.

One iron gray mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and \$15 for the return of the animal or information leading to her recovery. Address N. WILKINS, Scranton, Kansas.

LOST.

One sorrel mare about 8 years old, with sucking mule colt; mare has fax mane and tail. One bay mare 5 years old. One brown mare 3 years old. Also one black yearling mare. All branded CI with straight line above, on left shoulder, except mule colt. Said animals strayed from owner, about 10 miles west of Emporia, Kas., May 27th, 1883. A reward of \$50 will be given for the recovery of said animals; or information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. A. G. SHINEY, Rush Center, Rush Co., Kas.

BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

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

STOCK RANGES OF ANY SIZE

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IMP. BARON VICTOR

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The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAYENDERS, BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittyston, Aberdeen, Scotland. Golden Drops, and URYS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. 27 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.

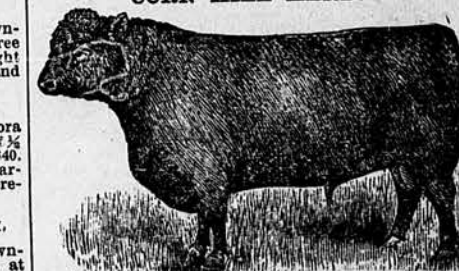
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Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.
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Seventy head of bulls and heifers, the latter coming two and three years old; recently imported and all registered in Scotch Herd Book. Stock for sale, Address L. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

Fairs in Kansas.

A list of Agricultural Societies in the State of Kansas that will hold fairs in 1883, with the names of Secretaries, and places and dates of holding fairs:

Shawnee—Kansas State Fair Association, Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
 Douglas—Western National Fair Association, O. E. Morse, Secretary, Lawrence, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
 Anderson—Anderson County Fair Association, G. A. Rose, Secretary, Garnett, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.
 Bourbon—Bourbon County Fair Association, W. L. Winter, Secretary, Fort Scott, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
 Brown—Brown County Exposition Association, T. L. Brundage, Secretary, Hiawatha, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.
 Butler—Butler County Exposition Association, S. L. Shotwell, Secretary, El Dorado, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.
 Chase—Chase County Agricultural Society, H. P. Brockett, Secretary, Cottonwood Falls, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
 Cherokee—Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, L. M. Pickering, Secretary, Columbus, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.
 Cloud—Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Thos. Wrong, Secretary, Concordia, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
 Coffey—Coffey County Fair Association, J. E. Woodford, Secretary, Burlington, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.
 Cowley—Cowley County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, E. P. Greer, Secretary, Winfield, Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6.
 Crawford—Crawford County Agricultural Society, A. P. Riddle, Secretary, Girard, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
 Davis—Kansas Central Agricultural Society, P. W. Powers, Secretary, Junction City, Oct. 4, 5 and 6.
 Dickinson—Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, H. H. Floyd, Secretary, Abilene, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
 Elk—Elk County Agricultural Society, J. B. Dobyns, Secretary, Howard, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.
 Ellis—Western Kansas Agricultural Association, P. W. Smith, Secretary, Hays City, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.
 Franklin—Franklin County Agricultural Society, E. H. Paramore, Secretary, Ottawa, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
 Greenwood—Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Ira P. Nye, Secretary, Eureka, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.
 Harvey—Harvey County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, A. B. Lemmon, Secretary, Newton, Sept. 3, 4 and 5.
 Jefferson—Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, J. P. Wilson, Secretary, Oskaloosa, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
 Jewell—Jewell County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Geo. S. Bishop, Secretary, Mankato, Sept. 11, 12 and 13.
 Labette—Labette County Agricultural Society, C. A. Wilkin, Secretary, Oswego, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
 Lincoln—Spillman Valley Farmers' Club, N. B. Alley, Secretary, Ingalls, Oct. 20 and 21.
 Linn—La Cygne District Fair Association, O. D. Harmon, Secretary, La Cygne, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.
 Linn—Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Ed. R. Smith, Secretary, Mound City, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.
 Marion—Marion County Agricultural Society, J. H. C. Brewer, Secretary, Peabody, Aug. 29, 30 and 31.
 Marshall—Marshall County Fair Association, Chas. B. Wilson, Secretary, Marysville, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.
 McPherson—McPherson Park Association, Jas. B. Darrah, Secretary, McPherson, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.
 Miami—Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, H. M. McLachlin, Secretary, Paola, Sept. 28, 27, 28 and 29.
 Montgomery—Montgomery County Agricultural Society, A. D. Kiefer, Secretary, Independence, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.
 Morris—Morris County Agricultural Society, H. S. Day, Secretary, Parkerville, Aug. 28, 29 and 30.
 Morris—Morris County Exposition Company, F. A. Moriarty, Secretary, Council Grove, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
 Nemaha—Nemaha Fair Association, Abijah Wells, Secretary, Seneca, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.
 Ottawa—Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, J. M. Snodgrass, Secretary, Minneapolis, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
 Pawnee—Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Jno. R. Bosiger, Secretary, Larned, Sept. 4, 5 and 6.
 Rice—Rice County Agricultural Society, Geo. H. Webster, Secretary, Lyons, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.
 Saline—Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Chas. S. Martin, Secretary, Salina, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
 Russell—Russell County Agricultural Society, Sedgwick—Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, D. A. Mitchell, Secretary, Wichita, Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6.
 Sumner—Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I. N. King, Secretary, Wellington, Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 13.
 Washington—Washington County Agricultural Society, C. W. Uldrich, Secretary, Washington, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.
 Woodson—Neosho Valley District Fair Association, R. P. Hauke, Secretary, Neosho Falls, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
 Riley—Riley Co. Fair Association, Manhattan, September 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Caution is necessary in feeding green rye, or clover and rank grass for soiling, for fear of bringing on hoven or other disease. Feed a small ration first, gradually increasing the quantity.

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.,
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Dealers in Tents, Awnings, Wagon and Stack Covers, Colt's Hammocks.
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FRUIT GROWERS

Write for Catalogue and Price List of
Fruit Evaporators

—Manufactured by the—

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GREAT PARIS MEDAL 1878.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON GOLD MEDALS,
1877, 1878 and 1880.



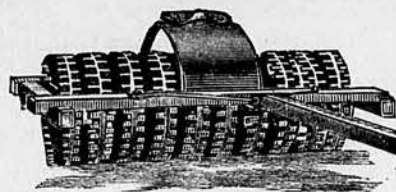
AWARDED THE
CENTENNIAL MEDAL, 1876.

No person who has an orchard can afford to be without one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven sizes manufactured.

Price, \$75 to \$1,500.

Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

These Evaporators have been tested and pronounced the best Dryers ever invented. Unmarketable and surplus fruit can all be saved by this process, and high prices realized; for dried fruit is as staple as flour.

OUR
SOIL PULVERIZER.

The Strongest, Most Durable and Simplest

CLOD-CRUSHER

—offered to the—

FARMER.

Just the thing to prepare the soil before planting and to roll the ground after it is sown in wheat or in any kind of grain. It presses the soil about the seed to prevent it from injury by drouth or frost, and

Will Add One-third to the Yield
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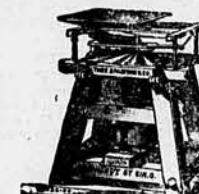
Our Soil-Pulverizer is guaranteed to do the work. Cannot get out of working order. Send for circular; it will pay you.

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Hamilton, Ohio.



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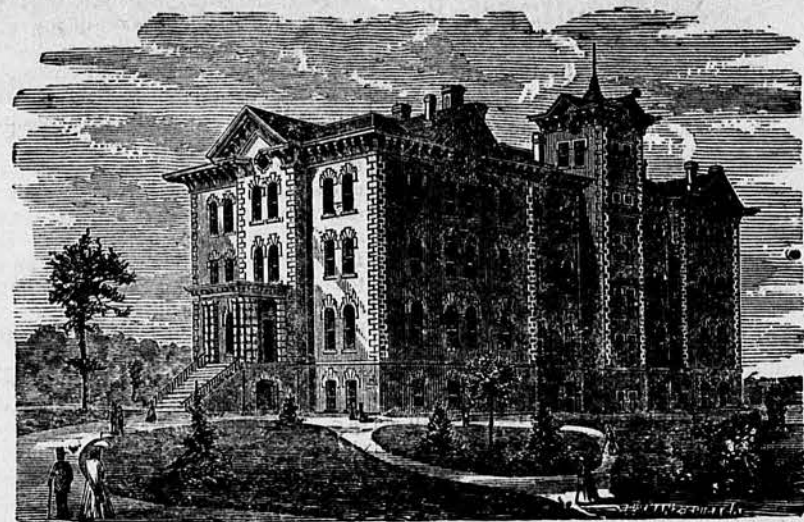
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THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY
STANDARD WIND MILL,
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17 Sizes—1 to 40 H. Power
Adopted by U. S. government at forts and garrisons and by all leading railroad companies of this and other countries.

Also the Celebrated
I X L FEED MILL,
which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 25 bushels per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Send for Catalogue and Price-List. Address
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To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in

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FLORIDA.

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Wheat Growing,
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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED. ADDRESS
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Hold up to the light a thin piece of potato cut through the middle, and you will notice the roots of the eyes—a little darker than the surrounding flesh—extending toward the center of the potato. Now, if you cut the potato into triangular or pyramid-shaped pieces, one eye to a piece, so that you get all the eye "roots" with it, and drop these pieces, singly, about a foot apart in the furrow, you have planted in a way to get the best possible results, according to the reports of the New York experiment station.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

I HAVE 700 good Merino sheep for sale; also 700 acres land with good improvements. For particulars address J. M. ALLEN, Urbana Neosho Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 20 Merino Rams. V. A. LEPPER, Burlingame, Kas.

600 PERFECTLY CLEAN Graded Merino Ewes, ages 4 to 6 years, for sale by NEISWANGER BROS., Osborne, Osborne Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—500 Merino Ewes, and 250 one, two and three-year-old Rams, from one of the largest and best flocks in the State. Prices low. For further particulars address WILBUR & BROWN, Augusta, Butler Co., Kas.

CHOICE SHEEP FOR SALE to reduce flock. Will be sold in numbers to suit buyers. 800 yearling Merino Ewes, 800 yearling Merino Wethers, 44 choice Merino Rams; or will sell 1,200 Merino Ewes from 2 to 4 years old and 800 spring lambs. All good shearers and perfectly healthy. Address GEO. M. TRUESDALE, Junction City, Kas.

FOR SALE—640 head 4-year old high grade Merino Sheep with Lambs, with or without Ranch. No scab. Sheep, \$2.50; lambs, \$1.75. C. PRICE, Milwaukee, Kas.

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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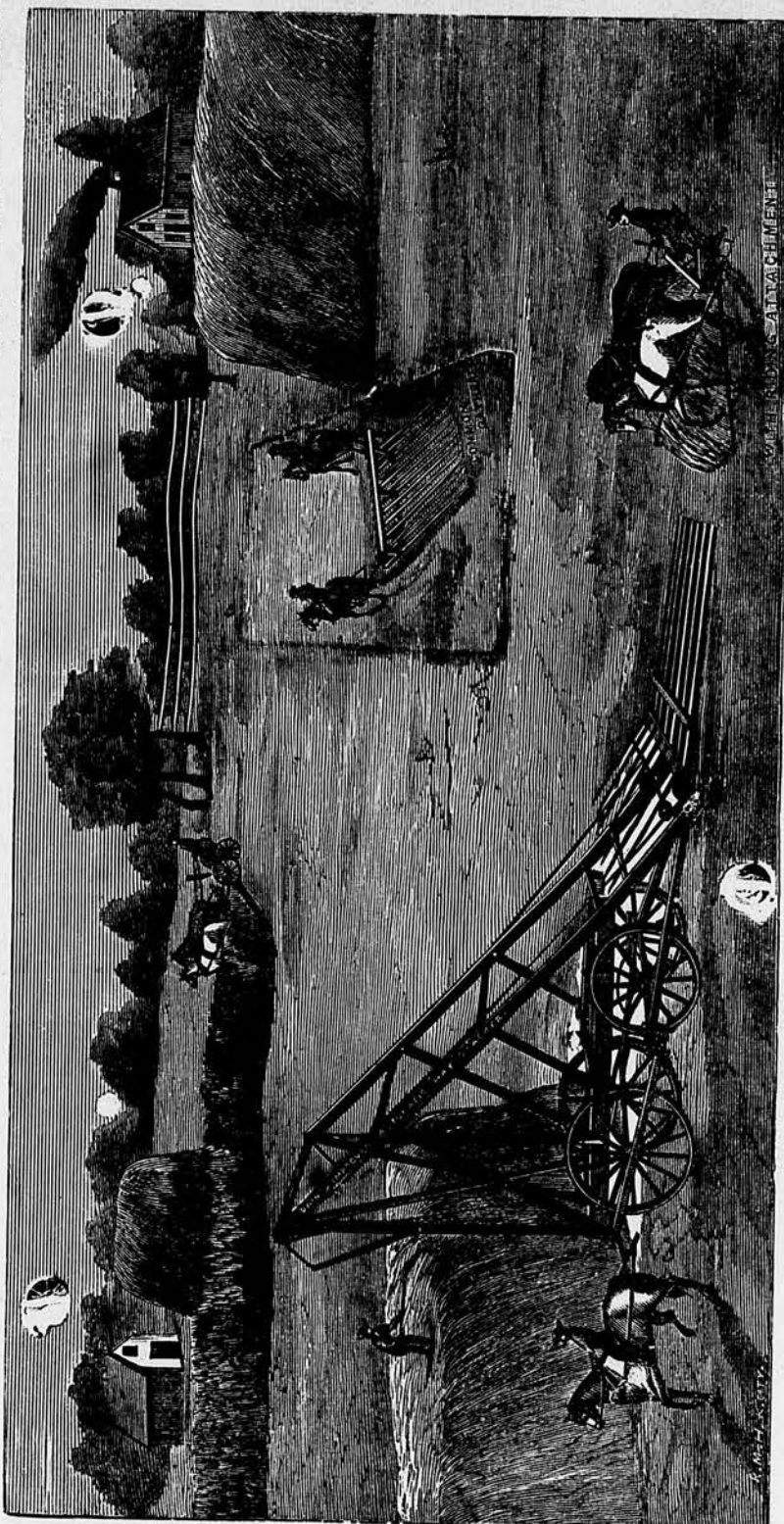
1,300 Graded Merino Sheep for sale, cheap for cash. Inquire of KANSAS FARMER.

PHIL C. KIDD'S GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE

Will take place at Burgess & Gentry's Stock Yards, at LEXINGTON, KY., commencing on TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1883, at which time about 100 head of Strictly First-class Horses will be sold, consisting of Match Horses, Double Teams, Fancy Buggy and Saddle Horses, Trotters, Stallions, Brood Mares, Ponies, etc. On WEDNESDAY, 22d, 75 head of Short-horn Cattle and 150 Pure Bred Sheep will be sold. On THURSDAY, 23d, 200 Pure Bred Sheep, of nearly all breeds, will be sold. The above stock is from the reliable and prominent breeders of Kentucky. If you want the best stock attend this sale. For catalogues address PHIL C. KIDD, LEXINGTON, KY.

I will organize a Combination Sale of Horses and Cattle of different breeds, at Chicago, in November. For particulars of this sale address me at Lexington, Ky. P. C. KIDD.

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