



ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXII, No. 28.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 9, 1884.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.  
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

### Dry Weather Farming.

How to best provide against the effects of droughts is a troublesome question to many Western farmers. Many a farmer in Kansas has become discouraged because his crops would not withstand long periods of dry weather. Nothing can be done to wholly set off the drought, but a great deal can be done to modify its effects and lessen its damaging influence. This paper has advocated deep plowing and thorough breaking up of the soil, and also keeping the surface fine by very shallow working. This subject is discussed in a late issue of the *Indiana Farmer*, by Thos. D. Baird. His theory is good and well worthy the consideration of farmers in Kansas.

In the first place, he says, a thorough pulverizing of the soil is required. The finer the particles of soil the smaller and more numerous will be the pores, and hence the greater will be its capillarity, which during a dry season, draws up water from the moist subsoil.

The manure used should be well rotted and spread on the soil, and the thorough working of the soil will thoroughly mix the manure with it. The most favorable action of manure upon soil cannot be obtained without some degree of mixture. The action of the saline principles of the manure tends to render soluble those mineral ingredients of the soil which are known to form constituent parts of plants, and to effect this result the soil and manure must be brought into contact.

This thorough pulverization not only increases the capillary attractions of the soil and favors mixing the manure with the soil, but also forms a good seed bed, causing the seed to germinate quickly and grow vigorously. The pulverization should be deep, for the roots of plants penetrate not only in every direction below the surface and near the surface and near the top, but downwards also. The tap-roots are sent far beneath the subsoil in quest of moisture, but if the soil is not pulverized deeply the lower part is hard and compact, and there is more or less difficulty in the performance of their duties. The sooner the tap-roots can reach the moist earth below the quicker the plants get started and become able to endure drought. All the roots grow larger, more numerous and stronger if they have a light, loose soil in which to work and spread out, while encouragement is also given to the development of the surface roots.

The roots of plants are similar to the mouths of animals. They take in both food and water. Consequently the more roots we encourage the better our crops will stand a drought. All plants do not require the same made of cultivation. After they are up through the soil their roots do not penetrate in the same way. Corn, as soon as it is up, should be cultivated. The soil should be stirred close to the plant; this gives it a quick and vigorous send off.

This stirring of the soil is best done with the hoe, but is more quickly done with a harrow which will perform the work very well. The first two plowings should be deep and thorough, for upon these the crop greatly depends. After these the soil should be stirred shallow and often. The crop thrives in proportion to the effectiveness of the cultivation. Deep plowing in growing corn, after the roots have met in the rows, is hurtful, breaking the roots and checking the growth, and in hot, dry

weather causes the corn to curl, while shallow working will keep it fresh and green.

Corn planted in soil thus prepared and cultivated not only withstands drought, but is heavier and has more substance. One of my neighbors tried the experiment to this effect: A field was planted, and half was plowed five times in the same time the other half was plowed four times. Two hundred and fifty ears of the corn plowed five times were found to equal in weight 300 ears of the corn plowed but four times; and also to have equal value as feed for hogs.

### The Wheat-Straw Worm.

In the last crop report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist, gives an article on this insect. It is about one-fifth of an inch long, and a little flattened from above downwards, and has a distinct head and a pair of brownish jaws moving laterally. The skin is naked, except that each segment bears four short bristles—two ventral and two lateral.

The closest external examination will reveal no clue to the cause of the injury; but if the straw be carefully split, a minute, pale yellow, footless grub will be found a few inches above the root, and wholly within the stem, the cavity of which it has enlarged by eating away the inner surface.

These larvae are usually situated so low in the stem that they are left in the stubble when the grain is cut, although a few are doubtless carried away in the straw. Here they remain until early in the following spring (a few sometimes completing their transformation in winter), when they emerge as minute, shining black insects, but a little more than one-tenth of an inch in length, the great majority of which have only useless rudiments of wings; in fact, of those hitherto bred, not one in twenty has had the power of flight.

Prof. Forbes suggests several remedies. As the greater part of the larvae remain in the stubble, especially if the grain be not cut very close, and as they continue here, in one form or another, at least until mid-winter, and usually until the following March or April, it is at once evident that nearly the entire brood may be exterminated by burning the stubble. In case of a light yield, or where the wheat has grown up to weeds, it will often be difficult to burn the field over; but if the insect is seriously destructive, it will doubtless pay to run a mower over the field, burning the vegetation after it has dried.

The usual absence of wings gives us another resource against its injuries, since a simple rotation of crops must almost wholly prevent the adults from laying their eggs in wheat, as they emerge from the stubble in the spring. In adjacent fields, two of which had been previously in wheat and the third in clover, as high as 98 per cent. of the stalks were infested in the former, and only about 5 per cent. in the latter.

Probably the individuals carried away in the straw are killed by threshing; but if not, the simple expedient of burning the remnants of straw-stacks remaining in the spring would complete their destruction. As most of the adults are wingless, the spread of the injury from field to field must be slow; and each may therefore protect his own fields without serious danger that his labor may be wasted through the ignorance or indifference of his neighbors.

Green should be the prevailing color for bed-hangings and window-drapery.

### A Bit of Experience.

#### Kansas Farmer:

Some time in January I sent an order to Geo. A. Dietz, Chambersburg, Pa., for a peck of his improved seed corn. I sent him one dollar—the required amount, and instructed him to send the corn by express to Lindsburg. Shortly after this I received notice from him of the receipt of the dollar and the shipment of the corn, and I waited patiently for the corn to come. Late in the season I was, by accident, informed that a \$20 package was laying in the A. T. & S. F. office at McPherson awaiting the payment of \$2.30 freight and addressed to M. Dewet. I supposed this was my corn and on inquiry learned that the corn had been stopped at McPherson because the K. P. would not receive it on account of the high freight which it was supposed would not be paid.

I at once wrote Mr. Dietz a letter of inquiry as to why he had not followed my instructions and sent the corn by express, as the company had charged freight by the cwt., and proposed that as he had not followed my shipping directions he should return the dollar. I have not received the money and I never got my corn; but I did get my experience, and the lesson I learned is, "buy your seed corn nearer home, and from men who will ship your goods according to order."

I think it will be well for western farmers to make a note of this and order from growers nearer home. Probably my experience will be a warning to brethren of the farm and may save them the experience of learning in the same way. If you think so you can allow them to profit by it; if not you can use this for thumb papers.

Marquette, Kas.

M. DEMOTTE.

### Farming as an Occupation.

An Indiana farmer gives it as his opinion that farming, to become a desirable occupation, should be accompanied with variety enough to relieve the dull monotonous routine as exhibited by the average farmer of to-day. Wheat and corn are considered staples in many sections and are grown almost exclusively, while many other sections grow exclusively some other crop, produce one or two articles and buy all the others. Here is where a sad mistake is made. In this enlightened age, where useful invention is adding new strength to all other industries, when one man is enabled to perform the labor formerly requiring eight or ten, it is no time to stand idly by, but rather keep pace with other industries. By the use of improved machinery the farmer of to-day becomes almost independent of other labor than with his own. 'Tis true this will not apply to large tracts of land owned and farmed by corporations, or even some individuals, but of the medium farmer it is true. With the aid of improved farming implements a thorough knowledge of the business and a well arranged plan for the year's work, farming becomes a business to be desired.

How are we to obtain a thorough knowledge of farming? Not by our own test, but by reading and conversing with men of experience. We have no occasion to wait till we are sixty or seventy years of age to have the experience of men of that age. No, they are giving their experience through the medium of the press, and if we are wise we may profit by it. Instead of one or two

staple articles being produced, the crop might with propriety be varied and embrace almost everything essential to a good living. The idea prevails to a great extent that the various kinds of grain, and a large collection of domestic animals constitute the farmer's wealth, and many are so settled in their convictions that all their energies are bent in that direction. "I must have so much wheat; so much corn, feed so many hogs," and every thing aside from this is neglected. Let us see if while our energies are being bent in useful and profitable pursuit that will go hand in hand with the first named. While acres and acres are being sown to wheat and many other acres cultivated in corn had you not as well leave four or five acres for orchard and garden purposes? Fruit is as desirable an article as either wheat or corn, and as profitable, besides being a great promoter of health. A good family garden producing all manner of vegetables is a luxury not enjoyed by every farmer. Have one by all means. The flower garden too should not be forgotten. The poultry, hogs, cattle, sheep, horses etc., should be of fine blood, and well cared for. This arrangement varies the labor. You are not all the while plowing, sowing, reaping or mowing, but variety in crops, and extra qualities in your stock furnish profitable employment the entire year. Then again entertainments during the long evenings of fall, winter and early spring may be so arranged as to prove beneficial. Organize societies to meet weekly, and discuss topics relative to the business. This promotes friendly feeling, encourages investigation, and creates an interest that will overcome many obstacles that at first appear insurmountable. Discuss interesting topics at home, become interested in your occupation. Read your agricultural papers and profit thereby.

Italian masons, when they begin to build a house, dig a deep pit, into which is put lime enough to fill it within a foot or two of the top. Water is then poured in until the pit is filled, and the mixture is left to itself, care being taken only to add water, as that first put in is evaporated or absorbed. As mortar is wanted, a portion of the lime is taken from the top of the mass, but the lower portion, which will be used to mix with the plastering mortar, remains undisturbed for years, and acquires a smooth, pasty quality much prized by the Italian architects, who place a value upon the lime which they use for such purposes proportionate to the length of time which has elapsed since it was first slaked.

Wendell Phillips was once waiting for a train at Essex Junction, Vt., where passengers exercised at times great patience. He saw a grave-yard away from the village, near the depot, and very full. He inquired the reason, and a Green-Mountaineer calmly informed him that it was used to bury passengers in who died waiting for the train.

"Look here, waiter!" called a feeder at a city restaurant. "Look at the hair I found in this turtle soup!"

"Yes, I see. You have heard of that famous race between the turtle and the hare?"

"Yes. What of it?"

"Why, in this case the hair and turtle came in even."

If flat irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
September 22—Clay Co., Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Assn., Liberty, Mo.  
October 2—C. S. Richbolls, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.  
November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.  
November 20—Joa. E. Miller, Holsteins, at St. Louis, Mo.  
May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

### SWINE PLAGUE, OR CHOLERA.

A paper read at the 18th annual session of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, May, 1884, by J. M. Partridge, A. M., M. D., South Bend, Ind.

The epidemic or contagious diseases of animals demand, and are now receiving much attention from sanitarians and political economists. Whatever pertains to the supply of animal food and the wholesome condition of the same, is a proper subject of sanitation. The most serious epidemics with which we have to deal are pleuro-pneumonia among cattle and cholera among swine; the former of which has assumed such frightful proportions and national importance that Congress but lately passed a bill creating a bureau and a fund for investigating and suppressing the same.

Swine plague, or hog cholera, undoubtedly appeared in this country as early as 1860. It was not then regarded as a contagious disease, and received no general attention or public notice until fifteen years later, or about 1875. At this time its wide-spread proportions and fatally destructive character began to cause great consternation throughout the pork-packing regions of the Northwest, as it was estimated that the loss to the producers from this disease amounted to the enormous sum of \$15,000,000 annually. In this emergency Congress appropriated \$10,000, to be placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the purpose of investigating diseases of domesticated animals. The Commissioner finding that the loss of swine was greater in numbers and value than that of all other animals combined, wisely determined to expend the greater part of this appropriation for investigations in this direction. He therefore appointed an examiner in each of the seven States where this disease was most prevalent. Their examinations and reports have done great credit to the authors, and rendered most valuable service to the country. I am indebted to these reports for many statements herewith presented. In comparing the observations made in these several and widely separated localities we are enabled to establish the fact that swine plague, like measles or small-pox, is a disease *sui generis*, having the same characteristic symptoms and pathological appearances in all localities and at all seasons. As cholera or yellow fever prevails most in densely populated districts, or in cities, so this disease has prevailed almost exclusively in the corn and pork producing regions of the Northwest, and not on account of any climatic or inherent local causes, but because of abundance of material on which it may be fed and developed. This disease may prevail at any season of the year, and while it is more contagious and fatal in summer, it is by no means exterminated or suppressed by the frosts of winter. A multitude of *post mortem* examinations have revealed, in all cases, essentially the same morbid processes or pathological conditions. The seat of diseases is not restricted to any organ or set of organs, but may be found in the lungs, in the plura, in the heart, in the liver or spleen, in the lymphatic system, in all mucous membranes, especially the intestines. In all cases the lungs and lymphatic glands are affected,

as is generally the case with the intestines. The increased temperature of the body is the most constant and unvarying symptom of the disease, the thermometer indicating 104 deg., 106 deg., and in one instance 111 deg. In the widely separate regions in which examinations were made, the following external symptoms were observed and concurrently reported: "Dullness of eyes, lids partly closed with an accumulation of secretion in the corners of the same. There is hanging of the head, with lopped ears, and an inclination to hide in the litter and to lie on the belly and keep quiet. As the disease advances, the animal manifests more or less thirst, some cough, and a pinkish or rose-colored spots, and papular eruption appears on the skin, particularly along the belly, inside of the thighs and forelegs, and about the ears. There is accelerated respiration and circulation, increased action of the flanks in breathing, tucked-up abdomen, arched back, swelling of the vulva in the female as in heat; occasionally, also, of the sheath of the male; loss of appetite, and tenderness of the abdomen, sometimes persistent diarrhoea, but generally obstinate constipation. In some cases large abraded spots are observed at the projecting points of the body, caused by separation and loss of the epidermis. In such cases a slight blow or friction on the skin is sufficient to produce abrasions. Some animals emit a very offensive odor even before death. In large herds, where the disease prevails extensively, this offensive effluvia can be detected for a great distance to windward. In nearly all cases there is weakness or partial paralysis of the posterior extremities, and occasionally this paralysis is so complete in the first stages of the disease as to prevent walking or standing."

As symptoms of special diagnostic value, which are scarcely ever absent in any case, the following are mentioned: "Drooping of the ears and of the head; more or less coughing; dull look of the eyes; staring appearance of the coat of hair; partial or total want of appetite for food; vitiated appetite for excrements; rapid emaciation; great debility; weak and undecided, and frequently staggering gait; great indifference to surroundings; tendency to lie down in a dark corner, and to hide the nose and even the whole head in the bedding; the specific offensive smell, and the color of the excrements. This last symptom is always present, at least in an advanced stage of the disease, no matter whether constipation or diarrhoea is existing. Among other characteristic symptoms, which are not present in every animal, may be mentioned frequent sneezing; bleeding from the nose; swelling of the eyelids; accumulation of mucus in the inner canthi of the eyes; attempts to vomit, or real vomiting; accelerated and difficult breathing; thumping or spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles (flanks), and a peculiar, faint, and hoarse voice in the last stages of the disease."

The duration of the disease may be from one or two days to as many weeks, according to the severity and location of the attack as well as the age and constitution of the patient. Where the attack is violent and located in some vital organ the disease may terminate in a single day; but, in vigorous subjects, with milder attacks, not involving the heat, one or two weeks intervene before death. Young pigs most certainly and surely perish. Convalescence is very slow in cases that do not terminate fatally. Recovery is seldom complete, and these enfeebled constitutions make in development but poor returns for the food consumed. The attack is always most fatal where large numbers

of animals are crowded into filthy inclosures. The question as to the contagious or non-contagious character of the disease is fully settled. Numerous carefully conducted experiments have fully demonstrated the fact that it is both contagious and infectious, and that it is not confined to swine alone, but other animals may contract it in a mild form and transmit it to swine with unmitigated virulence.

Dr. Detmers, in his investigations, appears to have discovered a new order of bacteria, which he named *bacillus suis* as being peculiar to this disease of swine, or, more properly, regards it as the swine plague schizophyta; for, failing to inoculate healthy animals with virus from which these germs had been removed, he concludes that these schizophyta are the true seeds of swine plague. These germs, being found in all fluids in the swine, blood and mucous, in the excrements and in all diseased tissues, are regarded as the true infectious principle. The presence of such immense numbers of these germs in the excrements and other morbid products of swine, leads to the conclusion that they are undoubtedly the principal disseminators of the plague. The vitality of these germs in substances undergoing decomposition is soon lost, but in a suitable substance or fluid, like water, containing a slight mixture of organic matter, as in brooks or ponds, their vitality is retained for several weeks.

These germs when dried in the open air retain their vitality for many days. Numerous experiments have been made by inoculating healthy animals with morbid secretions which had been kept in a dry state for five or six, and in one instance for twenty-six days; and in each case the disease was promptly developed. A specimen of dried mucous membrane was preserved for thirty days, in dry bran, when it still manifested vitality by developing the disease. Freezing does not impair their vitality. This is proven by experiments with virus which had been frozen for one and two days, and from which the disease was unfailingly developed by inoculation. Two years ago last October an acquaintance of mine in Berrien county, Mich., lost his entire stock of hogs by swine plague. Over two months later, in January, he purchased a fresh and healthy lot of hogs and put them in the pens recently vacated. In a few days the plague reappeared with such malignity that all of these died also. As there was no opportunity for these hogs to have been previously exposed, it is evident that they were infected from virus which had been frozen and preserved for over sixty days. Indeed, if freezing does not destroy these germs it must follow that while frozen they are effectually preserved, since in this condition decomposition is arrested or prevented. On the other hand, warmth, moisture and air are conditions which favor decomposition of organic substances, and are most destructive to these germs.

The stage of colonization or development of these schizophyta is considered the period of incubation of the disease, and requires from five to fifteen days, generally about seven days.

The infectious principle from which swine plague is developed, may be introduced into the system by food or drink taken into the stomach, or it may be taken into the circulation directly from external wounds, cuts or abrasions. It is believed that the germs of this disease may be carried through the air for the distance of one or two miles, but that they are harmless if falling on the unabraded surface of the body or on perfectly healthy lung tissues.

All external sores or abrasions consti-

tute a port of entry for the disease, by which it more readily invades the organism than by the stomach. As a preventive measure, therefore, all cuts, sores or abrasions that may be observed should be kept closed by tar or some other substance impervious to air and water. It is probable that the abominable nose-ring, by keeping an abraded surface in a locality that is constantly exposed to any existing contagious influence is a most dangerous cause of disease.

In warm weather, stagnant pools of water breed disease germs and are a fruitful source of danger. The flesh of animals who die of this disease is highly infectious previous to the state of decomposition. Rats and mice contract this disease, and if eaten by hogs transmit the same. Old straw sacks or other porous substances may absorb and retain the disease germs as a source of danger for weeks and months. The dried excretions of diseased animals in ships and freight cars retain these dangerous germs indefinitely.

Cleanliness and care, as to food and drink and all surroundings must be observed. Some authorities recommend, as a preventive measure, the feeding of sulphur, salt or ashes, or that these substances be placed in the reach of swine.

This plague seems to produce in those animals which recover from it, comparative immunity against subsequent attacks, and in those exceptional cases where the disease has appeared a second or third time, each subsequent attack has exhibited much less severity. These facts led to the presumption that inoculation, with modified virus, would render valuable service, at least in reducing the severity of the attack. Experiments in this direction have proven at least partially successful. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring a virus of sufficient virulence to give general success in developing the characteristics of the disease, without in some instances developing the fatal malady. Inoculation as preventive measure is, in its present state of development, impracticable. It is further believed that such effort at prevention, instead of finally suppressing the disease, would tend, rather, to foster and perpetuate the same.

As a preventive, the use of carbolic acid seems the most practical, scientific and successful means yet proposed. Its manner of administration and use comes within the reach and comprehension of the masses. Its success is indisputable. All animals treated with this remedy for two or three weeks derived perfect immunity from the plague by inoculation or infection. It is not claimed that it is a curative remedy when the disease has developed organic changes in the organism, but it must preoccupy the system and intercept the disease. The dose recommended is ten drops to each one hundred pounds weight of the animal, to be given three times a day. A solution of this acid should be freely sprinkled about the premises.

But finally a system of vigorous pruning is indispensable. Remove or destroy the sick, separate the healthy into small herds and remove them to fresh pastures. Then give them the carbolic acid treatment and they will live.

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

2806 Lbs. Weight of Two Ohio Improved Cheshires. Send for description of this famous breed, also Fowls, L. B. SILVER, CLEVELAND, O.

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



## The Busy Bee.

### The Cyprian Bee.

At first glance an observer would discover no difference between the pure Cyprian and a finely-colored Italian bee, but upon close examination certain distinguishing marks will be found, which, though slight, are ever constant and to the expert easily recognized.

Unquestionably they are more highly organized than the Italians, and consequently more sensitive to outside demonstrations. They were first mentioned in this country some years after the introduction of the Italians, but it is only within two or three years that they have become generally known. The isle of Cyprus is their native home, and they are supposed to be the originals of the yellow races.

The distinguishing marks of the Cyprians are more or less yellow on the sides and under parts of the abdomen, the yellow portion underneath their bodies being of an exceedingly glossy yellow, while the tip is a glossy jet black. Upon opening a hive of Cyprians in the sunshine, the bright rays of the glorious orb of day are so reflected through the hive that the bees present the appearance of highly-polished gold, flashing hither and yon, as they move from place to place upon the frames of comb. In form they are slightly smaller than the Italians, and they present a more slender and wasp-like shape, their bodies being very sharply pointed. The hair covering the Cyprians is lighter in shade, and of a lighter yellow color than the Italians. Pure Cyprians invariably have, also, a beautiful golden yellow shield between the wings upon the thorax. The above points of difference may possibly be not observed except upon careful examination; still, by actual comparison between the two, they will be at once seen, and ever after recognized.

The Cyprians are far more choleric in disposition, and resent the ordinary means that are used in subduing the Italians; smoke has the effect of making them exceedingly cross, and when they are once aroused it is almost impossible to subdue them. That they are more prolific, will fly faster and farther for honey, and will build better queen cells than the Italians, there is no question of doubt, as they have been fairly tested in these respects, and such has been found to be the case; still, their temper is such that they will never become favorites, and we to-day advise our friends not to give up our old, fully-tested and well-beloved Italians, for them or any other of the much-lauded new varieties. It is possible that by crossing the Italian with the Cyprian, the "coming bee" will be discovered, but with our present light we much prefer the pure Italians, and shall continue to keep them in preference to any others. We know full well what the Italians are; the Cyprians have a reputation yet to make, but unless they have been much belied, they are by reason of their terrible temper, a variety with which none will desire to meddle, except those who are clad in a coat of mail, or are absolutely sting-proof, and not at all susceptible to the poison of the *apis mellifica*.—P., in *Kansas Bee-keeper*.

### Experience in Bee-Keeping.

Edward Tarr gives the *Maine Home Farm* the following interesting and instructive account of his experience in bee-keeping: "Seven years ago when I bought my first swarm of bees there were none kept in this place, although six or seven had tried it and failed. As I was entirely unacquainted with the business, of course my expectations

were not very high, yet I had hopes of getting enough honey for home use. Not wishing to care for but a few swarms most of the increase was sold for the first three years, when I began to become fascinated with the business, since which time I have saved the increase and been fairly successful in the production of honey. In 1879 a forest fire burnt over a tract of several thousands of acres of timber lands, coming within half a mile of us. The next summer that tract was covered with fire-wood (*Epilobium Augustifolium*), a plant which secretes honey of the finest quality and in great abundance. In 1880 I hived a first swarm the 25th of July. At that time there was a sea of purple bloom extending for miles to the west and south of us. In just seven weeks that hive was full, and 105 pounds of comb honey in boxes containing about three pounds each, were tiered up on top of the hive. That honey netted me 30 cents per pound in Massachusetts. Three years before I believed that "a swarm in July is not worth a fly."

In the spring of 1882 a neighbor found a swarm of bees in a tree a mile and a half from the edge of his burnt track. The 21st of May I went with him to help secure the honey, if possible. They were in a dead pine tree twenty-five feet from the ground. We felled the tree and secured seventy-five pounds of honey, a bushel of empty comb and brood enough to fill five Langstroth frames, with about four quarts of bees. We brought the bees out, and the 11th of July they swarmed, and pitched directly over the hive, and we had them safely hived in five minutes from the time they issued from the parent hive. I mention this because it had been prophesied by the knowing ones that they being wild bees (?) would hasten to make tracks for the woods, or in other words, show us how their coats set behind. Well, from that swarm brought from the woods, and the new swarms, my neighbor secured 134 pounds of surplus in addition to the 75 pounds taken from the tree. There are now in this place thirty bee-keepers, who keep all the way from one to eighty swarms."

It is bad policy to allow trees to grow at random for a number of years and then give them a severe pruning.

The flow of milk must be kept up with good feeding during fall and winter, if the cows are to be made profitable.

Many ranchmen are practicing the plan of breeding their cattle in Texas and feeding the steers in the more northern States.

## Agricultural Books,

At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.

T. J. KELLAM,

183 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

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

**FRANK CRANE,**

Formerly of the firm of A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill.

**COMMISSION AGENT**

—For the Sale of—

HEREFORD,  
POLLED ANGUS,  
GALLOWAYS,  
SHORT-HORN.

And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds.

Carload Lots a Specialty.

Stables, Riverview Park. Address

F. P. CRANE,

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the *Breeders' 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.

**ALTAMAH HERD.** W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Short-horn Bulls for sale. Among them are two R. & E. of Sharons and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

**U. P. BENNETT & SON,** Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

**POWELL BROS.,** Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.) Mo., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

**W. A. POWELL,** Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

**DR. B. PATTON,** Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broadlawn Herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

**J. W. LILLARD,** Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

**OAK WOOD HERD,** C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle.

### Hereford Cattle.

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

**W. C. MCGAVOCK,** Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Heifers for sale.

**F. W. SMITH,** Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1889 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

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

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**HILLSIDE STOCK FARM,** W. W. Walmsire, Carbondale, Kas., breeds Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Recorded Chester-White Swine a specialty.

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

**J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM,** Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

**H. B. SCOTT,** Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

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

### SHEEP.



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

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

**MERINO SHEEP,** Berkshire hogs and fifteen varieties of high-class poultry of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

**D. W. MCQUITY,** Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo., breeder of SPANISH MERINO Sheep, Berkshire Swine, and eight varieties of Poultry. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

**PURE-BRED Registered Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep and Light Brahma Fowls for sale.** Satisfaction guaranteed. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

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

### SHEEP.

**A. F. WILLMARTH & CO.,** Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" 895 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**SAMUEL JEWETT,** Independence, Mo., breeder of American or Improved Merino Sheep. Vt. Register. The very best Choice stock for sale. Over 300 extra rams. Catalogues free.

**C. F. HARDICK & SON,** Louisville, Kansas, breeders of REGISTERED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP, Having good constitution and an even fleece of fine, dense wool. Fine wool a specialty. Come and see our flocks or write us.

### SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

**L. W. ASHBY,** Calhoun, Mo., Pure English Berkshire, Imported Royal Toronto 4577 at head of herd. Inspection solicited.

**R. B. BALDRIDGE,** Parsons, Kas., breeder of THOROUGHBRED RECORDED POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale. Inspection of herd or correspondence invited.

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

### POULTRY.

**EGGS FOR SALE—**Of Light Brahma and Black Spanish Chickens, by Mrs. M. Walmsire, Carbondale, Kas.

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

**N. E. NYE,** breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

**NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—**Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 100, Emporia, Kas.

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,** Cricket Randolph, Prop'r. Emporia, Kas. Plymouth Rock, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, or Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

**LIVE STOCK ARTIST.** L. N. Rogers, Emporia, Kas., will do all kinds of sketching from life or picture. Orders solicited.

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

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

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

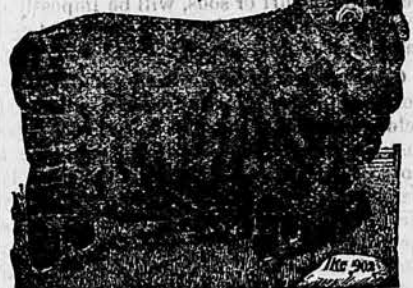
## TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,

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

## Stock Ranch for Sale.

A well-watered stock ranch of 1,280 acres, three miles west of Stockton, county seat of Rocks county. A creamery and a school house one-half mile from the ranch. 640 acres under fence and 300 acres in cultivation. The ranch has four good springs and abundance of running water in the creek. There is a good stone residence, stone stable, frame corn crib, a stone cattle stable 14x120 feet, ice and milk house 18x30 feet and corral 150x400 feet, a good well and 600 growing catalpa trees. Price \$7 per acre; one-third cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. Address ROCKS CO. BANK, Stockton, Kansas.

**H. V. PUGSLEY,** PLATTSBURG, MO.



**BREEDER of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep.** The largest flock in the State 350 rams and a number of ewes for sale. High-class poultry. Catalogues free.

**D. M. MAGIE COMPANY, OXFORD, BUTLER CO., OHIO,** Originator and Headquarters for Magie or Poland-China Swine. 751 head sold for breeders in 1883. Have shipped stock to Seven Foreign Countries. Send for Circulars.



### Killing Weeds Cheaply.

The *New England Farmer* thinks that if farmers could only be made to realize the economy of a thorough pulverization of the soil before plowing or sowing their seeds, we should soon find a very marked improvement in the appearance of the cultivated fields in the country, for wherever we go we find a great deal of very poor, and very coarse farm work. Many farmers seem to make as hard work of taking care of a field of corn, potatoes, or other annual crop, and do their work as "back-handed" as a carpenter would who should undertake to build a house, or make a nice piece of furniture out of undressed lumber, and then attempt to smooth it up and polish it off after the parts are all put together.

The best market gardeners have learned that the highest success in the cultivation of their crops can only be attained upon land that has been most thoroughly prepared, not only by high manuring, but by repeated ploughing and harrowing, and with implements suited to the work. Coarse turfs, stones, or hard lumps of loam or clay are not allowable in any good market garden, and they should not be in ordinary farm fields. Nor is there half the necessity for rough, coarse, farm work that one might infer from the too common practices of the average American farmer. It is not necessary to grow a half crop instead of a full crop. Neither is there any need of having one-half the product of our lands returned to us in the shape of worthless weeds. It costs no more to grow a pound of wheat or corn than to grow a pound of weed seeds, and it costs no more to keep a field clear of weeds than to keep it half clear, provided one takes hold of the work at the right end, and at the right time. Indeed, good work on the farm saves labor rather than wastes it, but as good work in any other industry proves economical in the long run.

No one need travel far in the country at this time of the year, to find planted fields that were so rough and coarsely worked during the early part of the season, as to require a great deal of patience, as well as hard work, in their cultivation during the growing period of the crop. All the work of the present seems to have been done poorly, and far too much left for the future. The ploughing having been but half done, the harrow failed to do its part of the work of pulverization. The surface being left rough and uneven, the rows could not be planted straight, nor could the seeds be covered at an even depth, nor upon a uniformly level surface. The rows being crooked, and the hills coming at various heights, the work of the harrow or cultivator must be far from complete.

We have seen, in one instance, a farmer going four times through each row in his corn field with his cultivator, before he could get the soil in any kind of condition for the hand hoe. In other instances, a less amount of team work has left the field so thoroughly tilled that little or no hand labor was required. Good farmers are learning that more than half the effort usually expended in tending a hoed crop might be saved by a proper previous preparation of the soil. To do this, we should first plough thoroughly. If the field is sod land, the sod should be turned completely over, and in furrows of uniform width and depth, and the depth should be sufficient to allow of making a mellow seed bed upon the inverted furrows without turning back any of the sod. If the plough runs eight inches deep in other places, or, if the furrows are partly turned and left upon their edges, this mellow seed bed without turf or sods, will be impossible to obtain, and the subsequent work of tending a crop will be expensive and annoying.

Good ploughing is of the very highest importance in the preparation of a cultivated field, and upon it depends very largely the cost and perfection of all the subsequent work of tillage, and the care of the crop. It may be too late in the season now to apply the principles we have laid down, so far as the ploughing is concerned, but it is not too late to observe the difference between the cost of tending a crop where the previous preparation has been what it should be, and where the work has been but half done. So, if any of the readers of the *Farmer* find themselves about this time struggling with fields that are tough, rough and cloddy, and so weedy as to render their culture doubtful as to profit, let them look into the matter

carefully, and see if there has not been some fault in their previous management, which, if properly guarded against, would have removed all such doubt, and left them in a far happier state of mind.

The time has come when the cultivation of the soil here, in New England, and in all the older States, must be done by the most economical methods possible, that our labor may be fairly remunerative. We can no longer afford to spend our time killing weeds chiefly by hand labor, or by the use of crude, ineffective implements. We must get our grounds in such condition by good ploughing, and good harrowing before the crops are put in, that the later work will be comparatively easy and inexpensive.

### The Corn-Root Worm.

Prof. Forbes, State Entomologist, Normal, Ills., gives a description and history of this destroyer, together with some methods of prevention. In the form in which it affects roots of corn, the Professor says, it is a slender white grub, not thicker than a pin, from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch in length, with a small brown head, and six very short legs. It commences its attack in May or June, usually at some distance from the stalk, towards which it eats its way beneath the epidermis, killing the root as fast as it proceeds. Late in July or early in August it transforms in the ground near the base of the hill, changing into a white pupa, about fifteen hundredths of an inch long and two-thirds that width, looking somewhat like an adult beetle, but with the wings and wing-covers rudimentary, and with the legs closely drawn up against the body. A few days later it emerges as a perfect insect, about one-fifth of an inch in length, varying in color from pale greenish brown to bright grass-green, and usually without spots or markings of any kind. The beetle climbs up the stalk, living on fallen pollen and upon the silk at the tip of the ear until the latter dies, when a few of the beetles creep down between the husks, and feed upon the corn itself, while others resort for food to the pollen of such weeds in the field as are at that time in blossom. In September and October the eggs are laid in the ground upon or about the roots of the corn, and most of the beetles soon after disappear from the field. They may ordinarily be found upon the late blooming plants, feeding as usual upon the pollen of the flowers, and also to some extent upon molds and other fungi, and upon decaying vegetation. There can be no further doubt that the insect is single-brooded, that it hibernates in the egg as a rule, and that this does not hatch until after the ground has been plowed and planted to corn in the spring, probably in May and June.

### INJURIES TO THE CORN.

Although the adult beetles, when numerous, do some harm by eating the silk before the kernels are fertilized by the pollen, and also destroy occasionally a few kernels in the tip of the ear, yet the principal injury is done by the larva in its attack upon the roots. The extent of this injury depends not only upon the number of the worms, but also upon the soil and weather and the general condition of the crop, being worst on high land and in dry weather. Under specially unfavorable circumstances the loss due to the insect may amount to from one-fourth to one-half or even three-fourths of the crop; but when the conditions are generally favorable, it rarely amounts to more than ten or twenty per cent, and frequently even to less. Although the roots penetrated by the larvæ die and decay, thrifty corn will throw out new ones to replace those lost. The hold of the stalk upon the ground is often so weakened that a slight wind is sufficient to prostrate the corn. Under these circumstances it will often throw out new roots from the joints above the ground, thus rallying to a certain extent against serious injury.

### METHODS OF PREVENTION.

As the results of numerous observations and comparisons, it is clearly to be seen that little or no mischief is done except in fields that have been in corn during the year or two preceding, and a frequent change of crops is therefore a complete preventive. Beyond this, the life history of the insect gives us little hope of fighting it effectually except at too great expense, as the eggs and worms are scattered and hidden in the ground, and the perfect beetle is widely dispersed throughout the field.

### THE STAGE-DRIVER'S STORY.

#### How General Scott's Life was Saved and How His Driver Twice Escaped Death.

The traveler of the present day, as he is hurried along by the lightning express, in its buffet cars and palace sleepers, seldom reverts in thought to the time when the stage coach and packet were the only means of communication between distant points. It is rare that one of the real old-time stage drivers is met with now-a-days and when the writer recently ran across Fayette Haskell, of Lockport, N. Y., he felt like a bibliographer over the discovery of some rare volume of "forgotten lore." Mr. Haskell, although one of the pioneers in stage driving (he formerly ran from Lewiston to Niagara Falls and Buffalo), is hale and hearty and bids fair to live for many years. The strange stories of his early adventures would fill a volume. At one time when going down a mountain near Lewiston with no less a personage than General Scott as a passenger, the brake gave way and the coach came on the heels of the wheel horses. The only remedy was to whip the leaders to a gallop. Gaining additional momentum with each revolution of the wheels, the coach swayed and pitched down the mountain side into the streets of Lewiston. Straight ahead at the foot of the steep hill flowed the Niagara river, towards which the four horses dashed, apparently to certain death. Yet the firm hand never relaxed its hold nor the clear brain its conception of what must be done in the emergency. On dashed the horses until the narrow dock was reached on the river bank, when, by a masterly exhibition of nerve and daring, the coach was turned in scarce its own length and the horses brought to a stand still before the pale lookers-on could realize what had occurred. A purse was raised by General Scott and presented to Mr. Haskell with high compliments for his skill and bravery.

Notwithstanding all his strength and his robust constitution the strain of continuous work and exposure proved too much for Mr. Haskell's constitution. The constant jolting of the coach and the necessarily cramped position in which he was obliged to sit, contributed to this end, and at times he was obliged to abandon driving altogether.

Speaking of this period he said:

"I found it almost impossible to sleep at night; my appetite left me entirely and I had a tired feeling which I never knew before and could not account for."

"Did you give up driving entirely?"

"No. I tried to keep up but it was only with the greatest effort. This state of things continued for nearly twenty years until last October when I went all to pieces."

"In what way?"

"Oh, I doubled all up; could not walk without a cane and was incapable of any effort or exertion. I had a constant desire to urinate both day and night, and although I felt like passing a gallon every ten minutes only a few drops could escape and they thick with sediment. Finally it ceased to flow entirely and I thought death was very near."

"What did you do then?"

"What I should have done long before—listen to my wife. Under her advice I began a new treatment."

"And with what result?"

"Wonderful. It unstopped the closed passages and what was still more wonderful regulated the flow. The sediment vanished; my appetite returned and I am now well and good for twenty more years wholly through the aid of Warner's Safe Cure that has done wonders for me as well as for so many others."

Mr. Haskell's experience is repeated every day in the lives of thousands of American men and women. An unknown evil is undermining the existence of an innumerable number who do not realize the danger they are in until health has entirely departed and death perhaps stares them in the face. To neglect such important matters is like drifting in the current of Niagara above the Falls.

It is an ancient custom at Norton, Worcestershire, England, on the 28th of December (Innocents' Day) to ring a muffled peal in token of sorrow for the slaughter of the hapless "babes of Bethlehem," and, im-

mediately afterwards, an unmuffled peal, in manifestation of joy for the deliverance and escape of the infant Saviour.

### The Hall Type-Writer.

The President of the KANSAS FARMER Company has this to say in regard to this wonderful piece of mechanism. It is a marvelous little machine. Encased in a neat black walnut box with handle, the whole outfit weighing only seven pounds, it can be carried from place to place with ease, and upon opening the case it is ready for use. By simply closing the case it is neatly put away, far from dust, and can be set aside without danger of injury.

One of the marvels of the machine is its simplicity. When first seen in operation, one instinctively says, "why did I not think of that before." A brief description of its parts may be of interest. The frame is screwed to the bottom of the case, but is hinged at the front, with ratchets on each side, so that the machine can be placed at any angle to suit the operator. The carriage moves from left to right carrying with it the font of type, the dial plate and the pointer. It is easily returned to any position, and a double scale, one above the carriage and the other in front of the paper, enables the operator to set the carriage so as to begin a line at any desired point, or to reprint any letter at pleasure.

The paper is carried forward on a rubber cylinder by means of a lever, one motion of which corresponds to a line. Thus the operator has under perfect control the spacing of not only letters but lines.

By an ingenious contrivance the carriage may be locked so that its side motion is impeded and thus a column of figures may be printed. The printing of all sorts of forms seen possible, on the Hall Type Writer.

Another advantage is found in the readily transformable type plates thus enabling one to change style of type in a minute. At a nominal expense new fonts may be secured, and the possessor of a Hall Type-Writer has at his command a small job printing office.

This Type-writer commends itself to the public for cheapness, (only \$40), simplicity in mechanical construction and operation, convenience, ease of adjustment, direct impressions from the type, perfect alignment, great variety and styles of type, and almost noiseless operation.

The highest salary received by any woman in the English telegraph service is \$12.50, and only a person who has served ten years as matron can have that.

Germany, it has been shown, annually produces more new books than any other country. Recent returns declare the number brought out in 1883 as 14,802, while Great Britain produced 6145, and the United States only 3,481.

An English naturalist asserts that some of the flocks of swallows which return to the British shores in the spring are so large that when they reach the land and alight to rest they cover the beach for a distance of a quarter of a mile.

A locomotive engineer, who had just been discharged for some cause, gave vent to his spite by saying that it was about time he left the company anyhow, for the sake of his life, for "there was nothing left of the track but two streaks of rust and the right of way."

"What do you charge a quart for your milk here?" asked a man, as he put his head in at the door of a milk-shop. "Eight cents," was the reply. "Ain't you got any for seven cents?" "No," said the proprietor; "but," he added, "we can soon make you some."

Messrs. A. D. Robbins & Co., of Topeka, Kansas, want it distinctly understood that they have plenty of Money to Loan on good improved farms in Eastern and Middle Kansas, in sums of \$500 and upwards, at 7 per cent. interest, and in sums of \$1,500 and upwards at 6 per cent. interest. Commissions as reasonable as any agency in Kansas. No inflated values taken. We are here to stay, and desire to do a conservative business. If you are wanting a loan, address us. We have no traveling agents.

A. D. ROBBINS & Co.,  
Topeka, Kansas.



## Horticulture.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY HORTICULTURISTS.

Proceedings of the June Meeting of the Washington County Horticultural Society.

[Decatur Republican]

The Washington County Horticultural Society held its annual meeting June 20, 1884, at Washington, Dr. C. Williamson, President, in the chair.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

Charles Williamson, President; Geo. Penwell, Vice President; W. A. Little, of Clifton, Secretary; L. H. Newcomb, Treasurer. Trustees, Aleck Speer, E. J. Weekly and J. S. Leuzler. The following resolution was then carried and indorsed with the signatures of all members present:

*Resolved*, That the Washington County Horticultural Society, having the best interests of the county in view, do condemn the Topeka nurseries for sending out irresponsible agents selling apple trees said to be grafted on Russian roots, for more than four times the regular rates, when we do most positively know that the trees are not grafted on Russian roots, and if they were, are in no way superior to those grafted on native American roots, neither are they as good.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion these nurserymen ought to be hunted up and tried for swindling under the laws of Kansas, and that these resolutions be printed in our county papers and in the KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. SeEVERS said that the Red Astrachan and Tetoffsky were Russian apples, but we have never claimed that their seeds when planted raised any better stocks to graft on than other seed. Dr. Williamson claimed that out of 250 Russian scions and varieties distributed by the Department at Washington some ten years ago, only five varieties had proven of value, and those were neither better in hardiness or quality than our home fruit of older tried varieties. J. S. Leuzler, of Sherman, stated that a tree peddler this spring was selling the Sharpless strawberry from a chromo representing a tree, and claiming that they made no runners; this prodigy was sold at \$2 per dozen, but the plants have just put out runners. The Sharpless can be bought anywhere at \$1.50 per hundred. L. H. Newcomb claims that the Maidens Blush, a fall apple, is fruiting the best this year. Mr. SeEVERS gives the credit to the Jonathan, one of our best winter apples; W. A. Little, of Clifton, gives the praise to the Ben Davis, Jonathan, Winesap and Cooper's Early as the best bearers this year. Dr. Williamson, Mr. SeEVERS and Newcomb preferred fall planting of apple trees as the roots callous during winter and are ready to start a growth early in the spring; Mr. Little and Mr. Luzler preferred the spring. All concurred that apple trees were best pruned in June, but as a rule we all prune too much. Two of the best bearing orchards in the county, Mr. Penwell's, of Ash Creek, and Mr. Aldrich's, of Washington, have been pruned the least. The question was asked, "Where is the best place to buy our trees?" The conclusion was as near home as possible, and if bought out of the State to buy northern trees. Strawberries were reported as doing well this season; the kinds preferred being Wilson, Albany and Chas. Downing, for all purposes, the Wilson being improved by planting with it the Crescent seedling, and the best time to set out plants in the spring.

The raspberries that succeed well with Mr. Leuzler are Doolittle and Mammoth Cluster. Mr. SeEVERS lauds the Turner a red variety. Mr. Newcomb has a new seedling of a yellow va-

riety that is hardy. It is propagated from the tips and bears profusely every year.

The Snyder blackberry bears the best and proves to be the hardiest. Mr. Newcomb has succeeded well with the Red Dutch currant and Dr. Williamson with the Red Dutch and White Grape currant.

The Society recommends the planting of pears such as the Sycle, Duchess, Des Angeline, and Keefer's Hybrid, a cross of the Chinese sand pear and the Bartlett.

Cherries are reported a full crop, the early May cherry taking the lead.

The Friends of Floriculture give the palm to rose culture, and biennials and flowering shrubs are recommended for permanent planting. The Society would ask its members to aid the various fairs in the county this fall so that our displays may reflect the merits that Washington county deserves in horticulture and floriculture.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet in October subject to call of the President.

CHAS. WILLIAMSON, President.  
W. A. LITTLE, Secretary.

### Republic County Horticultural Society.

The Society met at Odd Fellows hall in Republic, as per appointment, and was called to order by the President, Hon. W. P. Peake, in a few well timed remarks as to the struggle to organize and build up an interest in regard to horticulture.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The President then called for new members.

Communication read from the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, inviting the Society to send a delegate from this Society to their semi-annual meeting to be held at Junction City June 4, 5 and 6.

Insects injurious to fruit or trees at this season was called and Mr. Falconer led off by speaking of the root borer, the leaf roller and a kind of caterpillar that crawls up the limbs and will devastate the foliage. At mid-day they go into their web at the fork of the trees, and may be destroyed by cutting off the limb and burning. Mr. Wilder had a walnut tree that seemed to attract them away from all fruit trees.

Mr. Polley, though not specially interested in horticultural pursuits, came from a fruit-growing country, and had seen them strip trees of the leaves so that the trees looked as if they had been through a fire. The favorite way of destroying is to saturate a swab with kerosene and then burn under the nest.

Mr. Marlatt said he had been destroying them at his place. He thinks they will do most of their depredations in the next ten days or two weeks.

Dr. Patrick said a good way was to saturate a cloth with kerosene and wash out the nest, would not burn—the oil gives the wood a bright lively appearance. As to two varieties I would say I have lately placed them under the microscope and can see no difference except in size. He said he had observed two kinds, he thought, of borers; one penetrates the wood, and the other only works between the bark and wood.

The President called the Vice President to the chair. He wanted to know about grape pruning, and wanted the Society to instruct him how to manage grapes when just coming into bearing.

Dr. Patrick says: In regard to grapes, he would never allow any fruit the first year, the second year not more than three or four bunches no difference how strong the vine may seem. Third year if properly cared for may allow the vine to bear about all it will. Thinks it would well repay the trouble of laying

down the vines of all varieties in winter, barely covering with dirt or sod, just enough to hold them down.

The Doctor was well plied at with questions. Said he would put up three or four wires for a trellis; wires about eighteen inches apart, had a good opinion of a plan he had not tried but was going to. That way is to put up a cross-bar on top of posts and then put wires along to which vines can cling and hang over so as to shade, but yet let the air in.

Gooseberries mildewing was then spoken of.

Fulcomer has lost nearly his entire crop by mildew.

Peake had the English gooseberry full. His wife said there was some mildew on fruit, but none on the bushes.

Has any one had Snyder blackberry prove hardy? Several said they were killed to the ground, or nearly. Have we any hardy varieties? If not, let us throw them away.

Fulcomer has some killed and some alive. He could see no difference on rich or poor soil.

Wilder had one variety that seemed to be a seedling that had been hardy two winters, was fruiting this year and if good would have enough to supply the county. He wished to know if any had had success with currants. He had been told that but two men in this county had succeeded, and he made a good success in fruiting them himself. Several reported success and some failures.

The Society then went into a general conversation for a few moments, and then the President called attention to two limbs from same apple tree, one diseased, the other healthy, exhibited by Mr. McGuire, who then stated that he put out the trees in 1876, tended them well and they grew fine, but a few trees showed the disease the next year, and since then it has been spreading over the orchard to other trees. Some are only affected on one side or main limb, while on other trees it appears all over the tree. In answer to a question, "I can see no difference as to the north or south side; on some trees it seemed to be more on one side than the other, while on another tree near it would be affected on some other side."

The Secretary was requested to investigate the case and try to find out the malady.

Discussion was indulged in by several as to the printing of the Society. It was decided to give the printing of the minutes of the meeting to the paper published where the meeting may be held. The publisher of the *News* was then asked as to the price, and said that he had consulted with Mr. Wilder, and would publish the minutes as furnished by the Secretary in his paper without charge, and then he would set the type on the press and print slips containing the minutes at 50 cents for first one hundred and 25 cents for each additional hundred.

It was then ordered that an order on the Treasurer be drawn for one dollar in favor of Mr. Davies for the printing of 300 slips containing the minutes of this meeting.

Motion was then made and sustained that hereafter all bills be presented to the Finance committee, to be audited, instead of to the Society.

The Secretary was appointed as a delegate from this Society to the semi-annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Junction City.

Next meeting was ordered held at Mosher's nursery on the last Wednesday (25th) of June, and to be a basket meeting.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Patrick said that he had been a professional man all his life, but was desirous of impressing on all the importance of fruit culture, the growing of fruit for

food. All nations where fruit constitutes a large part of the diet, there you will find the healthiest people and a higher culture, greater in intelligence and morality. I do not expect to remain here long, but while I do I want to urge fruit culture for its refining and elevating influence, and now I ask the people of this place, and all over the county, to become members of this Society, and help in this work.

Dr. Patrick had on exhibition three varieties of apples, Winesap, Rawle's Janet and Carthouse, in a good condition for so late in the season.

Society then adjourned.

W. P. PEAKE, Pres.

O. A. A. GARDNER, Sec'y.

### Better Side of General Grant's Character.

"I remember one occasion," said a tall man in a slouch hat, "when Grant stood for hours facing in a bashful, embarrassed way a passing crowd of 50,000 people. The boys Jesse and Ulysses stood in the balcony with him, but soon they settled down to play at the general's feet. For want of something better to do they proceeded to tie the General's legs to the uprights of the balcony railing, and worked away absorbed and earnest, heeding neither the crowd below nor the smiles of the distinguished people about them. All this time Grant was so absorbed that he didn't notice what the boys were at. When at last his attention was called to the matter he directed the enterprising youngsters to untie him, without a shade of impatience or annoyance in his voice or manner.

"At that time, and in all that era of his life, Grant made no speeches, and spoke only in a monosyllabic way in response to the heartiest and most effusive greetings. But as quiet as he was, and as unresponsive as he seemed, he was often touched and moved by little incidents. Once I remember a poorly dressed little girl pressed through the line of governors and major and brigadier generals formed about Grant to keep off the crowd intent on handshaking, and walking up to the commander of the armies, began a search for his hands. They were in his pockets, and satisfying herself on this point, the little girl took his right hand out, gave it a little shake and a little caress, and then put it back as she would tuck a little bird in a nest.

"The General watched her with a surprised, amused look, and as she was about to slip away stooped and kissed her. There came to the girl's face such a glorified expression that the General's eyes were dewy as he turned to speak to the gentleman awaiting introduction. Another time, after he had shaken hands for four hours with a crowd passing him in four ranks, the reception committee placed him three or four steps up a side stairway so the crowd could not reach him. But scarcely had the arrangement been made when the school-girls came in, a thousand strong. When they learned they couldn't shake hands their disappointment knew no bounds. One little miss stopped under the General and, holding up her hand looked at him so longingly that Grant, saying, 'I can never stand that,' stepped down, and shaking hands with the girl, precipitated a whirlwind of girls as it were. They broke ranks, broke through the guards, broke over regulations, and stormed about the General with eager, upturned faces, and for half an hour the committee on order of exercises was stampeded."—*Inter Ocean*.

There is a statue of Henry Clay in the Capitol Square at Richmond, Va. Two colored girls were promenading the square one afternoon, when one was overheard to say to the other: "Dat's Clay." "Who you trying to fool? Dat's marbul; an you knows it!" replied her indignant friend.

### Thoroughbred ENGLISH BERKSHIRE

—PIGS,—

Sixty to 90 days old, for sale at \$20.00 per pair, or \$12.50 singly. Sires and dams registered.

C. G. MCHATION & -ON, FULTON, MO.

### NEW CROP.

All kinds TURNIP SEED, also SEED BUCKWHEAT, at TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, DOWNS & MEFFORD, Topeka, Kansas.



## The Home Circle.

### Fama.

Still fitting, will she stay, who knows?  
I've traveled long and wandered far,  
Yet still her lamp before me glows,  
Unfading as the morning star.

The glossy chestnut curls that fell  
Once o'er my forehead in a maze  
Have withered 'neath Time's silv'ring spell,  
And gone are their Byronic days.

But ever, like the sailor's Isle,  
They called the blest in days long past,  
She lures me with her stern smile,  
And wakes me in the stormy blast.

Ah, well! though she may never yield,  
I've had my dream, 'twas sad but sweet,  
And if for me her lips are sealed,  
My boy shall still my name repeat.

He saw humanity in tears and chains,  
Beaten and robbed, and by the wayside  
bleeding,

And priest and Levite passing by unheeding  
The sufferer's cries and wounds and crimson stains,

And then, in eloquent and marvellous strains,  
He spoke, and thrilled the nation with his pleading,

Standing by justice, not one step receding,  
"Scorning the gifts of fame," and golden gains,

That he might better aid the task of raising  
The poor downfallen and downtrodden man.  
The music of his speech the world is praising,

Made him the eloquent Samaritan,  
Whose lips were at the altar touched with coals,

That melted hearts, and kindled kindred souls.  
—George W. Bungay.

### LETTER FROM MEXICO.

Here is another of Emily Pierce's Mexican letters to the *Western Rural*:

The entrance of railways into this strange land, whose development seems to have been arrested for at least a solid century, is bringing about a complete revolution in all things, and in none more decided than its agricultural aspect. Although we still can witness, looking from the window of our comfortable and swift moving car, the labors of the Mexican husbandman as he patiently "tickles" the rich black soil with the primitive forked sticks, which has been in time past the only known cultivator of this generous land, and catch sight for the first time of

#### THE THRESHING FLOOR,

that might as appropriately illustrate the history of the days of King David, as it will the coming term of President Diaz, yet we look upon all this as a picturesque remnant of past customs that the introduction of our nineteenth century innovations will speedily wipe out. We realize we are in "a goodly land, flowing with milk and honey," but which, through the sloth of its people, has lain fallow these many years. Monterey is a name that strikes the American ear with a familiar and historic sound, reminding us of the heroes of '46, and the veterans of the Mexican war. In years past it was the most prosperous city in Northern Mexico, being the capital of three States—Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, but from various causes its glory has declined, and it remains to-day the capital of only the last named and one of the poorest States in the republic; although the advent of the railway has given impetus to business and will add much to its importance. It is the distributing point for the large country toward the southeast, where lies some of the richest sugar lands in New Mexico. Less than two hundred miles from the Rio Grande, and the shelter of the "dear old flag," and we are in a country as different in its people, laws and resources as is the soft surface language of Castile and our own vigorous Anglo-Saxon tongue. The architecture is Moorish in style, the houses being built of a composite of lime and gravel, cut in blocks, and decorated by a stucco of various colors, making a wall so thick as to be a protection against the fierce heat of a tropic sun, and an impregnable fortress in the times of revolution and disaster, that have so often marked the history of Mexico's unfortunate past. The windows are all enclosed by iron bars, suggestive of one of the stateliest mansions in

Joliet, and a glazier would starve here, from the fact that window glass is almost unknown. This speaks well for the mildness of the climate in general, but causes a shiver to run through our luxury loving American bones, as we look forward to our first introduction to the chilling Norther, which if we could read the almanac, or consult the Mexican Vennor, we would find was expected about these days. These same Northers, as the storms coming from the Gulf region, are termed, are less severe than those of Texas, and are really a wise provision of kindly nature, for giving a much needed tonic to this southern atmosphere, clearing and purifying as they pass, which can be readily believed, when we learn that Monterey with a population of forty thousand souls and no system of drainage, is a remarkably healthy city. The town lies at the beginning of the Sierra del Madre, one of the boldest ranges of Mexico. The mountains guard it upon three sides, while toward the east stretches the broad valley of Monterey. It was through this fertile plain that Gen. Taylor approached upon his victorious march. The city is naturally fortified by the crescent barricade of broad, blue mountains, and was thought to be impregnable, but he stole up among the palm trees at dawn, surprised the "Bishop's Palace," captured the main approach, and thus wrote his name upon the page of history, as the Anglo-Saxon conqueror of Mexico. To-day the guns lie upon the hill spiked by his orders, silent vouchers of a triumph that still quickens the American pulse.

Mexico is experiencing what her people name the "second invasion," but it is the blessed time when "the swords are beaten into plow-shares, and the spears into pruning hooks." American enterprise and immigration is causing us to forget that "nation has ever lifted sword against nation." Our Northern industry will soon tell, with statistical force, the results of the new acquaintance between rapid transit and railway markets, and the rich cotton, sugar and grazing lands of "fair Mexico." One of the greatest factors in the future wealth of this country is its fibers. From this natural production the natives reap a large share of their livelihood, but with cultivation and mechanical appliances, it opens up a field, vast beyond computation. The chief textile plant, the Magney family, is a marvellous product. It gives a fiber strong as hemp, and of all grades of texture, valuable for rope, carpeting, mats, sacking, etc. Produces a capital paper stock, and the best portion makes a paper equal to the finest Irish linen. From the root is produced *Pulque*, the chief intoxicant of the country, and its stem yields a sweet sirup resembling honey.

After the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Mexico is an assured fact, the country offers strong inducements for our Northern neighbors to look closely into its agricultural resources, but now so many obstacles offer themselves, as to discourage even the most persistent. The duties and freight on farming implements, wagons, etc., being so extortionate, a man becomes either a bankrupt or a smuggler before he is ready to plant his first crop. The railway has completely demoralized labor. The Mexican, who five years ago, was willing, sober and respectful on twenty-five cents per day, we now find lazy, drunken and insolent, upon the dollar and fifty cents given him by the injudicious management of the railways. The consequences are, good service is a thing of the past, domestic comfort ruined, and the tempers of the gentlest of house-wives absolutely curdled by witnessing their obedient *Criados* taking upon themselves airs, and indulging in the "frequent kick-ups" which are the customary pastime of our "help" in the North. We visit the market and find it worth inspection. It is a large stone building covering the central portion of a block, in the middle a spiral stair-case leads us to a tower, from whose highest point is the clock that marks the flight of these pleasant hours we spend in Monterey. The building is simply a succession of vast corridors, resting upon arches, whose generous pillars make back grounds for the innumerable little booths which offer their temptations to our tastes and dollars. Every imaginable article is presented, from dainty lace, to hot baked beans. The women squat upon the ground, their faces half covered by the black Moorish shawl, or blue *ribozo*, surrounded by their treasures

usually spread in little heaps upon rough matting. All varieties and colors of fruit and vegetables meet the eye. They always drive a brisk trade in Chili, jerked meat and baked beans, the chief food of the country. A Mexican family of five persons will fare sumptuously on twenty-five cents a day, and can manage to exist upon five. The native fruits embrace a large list, chief of which aguacatas, oranges, guavas, citrons, pomegranates, and grapes. We find our Northern appetites sadly disappointed, the apples being tasteless, quinces coarse, peaches dry and pointless, and grapes cloying. This arises in part, because these people are so wretchedly poor, they always anticipate their income by plucking the fruits while green. Ripened perfection is an unknown luxury. The orchards are like the race who cultivate them—degenerated. These people are satisfied with the smallest sales and microscopic profits. We frequently meet some small "scion of worthy stock," bargaining for two potatoes, or haggling for one candle, with a penny's worth of salt and a lump of sugar in his small right hand. While three inches of sugar cane, hacked off an eighteen foot brake, is a luxury to the young Mexican, such as we remember to have enjoyed in childhood, when allowed the unlimited number of great sugar gooseberries, that always marked the advent of "lection day." Yet when these oily tongued inhabitants of the South, spy out an American prowling about, "seeking what he may devour," their prices fly up like a rubber ball and they reward his generosity and good nature by calling him "Gringo," which is their epithet of contempt for all who hail from the other side of the Rio Grande. This term is derived from a corruption of the words "green coats," which was the uniform of many of Taylor's soldiers, since whose time we have borne the title of "Gringos," the word conveying all the hatred born of the days when their presence struck terror into the hearts of our enemy. We find the public schools at a low ebb. Ill ventilated, ill taught, ill attended. The unkempt little Arabs learn next to nothing, save their letters and prayers, but commit all the lessons by repeating them in a shouting discord, making the whole neighborhood seem a perfect cats concert. Although the school fund is large, being raised by a tax upon inherited property only, yet so little interest is felt in general education that in the whole twelve public schools of Monterey, but one or two number as many as forty scholars. The remainder of the money is gobbled by the lawless authorities for more popular disbursement.

During the month of September the yearly *feria* or fair, takes place, continuing during the whole month. Perhaps nothing else shows more forcibly the contrast between the sister Republics, than their different appropriation of the name. Recall one of our own agricultural fairs, when the proud husbandman brings forth the goodly fruits of his labors. The results of competition, stimulate his industry and gratify his pride. In Mexico, the month of September is the time when gambling, the vice of the people, is legalized. Here in Monterey the public Plaza and Palace of Justice, are rented for the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the whole town and State given over to the excitement of the season. Booths are erected upon the public Plaza, and the Palace of Justice perverts its name, by turning every room into a gambling hell. Long tables are found, at which the "banker" sits, with his piles of silver before him, dealing the bright colored Mexican cards. Crowds of men press round the table, fierce dark faces, flashing from under broad sombreros, bright braces of pistols dangle at their side, and cruel dirks glitter from the belt.

Perfect quiet reigns, order always prevails, for the strong arm of the law controls this fiery people, with an iron grasp. Upon the Plaza we find every known gambling device, from the whirling roulette table, to the peasant game of Burro. Ventures ranging from thousands of dollars down to the tiny Mexican penny. Convenient eating stands offer meat and drink, to support the racking excitement. All take part in the game, from banker to beggar, and when the last day arrives, these bronze-faced gamblers, with nerves of steel, garner their harvest of gain, from this strange September fair.—Emily Pierce.

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

### Keep a Supply of Flaxseed.

There is nothing better to keep in a family for slight ailments, says the *Herald of Health* than flaxseed, and adds:

"Yesterday one of the boys came in from a walk through the fields with the rather alarming announcement that he had a barley head or wild oat in his eye. The eye looked red and inflamed, and could not be touched without pain. Several ineffectual attempts were made to remove the substance, whatever it might be, by drawing the upper lid back and using a soft handkerchief; but the cause of the trouble could not be reached; it had fixed itself firmly at the back of the eye-lid. Just then I remembered a hint given in some article on accidents, and acting upon it, a single flaxseed was slipped into the corner of the eye, under the upper lid, and allowed to remain there for about ten minutes. Another effort was then made to remove the intruder, and with perfect success it proved to be a grain of wild oat with a long, needle-like point. Lubricated by the flaxseed it slipped out with ease, and in a few minutes the pain had entirely ceased and the eye soon recovered its natural appearance.

"No household in the country should be without a supply of flaxseed, both whole and ground, for there is scarcely anything which can be used with greater success by the amateur physician. At least half the ailments of little children may be traced to cold, or to some disturbance of the digestive organs, and in either of these cases a flaxseed poultice is a sovereign remedy.

"Pour boiling water on the flaxseed, stirring briskly at the same time till it is the consistence of mush, then put it into a flannel bag, previously prepared, apply it as hot as can be borne, and cover with several folds of flannel. Let it remain until it begins to cool, when it may be replaced by another. In cases of cold on the chest, hoarseness and cough, it often acts like a charm, and also in attacks of diarrhoea and pain in the bowels. I have seen a little child, screaming in agony, relieved in a few moments by this safe household remedy, falling into a quiet sleep, and awaking the next morning quite well. Its great recommendation is that it can do no harm, even if it should fail to do good, which is more than can be said of many nostrums confidentially prescribed for family use.

"Flaxseed tea, if properly made, is also excellent for colds and coughs, and is pleasant enough to necessitate no coaxing of the little ones. Put two table-spoonfuls of the seed into a quart of cold water, set it over the fire, and when it begins to boil, allow it two minutes by the clock. Then strain, add the juice of a lemon, and white sugar to taste. Keep it on the back of the stove where it will be warm, and give a wine-glass full at short intervals.

"If you think by having whole flaxseed in the house you are prepared against all emergencies, as you can easily grind it, if wanted, in the coffee mill, just try it; but I would advise you to make the experiment some day when it is not needed, and when you can afford to be laughed at by the shining little seeds as they slip through the mill intact. I have tried it."

### Hay Fever.

From Col. J. Maidhof, of New York: "I have suffered severely for the last ten years from Hay Fever in early and mid summer and in the fall. I desire in the interest of my fellow sufferers to testify in favor of Ely's Cream Balm. My short use of it demonstrated its efficacy.—J. MAIDHOF, 401 Broadway. It is easily applied.

Neatness in the garden depends upon its arrangement. Lay all the rows as straight as possible.

Mr. H. C. Burnett, one of the editors of the *Leavenworth Daily Standard*, writes that on three different occasions Ely's Dandelion Tonic cured him of malarial attacks against which other medicines were ineffectual. He considers it a most excellent remedy for that sluggish, unhealthy condition of the system occasioned by a malarious atmosphere.

It is a good plan to let hens run among the currant bushes where there is trouble from currant worms.

My brother Myron and myself were both cured to all appearance, of Catarrh and Hay Fever last July and August. Up to this date, December 28, neither have had any return of these troubles. Ely's Cream Balm was the medicine used.—GABRIEL FERRIS, Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y.



## The Young Folks.

### How Tom Beale Lost His Dog.

Said Uncle Joe, "I'll tell a tale,  
As horrid as a tale can be,  
All 'bout the pup Tom Beale brought up,  
Good pup as ever ye see.  
To worry a bull behind the bars,  
Or a squirrel up a tree.  
"Jest fetch his nose to a chipmunk hole,  
How the critter would tear an' yelp!  
You'd a' sarlin' thought that dorg 'could a'  
fought;  
Six grizzlies, and ax'd no help,  
Upon my word, if ever you'd heard,  
Tom make his brags o' the whelp!  
"One night a bear lugged off a pair  
Of heavy pigs for Beale;  
One under each arm he crossed the farm,  
An' ye might a' heard 'em squeal  
All over the lot, till he came to a spot  
Where he stopped to have his meal.  
"Tom heard the racket, an' rushed to the  
pen  
And found what the brute had done;  
He hit his lantern and called his dorg,  
"An' now," says he, "for the fun!"  
As he rammed a large bulldozin' charge  
In his double-barreled gun.  
"He found the bear an' made one shot,  
An' then began the chase!  
The sun was up when the bear an' pup  
Tore off at a thunderin' pace  
Through a piece of woods, an' Tom was left  
Behind 'em in the race.  
"He follered the trail—'twas easy enough;  
Blimey, a man he met,  
Milk-pail in hand, and Tom didn't stand  
Very much on etiquette.  
"Hev ye seen," says he, "a bear an' a dog?"  
And the man, says he, "You bet!"  
"How long ago?" 'Bout a quarter 'n hour,  
Tom wiped the sweat an' said,  
"Which had the vantage, should you think?"  
The feller scratched his head  
In a candid way: "Wal, the dorg, I sh'd  
say,  
For he was a leetle ahead."

### How the Chinese Eat.

As every Chinaman is able to cook his own meals in first-class style when occasion requires, he stares amazed at the lamentable ignorance of the foreigner who does not happen to be a walking cookery-book. It is at meal-time that John Chinaman displays his extraordinary powers and capacities. It would be strange indeed if his place were vacant on that occasion. When a Chinaman has lost his appetite his case is pronounced desperate. The great mass of the people have only two meals a day, though laboring men while hard at work insist upon three square meals.

Considering the variety and quality of the food supplied, I must say they are incomparably better fed than the average farm laborer I have seen in the United Kingdom. The employer invariably finds his men in food, no matter whether he be mandarin, tradesman, artisan or farmer, and his men eat at one common table. Bowls and chopsticks are arranged on the bare board. In the center of the table are placed dishes containing pickled fish, boiled pork, some salt vegetables and perhaps a curd made of lentils. The smell of garlic and oil is enough to knock one down. The men sit on stools around the table, and if the weather is hot, divest themselves of every stitch of clothing save the tucked up pants.

When they are ready for the fray, in comes a servant-man, bearing a huge bucket of rice steaming hot, the contents of which he commences to shovel in the bowls on the table. Each man takes his chopsticks, digs into the central dishes and fishes out several lumps of meat into his bowl. Raising the bowl to his face, he pokes the rice and meat into his gaping mouth. The chopsticks are plied so rapidly and continuously, and mastication occupies so little part of the process, that the whole basinful of rice soon disappears as if by magic. Once, twice, three times, perhaps, is that bowl replenished and as quickly emptied as before. Having reached the limits of his capacity, he takes half a dozen whiffs from a brass hubble-bubble pipe, drinks a cup or two of tea and resumes his task, or makes the night hideous by unearthly snoring.

## TIGER SHOOTING.

### Hunter Barras and His Experiences of the Great Indian Sport.

The London *Spectator*, in reviewing "India and Tiger-Hunting," by Julius Barras, says: Mr. Barras has introduced into his recitals a somewhat new element—the elephant, rather than the tiger, occupying the most prominent position, so that "Roghanath," "Bahadur," "Ashmut" and "Muarak Guj," "Manut Dar," "Bijli" and "Futteh Ali" become quite the reader's personal acquaintances, investing with special interest the scenes in which they take part; as, not content with enjoying sport in the usual fashion, the author determined to drive his own elephant, having first studied the idiosyncrasies of some of these noble animals, as well as the duties of a good mahout, so that on his second expedition, and ever afterward, during his twenty-eight years of Indian service, he would follow up a wounded tiger and shoot him from between the ears of the great beast, a much more exciting performance than doing the same thing from one's place in the howdah.

Tiger shooting, though an expensive pastime, is a thoroughly manly sport, for it is making war upon a dangerous enemy, which must be held in check. For one life sacrificed by it many more are probably saved, to say nothing of the cattle belonging to the villagers, which the natives are totally incapable of defending for themselves. The elephants used for tiger-shooting are generally lent by the Government, an official document being at the same time handed to the borrower, in which the height, names, supposed age, and prices of the animals are duly stated, for, in the event of a casualty, the loss must be made good. More than £100 is rarely demanded for a Government elephant, although it is very often worth much more, the tariff being based on the expenses incurred by its capture and training. Of course it is very important before making a selection to obtain some knowledge of the characters and antecedents of the elephants in the commissariat yard, and if you intend to be your own driver you must also contrive to be on good terms with the one you choose for personal use. Elephantine perfection is, it seems, represented by a gentle and steady female who will stand quite still while the tiger is roaring and charging in all directions; but as females of this species are by no means more endowed with physical courage than other personages of their sex, they generally become wild with terror after having experienced one mauling, and far from remaining tranquil, make the best of their way from the scene of action when they find themselves in danger, so that Mr. Barras is perhaps justified in his predilection for cross old tuskers. Be this as it may, his first choice fell upon a handsome fellow nearly ten feet high, which had only killed two people during a long career, and that while incautiously approached during an attack of fever, and which bore a high character for gentleness as well as courage. Though ready to obey orders, "Roghanath" had a strong objection to being made to kneel, so the author, having but little time to spare for making friends, thought it well "to pass a vote of confidence at once," and after feeding him with bread and sugar proceeded to mount in orthodox style—namely, by stepping on his tusks when the elephant lowered himself by advancing his front legs, and then allowing himself to be transferred by a toss of the head to his place behind the ears. This done, Mr. Barras, in his character of an enlightened European mahout, set forth for his first ride.

But we must let him describe this in his own words: "The native man, from want of thought, keeps up constant drumming on the beast's head with the goad or 'ankus'; I therefore hoped not to use it at all. Such an improvement all at once, however, proved more than even the elephantine mind could grasp. He began really to enjoy himself, going his own way more than mine, till at last he marched straight into an immense forest tree of the banyan species and commenced to browse. He seized the boughs above his head, and tugging violently at them, brought them down on my devoted skull. This was too much. I raised the ankus and brought it down on his head with a blow that brought blood through the skin. This had the desired effect, and he at once bundled off by the road he knew I wanted

him to go. He merely took with him a branch the size of a small apple-tree to discuss as he went along. From this moment we were friends, and do not think I ever had to use the hook again, so as to bring blood; generally it was sufficient to tap him with my fingers to get him to do what I wanted."

If the male elephant stands one mauling he becomes fierce and will charge into any cover where he supposes the tiger to be, displaying on some occasions a mistaken zeal which has been known to produce fatal results, for which reason tuskers are, as a rule, not much appreciated. Mr. Barras, however, as before remarked, gave the preference to a good fighter, and seldom had reason to repent of his choice, though on one occasion he had a very narrow escape. Having got into rather a slender tree, without the elephant being aware of it, the latter probably took him for a monkey, charged furiously, and seizing the sapling with his trunk bent it two or three times to the ground but fortunately without breaking the stem. Had he succeeded in doing so he would in his blind rage have probably trampled his master to death, though when the mahout succeeded in backing him, and the author dropped to the ground and called him by name, "Muarak Guj," he extended his trunk in the most friendly manner and hoisted him on his head.

A much more terrible danger was incurred by the writer with this same elephant, when a tigress having sprung on to his head, "Muarak" by a mighty shake, hurled his enemy and his rider into the air together, the latter being deposited unhurt in a nest of soft grass which happily concealed him from the tigress, and out of which in fear and trembling he managed to make his way toward the approaching line of elephants, regaining his seat upon the head of "Muarak Guj." A second time the tigress made a similar spring, but this time Mr. Barras believes that "Muarak" prevented the muscles of his neck from moving, so that his rider might not be unseated when he flung from him his assailant, the already wounded tigress being finally mastered by one of the female elephants, who fairly sat down upon her and nearly smothered her in the mud.

Though the author believes that there is no limit to the sagacity and power of these creatures, which he ranks next to man in the animal kingdom, and though he deprecates the treatment they receive at the hands of the natives, he on one occasion so far forgot his principles as to tease the elephant he was riding by imitating the roar of a tiger. He however, very nearly met with his death from the enraged animal, which never afterward forgot the insult. Elephants seem to be perfectly able to distinguish between those who hurt them out of malice and those who do so for their good, thus even a dangerous one submitted with perfect patience to have her wounds dressed with brandy and salt, although the remedy is excessively painful. One of the female elephants, "Manut Dar," which frequently figures in these pages, gave a wonderful example of gentleness and intelligence when, instead of revenging herself on the mahout who had used the goad with great severity when she was making her escape from a tiger, she simply took it out of his hands with her trunk the first opportunity and threw it over the wall of the courtyard into which she had retreated for shelter.

### Teaching Deaf-Mutes.

Let us imagine ourselves in the primary class at Kendall Green watching a beginner take his first lesson. The teacher, a lady—for surely nothing but a woman's patience could avail here—calls the boy to her, and shows him some familiar object—say a pen; and when he recognizes it the first step is made; they both know what it is, and he knows they know it. So far, she has only taught him the object; now she shows him its printed equivalent, PEN. Insensibly trained to memory for shapes, he soon remembers that black lines shaped in that way mean that object. Now, if the object is not present, how can he recall it to her? By spelling pen on his fingers. So she then teaches him those letters. Next she teaches him to write pen on the blackboard; and lastly, to substitute for the rude pantomimes they have both necessarily used up to this time, the sign for pen. This is not the work of one lesson, or of one day—far from it; we should be tired looking on long before our little hero gets as far as

spelling on his fingers. But gradually, after many delays and innumerable repetitions, so much is secured. New objects are introduced, then their qualities are specified—"big pen," "white ink," next the action of those objects—"the pen writes," "the cat eats," and lastly, the various tenses of verbs—always a most tedious process, as it is almost impossible, with such limited means, to present clearly the difference between past, present, and future action. One way of doing this is to teach the pupils to count up to thirty-one—the number of days in a month—and then connect the action with a past, present, or future date. The protean "ought" puzzles them, as does also the use of the same word with different meanings.

Tiresome as the work is, its results appear sooner than one would expect for the children learn to read, write, and speak (in their language) simultaneously. Little boys who can hardly reach the blackboard, write excellent hands, and spell accurately. An exercise among the more advanced scholars, which I witnessed required them to write sentences introducing words from the day's lesson. An example of the use of the word "astonished" was amusing; it was, "A boy went to the woods; he astonished some apples on a tree"—meaning he took them by surprise.

Here is a composition exactly as it was written by a boy twelve years old, a member of this class:

"A boy went to the woods. He saw a yellow bird standing on the grass. He went to caught the yellow bird. He put over the bird. The bird would not out. He caught the bird and went away and give for his mother. He tell his mother about the yellow bird. His mother was glad and got the bird and into the cage. Another yellow bird was glad to meet the bird. Two birds talked about sing sweet. The mother charmed the bird sing—*Harper's Magazine for July.*"

## EDUCATION PAYS!

### The KANSAS State Agricultural College

#### TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS

A full four years' course of study in English and Sciences most directly useful on the farm or in the home with careful training in the industrial arts adjusted to the wants of students throughout the State, with shorter courses in common branches, and all

#### Tuition Free.

Other expenses are reasonable, and opportunities to help one's self by labor are afforded to some extent. The work of the farm, orchards, vineyards, gardens, grounds and buildings, as well as of shops and offices, is done chiefly by students, with an average pay-roll of \$300 a month.

THE TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS SEPT. 10TH, 1884.

with eighteen instructors, 395 students, buildings worth \$90,000, stock and apparatus worth \$40,000, and a productive endowment of \$475,000.

For full information and catalogue address,  
—JOS. E. BRADY, PRES./GEO. T. FAIRCHILD,  
Manhattan, Kansas.

**40 LARGE CARDS.** Imported Designs, same on and Rolled Gold Ring for eight 2-cent stamps; 6 packs and Ring 50 cents. RACME CARD FACTORY, Clintonville, Conn.

**AGENTS** Coin Money who sell Dr. Chase's Family Physician. Price \$2.00. Specimen pages free. Address A. W. Hamilton & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

**A PRIZE.** Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes wait the workers! At once address THUR & Co., Augusta, Maine.

We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, O. O. D., to be examined before paying any money, and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 25 styles free. EVERY WATCH WARRANTED. Address: STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.



### HALL TYPE-WRITER. ONLY \$40.

Phenomenal in its simplicity and effectiveness. All the best features and none of the bad ones of competitors. Same capacity as \$85 and \$100 machines of other makes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Invaluable to all who write. Weighs seven pounds in case. Send for circular. HALL TYPE-WRITER AGENCY, 48 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the

**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

H. C. DEMOTTE, President  
R. E. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager  
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent  
W. A. PEPPER, Editor

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

Single Subscriptions:  
One copy, one year, \$1.50  
One copy, six months, 1.00

ADVERTISING RATES  
Made known on application. Orders from abroad for advertising must be accompanied by the Cash.

KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Office, 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. A. Harris,..... Linwood Herd Short-horns  
Downs & Melford,..... Buckwheat and turnip seed.  
A. D. Robbins & Co.,..... Money to loan.  
C. G. McHatton,..... Berkshire pigs for sale.  
B. G. E. Ward,..... For sale.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS:

The letter "d" represents Vol. XXII (1884) on our subscription books. When the number following this letter (d), on the label of your paper, corresponds with the number of the FARMER (which you will find to the left of date line on first page), your subscription expires with that issue of the paper. For instance: If "d 52" appears on the label, your time expires with No 52 of this volume (1884). Then your paper will be discontinued. You should renew at once.

The first car load of new Kansas wheat was sold in Topeka last Friday. Wheat is starting out at 70 cents.

We have good reports from farmers in the western part of the State who have experimented with rye for hay. It makes very good hay and is a sure crop.

The Rooks County News is responsible for this: "While driving through the Paradise flats on Sunday last we counted seventeen machines at work cutting wheat and rye. It will be nearly impossible to harvest all the small grain in the county this year."

Kingman county tells an average tale. The Citizen says: "Harvest is about over and the immense wheat crop of this county is saved. The weather has been favorable, excepting an occasional shower which did comparatively little damage. The average yield is variously estimated at from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It will not be less than twenty-five. Many fields in the county will yield forty bushels per acre. Threshers are running now, and next week all will start. New wheat is coming into market."

The Windsor hotel, this city, has changed hands. T. J. Hankla & Bro. have retired from the management and the owner of the building, Mr. A. Sells, has taken charge, assisted by that veteran hotel man, Capt. Miller. The change was a needed one, and the results are very gratifying, indeed, as is attested by the increase of business and the unsolicited praise of all its guests. The Windsor hotel has always been a first-class hotel, and as now conducted by Mr. Sells it has no superior in the city. It is well worthy the patronage of any or all who visit Topeka.

Rye seed is sown at the same time and in the same manner, and about the same quantity—a little less, as is wheat. The young rye is good pasture until cold weather, then is good pasture again in spring until about the first of May, and after that, if let grow, will make good hay if cut green, or will produce good grain and straw if allowed to ripen. The grain, if ground, is good feed for any kind of stock. It is better than anything else for sheep and calves. Chopped, that is, ground, and mixed with cut hay or straw and water, with a little salt, it makes the best feed ever given to a plow team.

## Texas Fever--How to Prevent it.

It is not our purpose at this time to go into a descriptive history of this disease, or to discuss its nature, cause and effects, but rather to remind our readers that the time for its most probable appearance is at hand, and to suggest some precautions.

Every person who has ever seen a case of this disease knows the external symptoms, and those who have studied its history know a good deal about its predisposing causes. The generally accepted theory that it comes only from contagion, we do not believe is well founded. We believe it may, and frequently does, appear from original causes where there have not been any diseased cattle before.

Be that as it may, it is a fever; or, if you prefer, the disease develops fever, and among the causes are drought and bad water. The writer of this lost a good cow a few years ago in southern Kansas from this disease. Weather was dry, ground hot and cracked, grass dusty and hard. The cow was one of a herd regularly handled. In the morning the animals were driven to running water for drink, and again in the afternoon. In the range was a piece of low ground through which ran the waste water of a considerable area of prairie, and in one part of it water was standing. The herd went into this stagnant water every day and stood, frequently drinking the water. We believed then and do now that it was the heat, the dry, dusty grass and the stagnant water that produced the disease of which the cow died. Precisely similar conditions exist in Texas and Mexico and Indian Territory, and to some extent in Arkansas, southern Missouri and southern Kansas.

The writer lost a young cow once in northern Indiana in the spring time. She was fed dry feed, corn fodder and wheat straw, and was running in day time in a timber lot where there was stagnant water. Her disease was said to be murrain, but it was so much like what is here called Texas fever, that we feel very certain if such symptoms should appear in this State we would decide them to be those of Texas fever or black-leg.

Our observation has been extended in matters relating to this disease, and we do not remember to have ever seen a case of it where the feed was fresh growing grass and the drink was pure water only. At any rate it is safe to say that the things we have named are moving causes of the disease. If a man were to live on stagnant water and salt pork a few weeks in hot weather, he, too, would have Texas fever or some other fatal disease.

This much known, it behooves every person that has care of cattle to be particularly careful of them from this time on till after frost comes. As long as grass is growing vigorously and is tender, there is not so much danger from stagnant water; and if the drink is all pure water, there is not much danger from dry and dusty grass. It is bad, though, when both these conditions exist at the same time; and it is that against which we desire to warn our readers. Prairie grass is now getting hard, though it is yet growing. But we may look for a change soon, when growth will cease and the stalks and leaves will become dry, hard and woody. Dust will settle over it making it still more difficult of digestion. There has been a good deal of rain in all parts of the State this year, and there are a great many water holes scattered about on the ranges. These ought to be avoided if possible. The best means of doing this must be determined by farmers for themselves. We regard water as much more important than grass; that

is, it is better to have water than fresh, growing grass; and for that reason we believe it would be much better to herd cattle on dry ground, giving them nothing but good water to drink and plenty of it, than to let them run in fresh grass and drink filthy water. Where a farmer has a pasture land inclosed and has living water in it, he would better keep his stock there and give them hay, if there is not grass enough to maintain them. Or, if he has growing cane, or alfalfa, or anything green, cut it in proper quantities, and at proper times give it to the cattle. In every case where it is possible, we would have the drink vigilantly guarded. The loss of a fifty or a hundred dollar cow or steer is that much money gone forever. It is well to strive to save it. There is no good in our having stock if we are not prepared to take good care of it. And when one knows that particular things predispose to particular diseases, and that those diseases are generally fatal, he is in duty bound to use all preventive agencies that he knows anything about.

Where there are no springs or running water, wells or cisterns ought to be had. Ordinarily in Kansas it costs about as much to make a cistern as it does to dig a well and secure good water. If one has a good well and a wind pump he is prepared to give his stock good water at all times. If he has no wind pump and does not feel able to own one just now, a chain pump is convenient and not expensive. A still cheaper method is to make a pump of pine boards. Any handy person can make one. Whatever method of pumping be adopted, let it be sufficient for the purpose of furnishing abundance of fresh water. Cattle ought to be watered at least twice a day in warm weather.

## Inquiries Answered.

PECAN TREES.—A subscriber wants a history of the Pecan tree, and desires to know something about its value simply for its fruit.

It grows in temperate latitude, on the warmer side of 40 degrees. It grows well in southern Kansas, Indian Territory and northern Texas. The mode of planting is the same as that for walnuts. It grows about as fast as walnut does, and bears in about the same time, in eight to ten years. A forty acre grove of bearing pecan trees, at present prices for the nuts, would be a fortune to any man. They would be worth five dollars to the tree on an average, including cost of gathering. Pecans gathered by Indians in Indian Territory sell at Coffeyville for \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel. We have not had any personal experience with the tree. We write wholly from observation. Our opinion, therefore, may not be reliable. Will not some of our readers who know whereof they speak, answer this question for the benefit of our correspondent?

HOMESTEAD.—Land can be homesteaded by living on it five years and paying expenses of surveying and the land office fees—about \$18 in all. Our inquirer ought to write to Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kas., and ask him for a copy of his report containing abstract of the land laws.

## Excursion to Minneapolis and Return.

The Missouri Pacific railway will sell tickets from Kansas City to Minneapolis, Minn., and return, July 19 to 23, good for thirty days for \$15. Members of G. A. R. and their friends will find the Missouri Pacific the best route for pleasure and comfort to their annual reunion. Special trains of elegant sleepers, reclining chair cars, etc., are run on the Missouri Pacific. For full information apply to any ticket agent, or N. W. Garland, Kansas City, Mo.

We hope that every farmer in Kansas will experiment a little this year with rye if he has not already done so. It is one of the coming crops of Kansas, and especially in the western half of the State.

## After Harvest Plowing.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER know that our idea of good plowing is, first of all, *depth*. We have seen this so often tested that we have absolute faith in it. There are modifications of the rule which are often necessary, and which any farmer long in practice has learned to understand. For instance, where land has been plowed shallow a long time, it is not best the first year or two to plow more than two inches deeper than the old, regular depth if the ground cut is all turned over. If the surface only is turned, and the bottom of the furrow only stirred, that is, broken in pieces, then one may go as deep as he pleases.

But it is not plowing in the abstract that we wish to talk about now; it is *after harvest* plowing. There is a great deal of that kind of work to be done at this season. A great many stubble fields are to be prepared for fall seeding; some for grain, others for grass, some for next spring seeding. Wheat stubble, rye stubble, millet, oats, etc., must be plowed, in some instances, simply to get rid of weeds, in other cases to prepare the ground for other uses.

If the ground is very weedy, it must be plowed as soon as possible after the wheat or other crop is removed. The work ought to be done in "lands." Fifteen or twenty paces is a good width, leaving ten feet at ends and sides for turning the team on. This keeps the team always on unplowed ground and avoids the tramping of plowed land which always occurs when the plowman begins on the outside of the field, plowing all round toward the center. It does happen, sometimes, that the tramped ground produces better crops than that which was not tramped. But that depends on circumstances not usually existing. At one side of the field, measure in ten feet, or twelve, if you wish, from the fence or line; then step off, say ten paces from that, and there (ten or twelve feet from the other line), start the first furrow, going straight through to the other end. If your plow is right-handed, turn to the right; if left-handed, turn to the left. Going back, let one horse walk in the furrow. This allows you to cut under what was covered by the dirt first thrown. In plowing, all the ground ought to be cut up. Throw the plow out and start it in on the ten or twelve feet line, so that when done the edge of the plowed ground will be straight. This is very important if the ground is weedy. Continue plowing on this land until you reach the line of the "headland," and you then have a land twenty paces wide. Then step off fifteen paces from the last furrow, and there start another land as the first one was started. Plow till you have a twenty-pace land, when there will be an unplowed land of twenty paces width between these two. Then plow that out, turning the team the other way at the ends. So continue until all the ground except the headland is plowed. Start at any one of the corners of the field and plow around the whole piece, throwing the earth in, and continue until all is plowed out to the line. This makes a slight ridge at two sides of the field where the headland is thrown back on the ends of one-half of the furrows—those made by the plow when *approaching* the line; but this is all levelled down by subsequent cultivation.

If the land is low and flat, it is well to make the lands narrower. The writer of this once worked a flat and wet piece of ground into excellent condition by plowing lands only a rod wide from one dead furrow to another. The dead furrows serve as drains, and they



can be run out into the outside furrow, and that so graded and cleaned out as to serve for outer drains—an outlet from every part of the field. This outer furrow, of course, must run into some other outlet, or it is of little value as a drain. And even in rolling or dry land, the lands may be narrower. It saves time at the ends, for the team does not have to walk so much with an empty plow.

If the weeds are high they ought to be drawn under the turning earth as the plow moves. This is best done by means of a light trace-chain or heavy rope. Attach one end of the chain to the end of the evener or double-tree right above the middle of the furrow; fasten the other end to the beam about even with the middle of the mould-board. The proper point is determined by a little practice. It depends almost wholly on the shape of the mould-board. Let the chain be long enough, so that, as the ground rises and turns, the chain, in sliding over the weeds will draw them under and let the ground fall on them. Be particular, in placing the chain, to have it fastened far enough on the beam, and high enough, so that it will not drag on the upper edge of the turning ground; because if it does, it will often drop into cracks and get on the roots, instead of on the stems of weeds, in which case it throws them out of, and not into, the furrow. When the chain is properly attached, very long weeds may be wholly covered out of sight.

In order to put the weeds well out of the way of the harrow and seed drill, cover them deep.

If there are no weeds, but heavy wheat or oats stubble, and it is intended to seed the ground to wheat or rye, it may be better on account of insects to burn the stubble before plowing. If the ground was well plowed last fall, and if it is now rich and loose and clean, it need not be plowed at all. This is specially true in case of flax and buckwheat stubble. Work it three or four inches deep with cultivator and harrow, or with harrow alone, if the teeth are long, sharp and bent backwards. Plowing is necessary only where the ground is hard, or weedy, or when manure is to be turned under. When the soil is loose enough plow-depth, and if it is clean, it does not need anything more than a loosening and pulverizing of the surface for the more ready reception of the seed. Many Kansas farmers have sown wheat on flax stubble without any preparation. They put the drill right into the ground the first thing after removing the flax, and had very good results. All of us have seen good wheat grown on corn ground where the seed was put in without any special preparation of the ground. The essentials are loose and clean soil; and if that is now at your hand, why waste time in undoing it? Don't put any seed into ground that is foul on top, even if it is loose. Make it a rule never to seed foul land without first a deep plowing.

#### Kerosene for Apple Tree Borers.

[The following letter was received too late for insertion in our Horticultural department, but its importance justifies its insertion in place of editorial matter:]

Kansas Farmer:

Seeing an article in your issue of the 18th inst., treating of the apple tree borer, I thought I would give you, or your readers through your paper, a short sketch of my experience with the pest, and also of a remedy that I finally found out, which is worth all the other remedies that I have ever seen published.

About twenty-six years ago I planted an orchard in Missouri—the borer's paradise. I studied all the methods and rules for planting and culture that I could get hold of, and put my trees into the ground after the most approved patterns; cultivated by

planting and raising corn and potatoes, plowing so as to throw the furrow up to the tree (as I had set my trees rather shallow), so as to give them sufficient drainage and depth of earth. My trees grew finely for a year or two, when I noticed that there was something the matter, as they began, on the third year, to show signs of dying. I knew nothing about the borer, and began to think that I had been rightly informed, that apple trees would not grow in Missouri, especially in the northern part. But on investigation I found that the borers had settled in my orchard and had their colonies well established, and were doing a heavy business. I had covered up their sawdust or clearings with the plow, so that I had not discovered them. I went to work with knife, chisel, wire, awl, and every other tool that I could hear of. I tried all the remedies recommended in the papers, but the pest kept right along at his business while I waged a continual war, determined to conquer, for about twelve years, at which time out of 240 trees of the original planting and some 60 or 70 resetting, I had 140 left. The borer, with his broad head, and I, with my implements of warfare, had destroyed the rest. And a large part of those left were so badly scarred where they had been bored, cut and dug into that they had a wonderfully ugly look.

I almost concluded to give up the fight and let the enemy hold the fort. But one day, while mowing beside the orchard, I noticed a tree about three inches thick, full of fruit, that had a very sickly look. The limbs were yellow and had all the appearance of being dead or dying. On examining, I found that the borers had attacked it with double force. The bark looked brown all around the butt of the tree, 6 or 8 inches up and down it, while there were 20 to 30 holes where the little imps were pushing out their chips, and the ground was covered all around the tree with their meal, literally piled up in places. I thought the tree was dead past recovery, and so I could not hurt that, but I believed I had something that would be very sickening to the worms, if not fatal. So I went to the house and got the kerosene can and wet the tree all around, pouring it on about a foot from the ground and letting it run down till the ground was very wet all around about six inches out from the tree. The result was, the gents never pushed out any more chips around that tree, and within a month the leaves had become as fresh and green as any tree in the orchard, and it matured its crop of apples as nicely as one could wish. And, also, the wounds healed over and never left a scar. After that I experimented on a few of my trees for a year, and then took the whole orchard in hand, and at the end of three years was entirely rid of the nuisance, and never had any trouble afterwards.

We used a common machine oil can, and whenever we saw any sawdust at the roots of a tree, we applied the oil, wetting the bark some 6 or 8 inches from the ground, so that it would run down over where the gent was doing business. The kerosene either plagued the borer, made the bark unpalatable, or he did not like the smell of it. At any rate he pulled in his sign and put his business into the hands of a receiver at once. We never had to apply the remedy to a tree the second time, excepting in one case, where one fellow had escaped, but the second dose cured him. And the kerosene never injured a single tree. C. BAKER.

Olean, Graham Co., Kas., June 30.

Coffey county is in good condition, judging by the following from the Burlington Patriot: "The present week has been favorable for harvesting, and by Saturday night most of the wheat crop of this county will have been secured. A few fields were slightly damaged by last week's storm, among which we enumerate Messrs. Kennedy & Pieratt's 300-acre field, but it will all be saved without loss, although part of it can only be cut one way. The crop is the largest ever raised in the county, and many fields will run thirty-five bushels and some higher, and the grain is plump and well filled. Many farmers are running twine-binders all day and night this hot weather, with five and six horses to the machine. S. J. Wilson has sold seventy-eight of the combined machines this season and 30,000 pounds of twine."

#### Russian Apples.

(Continued.)

In the spring of 1873, the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., disseminated a large lot of scions of this class of apples in many of the States. Kansas received her quota and the writer was furnished scions of about one hundred varieties which were carefully engrafted on bearing orchard trees for the purpose of immediately proving their character and adaptation to our climate. Most of these scions united and made a fair growth during the first season; formed the terminal bud early and apparently were in fine condition to endure the coming winter. The following spring many of them did not leaf out, while those that did made a fair start and wood growth until about the first of July, when on some of them the leaves seared and dropped, while others blighted entirely. Not more than a score survived the trying ordeal of that hot summer, and such were so reduced in vitality that they perished with the cold of the succeeding winter. So ended the chapter relating to efforts to introduce this class of apples in Kansas until the present year, of which mention will be made in the conclusion.

Referring to the recommended fruit test of the American Pomological Society, we find 330 varieties of apples mentioned as worthy of trial and general culture. Of this number 300 varieties are of American origin, 8 English, 9 French, 6 German, 2 Nova Scotia, 1 Canada, and only 4 Russian. These four are the Alexander, Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofsky and Yellow Transparent. Of the 49 States, Territories and Provinces assisting in making the list, 21 recommend the Alexander, 27 the Duchess of Oldenburg, 9 the Tetofsky and 4 the Yellow Transparent.

Here then are only 30 of the 330 varieties which have a foreign origin, while the balance (300) are of American origin, and none of the foreign number rank among our leading and prominently valuable sorts.

Is it not remarkably strange that if foreign varieties, and especially those possessing such high character of quality and fruitfulness; such remarkable powers for resistance of heat and cold, insect attacks and longevity as is claimed for the Russian varieties, so small a number (only 4) have been considered worthy a recommendation in so extensive a list (330) by the savants which constitute the membership of our National Pomological Society. The voted apple list recommends for our State is the result of twenty-eight years of careful experimentation by thoroughly competent fruit growers in each county embraced in the fruit districts, and yet in this list we find only two varieties of the class in question in the list, viz.: Red Astrachan and Duchess of Oldenburg. The former only recommended. These are both early-ripening varieties, and are not equal to others of American origin, and ripening at the same season.

Is it from a lack of introduction of others of Russian favorites that the number is so small in our State list? Certainly not. As is seen in the history preceding, quite an extensive lot has been planted in the State. It would rather seem that they have not proven worthy of favorable mention by the makers of that list. The Duchess of Oldenburg is a very tart, coarse apple, and only fit for culinary purposes. The Red Astrachan has no remarkable feature to recommend it, other than its appearance. It is defective in tree when planted on open prairie lands, and short-lived generally.

G. C. BRACKETT.

#### Gossip About Stock.

S. P. Wood writes from Cowland, Hodgman county, that stock is doing well, but flies are bad. Grass in good growing condition. Sorghum and millet are cultivated for feed.

The Siberian cattle plague has this year assumed enormous proportions. To say nothing of European Russia, and even St. Petersburg—where the authorities in April last forbade the turning of cattle out to grass, according to annual custom, on St. George's day, in order to prevent contagion—the disease is now raising in the region of its origin on the other side of the Ural with unprecedented violence.

There seems to be considerable complaint regarding the killing of glandered horses without compensation. While it is true that the loss is felt keenly there seems to be but the one remedy for eradicating this very contagious disease among horses and that is to promptly kill them. The orders of the State Veterinary and the Sanitary Commission should be promptly obeyed. The matter of compensation must be attended to by the next Legislature, and this matter will be urged by the present State Veterinarian.

Bro. Griesa, the nurseryman, remembered the printer again with some choice blackberries and raspberries. Thanks.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 7, 1884.

### STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,864 head. The market to-day was weak and slow at a decline of 10a15c from Saturday's prices. Buyers and sellers were generally apart in their views and trading in consequence was limited. The quality of the offerings was generally medium and common. Sales ranged from 4 25a5 55.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 5,107 head. There were larger offerings than on Saturday, but the market was steady, closing a trifle weak. Sales ranged 5 10a5 37½, bulk at 5 15a5 50.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 218 head. Market quiet. 100 stock sheep av. 81 lbs. sold at 2 12½.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 12,000, shipments 3,200. Market slow and steady. Rough packing 5 00a5 40, packing and shipping 5 50a5 85, light 5 00a5 75, skips 3 00a4 50.

CATTLE Receipts 7,500, shipments 2,100. Market slow and 10a15c lower. Exports 6 50a6 75, good to choice shipping steers 6 10a6 60, common to medium 5 80a5 95, grass 1 exans 4 00a5 30.

SHEEP Receipts 1,800, shipments none. Market dull for common. Inferior to fair 2 50a3 50, medium to good 3 75a4 25, choice to extra 4 50a 5 50.

The Journal's Liverpool cable quotes cattle one half cent lower with heavy supplies of best American steers at 15½, best sheep 15a16c.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 3,700, shipments 4,500. Corn fed natives weaker but not lower. Texans active and firm. Exports 6 50a6 75, good to choice shipping 6 00a6 50, common to medium 5 25a5 85, native grassers 4 00a5 50, Colo. a-to steers 5 00a6 25, grass Texans 3 50a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 2,100, shipments 3,200. Market steady for good, dull for common. Common to fair 2 25a3 50, good to choice 3 75a4 50, good to choice lambs 4 25a5 00.

#### New York.

CATTLE Receipts 5,000. Market dull and 15a20c lower on nearly all good grades. Poor to prime natives 5 77a7 00, bulls 3 80a5 50. Exporters paid 7 00a7 10 for selected lots.

SHEEP Receipts 13,000. Market very dull at 3 75a5 25; lambs about steady at 5 00a5 75.

HOGS Receipts 10,000. Market nominal.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 96 hours 7,292 bus. withdrawn 34,266. In store 135,637. No. 2 Red Winter, cash 69c bid, 70½c asked; July 1 car at 69½c, Aug. 5 cars at 71c, Sept. 40 cars at 73c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 96 hours 50,835 bus. withdrawn 34,849. In store 114,981. August sold heavily, opening ½c lower at 41½c, declining ¾c further to 4½c and closing at 40½c. White mixed was ½c stronger. Cash 40½c bid, 41½c asked.

OATS No. 2 cash, 24½c bid, 25c asked; July 19c bid, 21½c asked. Aug. no bid, 21c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash, 48c bid, 48c asked, July 41½c bid, 41c asked, Aug. 11½c bid, 43c asked.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 60a1 65 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 2a1 28 per bus.

upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER Packers goods continue weak and slow. Creamery butter is in better demand owing to scarcity of table selections among the store-packed goods.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy..... 17a18

Creamery, choice..... 15a16

Choice dairy..... 15a14

Fair to good dairy..... 10a11

EGGS Supply and demand moderate and prices unchanged. We quote weak at 12c for candied and 11c for uncandied.

CHEESE We quote eastern cut of store. Full cream: Young America 10c per lb; do twin flats 9½c; do Cheddar, 9c. Part skim: Young America 7a8c per lb; flats 6½a7c; cheddar 6½a7c. Skims: Young America 5a6c; flats 4½a5c; Cheddar 4½a5c.

APPLES We quote consignments of new Texas Red June 6a75c per ¼ bus box. Red Astrachan 60a75c, Earl, Harvest 50a55c, home grown 1 25a 1 50 per bus.

PEACHES We quote Texas fancy at 90a1 00 per ¼ bus. box; do. fair 75c per ¼ bus box; 60a 80c per pk. box. Stock held over from previous day 25a40c according to condition.

NEW POTATOES We quote new southern consignments @ bbl 1 50a1 75, home grown 40a50c @ bus.

#### New York.

WHEAT Receipts 11,000 bus, exports 35,000. No. 2 Chicago 91a91½c, ungraded red 73a1 12. No. 3 red 89c. No. 2 red 91½a97c; do. July sales 180,000 bus at 94½a95½c.

CORN Receipts 180,000 bus, exports 182,000. Ungraded 48½a51c. No. 3 54½c, No. 2 59a60½c, No. 2 July 58½a59½c.

#### Chicago.

WHEAT July 81½a82½c.

CORN Cash 51½a51½c.

OATS Cash 27½c.

RYE Dull at 61c.

BARLEY Dull at 62a64.

FLAX SEED Easy at 1 50.

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT Market lower, fairly active. No. 2 red 92c new, 98c old cash, 88½a88½c July.

CORN Market lower and only moderate trading, 48½c cash.

OATS Lower and slow, 27½a27½c cash.

RYE Dull, 55c bid.

BARLEY No market.

#### Boston Wool Market.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

	Light.	Ordinary.
Fine.....	18a20	15a17
Fine Medium.....	21a23	17a19
Medium.....	19a21	16a18
Coarse.....	17a18	15a17
Low and Carpet.....	13a14	12a13







## The Veterinarian.

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

**LOSS OF CONDITION.**—Have a ram, poor and out of condition, want a tonic to tone him up, as he is dainty about his food. [The debility referred to is caused by weakness. Take powdered nux vomica  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., gentian  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; mix, and make up into 12 powders; one powder given at night and morning in salt, bran and oats. A little sulphur would be beneficial; rub his nose with sulphur before feeding, so that he cannot smell the sulphur in feed.]

**TUMOR ON NECK OF OX.**—E. J. Burr, Royal, Nebraska: The tumor may be best removed by extirpation, which should be done by a surgeon. It is undoubtedly simple in its nature, and may be removed by the knife without difficulty. If this is not possible, on account of the want of an experienced hand to perform the operation, try the effect of some stimulating ointment, such as the iodine, which may be procured of any apothecary.

**WORMS IN HORSE.**—My horse don't thrive well—keeps poor and thin in flesh. When running on the road his passages get thin and loose, and then often he will pass pin worms. I gave him santonine, salt and warm water, with turpentine, but did no good. [Feed a bran mash with plenty of salt, then give spigelia tincture in one dram doses. Syringe the rectum with two teaspoonfuls of turpentine and aqua ammonia, equal parts, in a strong solution of soap water quite warm.]

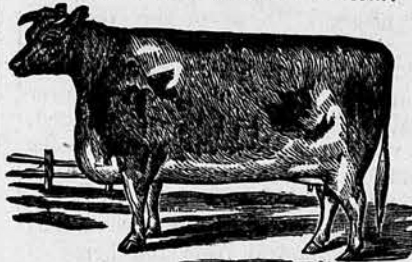
**A SHEEP PARASITE.**—At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, a specimen parasite, of a kind that has caused the death of 3,000,000 sheep in Europe, was presented, and Dr. Behr, in speaking on the subject, said: "The sheep infested by this parasite fattens, and finally dies suddenly. From 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 eggs were found in the gall bladder of one sheep. It is an intestinal worm, able to run through all the phases of evolution without doing harm to higher animals. They increase as parasites on aquatic animals. Their eggs undergo transformations, and at times but a single egg propagates, out of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000, while the balance of the offspring perish before propagating. They possess great power of multiplication, the animal itself turning into a bag of eggs. These young ones are able to attack several species of animals. There are now two other species of the distoma in Egypt, causing only inflammation in the human eye or bladder."

**A CURE FOR FOUNDER.**—A recent writer gives this remedy for lameness occasioned by inflammatory fever in the foot of the horse, with the assurance that it is a perfect cure: "Clean out the bottom of the foot thoroughly—hold up the leg so as to bring the bottom of the hoof upward, holding it firmly in a horizontal position, and pour in, say a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, if the cavity of the hoof will hold that much—if not, pour in what it will hold without danger of running over; touch the turpentine with a red-hot iron; this will set it on fire; hold the hoof firmly in position until all burns out. Great care must be taken that none runs over on the hair of the hoof, lest the skin be burned. If all the feet are affected, burn turpentine in each of them. Relief will speedily follow, and the animal be ready for service in a short time." It is affirmed that animals treated in this manner have been promptly relieved. In one case, although suffering for more than 24 hours when applied, in

less than an hour afterwards the animal was fit for use and traveled some distance, all lameness disappearing.

**NERVOUS IRRITATION OF SKIN.**—The horse is suffering from neurosis, or nervous irritation of the skin, which shows itself more particularly under the influence of hot weather, and is accompanied by pimples or vesicles, which become broken by rubbing. For treatment a complete change of diet is advisable, which, if in the stable, should be restricted; a change to pasture may be advantageous. Give gentle laxatives, with green food; wash the skin daily with soapsuds moderately strong. If no improvement, after a few weeks of trial, give bi-carbinate of soda in the drink, half an ounce per day. The chief objects in the treatment are to remove any offending substances from the intestines, keeping them somewhat relaxed, and to change the animal's entire diet.

### SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



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

### SHORT-HORN CATTLE

of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals.

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

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.



Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.



Owned by J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

### PROSPECT FARM.

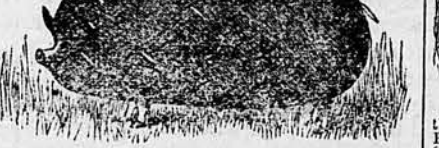


The two imported Clydesdale Stallions Carron Prince and Knight of Harris will stand at the stable of the undersigned this season. The one at \$20.00, the other at \$25.00, to insure. Both horses imported from Scotland in 1882 and recorded in A. O. S. Book, pages 364 and 376.

The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King William, will stand at same place at \$10.00 each to insure. These two horses were sired and grand-sired by no other imported Clydesdale Stallions. Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. STALLIONS AND ARE FOR SALE.

H. W. McAFEE.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### River Side Herds

### POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 8895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bass Hogs, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted, as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the latch-string is always out.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

Established in 1868.

Stock for sale at all times.



My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class poultry. Send for catalogue and prices.

JOHN WRIGHT, Elk City, Kas.

### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.

### Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Poultry. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2201, Young U. S. 4491. Laudable vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 405) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue.

MILLER BROS.

Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

### 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 thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. Swine Journal 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

T. A. HUBBARD, Wellington, Kansas.

### PIG EXTRICATOR, to aid animals in giving birth.

Send for free circular to

WM. DULIN, Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.

### HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGHbred BULLS and HIGH-GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

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

### MARQUIS 2D,

A Pedigree English Shire Horse,

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

TERMS OF SERVICE:

To insure, \$25, payable when mare proves in foal or if owner disposes of her. Single services \$15, payable to man in charge, at time of service.

### Improved Poland-China Hogs



We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

### Hogs of Quick Growth,

Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears.

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

S. V. WALTON & SON, P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box 207.

Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

### ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 250 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Corn-shell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice, sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address

T. A. HUBBARD, Wellington, Kansas.



## In the Dairy.

### THE CREAMERY.

Its Relations to the Home, and What Are Its Benefits to the Overworked Housewives of the Farm.

A paper read at the recent Dairywomen's Convention, at Mapleton, by Mrs. J. P. Emerson.

I think there is not a sister farmer that has ever tried the system of dairy farming, as carried on under the old method of each housekeeper making her own butter and cheese, but what will agree with me in pronouncing it a life of watchful, unceasing toil, or downright poorly paid drudgery. Presuming this conviction to have for its object something akin to an old fashioned love feast, where each one is expected to tell his or her experience for the benefit of others. I have dared to say something of my own experience in a farmer's home; I know whereof I speak, for I have not always been an idler nor a drone in the great hive of busy industry, but have had a hard practical life in every phase of western pioneer farming, from the almost exclusive raising of wheat to the more recent diversified farming. For sixteen long years, out of the twenty years of my farm life here, I was enabled or obliged by the force of circumstances, aided by a powerful will to do or die in the attempt, to attend to the butter making of from ten to twelve cows, except two summers in which I made cheese. This alone in connection with all the other housework that falls to the lot of a housekeeper of an ordinary family will not allow the grass to get much of a growth under her feet. How well I remember my rule for resting, which was not to stop work, as sensible people ought when too tired to go longer, but to change my work to something else. When too tired to longer stand on my feet, then the sewing and knitting must be taken up, the tired hands must keep busy; no time for the book or the newspaper in those days. I must work and work fast to accomplish all that lay before me, for was there not that ever recurring skimming of milk morning and night, washing of pans and pails, churning of cream nearly every day, working and salting of butter, working again and packing into jars and tubs, and worse than all the rest and far more trying to the nerves was the taking it to Mapleton to market, where it was peddled out at the stores for a few necessities of life, never once getting so cranky as to aspire to luxuries. Here our poor butter underwent a trying ordeal and the noses of our best merchants were brought into requisition, who then stood patiently by until they had got them raised to the right inclination, when they would coolly inform us they could not possibly allow us more than six, eight, or ten cents at most for that butter, then we would stand back on our dignity, biting our tongues, and silently watching him while he tumbled our pure, sweet butter, into which had been woven so much of our time and strength, into a barrel of white grease, in every conceivable stage of foulness. Once I well remember getting down from my high dignity long enough to calmly inquire of one of our merchants what incentive a farmer's wife had to make a pure, sweet, clean butter if, after getting it to town, it must be thrown into such a barrel of soap grease as that. He smiled sweetly to himself for a while, finally shook his head merely remarking, "it is the best we can do." I silently wended my way home, a madder, but not a wiser woman. I have said this much of the old time and way, because I see even now those that are still in the same old

tread-mill of slavery and dependence. They seem fearful of leaving the old rut for fear the new pathway will be too smooth and easy for them the few remaining days they stay here. But, my sister farmer, a better day has dawned even for us, if we but will it so. Right here in Mapleton there is an institution known as the Mapleton creamery, but just in its infancy, started especially for our benefit, for the benefit of our homes, but there are still many in our reach of it who have never given it their patronage or even one word of welcome, but have perhaps scoffed a little—that we who did patronize it were not making money out of it. Right here let me assure those, that perhaps we have not made so much financially as they thought we ought, but have made that of far more value to us, that is time to rest our weary, over-taxed bodies. Time in which to look about us and enjoy some of the beauties, the comforts and blessings of this beautiful world in which we live. Mothers have gained time to love their children, wives to note the ravages of time upon the dear husband who has walked so many years by her side in joy, sorrow and labor. There are even in this day of mammon worship and grasping, greed things of more value to us than the mighty dollar.

Co-operation is the watchword of the day, and if the farmers in this vicinity would but unite in helping each other, they would build up an institution to be proud of in this place, and the manager by doing a thriving business, would not only be making a little money, but every patron would also be making money at the same time. Of course we all know that it costs as much to gather a little cream as a good deal, and the more cream we furnish the creamery, the more we shall get an inch for our cream, so we are not only helping each other, but each individual dairy farmer is benefitting himself. But of all the hardest things to do is to get farmers to pull together, even when it is patent to every one that they are being benefitted, not only socially and physically, but financially. They are always on the watch for a steal somewhere, and no matter upon what you try to unite them, they are quite sure there is a fraud or humbug in connection with it some way. It is not so much to be wondered at the way they have become morbidly suspicious as a class, when we see how they have been, and still are being robbed of their hard earnings by every corporation in the land. But at the same time they have always had and still hold the remedy in their own hands (co-operation). If they would but unite for their own protection, they could carry things with a high hand, and now if the dairy farmers in this vicinity are too selfish to unite in sustaining a little home institution like this for mutual benefit, they need not grumble at their hard lot. If there is a farmer within the sound of my voice that is still willing his wife should be tied down to butter-making, I want to advise that wife to turn the business over into his hands, send him to the dairy conventions and let him learn the new process, when he will find that butter-making a few years ago and to-day are two different things. That it has developed into a science with certain rules and laws regulating its manufacture, and he must follow and abide by these or he cannot compete with butter made by the creameries; his butter will bring him no more than butterine or oleomargarine, or any of the other ones.

But the greatest benefits to be derived from the creamery are within the farmer's home. Let the thrifty, busy housewives fight against a return to the old way, for they are the ones that have to

bear the burden. How much better and more independent do we feel to take our money in our pockets and go where we choose to do our trading, than to be trafficking in butter. Now we have time to read our books, magazines and newspapers; we can watch the course of passing events, and know what is going on all over our world; there is no longer any excuse for ignorance within a farmer's home. Our homes were not homes in the true sense of the word in those old days of toil, hurry and confusion. The mother, the counsellor and companion of her children, was deprived of health, strength and cheerfulness by the burden of duties put upon her; she who should always be ready to enter into the sports and follies of her little ones, as well as to sympathize and soothe them in their little troubles, was many times unfit to have control or care of them by nervous prostration as well as physical weakness. There are other reforms which should be brought within the domain of home. Next to the creamery in benefitting the home would be the laundry, and could one be started within our reach, I would do all in my power to aid it. To remove that ever dreaded, ever recurring wash day from our homes would be as far in advance as Frank Giddale and the tea-kettle are in advance of the old steaming wash-boiler. With the removal from the home of these dreaded, drudging tasks leaves the mother, the home-builder, time to look about her and see what she needs most to help her to be an associate and equal with her children. Parents have many duties to perform, chief of which is to keep up with the times, so that their children shall have no cause to feel ashamed of them, and where parents live for nothing but drudgery, there is no time for advancement. The great need all over our land is for more laborers within our homes. We tremble when sickness overtakes us, for there are no nurses. The girls shun the kitchen and the sick-room. Thousands are growing up without any idea of the first essentials toward making a comfortable home. But are the girls to be blamed for this? Far from it. The mother is responsible when she allows her girls to come up to womanhood without a thorough preparation for the making of a pleasant home. Certain it is every girl should learn to cook the food she eats, and the boys too; it will not injure them one particle to know how these things are done. They will then realize something what it is to be waited upon. But I know mothers who have had such a hard, unpleasant life, they seem bound to screen their girls from all unpleasant tasks. This shows the mother's great love, but seems unwise to me. It were wiser to elevate the home to a truer standard, adorn it and make it the most restful, pleasant place on earth. Don't be afraid of spending a little money on the house and surroundings. There is no place where money judiciously laid out shows to so good an advantage. Farming has developed into a science. It is fast taking its place by the side of other business professions; with unity and co-operation in the farm work, our homes can be made such that our boys and girls will have no desire to join the vast array that are yearly leaving the farm for the town and city, the store and shop. All hail then to our creamery, let us uphold and sustain it, working together for the good of all concerned.

Boston and New England passengers should bear in mind that THE WABASH is the only line running a through sleeper from St. Louis to Boston.

**PATENTS** Hand-Book FREE.  
R. S. & A. P. LACEY,  
Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

# \$11,950

## IN CASH

## GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of  
Blackwell's Genuine  
Bull Durham Smoking  
Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of  
BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next  
announcement.

### The Boss Combination

Zinc and Leather  
**COLLAR PAD.**

The Strongest, Most Durable and Safest pad ever made. The tip being pressed into the leather and firmly clenched, acts as rivets, and make a pad of zinc and leather firmly riveted together. The zinc plate being heavy enough to prevent the pad closing together at the top of the withers and pinching the neck. It also keeps the pad open, giving a chance for the air to circulate and dry and cool off the neck. The zinc being pressed into the leather on the under side brings a smooth zinc surface to the flesh of the horse; the leather, meantime, preventing the zinc from becoming heated by the rays of the sun. It is always cool, pathers no moisture, is easily kept clear, and will positively cure sore withers caused by the use of leather or other soft pads. There is more suffering from sore withers than from any other cause. **THE BOSS PAD** is guaranteed to wear longer and give better satisfaction than any other pad now in use, or the money refunded. Manufactured by  
**DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.**

## BINDER TRADE MARK TWINE.

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

It will bind more grain to the pound, with fewer breaks than any other twine made; is strong, even, free from bunches and knots, and by saving the time of the farmer is **WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE OF OTHER TWINES.**  
Ask your Agent for "DIAMOND E BINDER TWINE," and take no other.

## ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (Leading Jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

**LANDS** In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

The Northern Pacific country is the newest region open for settlement, BUT THE RICHEST IN NATURAL RESOURCES. Its exceptionally fertile soil, well watered surface, fine wheat and farming lands, best of cattle grounds, large bodies of timber, rich mining districts, healthful climate, great navigable waters, and grand commercial opportunities are the chief attractions which invite a large population.

**NOTE** 10,818,433 acres or MORE THAN HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in 1883 were in the Northern Pacific country. Send for maps and publications describing the railroad lands and the country. They are sent FREE.

Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN,  
Land Com'r, St. Paul, Minn.

**GUNS.** For information **FREE**, send how to get one  
**PHENIX FIREARMS CO., 41 Barclay St., N.Y.**



## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1883, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

### Strays for week ending June 25, '84.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jake Moore, of Sycamore tp, April 27, 1884, one light bay horse colt, 2 years old, a few white hairs in face; valued at \$30.

FILLEY—Taken up by Dan Ringie, of Sycamore tp, April 27, 1884, one 2-year-old filley, light brown, with white spot in face; valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by J. N. Graham, of Syracuse tp, April 7, 1884, one dark bay mare pony, 3 white feet, some white in face, no brands visible, about 9 years old; valued at \$25.

MULE COLT—By same, one black horse mule colt, 1 year old; valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Daniel Cline, in Independence tp, April 28, 1884, one dark bay Texas mare pony, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, branded on left hip with letters O M, with some other brand on left shoulder, a small white streak in forehead; valued at \$20.

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John H. Shepherd, of Hayes tp, May 23, 1884, one dark bay mare, 15½ hands high, about 6 years old, no marks or brands except collar marks on shoulders; valued at \$80.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jonathan Shirely, in Olivet tp, May 3, 1884, one dark brown mare pony, split in left ear, harness marks.

MARE—Taken up by L. Barden, in Melvern, May 9, 1884, one bay mare, 8 years old, branded with W on left shoulder and 8 on right; valued at \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Abel Craig, in Fairfax tp, June 9, 1884, one bay mare pony, 8 years old, white hind feet, star in forehead, stripe on end of nose, blind in right eye; valued at \$10.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Charles Petty, in Sarcoxie tp, June 30, 1884, one bay mare pony, about 12 years old, scar on left hip, blaze face, collar marks, about 13 hands high; valued at \$40.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Speer, of Grasshopper tp, (Muscatat P. O.), June 2, 1884, one dark brown horse, heavy built, both front feet clubbed, 15½ hands high, about 9 years old; valued at \$50.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, left hind leg crooked and large lump on inside, 15 hands high, 6 years old; valued at \$25.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by H. B. Johnston, in Jackson tp, June 5, 1884, one dark iron-gray filley, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

Mitchell county—G. W. Clark, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Bennett, of Cawker tp, May 23, 1884, one medium sized chestnut-sorrel horse, silver mane and tail, small white spot on forehead and a little white on both hind feet, branded S. O. on right shoulder; valued at \$60.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by John M. Starns, of Delaware tp, May 24, 1884, one white cow with red spots on neck, head and legs, about 12 years old, in fair condition and a good milkier, no marks or brands visible, weighs 1,000 pounds; valued at \$30.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. F. Ogden, in Tioga tp, one red and white spotted cow, about 6 years old, no marks or brands.

### Strays for week ending July 2, '84.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. Lincoln, in Clifford tp, one sorrel mare pony, right hip down, saddle marks, 11 or 12 years old; valued at \$25.

COW—By same, one bay mare colt, 1 year old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by William Sharrock, in Bloomington tp, one brown filley, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. P. Clark, of Delaware tp, April 24, 1884, one spotted cow, branded on the left hip, 9 years old, giving milk; valued at \$25.

Rawlins county—Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Banbharter, of Herndon tp, June 10, 1884, one black and white cow, branded Lazy W & H L Bar; valued at \$35.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Right, in Mission tp, June 25, 1884, one bay mare, 10 years old, scar on left hip, white spot on left shoulder; supposed value \$30.

Crawford County—Geo. E. Cole, county clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. C. Hudson, in Sheridan tp, June 13, 1884, one red heifer with white face and belly, age not given; valued at \$25.

TWO HEIFERS—By same, two red and white spotted yearling heifers; valued at \$12.50 each.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Thos. Hunt, of Walker tp, May 29, 1884, one bay gelding pony, branded L. A. on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending July 9, '84

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Daughters, of Union tp, June 9, 1884, one cow, supposed to be 5 years old, back and hips white, sides light red, branded 1 x on right hip; valued at \$25.

Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. W. Rake, 2 miles south of Big Springs, in LeCompton tp, December 1, 1883, one red-roan 2-year-old heifer, hole in left ear with hole torn out; valued at \$17.50.

STEELE—By same, one white-roan yearling steer, hole in left ear and tips of both ears off; valued at \$17.50.

Neosho county—A. C. Gibson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. O. Hughes, in Shiloh tp, one sorrel pony mare, about 8 years old, letter W on left side and on left shoulder.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John B. Batterton, in Auburn tp, June 9, 1884, one bay mare, 4 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, left hind foot white, wart on left hind hock, and a little lane in right fore foot; valued at \$50.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. McKinley, in Humboldt tp, June 12, 1884, one white yearling heifer with roan neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Wool Commission.

A. J. CHILD, 209 Market St., St. Louis gives personal and special attention to consignments of Wool. Commission, 2½ per cent. Sacks furnished free.

Write for circular and mention this paper.

The Cold Water Dip!

A HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED CHEMICAL FLUID! Non-poisonous and non-corrosive Sheep Dip and Wash for all Domestic Animals. A safe and sure remedy against all kinds of Parasites in Plants or Animals. A powerful disinfectant. Send for papers giving full instructions to

DONALD McKAY, Special Agt. Rose Bank, Dickinson Co., Kas

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

The KANSAS Mutual Life Association.

OF HIAWATHA, KAS.

The only Co-operative Life Association offering Absolute Protection in Old Age.

Agents wanted. Send for Journal and Leaflet, giving full information, to J. E. MOON, Sec'y.

BLAINE Agents wanted for authentic edition of his life. Published at Augusta, his home. Largest, handsomest, cheapest, best. By the renowned historian and biographer Col. Conwell, whose life of Garfield, published by us, out-sold the twenty others by 61,000. Out-sells every book ever published in this world; many agents are selling fifty daily. Agents are making fortunes. All new beginners successful; grand chance for them: \$18.50 made by a lady agent the first day. Terms most liberal. Particulars free. Butter send 25 cents for postage, etc., on free outfit, now ready, including large prospectus book, and save valuable time.

ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Fun, Facts and Fiction.

SATURDAY EVENING LANCE! A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

Address M. O. FROST & SON, Pubs., Topeka, Kansas, Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

THE HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL forged The Herbrand Co., Fresno t., Calif. Noiseless, low-banging, prevents accidents from broken king bolts; examine a buggy with this improvement before buying.

## STORY & CAMP

203 North Fifth Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

## PIANOS

## ORGANS

And MANUFACTURERS of the

## STORY & CAMP ORGAN.

The above cut represents our new style, No. 130 Canopy Top Organ. One of the Best, most beautiful and most salable styles ever manufactured. Our Organs are unequalled by any other, are first-class in tone, finish and mechanism, and fully warranted for five years.

### AGENTS WANTED.

—We want good reliable men to represent us in every county in the South and West, and Agents can make money with our instruments, and rely upon their giving Perfect Satisfaction.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT LOWEST RATES.

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

## STORY & CAMP,

203 NORTH FIFTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.



ROOFING PAINT.—Arrests decay and renews the life of an old shingle roof that would otherwise last but a short time. Beautifies and preserves. It is sold at a price that enables every one to have a water-tight, handsome roof.



FELT ROOFING Will outwear tin or shingles. Easily applied. Will not rot or rust. Complete materials for a new roof cost but \$3.50 per one hundred square feet. N. E. PAINT & OIL CO., 7 India Street, Boston, Mass.

## LANDRETH'S CENTENNIAL SEED CATALOGUE "GARDENERS' COMPANION."

PRICE 10 CENTS. The most complete and brilliantly embellished Seed Catalogue ever published, costing fifteen cents. The article on Market Gardening under Glass is worth twenty times the price. This being OUR ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR, we publish this Ornate Guide for Garden and Farm. To all sending us TEN CENTS in stamps, we mail a copy, and on orders for Seed will give credit for that amount. Address LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, Lock Box, Phila., Pa.

## RED RIVER VALLEY LANDS A FARM

\$80 DOWN \$66.67 IN SIX ANNUAL PAYMENTS 7% INTEREST WILL BUY 160 ACRES.

A SPECIAL OFFER To Actual Settlers open only between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of Dec., 1884.

The lands included in this offer are the most productive and considered the cheapest of any unoccupied lands in the United States now open for sale.

First applicants will have first chance. Home seekers "catch on." For Maps, Illustrated Papers, and other information regarding these lands, write to

J. B. POWER, Land and Immigration Commissioner, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y, ST. PAUL, MINN.

FOR \$3 P. ACRE

SALES WILL BE MADE IN LOTS OF NOT LESS THAN 160 ACRES NOR MORE THAN 320 ACRES. THE TERMS ARE BETTER THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Write to J. B. POWER, Land and Immigration Commissioner, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Stewart's STOCK REMEDY.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

## Whitman's Patent Americus.

The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 25 per cent. more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class Mill. Mfrs. of Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circulars.

Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

3 SIZES

MARSEILLES CORN SHELLERS.

ADAMS POWER CORN SHELLERS.

HAND CORN SHELLERS.

ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS.

BELT OR GEARED FEED GRINDERS.

Pumping or Power WIND MILLS.

ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF IRON PUMPS, IRON PIPE, SHELLERS, BRASS CYLINDERS

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

MARSEILLES MFG. CO., La Salle Co., Illinois.

ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.



### Sheep for Market.

Sheep breeding is an art at the present day. The breeders have classified sheep into breeds best adapted for either mutton or wool, and the mutton sheep have been classified into heavy and larger breeds, while those bred for wool are divided into long wools, fine wools and middle wools. The Americans give more attention to the production of wool than mutton, while in England the reverse is the case. While we are considering measures to prevent competition in foreign wool our markets are badly supplied with mutton—not that there is an insufficient quantity to supply the demand, but the quality is, as a rule, very inferior, and as compared with that sold in the English markets shows a lack of improvement in the sheep which are sent to the large cities in droves. With but few exceptions there is great uniformity in the flocks that arrive at the drove-yards, an expert being able to see at a glance that the sheep are bred for wool in preference to mutton. They are marketed more with the view of sending them off the farm to make room for younger stock than for their excellence for market purposes.

In breeding for mutton it may be taken into consideration that the best wool sheep (the Merinos) are small, and do not arrive at a marketable age until well grown. They are hardy, are excellent producers of fine, soft wool, and make good crosses for that purpose with our native breeds, but they are not suitable for market as the Southdowns or Cotswolds. The Cotswolds are the largest of all breeds, have heavy carcasses and produce long combing wool, but the objection to them is that they are not adapted to scanty herbage, and do not answer well for a first cross with our small natives. The Southdown is remarkable for its hardiness and the great improvement it makes in a single season. Its flesh is nicely interspersed with fat and lean, the carcass full and the flesh very firm. Possessing fine bone, and producing only a medium quality of wool, there is but little offal, and as their dark faces and legs are displayed at English stalls with the legs unskinned, they receive the preference from buyers, who willingly pay a higher price for such mutton, which is known to be excellent in quality and superior to that of other breeds of sheep.

It is not a costly experiment to endeavor to improve a common flock in order to produce a better grade of mutton. If our wool market is overstocked the field is still open for good mutton. We have not given the production of mutton that attention which it demands, and if our flocks were increased in size and quality there would be fewer complaints of loss from sheep raising. In addition to the Southdowns we have the Shropshires, Oxfords and Hampshires; but for a first cross the Southdowns are best, as their habits and characteristics are very similar to common sheep, and it is not best to make violent crosses by resorting to the very large breeds, as improvement is always more satisfactory when made gradual.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Leis' Dandelion Tonic, if taken promptly, often proves a decided measure of economy, for it saves much by preventing loss of time as well as suffering. Containing the phosphates in the most elegant form it is as necessary to many persons as food.

The fig is said to be a su e crop in most of the Southern States. The cost of cultivation is trifling.

I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to Hay Fever sufferers, it being, in my opinion, founded upon experience and a sure cure. I was afflicted with Hay Fever for twenty-five years, and never before found permanent relief.—WEBSTER H. HASKINS, Marshfield, Vt.



A SURE CURE FOR  
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-  
work or excess of any kind,  
—AND FOR—

### Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—  
Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague.  
And is a Specific for Obstinate

### CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

### IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numerous cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.  
**ULCEROUS SORES** "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful purgative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.  
Yours truly,  
D. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY  
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**  
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.  
(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK," full of strange and useful information, free.)

## IDEAL WIND MILL.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Among the many points of superiority of this Mill over ALL OTHERS, we mention

### NO LEVERS, WEIGHTS, PULLEYS, CHAINS OR WIRES

Thrown in and out of wind by revolving the Pump Rod

Adjusted by **Lock Itself** In a heavy Pump Rod to **Lock Itself** gale if desired.

HAS A BRAKE which prevents wheel from running when out of the wind.

A perfect SELF GOVERNOR and very simple, having but one joint.

THE ONLY MILL using an automatic stop, which enables the wheel to run at a more UNIFORM SPEED in heavy winds.

### 15 YEARS EXPERIENCE

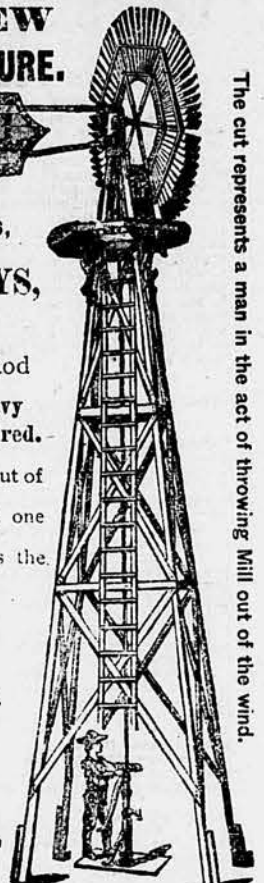
Enables us to produce absolutely the best Wind Mill in market.

Every Mill fully warranted. Agents wanted.

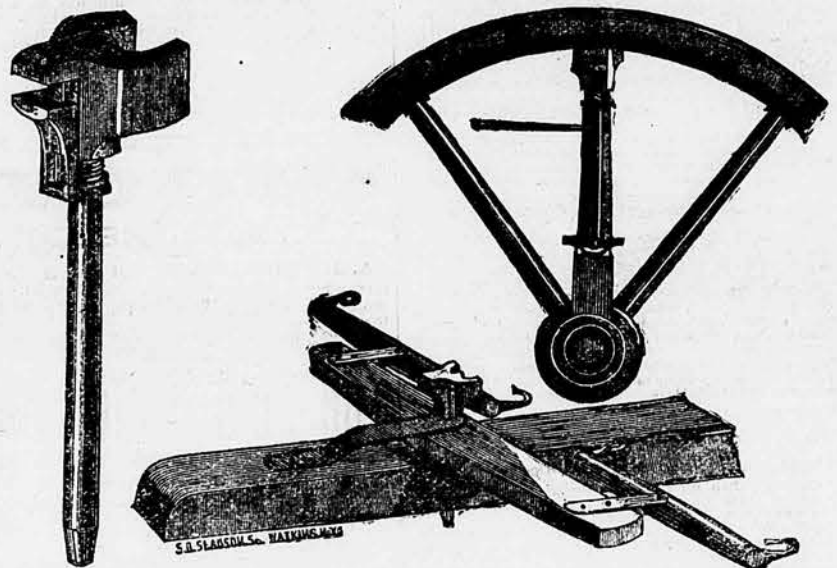
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

## STOVER MFG CO.

FREEMONT, ILL.



The cut represents a man in the act of throwing Mill out of the wind.



### FARMERS, SET YOUR OWN TIRES. THE DIMON WAGON IMPLEMENT.

Consisting of a Jack Screw, Tire Tightener, Adjustable Wrench and Bolt to hold on the doubletrees. As a Jack Screw Tire Tightener, it is the most complete implement ever invented. The principle of tightening tires by swelling the felloes and putting washers on the shoulder of the spokes is recommended by the "Scientific American," "American Agriculturist," and also by the largest wagon manufacturers in the United States. The price is \$1.50 at the factory, and if you cannot get them at your hardware stores write to The Dimon Implement Company, Fort Scott, Kansas. Agents wanted where it has not been introduced. It sells at sight. Twenty-five sold by one man in one day. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50, to any place in the United States. Farmers who have a little spare time can sell in their neighborhood from 100 to 200 in a month's time. This Implement was invented by a practical farm r. A big discount to agents.

DIMON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas.



### SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

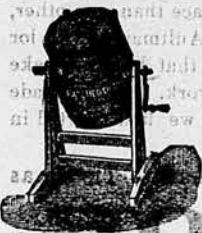
Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest all Iron Fence, Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. Also Manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS. Mfrs., Richmond, Indiana.



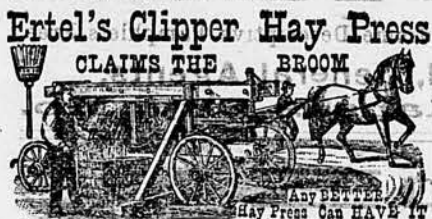




**BEAN'S HAY STACKER** is guaranteed to do more work than any hay machine in the world. Our New Loader everywhere receives the highest praise. All need our Stack Roof. Send for circular. J. H. BEAN & SON, DECATUR, ILL. P. O. Box 1234.



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

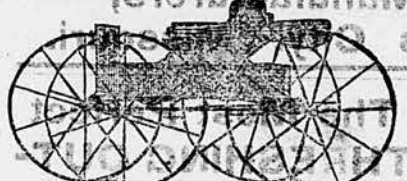


**Ertel's Clipper Hay Press**  
CLAIMS THE BROOM  
Any BETTER Hay Press Can HAVE IT  
Bales 10 tons a day. Loads full weight in cars.  
Address, GEO. ERTTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill.



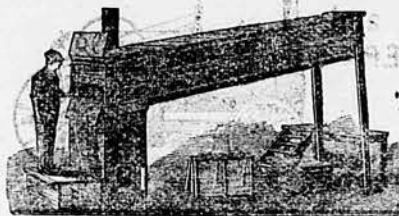
**TRIUMPH WIND ENGINE.**  
Is perfectly Self-Regulating, Light, but Strong and Well Balanced. See that your stock is provided with pure water and plenty of it. PUMPS and TANKS of every description. Agents Wanted. Send for Catalogue.  
**WINDSHIP MFG CO.**  
EAGLE, WIS.

#### TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

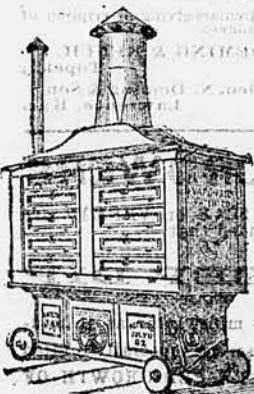


Easiest riding vehicle made. Rides as easy as with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Easton, Pa. Used exclusively by **ABBOTT BUGGY CO.** CHICAGO, ILL.

#### AMERICAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR.



**CORRECT PRINCIPLES CORRECTLY APPLIED.** Its product in color, flavor and selling qualities, unequalled. Portable, Cheap, Easy Management. Its Superiority is recognized wherever known. The annual sales of the American Evaporator exceeds that of all others combined.  
SIX SIZES. Price, \$25 to \$450. Capacity from 3 to 150 bushels per day. Catalogue free.  
Address **AMERICAN MFG CO.,** Waynesboro, Pa.



Culls and Wind-fall Apples  
WORTH 50 CENTS PER BUSHEL NET.

**SAVE THEM!**

By the **PLUMMER** PATENT PROCESS

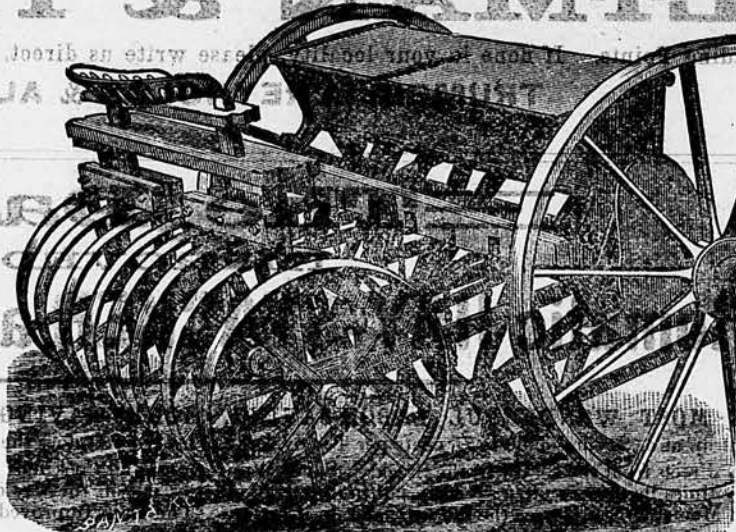
Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue and full Particulars mailed free.  
**PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO.,**  
No. 118 Delaware St.,  
Leavenworth, Kansas.

## TOPEKA MANUFACTURING CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,  
Manufacturers of  
**Smith's Roller-Attachment for Grain Drills,  
The Meadow King Hay-Stacker and Hay-  
Rake, and The Topeka Swivel  
Tower Wind Mill.**

### Smith's Roller-Attachment!

The Roller-Attachment

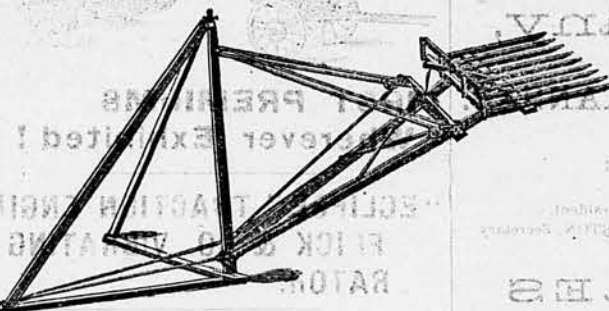


For Seed Drills.

#### WHEAT-GROWING

Made a Certainty by the use of Smith's Roller-Attachment for Seed Drills.  
The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drought. Requiring less than one-half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter-killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill-head as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through. The Roller-Attachment has been perfected in every respect, and we guarantee all that we represent for it.  
THE ATTACHMENT CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

#### THE MEADOW KING STACKER AND HAY-RAKE.

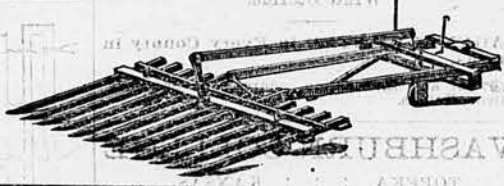


**THE MEADOW KING**  
Hay & Straw Stacker,  
Simplicity of Construction!  
No Engineer Required!  
Any Farm Hand Can Run It!  
Light Draft and Perfect Operation!  
CAPACITY OF STACKING FROM 75 TO 100 TONS PER DAY

The MEADOW KING STACKER saves time and labor. It dumps the hay evenly over the stack, just where you want it. It is easily operated. Two stacks built at a time if desired. It sells for less money and will do more and better work than any other Stacker in the market.

#### The MEADOW KING Hay-Rake

Will do more and better work than any other Rake sold. Takes the Hay from the Swath.  
It is the cheapest and best Rake made.  
One man can rake from 20 to 30 acres per day.



We also manufacture THE TOPEKA SWIVEL TOWER WIND MILL, conceded to be the Best and Cheapest Wind Mill made. Will be ready for market as soon as the rush on the Roller-Attachment and the Meadow King Stacker and Hay-Rake is over, about September 1st. For full particulars and information concerning our Machinery, address

**TOPEKA MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

#### THE GHOLSON FENCING CO.



**W. C. GHOLSON'S PATENT BLOCK-BINDING, TENSION EQUALIZING, WIRE FENCE.**  
Wire for strength, like everything else, must have its true application. The above is the way which shows posts 80, 100, and 140 feet apart. Wire passing through the brackets and resting upon the rollers, which are fastened to the post with a 3-inch bolt. The steel stays between the posts combining the wires into one strength. The wires fastened, only at the ends, to the block-binder, by which the tension can be increased at any time. They will neither bend, break nor sag. When staked or otherwise fastened to posts they will. The longest panel in the above has the greatest power of resistance to storms, floods and animals. This fence is sold by special agents; and they are wanted everywhere. For terms and large illustrated circular, address  
**W. C. GHOLSON, Patentee and General Superintendent,**  
160 West Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**B. F. & J. M. GHOLSON, General Contractors, 121 Commercial Street, EMPORIA, KANSAS.**

#### Fast Potato Digging

THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER  
Saves cost yearly, five times over to every farmer. Guaranteed to Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day!  
SENT ON 60 Days' Test Trial.  
Agents Wanted.

Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, in Six Brilliant Colors, that cost us \$3.00 to publish.  
**Monarch Manufacturing Co., CHICAGO, ILL.**  
206 State St.



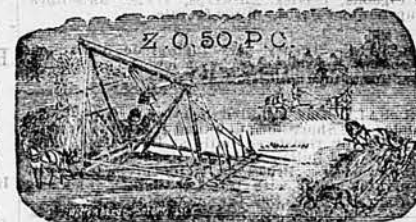
**CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO.**  
BATAVIA, ILL.  
Manufacturers of Geared Wind Mills.  
For Grinding Grain, Cutting Feed, Shelling Corn, Pumping Water, and running all kinds of Machinery. Also Feed and Meal Mills, Pumps, Etc. Agents wanted for all unassigned territory.

#### Minneapolis

Ties the best bundles and uses least twine. Has all of Appleby's latest improvements. Easily managed and light on team.  
Finest piece of machinery ever invented. Arrangements for shifting very handy. Requires little attention to keep in order. Makes harvesting easy and pleasant. Every purchaser fully satisfied. Receives volumes of praise from farmers. Saves grain, time and money.  
Choking impossible with **PACKER TRIP**. Handles bad and good grain alike. Only Binder using **DOUBLE Packer Trip**. Is strongly built and practical in working. Can be run without expert help. Extensively imitated, but equaled by none.  
Call on local agent, or send for Descriptive and Testimonial Circular to the Manufacturers.  
**MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS**  
Minneapolis, Minn.

#### Binder

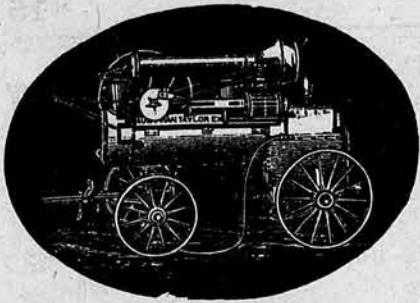
#### "ACME" HAY RICKER



#### LOADER AND RAKES.

Protected by the only Original Patent.  
This machine is guaranteed to put up more hay in less time, and at less than half the cost by any other known method. One Ricker and two Rakes operated by five employees, will in one day take from 20 to 30 acres of hay perfectly clean from the swath as left by the mower, and pitch the same on the stack or wagon, in better condition than twice the force can windrow and cock the same. It seldom gets out of repair, but if it should any farmer can repair it. No Farmer can afford to do without it. Write for price lists, terms and circular giving full information.  
**ACME HAY HARVESTER CO., Mfgs., Peoria, Ill.**





## THE "OLD RELIABLE" AULTMAN & TAYLOR "STARVED ROOSTER" THRESHING MACHINERY Still Stands at the Head!

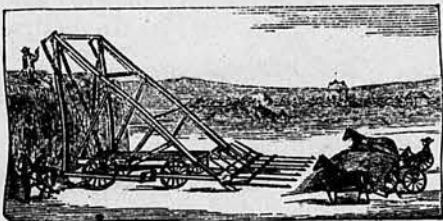


**THE FARMER** finds that no other Thresher saves and threshes his grain so well with so little detention and litterings, so little help. If a Steam Thresher, he feels safer with an Aultman & Taylor Engine on his place than any other, because they are built strong, with great boiler capacity, great power; are simple; less liable to get out of order than any other. Out of hundreds of Aultman & Taylor **STANDARD AND TRACTION ENGINES** we have sold in our territory, we have never had an accident! **THE THRESHERMAN** finds that he can make more money with the Aultman & Taylor Machinery than any other, because it is the choice of the Farmers, and he has no trouble in getting plenty of work. It is made Strong, Simple and Durable, gives him the least expense, and will Out-last anything else he can buy. Aultman & Taylor Machinery sold by us when we first started in business here, twelve years ago, is still running and doing good work.

No other Threshing Machinery can Show such a Record! None other is as Safe and Profitable for the Farmer and Thresherman to Tie to as

## THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR.

Agents at most of the Important Trading Points. If none in your locality, please write us direct. Handsome Descriptive Pamphlets Free.  
**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, General Agents,**  
Kansas City, Mo.



## The Dain IMPROVED Automatic HAY-STACKER and GATHERERS.

**THE MOST WONDERFUL LABOR-SAVING, MONEY-SAVING, TIME-SAVING MACHINERY EVER INTRODUCED ON THE FARM.** HAY is put up at a Saving of 50 to 75 cents per Ton over the old way. It does the work better than it can be done by hand, so that Hay keeps better and is worth more. Takes the Hay direct from the Swath to the Stack. Saves Win-rowing and Cocking. Hay is not touched with a Fork from the time it leaves the Mower until it is on the Stack. Many times its price is often saved in putting up Hay quickly, out of the way of Storms. One Man, Three Boys and Five Horses, with this Machinery, will do the work of Ten Men and Six Horses the old way, and do it better. The Dain Improved Automatic Stacker is the Cheapest to buy, as it is the Strongest, Simplest and Most Durable. It is the only Stacker that will Handle Hay Successfully in Windy Weather! It is the only Stacker that will Throw the Hay always on the Stack and not Scatter it! It is the only Stacker a Farmer will Always Buy after Examining it Thoroughly in Comparison with Others!

If no Agent in your vicinity, write us direct.

**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Manufacturers,**  
Kansas City, Missouri.

### TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"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.

**FOR SALE**—A thoroughbred Poland China boar, one year old purchased of D. M. Magle Co., just season. Also a fine litter of Scotch Collie Shepherd pups, and 7 hens and 1 cock extra fine Black Cochins, cheap. B. G. R. Ward, Onelda, Nemaha Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Or exchange for Sheep or Cattle, one half Clyde Stallion, 5 years old, bay with white points, a sure breeder, and a three fourths Clyde mare, 5 years old, bay, bred to an imported horse. Both are good workers. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Cheap, eighteen pure-bred Buff Cochins, one cock, twenty Spring Chickens—small. Enquire of Chas. F. Emery, firm of Kendall & Emery, Kansas City, Mo.

**H. A. THOMAS**, Scranton, Kas., breeder of Fancy Pigeons, carries Antwerps, Owls, Jacobines Trumpeters and Barbs. Birds for sale.

**FOR SALE**—Seventy very high-grade Short-horn Females and 40 Calves, at a low price. Address Miller Bros., Junction City, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—One hundred head of Thoroughbred and Grade Short-horn Cows and Heifers 50 of them with calves by registered bulls at their sides. Also Jersey Cows and Bulls. Will sell all together or in lots to suit purchasers. Prices low. Time given if desired on bankable paper with interest. Call on or address Dr. Eldson, Reading, Kas.

**SEND \$2** to the Norton Green-House and get 20 extra choice Flowering Plants. Address H. D. Brand, Emporia, Kas.

### THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR  
W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BEAWITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Slittington, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and URYS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd.  
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.

### KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

—OF—  
ABILENE, : KANSAS.

#### OFFICERS:

J. E. BONEBRAKE, President.  
C. H. LEBOLD, Vice President.  
W. A. MORTON, Secretary.

### INSURES

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

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in  
Kansas.

For any information, address the Secretary,  
Abilene, Kansas.

### WASHBURN COLLEGE

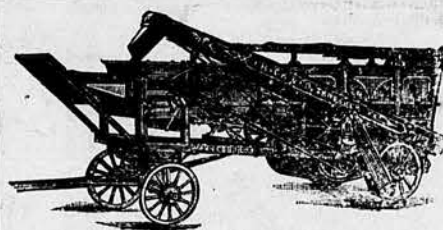
TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1894.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Four Courses of Study—Classical, Scientific, Academic, Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable.  
PETER McVICAR, President.



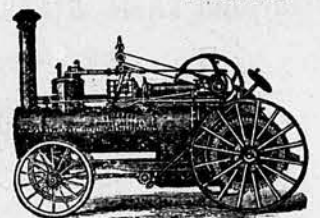
**FIRST PREMIUMS**  
Wherever Exhibited!

"ECLIPSE" TRACTION ENGINE and  
FRICK & CO. VIBRATING SEPARATOR.

BRANCH HOUSE, KANSAS CITY,  
32 to 38 Ewing Street.

The Most Perfect  
THRESHING OUT-  
FIT Built!

**FRICK & CO.,**  
Waynesboro,  
Penn.



### FARMERS,

Remember the Best is Cheap-  
est!

We are manufacturing the best Farm, Garden and Ornamental Fence in the market. It will turn all kinds of stock. Our SHORT FENCE is made especially for Sheep and Hogs, and is the Cheapest, Strongest and Most Durable Fence that can be built. For circulars giving description of Fence, address

DEMING & RENCH,  
Topeka,  
or, Geo. N. Deming & Son,  
Lawrence, Kas.

## SCAB! WOOL CROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

### LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as in mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an INCREASED GROWTH OF BETTER WOOL. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

**LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.**