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The New Process of Making Flour.

Last Fall the KANSAS FARMER gave to its readers a sketch of the roller system of making wheat flour. The information was gathered partially from facts reported by the editor of the New York Husbandman. He had visited a mill in Rochester where the Hungarian system of corrugated rollers was in operation. We also had some facts that had been published by the Scientific American, and from the two sources were enabled to present a fair representation of the system. In brief it is a crushing of the grain between parallel rollers instead of grinding it on one stone by means of another stone revolving rapidly on it.

But we have better and fuller information now, for we have seen and examined the improved or Americanized Roller system. The universal Yankee is never content unless he is improving something, and his inventive genius immediately took hold of this Hungarian system and put on enough Yankee touches to justify him in calling his work the Americanized Roller system.

The Shawnee mills at Topeka, owned by Shellabarger & Griswold, have now in successful operation one of the best mills in the West, conducted according to this new method. A few days ago the writer of this visited the mills, and by kindness of Mr. J. W. Oliver, Second miller in charge, had an opportunity of witnessing the working of the intricate machinery, and tracing the wheat from the farmer's wagon, through all the nice processes of manufacture to the finished product.

The building is a large, 4-story structure, substantially built, and recently remodeled under supervision of Mr. Peter Plamondon, a millwright of much skill and experience, who now has charge of the entire work, and is known as First Miller.

The first floor of the building is occupied by the cleaning machinery and connections with other floors—wheels, shaftings, drums, pulleys, etc. When the wheat is received from the farmer, it is at once conveyed to this basement story and there subjected to a shaking, rubbing, beating, brushing, sifting and blowing until it is clean. Every kernel is rubbed, beaten, brushed and fanned. Dirt, as clay and sand, or specks of chaff or straw, often stick to different parts of the berry, and especially in the depression or crease on one side. All of these accretions, and all loose straw, chaff, ches, and other impurities, are removed. Then it is carried above and passed through a patent self-regulating weighing machine which operates on the principle of an hour glass and regulates the run of the mill. It weighs ten pounds at a time. When that quantity is received in one side, it drops into a hopper, and another ten pounds are received in the other side and dropped, thus proceeding, changing from one side to the other, and dropping and registering every drop, so that at any time the miller may know how much wheat has passed into the hopper.

From this first hopper the wheat runs into one of Jonathan Mill's Degerminators, where the berries are split and the germ removed. The product of the Degerminator is put through another cleaning process, and then conveyed to the first set of a series of Stephens' Rolls, where it is slightly crushed, enough to liberate a portion of the grain in the shape of coarse flour or middlings. What comes from these rolls is taken above and again put through a process of separa-

tion and cleaning, and then sent to a second set of rolls where it is made finer, again elevated and bolted, and taken to other rolls for still finer work. Thus the process is continued from one degree of fineness to another, bran and flour being separated in every change until the final bolting, which leaves the bran entirely free from flour. It seems that every particle of flour that was in the kernel is taken out, and that nothing but bran, pure and simple, is left. It has passed through six double sets of rolls, and the middlings, being first purified, are then reground on the stones, pass an almost endless system of bolts, purifiers, dust-catchers, centrifugal reels, etc., in the third and fourth stories, and then sent down to the flour-packers on the second floor, where it runs into sacks and is weighed by an automatic weigher. A sack is slipped over a sheetiron spout and is filled in a few seconds. As soon as the proper quantity is in the sack, the flow is stopped by the self-acting machine to give time to the attendant to remove the filled sack and slip another empty one on the spout, while the machine registers its own work. There are three of these flour-packers, besides the Degerminator, seven double sets of rolls, and four run of stones on the second floor.

The third story is occupied by bolting and bran-dusting machinery, and on the fourth floor are seven purifiers, seven dust-catchers, and four centrifugal reels. This purifying and dust-catching is a very nice process. The centrifugal reels, which are double bolting machines, one within the other and revolving in opposite motions at different rates of speed, are wonderful separators. The dust-catchers collect and save every particle of flour dust that flies or floats off in the process of purifying the middlings.

Mr. Oliver showed us the product of every separate part of the vast system. His descriptions and explanations were interesting as they were instructive. First cleaning the whole grain and getting rid of coarse impurities; then weighing, and taking out the germ of the kernels and further cleaning; then slight crushing and separation of middlings; then closer crushing and finer separation, and so on, until, after six different processes, and having passed up and down the great building many times, the finished flour is sacked and weighed, and the bran and shorts are each in their proper places. It would seem that in this perfected process perfection in milling is attained. The product of every change is finer than that preceding it. Samples of the final operations on the middlings were exhibited to us for comparison. A handful of each was placed on a clean board and pressed and smoothed by a plated paddle, and the two samples then placed side by side and pressed together. The line of difference was readily discernible; the linear tracing was straight and the contrast of color was very pretty, glistening in the bright, smooth surfaces.

The object of every one of all these varied operations is to get the interior of the wheat berry into condition to make flour of it. After all the flour-producing material is freed from its coatings and separated, it is a mass of sank-like particles. These are then run through the stones and ground into flour.

The power of this new and useful establishment is furnished by a 100-horse power Slide-valve engine. The storage capacity of the elevator is 85,000 bushels of wheat, and the machinery is capable of turning out 300 barrels of first class flour in 24 hours.

"A Destructive Worm."

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In the last issue of the KANSAS FARMER I notice a clipping and an editorial notice under the above heading. It happens that I have had experience with the worm you describe, this spring, and as you request your readers and correspondents to give their experience, if any of them should chance to know anything concerning them, and as I have not written anything for a long time, thought I would embrace the present opportunity to give a little talk on the worm question.

But before saying anything further I wish to call your attention to an article in the KANSAS FARMER of May 9th, entitled "The canker worm *ant soptrix vemata*," which exactly corresponds with the worm in question. "The larva (worm) is variable in color, and one of its distinguishing features is the mottled head and two pale, narrow lines along the middle of the back, the space between them usually dark, and occupied on the anterior edge, and middle of joints by black marks, somewhat in form of a letter X. Its motion is that of what is commonly called the measuring worm, and when shaken from the tree suspends itself by a fine web-like thread." The above quotation is a very good description of the worm. I think that the predominating color this year is black, yet there were all colors.

The worms appeared on my orchard by the million shortly after they bloomed. When first discovered they had done considerable damage to the early varieties. At first I thought that it was not possible to save the trees and fruit, but to let them have their way without making a desperate fight to save a fine orchard and have plenty of fruit would to say the least, be a very bad policy for a farmer that expects to have a good living to adopt generally in such cases. "Where there's a will there's a way." A few years' experience trying to make a living on a farm has taught me that we can not very often have anything without making an effort. So in the case of the worms I determined to make a hard fight before giving up as whipped. But as to the best means to adopt to "get away with them" was what bothered me worst. I first thought of irrigating with water in which some poison had been dissolved, but failing to get an instrument to throw water, had to resort to something else. As I was walking through the orchard and would jar the trees they would suspend themselves by the thousands, so I took a brush and knocked them to the ground but found that they would measure their way back to the trees in a few minutes. As I was watching their movements it occurred to me that they could be destroyed with fire; so accordingly I prepared torches for every member of the family large enough to use one, and with torch in one hand and stick in the other to jar the limbs of the trees with we went to work, and as the "little cusses" would spin down on their webbs we would apply our torches, "and don't you forget it," it done the business for them. There was five of us with torches, and we worked about a day, all told, on an orchard of 130 trees. Now we have the satisfaction of knowing that we got away with the "little cusses" and have a prospect of all the fruit we can make use of besides.

DR. J. BERGER.

Oak Valley, Elk Co., Kas.

The Abilene creamery is now fully organized with J. M. Fisher, President.

About Silos.

Our readers will bear witness that we have not bored them much recently on the subject of preserving green feed—ensilage, nor on the means necessary—silos. But the time is at hand for renewing the attack.

It will be remembered that last year we recommended and urged experiments on a small scale; putting a box in the ground, digging a hole in well drained land—anything that would test the matter. But we have not had a single report, although one was promised. All we propose at this time is, to show our readers what such an experiment as we suggested has done for an eastern farmer. The following is clipped from the Nashua Telegraph. It tells a great deal in a few words. "Last year a farmer improvised a small silo by sinking a molasses hogshead into the ground in his barn cellar. He cut up all his corn fodder with a hay cutter, supposing he had enough to fill about four hogsheads, but on packing it found it wouldn't fill one. He then bought of a neighbor as much more as one horse could draw, and still there was room. He then cut up the stalks from a piece of sweet corn, and with a lot of rowen managed to fill his hogshead. He made a close fitting cover, and with a jackscrew set under one of the floor timbers, pressed it down as tight as possible. In the middle of December he opened his silo and found the corn as sweet and fragrant as when put in. From the hogshead he fed one cow half a bushel of ensilage morning and night for two months, and considers it the best producing food that can be fed. This year he proposes to fill the hogshead with oats cut just as they are in the milk. If a silo on so simple a plan is practicable, there is certainly no reason why everybody should not have one, and satisfy himself of the value of the ensilage system.

Manures for Sorgho.

In response to our article recently in which was copied some experience of a Southern sorgho-grower, a correspondent sends us the following letter:

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In the FARMER of May 16, I read an article on "Sorghum Affected by Its Food," that interested me very much, as I have had twenty-five years practical experience in the manufacture of sorghum canes into molasses, and during all these years I have experimented in various ways in the manuring of lands intended for cane, and I have found only one kind of vegetable manure that I have found to answer the purpose of a proper fertilizer for cane. That is rotted, or partially rotted, straw of wheat, oats or barley, or rotted cane pumice will do very well. Apply either of these liberally, well plowed in, and you will find your land benefited and your cane syrup not affected by the manures used, so far as taste and color are concerned.

There are no kinds of animal manures that will not more or less affect the taste and color of sorgho syrup. Of all the different kinds of fertilizers manufactured and used by some, I think but very little, except gypsum, or plaster, as it is frequently called. In the slight experience that I have had with it I think it will do well in limited quantities. Your correspondent is right when he speaks of sorghum as an exhausting crop. I know of nothing that draws so heavily upon the soil as the sorgho cane, but I am satisfied for myself that there are manures or fertilizers for land intended for cane culture that will not injure the taste or quality of the syrup.

Hamburg, Iowa, May 25, 1883.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 31—Levi Dumbauld, Emporia, Ks.
June 7—Pickerell, Thomas & Smith, Harriestown, Illinois.
June 7 and 8—Fowler Bro., St. Marys, Ks.
June 28—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Ks.
July 11 and 12—Col. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.
October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.

Beef Cattle of the United States.

The Special Report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, for April, contains the following relative to the early maturity and weight of beef cattle:

EARLIER MATURITY.

The improvement of cattle, by a larger infusion of Short-horn blood, and more recently by importation of Herefords, has advanced maturity, reducing the average age at which cattle are sent to the butcher. An inquiry concerning the extent of this improvement brings abundant evidence that it is general in all the States, though differing in degree. It is very marked in the cattle-growing region of the West and in the Atlantic States down to North Carolina. It is not so positive a gain in New England, as beef is of less importance than milk, and in a measure incidental to beef production, the product of cows advancing in age. The Massachusetts reports, for instance, average between four and five years as the age of native cattle slaughtered for beef. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont make an average of nearly four years; Rhode Island and Connecticut, four; New York, another dairy State, average four; New Jersey, four and a half, and Pennsylvania between three and four. There is some variation in the Southern States, but most of them average about four years, Georgia and Alabama making a figure somewhat less. Florida and Texas make an average of three and a half, as do Arkansas, Tennessee and West Virginia. The States of the Ohio valley come very near three years, Indiana requiring slightly more time than Ohio and Illinois. West of the Mississippi the average is nearly three and a half years, including the Pacific coast region. The mountain section ranges from three to three and a half. The returns are not sufficiently complete and so nicely discriminating as to make it practicable to indicate by minute fractions the exact difference between the States. It is difficult for correspondents to fix a figure that will show the true average, and these results are therefore presented as an embodiment of local views, the general accuracy and consistency of which may be canvassed by the intelligent reader.

In Illinois three-fourths of the correspondents report a decrease in the average age of beeves in the past ten years. The Winnebago correspondent says that steers at three years old average as much as steers of four years in 1873. In some counties where feeding is less in vogue than formerly, as in Peoria, where distillers consume a large amount of corn, it is claimed that average earliness and weight have both declined. In Dubois, Indiana, a year's gain is claimed in the time of maturing. It is noted in many counties that young stock is better fed and cared for, insuring steady growth and early maturity. The Tippecanoe correspondent claims that feeders market their cattle at half the age of former times. The high prices of the past year have called out numbers of cattle at an unusually early age, at the expense of weight. In Belmont, eastern Ohio, the gain in time of maturity is fixed at six months. Improvement by feeding is the cause of earlier maturity in Texas, and is now in rapid progress at many points, looking

to the ultimate conversion of long-horns into short-horns. There is much evidence of improvement in other parts of the South, though beef production can scarcely be reckoned an industry in the cotton-growing belt. Such is the brief but accurate generalization of the average views of correspondents on this important subject.

WEIGHT OF BEEVES.

Previous reports of correspondents and the records of meat markets have indicated a tendency to increase the average weight of cattle slaughtered, as well as an earlier average age at which cattle are sent to the shambles. It has become an appreciated fact in the experience of average cattle-raisers that with increasing values of farms and forage a given weight of feed must produce a larger weight of net beef than heretofore. To do this, quicker work is required, a shorter time for maturing, and a greater average weight. This investigation was undertaken to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the measure of this evident improvement of recent years. It is a work attended with difficulties. In dairy States old cows are fattened for beef, and must be counted as beef, greatly reducing the average live weight.

The average for the South is the smallest. Cattle are there a mixed race, degenerated English mixed with the Spanish stock of Texas and Florida, small, left largely to care for themselves, kept mainly for milk for family use, but not remarkable for milking qualities as a rule. There are notable and considerable improvements already indicated. Of course the average weight is low. The estimates are furnished by our large corps of correspondents, and are given as the deliberate opinion of those assumed to be the best qualified to judge. A better showing will doubtless be made in ten years more.

The highest averages are in the Western States, the region of prairie grasses and cheap corn. In sections where feeding for export is practiced average weights are much greater than elsewhere. Some counties report averages of 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. The correspondent for Whiteside, Ill., says that while butcher's stock has not varied much, well-matured cattle weigh 300 pounds more than the weights of ten years ago. The correspondent of Parke, Ind., makes the average 1,400 pounds, or 200 more than in 1873. In Johnson, Ind., where the estimated average is 1,200 pounds, it is said that in 1873 the average was 50 to 100 pounds greater, from the custom then prevailing of making heavy weights. The popular idea now is "to push from the start and save one winter's feeding, thereby making greater profits." This is true policy, which feeders of the West are beginning to see and to practice. In White, Ill., where the average is placed at 1,200 pounds, the time is so much shortened that the average weight is less than ten years ago.

West of the Mississippi the tendency is strong toward earlier maturity. In Appanoose, Iowa, half the stock is "fattened at two years old," and weighs as much as formerly at three. In Des Moines "beef cattle are heavier in 1883 than they were in 1873, because it is more profitable to push them from the start." In Texas weight has increased from amelioration of blood. Shipping facilities at some points save the shrinkage caused by driving long distances.

What Sheep for Mutton.

The Western Rural does not agree with E. W. Stewart in his new work, wherein he affirms that it is necessary to use the mutton breeds either by themselves, or for crossing with the Merino. In referring to the matter,

that paper says: "We are not convinced of the advisability of interfering with the purity of the Merino breed. Either the Merino, or something else, is our position. We are also prepared to admit that in certain locations the mutton breeds are more profitable than the Merino, and it would be foolish not to admit it. But there is a great deal of high-priced land on which the Merino will prove as profitable as any other breed. Practically the Merino is a mutton sheep. The carcass of the Merino is found in the market, and not one mutton-consumer in five thousand stops to inquire of his butcher whether the mutton he is buying is Merino or Cotswold mutton, or Southdown mutton. As a matter of fact, mutton is mutton to the vast majority of people, and it makes no sort of difference to them, whether the animal had short, long, or medium wool upon it. There are people who know the difference, and the time will come when the taste of our people will be educated to prefer and seek for the meat of the mutton breeds. But good Merino mutton will answer a very good purpose as an article of food. No one claims that it is the equal of the meat of the mutton breeds, but if any one claims that it is a bad or in any way unpalatable meat, he is in error. As our markets stand to-day, and as the taste of our people is not thoroughly educated as to the merits of mutton, Merino sheep are practically mutton sheep, and must be considered so as long as there is a ready sale for good fat Merino carcasses.

We have frequently referred to our plan of improving the Merino, and it is by selection and not by crossing. If a breeder expects to do anything with the carcass, he should endeavor to have it as large as possible, and he can accomplish much in this direction by simply selecting his breeding stock. It is true that some flocks of Merinos are pretty nearly valueless for meat. The animals are small, and they not only fail to give satisfactory results in the production of mutton, but they also fail to give the best results in the production of wool. It is foolish to keep under-sized sheep, whatever the object may be for which they are kept.

We do not pretend to say which breed of sheep are the most profitable. We could not say that without taking into consideration the circumstances applicable to each case. If the wool of the larger breeds should be worth as much as fine wool, it would seem as if they would prove the most profitable. But there are intricate questions involved in the matter, which would have to be settled before it would be safe to arrive even at that conclusion. We should have to inquire carefully into the cost of production under existing circumstances. It is the common opinion that it costs comparatively little to produce a Merino, and that is correct. But to produce the best results, the sheep—whatever the breed may be—must be well taken care of, and so if the best Merino is produced, the difference between the cost of its production and the production of a sheep of some breed that does not have the characteristic of living on nothing, upon a pinch, might not be so great. But instead of trying to determine here which breed is the most profitable, our purpose is simply to show that the Merino carcass finds ready sale in the market, and that, therefore, the Merino is practically a mutton sheep. It produces both wool and meat, just as the Cotswold does, and while it does not produce as good meat or as much meat as the Cotswold, its meat has a well-defined and excellent commercial value. This being true, it can be made profitable even on high-priced land.

Parasitic Disease of Lungs in Lambs.

Dr. Stuart, in Ohio Farmer, gives some useful information on this subject. He says: Our veterinary department these few weeks past has been much in request from inquirers whose lambs have been attacked with parasitic trouble, and serious losses have been the result. We think this season has been the most destructive of any in our experience. Our inquiries have run in this form: "My lambs are dying. We find on opening, the lungs contain needle-shaped worms." Or, "we find small, hard lumps on the lungs." The needle-like worms appear to the naked eye as such. The lumps referred to are granular cells, with a hard, oily, crystalline deposit, to the touch, generally of an opaque gelatinous appearance, and is the deposit of the *strongylus filaria*. Generally this opaque and semi-gelatinous material is observed toward the more healthy part of the lungs in the shape of circumscribed masses, often not exceeding the size of an ordinary pin head, and if each small nodule be squeezed a gritty substance, the result of cretification of the above-mentioned deposit, is felt between the fingers. Each nodule indicates a spot where the germs or the *strongylus filaria* have been deposited, giving rise to irritation and the exudation of material around them. In this material granule and pus-cells develop, and fatty calcareous degeneration ensues. The eggs are of an oval shape. They are at first appearance transparent, but when fecundated, the yolk when formed adheres to a cellular mass having a coiled and elongated appearance and presents the external and internal organization of the *strongylus filaria*. The parasite, coiled on itself and alive in the cell, moves about, and at last becomes free and grows to its full size, passing out of the lung into the air passages, where it is coughed out and often deposited on the grass, likely to be eaten by other animals. How it attains the lungs to deposit its eggs is so far involved in mystery. Some writers believe that they find their way to the bronchial tissue through the circulation. Others again believe they pierce through the tissues from the stomach to the lungs; though from the eggs being universally disseminated over the lungs, we might be led to conjecture that they are introduced into the circulation and stopped in the pulmonary capillaries, where they produce irritation and the deposit before described. The *strongylus filaria* is a worm from one to two and one-half inches in length, the male smaller than the female and of a yellowish color, whereas the female is white. The body is of uniform size but tapered at both ends. We are speaking directly by experience from the lens of the microscope and might describe further, but enough so as to be understood.

Returning now to the parasitic disease of the lungs, it is clear that there are two distinct stages of the affection, the one taken for true tubercular disease, and the other when the worms are fully developed and lodged in the air passages. Dr. Crisp's theory is that the germs of the parasite are carried back from the stomach to the mouth in the act of rumination, and then finding their way into the trachea. As with the germs of the *cysticerci*, only the young sheep are affected, because they cannot pierce the tissue of the older ones.

With this theory we do not agree, and would further state that these nodules which we find on the pleuro of the lungs contain small worms and eggs. These parasites show signs of life on being moistened after being dried for one month, and even when having been immersed in the spirits of wine, so very

tenacious of life are they. Again, French writers say that the ova containing worms sinks into the air passages, they being coated by an albuminous material, and thus imbedded in the lung tissue. This would lead us to believe that when worms are swallowed by healthy sheep, they immediately find their way into the wind-pipe. We must confess that we doubt that. Of course the eggs of the worms are developed in the lungs and are deposited in the lungs again, or may move indirectly into the system of another animal, but the migration from the mouth or alimentary canal to the lungs, certainly requires a better explanation. Anyhow, the number of worms met with in the lungs of one sheep is quite enough to infest a whole flock, and then in that case it becomes an entozoic disease.

Another point we wish to observe—the disease is not hereditary, as we find the lungs of young lambs healthy. The development of the germs in the lungs is always attended with irritation. The changes going on in the early stages are associated with symptoms of spasmodic cough caused by irritation of the throat; small worms get free and are coughed up with the mucus into the grass, the sheep rubbing their nose on the ground and sniffing to remove the difficulty. We find that large accumulations of worms in the lungs lead to emaciation, anemia and defective nutrition, with debility and dropsy. Concerning the prevention and treatment of this disease, it is only necessary to indicate the danger attending the feeding of young sheep on pastures where old sheep have been. To prevent the disease you require fresh and sound pasture, and it may be necessary to give a quantity of artificial food, such as flower of sulphur, muriate or sulphur of iron, powdered gentian, etc. To cure the disease, inhalations of chlorine gas, sulphur fumes, externally; internally, camphor, turpentine in linseed oil, or ether. The iron may be given from ten to twenty grains, daily, to a full-grown lamb, with one teaspoonful of salt. Salt and sulphur for sheep is our motto, for the destruction of both entozoa and acaria.

The Screw Worm.

Last summer we published several notices of damage done by these destructive pests. We hear of them this year. The Texas Wool Grower throws out a caution on the subject to sheep men. It says:

At this season of the year a cut from the shearer, or a hurt of any kind by which the blood is made to flow, attracts the fly, the eggs are deposited about the wound. In a few hours the worm appears, and at once forces or screws its way into the flesh—hence their name. They make fearful havoc in the tender flesh, and cause untold agony to the poor sheep, if left undisturbed. See then that your herder keeps a sharp lookout for such cases and require him to doctor constantly. Smear tar or sulphur over the wound also—this has a tendency to keep the flies off. On the range, a sheep troubled with screw worm is very prompt to make it known. They are restless, try to hide in the bushes, try to get at the place with their teeth and give every evidence of intense suffering. The promptings of humanity for helplessness and pain, as well as self interest on the part of the flock-master should cause him to give relief immediately. Many animals undergo a torturing death every year from these screw-worms. 'Tis but the work of a few moments to kill the pests, so that we have but a poor opinion of the faithfulness of a herder, to say nothing of his humanity who fails to perform this duty. If he will not do it, discharge him promptly and hire another.

The Poultry Yard.

Eggs vs. Meat.

H. S. Waldo of the American Poultry Journal says; I think it would be wise to substitute more eggs in our daily diet, for it would be not only more palatable but cheaper than the best beef. For instance, in summer when eggs are worth 10 cents per dozen and beef is worth from 10 to 12 cents per pound, one dozen of ordinary sized eggs will weigh 1½ pounds, which, at ten cents per dozen would be 6½ cents per pound, against 10 and 12 cents for beef. Not only this, but there is much more solid nutriment to the egg, there being no bones or tough pieces to go to waste. An egg is composed of one part shell, six parts white or albumen, and three parts yolk. The white of the egg contains 66 per cent. water and the yolk 52 per cent. The egg is animal food, yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. As for myself, I prefer eggs boiled moderately hard. This is, however, one of the poorest ways to cook them, so far as the health is concerned, for they are, when cooked in this manner, very hard to digest and should be masticated very finely and eaten with bread. The most healthy way to prepare them is to boil them about four minutes, which takes away the animal taste, which is offensive to some, but does not harden the yolk and make it hard to digest. A boiled egg is a very clean, delicious morsel and is useful as a brain nourishing food, because of the amount of phosphorus it contains. To be sure eggs are very handy for the farmer to take to town and sell for cash or trade for groceries, etc., and in many cases they stint themselves too much so as to have a good supply for market, but it would be found much more valuable to use all they want at home instead of paying a higher price for less nutritious meat.

Origin of Plymouth Rocks.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes to that paper: "Having noticed the inquiries in your paper respecting the origin of the Plymouth Rock fowls, I wrote to a friend who, a few years ago, told me that he was pleased to feel that an idea of his own had started such a really valuable breed of hens as the Plymouth Rocks had proved to be. Remembering his statement I wrote to him to ascertain the facts, and have just received the following:

"The Plymouth Rock fowls originated on the Clarke farm in South Woodstock, Conn., about 17 years ago, I think. If the exact date is required, I can, with little trouble, ascertain. The first cross was made by George W. Clarke, between a White Cochins cock and a black Cochins hen. (The statement was once made that the hen was a Black Java, but that was incorrect.) The second cross was made by Mr. Joseph Spaulding, of Putnam, Conn., between the pullets of the first and a Dominique cock, and that made the "pure" Plymouth Rock fowls. They were named by Rev. Mr. Ramsdell, of Thompson, Conn., who was a great hen fancier, and purchased his fowls of Mr. Spaulding. Mr. Dyer Upham, of Thompson, also purchased fowls of Mr. Spaulding, and from him came what is known as the Upham strain. All the Plymouth rocks were started from these two crosses made by Geo. W. Clarke and J. Spaulding."

Wells' "Rough on Corns."

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

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PICKETT & HENSHAW, Plattburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxfords, Princesses, Kenick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattburg is near Leavenworth.

BUCKEYE HERD, S. T. Bennett & Co., Safford, Kansas, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

Cattle and Swine.

D. R. 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, and pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs.

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

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN cattle and POLAND-CHINA swine. The very best. Write.

W. W. WALTIRE, Slide Hill View Farm, Carbon-dale, Osage county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

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

M. WALTIRE, Carbon-dale, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle; Chester White hogs; Light Brahmas and Black Spanish chickens. Correspondence solicited.

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

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

Swine.

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

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

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

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

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

O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAS., breeder and shipper of recorded POLAND CHINAS and Yorkshire swine. Also Plymouth Rocks. Special rates by express. Write.

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

Sheep.



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

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep. 150 rams for sale. Dickinson (508) at head of herd, clipped 33½ lbs.

C. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

Sheep.

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

E. COPELAND & SON, Douglass, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece.

Poultry.

Wichita Poultry Yards.

I. HAWKINS, Proprietor, and Breeder of Pure bred BUFF COCHINS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, and PEKIN DUCKS.

Eggs now for sale. Send for price list. I. HAWKINS, Box 476, Wichita, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at \$2.00 for 13. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

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

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, breeder of high class thoroughbred poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and American Seabrights—all of the finest strains in the country. Eggs from my yards for sale; shipped with perfect safety to any part of the U. S. Price \$2.00 for 13. Send for illustrated circular and price list. A. dress S. L. IVES, P. M., Mound City, Kansas.

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

GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARDS, Manhattan, Kas., still at the head. If you want fowls or eggs of Light or Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or Bantams write. F. E. MARSH.

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

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

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

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

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

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

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

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references.

Topeka Business Cards.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at law, 173 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Sample's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

ALL KINDS OF

Garden and Field Seeds

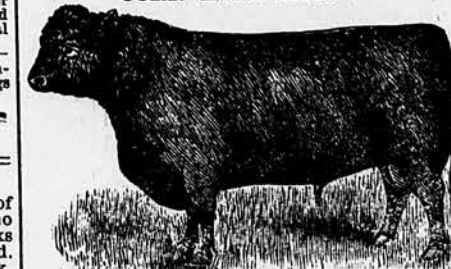
All Seeds fresh and true to name. I have Seeds from all the responsible Seed growers and importers and a fine selection of Seeds adapted to Kansas soil and climate. GROWN FOR ME IN CALIFORNIA. All seeds are put up by me on order received. No paper Seeds sold. All kinds of

Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes

in their season. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Address S. H. DOWNS, 73 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Galloway Cattle

CORN HILL HERD.



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

SHORT-HORN BULL FOR SALE.

I will sell my Short-horn bull Alfonso, 5 years old this May. He is a fine specimen of a Durham bull—a dark red. I do not want to use him longer in my herd. For price and pedigree, address me at Leavenworth, Kas. WM. BOOTH.

New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

The great bridge is at last completed, formally opened, and is now in use. It is one of the most stupendous feats of engineering in the history of the world, and is another evidence that man is working out the primal mandate—"subdue the earth." A sketch of its history and structure will, doubtless, be interesting to our readers.

The thought of connecting Brooklyn and New York by a bridge over East river was conceived and advocated in 1865 by Wm. C. Kingsley and Henry C. Murphy. An organization was formed, the State of New York and the United States took hold of the matter; charters were granted, subscriptions made by the two cities and by private individuals, an engineer—John A. Roebling, appointed, and in 1867 the first estimates were made. In 1870 work was begun, and on the 24th day of May, 1883, the bridge was presented to the people in imposing ceremonies. In the meantime the original engineer, in 1869, died from effects of an accident, and his son, Washington A. Roebling, took charge of the work. In 1872, he was carried out of the New York Caisson, nearly dead from disease contracted in that unhealthy place. He has never been able to perform any kind of manual labor since. But his brain power did not weaken. From his sick-room he superintended the great work all these eleven years, and had the satisfaction of looking out of his window last Thursday on the vast throngs of people as they cheered him when passing in procession to take part in ceremonies of "Opening the Bridge." He saw the bridge, also, for his window affords a good view of it, and he saw the work as it progressed.

The bridge is of wire and is suspended between towers on either side of the main river channel. These towers are masses of masonry 278 feet high resting on foundations that are sunk—one, 45, the other 78 feet below the river surface. The foundations were sunk by aid of caissons. The caisson was a huge wooden diving bell, on which were laid the solid walls of masonry, and little by little the vast foundation of the New York side was sunk 80 feet below the surface of the rushing waters, resting on the bedrock there. The caisson top was 102 feet by 272 feet and 22 feet thick, of tough southern pine, fastened by bolts and joints, aggregating 250 tons in weight. The sides at the top were eight feet thick, and tapered down to eight inches thick. On this caisson (and for that matter the Brooklyn work was done in the same way) the huge foundation was built by a scientific laying of massive stones, whose weight gradually sunk the caisson to its resting place. The reader may not appreciate the innumerable difficulties of a technical nature which confronted the working at every step, but it is easy to understand that on this great, strong box huge layers of heavy masonry were laid, and that little by little its own weight sank it to the level carefully prepared by men inside the box or caisson, who, aided by prepared machinery, hauled up the stone and dirt at the bottom, so that the final rest was exactly as it should be. The Brooklyn caisson was not ready until May, 1870, at which time it was towed into its berth near the Fulton ferry slip. After it was thoroughly ready, the granite blocks, averaging five tons each, were gradually laid until the middle of July of that year, when compressed air was let in and workmen began to excavate beneath.

The bridge may be said to begin at Chatham square in New York and end at the corner of Sands and Washington streets in Brooklyn, but the bridge proper, the single span which constitutes the marvel of engineering skill, stretches

1,595½ feet from tower to tower and 3,460 from anchorage to anchorage. At the towers the bridge is 118 feet above the high water mark and in the center 135 feet. Clearly the first thing to be done before stretching a single wire across was the establishment of an anchorage on each side of the river. These anchorages hold the wires and are located 930 feet inland from the towers on each side. There they stand, vast aggregations of stone 119 feet by 132 feet at the base, 90 feet above high-water mark, and weighing 60,000 tons each. There is nothing peculiar in the outline or plan of these vast structures, except at the bottom are four huge cast iron plates, one for each cable, 16½ feet by 17½ feet in size, 2½ feet thick, and weighing 46,000 pounds each.

In this cast-iron anchor plate are fastened parallel iron bars, which run up through the solid masonry, and through the face of the anchorage walls, some twenty-five feet, where they meet the ends of the cable. The bridge is held up by cables—four huge bunches of wires, laid parallel, and bound together by an unbroken wrapping, also of wire. Each wire is an eighth of an inch thick, and as there are 5,000 of them in each cable, making a bunch or bundle about sixteen inches thick, the physical difficulty of binding them together may be readily imagined. To do this it was necessary to arrange the wires in small parcels, nineteen to a cable, and each holding 278 single wires. These parcels or bundles formed a continuous wire rope 200 miles long, which was carried from anchorage to anchorage back and forth 278 times. The ropes when laid were bound together, and then the several ropes were tightly wound into one huge cable. In this way four cables were made. It was no easy task to send the first wire rope across from tower to tower. It was first coiled on a scow. One end was raised to the tower top, dropped on the other side, taken back to the anchorage and made fast. The scow was then towed across the river, the wire rope running from the coil as it went. Once there it was hoisted on the top of the second tower, and in turn fastened at the anchorage. When the second rope was carried over in the same way the two were joined over a windlass, and an endless wire rope or belt was then workable through the entire distance.

As the structure now presents itself there are five parallel avenues about 16 feet wide. The outer two, 19 feet wide, are devoted to vehicles, and the central road, 15½ feet wide, is reserved for pedestrians. On either side of this elevated foot-path is an avenue for the use of surface cars, one line going to Brooklyn, the other coming to New York. It is intended to keep the cars continually on the go by means of a continuous chain, and once on the passengers will not be able to get off. Neither will they be permitted to get on at any point save the termini of the road.

In the beginning it was estimated that the bridge would cost about seven or eight million dollars and the necessary land acquisitions about four millions. The actual cost is upwards of fifteen millions.

Here is the history in brief:

Construction commenced January 3d, 1870.

Bridge completed 1883.

Length of river span, 1,595 feet six inches.

Length of each land span, 930 feet, 1,860 feet.

Length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet.

Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet six inches.

Total length of bridge, 5,989 feet.

Width of bridge, 85 feet.

Number of cables, 4.

Diameter of each cable, 15½ inches.

First wire was run out May 29, 1877.

Length of wire in four cables, exclusive of wrapping wire, 14,361 miles.

Length of each single wire in cables, 3,579 feet.

Weight of four cables, inclusive of wrapping wire, 3,588½ tons.

Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet.

Depth of tower foundation below high water, New York, 78 feet.

Total height of towers above high water, 278 feet.

Clear height of bridge in center of river span above high water at 90 degrees Fahrenheit, 135 feet.

Height of towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.

Grade of roadway, 3½ feet in 100 feet.

Height of towers above roadway, 159 feet.

For the present it is a toll bridge, though it belongs to the cities. Toll rates are—

	Cents.
1 horse, or horse and man.....	5
1 horse and vehicle.....	10
2 horses and vehicle.....	20
Foot passengers.....	1
2 horse trucks or wagons.....	30
Cattle each.....	5
Sheep and hogs, each.....	2

Annual Shearing and Festival.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

The Solomon Valley Wool Growers' Association held, last week, their annual public shearing and festival. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance of sheep men, with their friends and families, accompanied with well-filled baskets for a grand spread.

The all-purpose train which daily creeps up and down the Solomon Valley, upon this particular day, and momentous one for the Valley, was met at Brittsville by the brass band to honor the arrival of President Valandingham, of the Association, and his newly married bride from Emporia.

A brief survey of the town revealed hundreds of people in attendance to witness the shearing and show of sheep as well as to partake of the grand dinner, and there was enough of it I should judge to feed a thousand people. After dinner the band entertained the crowd with music between the addresses made by Hon. E. Brunson, of Abilene, W. E. Goudy, Kansas City, and J. S. McGrath, of Beloit.

REPORT OF SHEARING.

Owner.	Sex of Sheep.	Age.	Wt. of Sheep.	Wt. of fleece.	Qual.
A J Gifford.....	Buck	3 yrs	154	20½	thor.
J N Grau.....	"	3 yrs	159	17	"
"	"	2 yrs	131½	16	grade
"	"	1 yr	79½	11½	"
"	ewe	1 yr	64½	11	"
"	"	1 yr	67½	11	"
"	"	1 yr	71½	11	"
"	buck	1 yr	88	16½	thor.
L Pagett.....	"	3 yrs	143	22½	"
W Speakman.....	"	3 yrs	137½	21	"
G L Sams.....	"	3 yrs	150	27	"
"	"	2 yrs	115	21	grade
I Hostetler.....	"	1 yr	82	15	thor.
Mr Dural.....	"	2 yrs	125	19	grade
J Vernon.....	buck	1 yr	82	16½	thor.
"	"	1 yr	85½	17½	"
"	ewe	1 yr	61	13	"
"	"	1 yr	75	18½	"
J B Gleason.....	buck	3 yrs	133	15½	grade

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

On a scale of 100 per cent. the following points were considered: Density 20, weight of sheep 15, weight of wool 15, form 15, coverings 20, and length of staple 15. The premiums given were for 1 year old buck, first and second premiums to J. Vernon, Simpson, Kas; third prize J. N. Grau, Asherville; buck 2 years, first premium to D. W. Chapin, Coursen's Grove; second, Jno. Ulery, Simpson; third, to J. N. Grau. Buck 3 years, first premium to J. N. Grau; second, Hostetler, Baird & Co.; third, J. A. Gifford, Beloit.

About 60 sheep men were present from Simpson, Asherville, Glasco and Beloit, representing flocks from 200 to 1,900. They report sheep doing well and are well satisfied with their results so far. HEATH.

The Kansas Sugar Works at Sterling are preparing for extensive work this year. It is expected that upwards of a thousand acres of cane will be worked up there.

Charles Barth and wife, Allen county, are feeding some forty thousand silk worms.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

503 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

HAZELWOOD

Poultry and Egg Farm

DAVIS & NYE, - - LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, including Brahmas, Cochins, French, American, Plymouth Rock, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Langshans, Guineas, Bantams, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.

Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St Jo, Bismark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special premiums.

Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January, 1883.

HARPER'S MOLASSES EVAPORATOR.



Send for price list. HARPER, GREENE & CO., Lane, Kansas.



R. T. McCULLEY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. 50 choice yearling Ewes in lamb to Rams valued at \$1,000 each will be sold at a bargain if taken in the next 30 days; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Also a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels of the

Duke of York and Autocrat strain. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Scratchings.

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

Let fowls have free run in the orchard.

Select the best shaped eggs from best layers for hatching.

Sprinkle a little flour of sulphur in nests of setting hens.

Sprinkle eggs that are about to hatch with lukewarm water.

Put setting-hens in quiet, dark places, away from disturbance.

In spite of all the steam machinery in use horse flesh increases in price.

Do not attempt, at any time, to rear more poultry than you can well attend to.

What the ordinary farmer needs are good-sized, useful fowls and not birds for show merely.

Wheat makes a better food for growing working animals than corn; the corn is more fattening.

A new breed of fowls has been dubbed "Wyandotte" by the American Poultry Association.

A practical dairyman says that butter packed directly from the churn will keep but a short time.

A cattle raiser in Texas requires fifty miles of wire fence to enclose his plantation along the line of the Texas & Mexican Railway.

It is miserable policy to ship calves of a hundred pounds weight when they can be converted into cows, for the dairy, and into beef when no longer profitable as milkers.

T. L. Carr, of Wilkinson county, Ga., owns a sow that has given birth to 29 pigs since last July, seven of which were slaughtered at six months old, aggregating 745 pounds.

In Ohio the farmers have abandoned the old plan of working out the road tax. The roads are kept in repair by contract, and the result is much better roadways, really costing no more money than under the old system.

If there are thin places in the meadow or pasture, a little grass seed sown now and harrowed in will greatly improve the future yield. Covering with a light dressing of manure and harrowing once or twice will also help improve the yield.

Texas flock interests received a setback last winter from which immediate recovery cannot be expected. Many flockmasters lost as much as twenty-five per cent. of their stock while an occasional one reports fifty, seventy-five, and even a greater per cent. of loss. The heavier losses were of course not general, yet the average was larger than ever before reported.

Shipping mutton sheep from Texas to the East alive has so far proved to be a rather unprofitable business. The length of the ride, the excessive cost of transportation, and the competition with larger and better fat sheep from other sections, have proved to be most discouraging difficulties. Texas has a splendid prospect in the production of wool, but the situation must change in several important particulars before Texas mutton will figure largely in the markets of the East.

A Vermont sheep-raiser claims, through columns of an exchange, that foot-rot can be entirely eradicated from a flock of sheep by dipping the feet of every member of the flock, whether lame or not, into kerosene oil, and then putting a pinch of sulphur between the hoofs. One repetition of the treatment at the end of two weeks, he claims, will be sufficient. They should be kept in a dry place for a few hours after each application of the kerosene. Experiment

ment will demonstrate whether there is anything in this or not.

Cultivate consideration for the feelings of other people, if you would never have your own injured.

The spots on the sun do not now begin to create such a disturbance as do the freckles on the daughter.

A clock now in the Museum at South Kensington was made for Glastonbury Abbey by a monk, in 1325.

An economist who has worn the same hat forty-three years, says that it has been in fashion seven times.

"Jacob, is there much difference between a sea and a saw?" "Yes, the difference between sea and saw is in tense."

Why cannot a woman become a successful lawyer? Because she is too fond of giving her opinion without being paid for it.

All the coffee grown in the new world has sprung from a single plant, which a French naval officer carried to Martinique in 1720, depriving himself of water when parching with thirst in order to nourish his coffee plant. From this one tree, it is said, all the American tropical obtained their seed, which has multiplied to such an extent that Brazil, Mexico and the West Indies produce as much coffee as Java and Ceylon.

What is The Best Way to Keep Chickens Free From Lice.

Fanny Field in Ohio Farmer: When you set the hens scatter sulphur, snuff, tobacco, or insect powder in the nests, and again about ten days before the chicks are due dust the feathers of the hen well with sulphur or insect powder, and the chicks will come from the nest free from lice; then put them in a clean coop, give the mother hens a chance to dust themselves, and the chicks will not be troubled with lice. For young chicks that are troubled with lice there is nothing better than a mixture of sweet oil and carbolic acid—1 part of acid to 100 of oil.

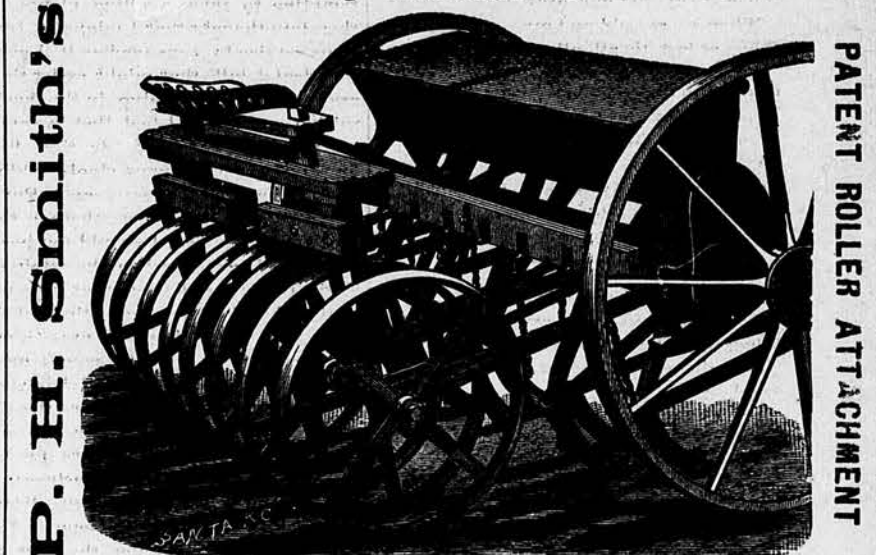
DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
**SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,**
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 881 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHEAT-GROWING MADE A CERTAINTY By the use of



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 drouth. 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 hoe 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 Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

Circulars and any information sent free to any address upon application.

Manufactured by

**Topeka Manufacturing Co.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

CENTRAL ILLINOIS SERIES

—OF—

Short-Horn Sales.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1883

J. H. SPEARS, of TALLULA, ILL., and E. M. GOFF, of SWEETWATER, ILL., will sell at Springfield Fair Grounds, 60 head of Cows and Heifers, and 20 Bulls, of such families as Nelly Bly, Young Mary, Jubilee, Pomona, Multiflora, White and Red Rose, Mrs. Motie, etc. Such bulls as Baron Bright Eyes 37554 (he will be sold), Major Taylor 39816, and a Rose of Sharon, have been in use in the herds.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883.

S. E. PRATHER, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., and D. W. SMITH, BATES, ILL., will sell at Springfield Fair Grounds, 55 Cows and Heifers and 25 Bulls, of such families as Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Young Phyllis, Illustrious, Western Lady, Wild Eyes, Princess, Lady Elizabeth, Bride, Galatea, Pomona, Emelia, Multiflora, White and Red Roses etc., etc. Sires in use in the herds, Bruere's Booth 25795, Red Lord 30790, Major Booth 30240, a Rose of Sharon, 35th Duke of Oxford 26350, and Earl of Portland 46015.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

PICKRELL, THOMAS & SMITH, of HARRISTOWN, MACON CO., ILL., will sell (at home) 63 Cows and Heifers and 17 Bulls. In the lot will be found 16 Rose of Sharons (Renick sort), 42 Young Marys, 6 Young Phyllises, 8 Josephines, 2 Loudon Duchesses, 2 Wild Eyes, and 15 of other good families.

Waterloo Duke 2d 41247, Rose of Sharon and Young Mary bulls being in use in the herds.

For catalogues or any particulars address the parties as above.

J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

Hereford Cattle.



Walter Morgan & Son

Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

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

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

**A 25c BOTTLE
makes 6 Gallons Beer.**
**ALLEN'S
ROOT BEER
EXTRACT**
Just the thing for the hayfield, workshop or table. No boiling or straining. Made from Dandelion, Hops, Ginger, &c. Children can drink it; is preferable to ice water; does not intoxicate. Packages of the herbs sent for 25 cts. **CHAS. E. CARTER, Lowell, Mass.**

PECK'S COMPEDION OF FUN

Has a Joke in every paragraph, and a laugh in every line. Contains the escapades of **PECK'S BAD BOY AND HIS PA**, and all the master-pieces of the greatest humorist of the day. A Literary Marvel. 100 illustrations. Price, by mail, \$2.75. **AGENTS WANTED.** Terms and Laughable Illustrated Circular free, or to save time, send 50 cents for outfit and secure choice of territory. **R. S. PEALE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

Ladies' Department.

When We are Old and Gray.

When we are old and gray, love,
When we are old and gray,
When at last 'tis all, all over,
The turmoil of the day,
In the still soft hours of even,
In our life's fair twilight time,
We'll look upon the morn, love,
Upon our early prime.
"Thank God for all the sweet days!"
We'll whisper while we may.
When we are old and gray, love,
When we are old and gray.

When we were young and gay, love,
When we were young and gay,
When distant seemed December,
And all was golden May;
Amid our life's hard turmoil,
Our true love made us brave,
We thought not of the morrow,
We reck'd not of the grave;
So far seemed life's dim twilight,
So far the close of day,
When we were young and gay, love,
When we were young and gay.

Now we are old and gray, love,
Now we are old and gray;
The night-tide shadows gather,
We have not long to stay.
The last sere leaves have fallen,
The bare, bleak branches bend;
Put your dear hands in mine, love,
Thus, thus we'll wait the end.
"Thank God for all the gladness!"
In peaceful hope we'll say.
Now we are old and gray, love,
Now we are old and gray.

—F. E. Weatherly.

From a Woman Farmer.

Why may not a woman write about farm affairs when she can think about nothing else and hears very little else, one hundred miles of Topeka?

We had it dry in early spring and cool all the time, but within the last week have had plenty of rain for the crops, and raised water in the wells that had long been dry, and started streams to running that had run very little for two years. Corn and oats look well, but small for this time of year. Wheat not as good as at this time last year, but healthy. Small amount of fruit. Stock doing finely, except some complaint of young pigs. No diseases among horses, cattle or sheep, except scab in some flocks.

The creamery at Florence, Marion county, is nearly ready for operation. They propose to send wagons from fifteen to twenty miles for cream six days every week, leaving the Sunday cream for the family butter, which is a good arrangement. The creamery is the institution for the West. Women and children can make hundreds of dollars in that way with the same labor they can make tens in the old fashioned way we have to work, without the requisite facilities for making good butter. The farmers cannot afford the expense of fitting up to make good butter for the amount they have to make, but the creamery can.

Our farmers are trying millet and sorghum for feed on a larger scale than ever before. One farmer, a syrup manufacturer, who could not distribute one bushel for seed last year has sold this year about fifty bushels for seed. Land is changing hands rapidly, and new farms are being opened. The demand for breaking is more active than for years past, and everything seems to prosper.

Yes, Russell County Farmer, molasses can be boiled with coal and your bagasse, if your furnace is made for it, but it will require a roof over your house or a cover over your pan, or you will have black specks in your sirup; at least such was our experience. Sand burrs: Do not know the nature of sand burrs, but a patch of them was killed near here by burning over in the fall before the seed was scattered. If they are an annual it will be easy to destroy them by pasturing close as stock is said to be very fond of the blades before the seed grows. If a perennial it will take more energetic treatment, but destroy them before they spread any more.

Here where we are, one hundred miles West of Topeka, cottonwood trees take care of themselves (if they are not on blue stem sod), and their surroundings also, by sprouting from the roots, and soon have a thicket. Hermit Hill. AUNT POLLY.

Raising Single Dahlias From Seed.

Single dahlias are becoming so fashionable, and the seed is so freely advertised by seedmen, that it does not require any great effort to foresee that many will be attempting to raise seedling plants. I have therefore thought that I might be rendering some service to your readers if I gave some practical details that might assist those who are thinking of engaging in the business of raising seedlings. I feel that in some measure I am competent to do this, because I have raised a good many single dahlias from seed during the past few years. But if I am asked the question as to whether the business is likely to pay, I should not hesitate to say, No. If good seed can be obtained—that is, the produce of flowers that were properly fertilized with pollen from others of distinct color, then the affair might prove a satisfactory investment of both money and time. But if only second-rate seed is to be had, then I should say the same as the Frenchmen, "The game is not worth the candle." I do not say this with a view to prevent any one from embarking in the business; my object is, if possible, to prevent disappointment. I grew the variety named Paragon, which is now so popular, the first year it was sent out, and raised a large number of seedlings from it the next year. Not one of these was a correct counterpart of the parent, or worth keeping. The next year I raised plants from Lutea, a single yellow variety, and also Coccinea, which is scarlet. The produce from these was a mongrel lot, not one of them worth keeping. While these experiments were going on, I was also working in another direction. I went in for the proper thing, that is to say, I carefully fertilized a few flowers with pollen from plants of quite a distinct color. The result gave me great satisfaction. From the seed obtained from this source I secured a variety of different colored flowers, a few of which were worth retaining for propagating purposes. It strikes me that unless any one is an enthusiast in such matters he had better leave them alone; at all events, as a gardener with a multitude of other things to attend to, my past experience has shown that I can devote my time in a more profitable manner to other things.

But the raising of single dahlias from seeds is the theme of this communication, and I will begin by saying to all those who wish to try their hand at it that it is by no means a difficult undertaking. The first consideration should be to secure the best strain of seed it is possible to obtain, and then the aid of a warm house or hotbed is necessary to bring on the plants. Very early sowing is not desirable; the first week in March is soon enough. An ordinary seed pan fourteen inches over and six inches deep will raise sufficient plants to stock a large garden. As the seed is much larger than the ordinary run of flower seeds, it does not require any special care. A well-drained pan and ordinary potting soil will suit it as well as the most elaborate preparation, but a moderate degree of heat the seeds must have, or the plants will be so small when the time comes that they should be planted out that they will do but little good the first year. If the seed-pan is placed in a temperature of sixty degrees it will do well, and the seed will vegetate in a few days. As soon as the plants are an inch in height, they must have both light and air, or they will get drawn and weakly. When they have formed their second leaf they should be potted singly in three-inch pots, but they must still have artificial warmth if they are to be kept growing. At the end of April they ought to be large enough to be shifted into five-inch pots, and then they may have greenhouse treatment for another month. At the end of that time they may be placed in a cold pit or frame, and be gradually hardened off. Ten days will be long enough for the hardening off process, if the lights are taken off by day and put on again at night, with a wedge of wood placed under the light to ventilate the frame during the time the lights are on.

The requirements of single dahlias are the same as those of the double kinds. To maintain a constant succession of flowers they must have a rich deep soil to grow in, and in dry weather plenty of water. These single varieties do not look well when grown as tall plants, as we grow the show flowers. In my own case I pinch out the center of the plants before they are planted out, and this

is all the stopping they require. When planting them I lay them down on the slant, and then all the staking they require is a neat stick placed by the side of the plant. But if they are in an exposed position it may be necessary to let them have two or three stakes as supports, when they have made a good number of side shoots.—J. Macdonald, in *Gardener's Magazine*.

Katie Darling.

So many letters have come to us within the past two weeks asking for a continuation of KATIE DARLING, that we have written the author requesting her to prepare the remainder of the story for print. She is a hard working woman, and may not be ready for two or three weeks; but as soon as the manuscript arrives, the publication will be resumed.

Many are perhaps aware, that cases of poisoning occur through eating canned fruits, etc. The active principle is acetate of tin, which only is formed after the juice of the fruit is exposed to oxygen of the air—hence preclude all possibility of serious results, as soon as the can is opened empty its contents in a dish. If you leave it in the can there is possible danger, by emptying it at once—none.—Ex.

Here is a piece of information of value to housekeepers: When the burners of lamps get clogged and will not turn up or down, and are all covered with soot or gum, do not throw them away, but take an iron kettle and put in a pint of wood ashes and a quart of water; put in the burners and set them on the stove, and let them boil for five or ten minutes; take them out, and with a soft rag wash them clean and dry them well. They are then as good as new, and will do another six months. It is very little trouble to do it, and it saves much vexation.—Ex.

Be Good to Yourself.

Think deliberately of the house you live in, your body. Make up your mind firmly not to abuse it. Eat nothing that will hurt it, wear nothing that distorts or pains it. Do not overload it with victuals, or drink, or work. Give yourself regular and abundant sleep. Keep your body warmly clad. At the first signal of danger from any of the thousand enemies that surround you, defend yourself. Do not take cold, guard yourself against it; if you feel the first symptoms give yourself heroic treatment. Get into a fine glow of heat by exercise. Take a vigorous walk or run, then guard against a sudden attack of perspiration. This is the only body you will ever have in this world. A large share of pleasure and pain of life will come through the use you make of it. Study deeply and diligently the structure of it, the laws that should govern it, the pains and penalties that will surely follow a violation of every law of life or health.—Oakland Tribune.

Olimbers in the Window.

We are asked to state the best climbers for window culture, without being told of the aspect of the window or the average temperature of the room. There is no climber so generally useful as the European Ivy, but it is of slow growth, and the inquirer is probably at a distance from green-houses, where he could procure a large one, already grown. For immediate effect, a tuber of the Maderia vine would answer. A sweet potato, if once started in a warm place, will make a rapid growth of vine. It should have its lower two-thirds in water in a jar or vase of some kind. A most rapid grower is the vine known as German ivy or Parlor ivy; it is an ivy proper, or related to it, but a climbing Senecio. It will not bear the least frost, but in a warm room will soon drape the windows with a luxuriant growth. If none of these are available, then fall back on the annuals, as seeds may always be procured by mail—indeed, so can most plants, if small. The "Canary Creeper" is a good window plant, it is a Tropaeolum, and own brother to the common Nasturtium of the garden, which also will do well in the window, though some of the perennial sorts are better. *Thunbergia alata*, for which we know no common name, is also raised from seeds, and as well as the Tropaeolums, is likely to bloom. After all, the ivy is much better than any other house climber, as this has foliage which can be washed with a sponge or cloth, and be kept in health, while this can not easily be done with the others. We would advise making a start with ivy, even if small, and regard the others only as make-shifts to use until that is large enough.—Ex.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Alum is one of the best additions to make whitewash of lime that will not rub off.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.

GENTLEMEN: Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf. THOS. G. KNOX.

An orange eaten before breakfast cures the craving for liquor and improves a disordered stomach.

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW.—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilful, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

Cream of tartar rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves cleans them very much. Bread crumbs will also do the same.

Unnecessary Misery

is endured by bilious and dyspeptic sufferers who neglect to take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Headache, constipation, piles, colic and indigestion are cured by this pure, vegetable remedy. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Filling a lamp while it is lighted is something that ought never to be done. It can be avoided by filling in the morning.

Is your wife's health poor? Are your children sickly? Give them Brown's Iron Bitters. It will revive them.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

Cancers and Other Tumors

are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Linen dresses or other garments will retain their color if washed in water in which a quantity of hay is placed; boil and rinse the goods in it, using a little soap.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod-liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

To cure croup, saturate a piece of flannel with spirits of turpentine and place it on the throat and chest. In severe cases, three to five drops on a lump of sugar may be taken internally.

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

Excellent treatment for one of the most offensive of disagreeable things, a bad breath, is the use of powdered charcoal, two or three teaspoonfuls per week taken in a glass of water before retiring for the night.

That Husband of Mine

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

The Young Folks.

The Eagle's Nest.

BY M. J. HUNTER.

'Twas a fearful scene on that rock-bound coast,
Where the sea gulls flocked in myriad hosts;
For the storm king roared in his fury wild,
And the seething waves into mountains piled,
Then heaved them up with a deafening roar,
And dashed them to foam on the rocky shore.
The homeward bound eagle in vain sought her nest,
And the shivering gulls sought a surer rest;
But strong and unmoved the rocks stood there,
For they'd wrestled before with the sea and the air.
Anon through the clouds broke the warm clear light,
And lit as with diamonds their hues of night,
While lo! at their base lay a stranded wreck—
A broken ship with a crewless deck.
Then weeping sea weeds strewed the desolate lea,
And shells that "still sang of their home in the sea!"
And there to the rocks clung an eagle—poor thing!
For an eagle can't soar with a broken wing,
While far up above, in his downy nest,
Her young one his feathers had dried and dressed.
So he stretched his broad wings and looked without,
To see what his mother could be about;
And he cried—"I'm so hungry; come home from the sea;
Come home with your warm wings to shelter me!"
But she came not. Night's shadow's round him crept;
He tucked his head under his wing and slept.
'Twas morning again, and the radiant light
Spread over the earth dispelling the night.
The young eagle woke and he looked with pride,
As he spread his broad wings out to either side.
"What hinders me now with these wings," said he,
"To sail o'er yon mountain or over the sea?"
So away o'er the mountains and valleys he flew,
While his wings they stronger and stronger grew,
Till he perched above on the loftiest peak,
And could gather his food from the fish hawk's beak;
He could hide in the depths of the calm blue sky;
His sinews like steel, like the diamond his eye;
He rode on the whirlwind and fought with the storm,
For nothing could daunt him nor nothing alarm.
In time, he returned to his eyrie once more,
With a mate like a queen, from a far distant shore;
And he said to his mate—"It is here we will rest;
In this cloud capped peak we will build us a nest;
In the deepest recess of the great clefted rock,
We will guard our brood from the storm king's shock;
We can cherish them here and their food provide,
And they ne'er shall go out o'er the treacherous tide;
They never shall know, as I have known,
What it is to fly out o'er the world alone.
And when there is danger we'll carry them through,
For our dear ones are precious, our wings strong and true."

Ever patient and faithful they reared their young brood,
And with industry ceaseless provided their food;
And as the young birds to maturity grew,
Their wants, as their feathers, became not a few.
They wasted the food that was laid by in store,
And with mouths ever open they cried out, "more! more!"
With all they could get, and with nothing to do,
Their bodies were burdens, their wings helpless, too;
But as to what in the future these eagles befell—
Thier condition has become so much like that
Of a great many people, and with all so unpoetical.
I can't possibly get off another rhyme; so
I'll leave you to guess, or your parents to tell.

Letter From a Farmer's Daughter.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I am a farmer's daughter, and watch eagerly for your paper, which is always a welcome visitor. I think the story, Katie Darling, is splendid. When the paper comes from the postoffice the first thing that is asked is "O! did we get Katie Darling?" We were disappointed this week because it was omitted, and think the most interesting part is yet to come. I hope the author will send it weekly all summer and be sure and give the history of Tom's little sister Lucy.

My sister and I do most of the cooking and go to school, too. We have tried several receipts in the FARMER and like them very well. We have a beautiful vegetable garden and some very pretty flowers. The orchard is loaded with fruit, and everything on our farm looks flourishing. We have a fine herd of cattle. One of the cows died and left her twin calves; they are both red, with white spots in their foreheads; they are great pets, and would follow us everywhere if we would let them.

I enjoy reading the letters from the children very much, especially the farmer's girls.

I will send you a receipt for making love-knots. I have tried it and know it is number one: Three eggs, five tablespoons of sugar well pulverized, butter the size of a walnut, one-half teaspoon of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of sour cream; flour to make as stiff as biscuit dough; roll, cut in strips and tie in knots, or twist; fry in hot lard.

BELLE MOORE.

Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., May 19.

Advice to Young Men.

My son, enjoy yourself. Have a good time; pleasure is eminently right and proper; but a good time isn't secured by a headache that lasts all the next day. The simplest pleasures are the most lasting. After you have spent two years in Europe you will come back and sit down by your own fire-side and think of a picnic you went down to at the Cascade one afternoon in June, that cost you sixty-five cents. The "good times" that you daren't take your wife to, my son, that you would lie about rather than have your sister know about them—the "goodness" of them never comes back to refresh you and gladden your hearts as does the memory of that sixty-five cent picnic, when you chattered nonsense with the girl you loved, and laughed just as the leaves rustled, because you couldn't help it. The "good time" that wakes in the morning and wonders where it was and who saw it and where all its money is gone, the good time that tails itself off with a headache, there's precious little fun in that. And it only takes a little bitterness of that kind to poison the memories of your past. It doesn't take many such good times, my boy, to mingle tears with your bread and gall with your drink. The sting is the smallest part of the bee, but when you pick him up by it, though the rest of the bee were as long as an omnibus horse, yet the sting will outweigh all the good, sweet, harmless, honey-laden portion of the bee, and you would think about it often and longer.

Lincoln was a rail-splitter; Garfield was a canal boy; Andrew Johnson was a tailor; Governor Cleveland sold newspapers; the governor of Kansas drove oxen; the present governor of Texas was a hostler, the present governor of California was a sailor and afterward swept out a store in Oroville for his board; A. T. Stewart taught school and sold tape by the pennyworth; Jay Gould sold mousetraps; Jim Keen kept a livery stable; Rufus Hatch was a locomotive fireman.

Base ball, as now played, is an outgrowth of cricket, and is a creation of the last twenty years. Previous to 1860 the round bat and present hard ball were unknown, at least in New England, where a flat bat was used, and the ball a soft one, thrown at the player to put him out.

Aaron's tomb is on Mount Hor, in Arabia Petraea. It is of comparatively modern date but is built upon the ruins of an older structure, and as it has been held in reverence for centuries, there is little doubt that it is what it purports to be.

It is odd and sometimes melancholy to see a man trying to make up his mind when he has no material on hand to work with.

Little Patty.

Cross little Patty sat under a tree,
As fretful as ever a child could be.

"Keep still!" to a singing bird she said;
"You are out of tune, and you hurt my head."

"Do stop!" she cried to a dancing brook.
A lamb and a pussy cat came to look

At cross little Patty beneath the tree,
As fretful as ever a child could be.

The pussy cat wondered to see her pout,
And the frisky lambkin skipped about;

But the brook tripped on over stones and moss,
And never found out that Patty was cross.

The bird in the tree-top sang away,
And these are the words she meant to say:

"You poor little girl, why can't you see
That there's nothing the matter with me?"

"Mend your manners, my dearie, soon,
Or you'll find the whole world out of tune."

Somehow the wind in the leafy tree,
And the rippling water so wild and free,

The bird on the bough and snow-white lamb,
And the gentle pussy so mild and calm,

Made Patty ashamed of her naughty mood;
She shook herself well, and said, "I'll be good."

And, presto! the Patty beneath the tree
Was just as sweet as a child could be.

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to write a few words. I am not a little girl to write for the children's column, nor a married woman to write about household affairs. I'm only a girl between 15 and 20 years of age. I am trying to raise flowers this summer, and some of them are doing very nicely. I cannot get my smilax seed to sprout; will some one please tell me how, when and where to plant them? I would like to have the author of Katie Darling finish the story, as I am much interested in it. SYLUNCE.

Questions to be Answered.

Question No. 40.—For how much must I give my note in order to borrow \$200 for six months, interest 10 per cent.?

Answers to Questions.

Question 39.—Answered by Rachel T. McCollum.

The President is elected every fourth year; he is installed into office the 4th of March. Oath of office—I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

Qualifications: No person except a natural born citizen, and he must have attained the age of 35 years, and be 14 years a resident of the United States.

Question 40.—The State officers and their salaries are: Governor, \$3,000 per year; Lieutenant Governor, \$6 a day while the legislature is in session; Secretary of State, \$2,000; Treasurer, \$2,500; Auditor \$2,000; Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$2,000; Attorney General, \$1,500.

Enigma 24.—Answer: The farm is the corner stone.

It is said that excessive tea-drinking causes neuralgia.

Mailed free, by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, their "Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Action, Nature, and Results." A very remarkable publication.

If you wish to produce a glue that will resist water, boil one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

PHENOL SODIUM is peculiarly the remedy for those living in the country, at a distance from physicians or druggists; the farmer especially, who has more or less stock, cannot do better than to keep a bottle on hand.—Presbyterian Journal.

A thin coat of varnish applied to straw matting will make it much more durable, and keep the matting fresh and new.

As a true and efficient tonic, and one that excels all other iron medicines, take Brown's Iron Bitters.

Cold boiled potatoes used as soap will clean the hands and keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not over-boiled are the best.

Tapping for Dropsy.

A well known medical authority says: "When dropsical effusion has reached a chronic stage, tapping must be resorted to as a temporary relief, but is never relied upon as a cure." The cause of the dropsy must be removed, or it is a mere question of time—the patient must die. To remove the cause permanently, use Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. This great medicine for the kidneys, bladder, liver, and urinary organs has no rival. Hunt's Remedy cures when all other medicines fail.

Spirits of ammonia, diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel to discolored spots on the carpet or garments, will often restore color.

Fits, Fits, Fits,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

The best remedy for a sprained ankle or wrist, until medical aid arrives, is to bathe the afflicted member in arnica, and if it is not near at hand, cold water is the next best thing.

*For years Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has been contending with the terrible hydra known as Disease, with what surprising success many who were in the serpent's coils will testify. Often has the powerless victim been snatched from the open jaws of the destroyer. In smiting the heads of this monster Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is far more efficacious than the processes of potential and actual cautery.

To remove mildew from linen, rub the spots with soap; scrape chalk over it and rub it well; lay it on the grass, in the sun; as it dries wet it a little; it will come out with two applications.

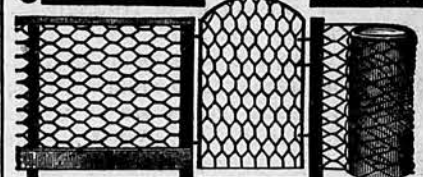
Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

F. D. Curtis says that barnyard manures have a much greater value for growing crops than the chemist's crude shows. Chemists cannot give their full constituent value; and then again the value of one ton is not the value of another.

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

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, schools, 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 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. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Manufacturers, Richmond, Ind.

NOYES' HAYING TOOLS

FOR STACKING OUT IN FIELDS OR MOWING AWAY IN BARN.

Save labor and money; simple, durable, cost but little. No trouble to get over high beams or to the end of deep bays. Thousands now in use. Wood Pulleys, Floor Hooks, etc. Send for circular and designs for tracking barns, to U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill. (State where you saw this advertisement.)

Anti-friction Hay Carrier. Grapple Fork.

U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill. (State where you saw this advertisement.)

CATARRH

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

Whitman's Patent Americus.

The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 50 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.

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

Club Rates:
Five copies, one year, \$7.50
Ten copies, one year, 13.20
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As one wishing to secure a free copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the number of subscribers named in any one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

There is no change in the wool market worthy of note.

A letter from Mr. Snyder was crowded out last week.

September 3 to 6, inclusive, are the days named for the Arkansas Valley Fair at Wichita.

Cherokee county Agricultural Association will hold its Fair at Columbus, Sept. 18, 19, and 20.

The Western National Fair will hold its 4th annual exhibition at Bismarck Grove September 3 to 8 inclusive. Four hundred dollars are offered for the best county display, \$200 for the second, \$100 for the third; \$200 for the best horticultural display, \$100 for second, and \$50 for third.

Messrs. Bean, Curry & Co. have established a packing establishment in Topeka. They now have a capacity for 25 hives and 50 hogs daily. They expect to enlarge as fast as business requires, having now in contemplation a stone building 50 by 100 feet. They are not packing anything now but pork.

E. Ellsworth, of Hutchinson, Kas., writes: "We still have the strongest faith in the Russian mulberry. There is no tree going to equal it for the West. Its special merits are as wind-breaks and its hardihood. We have the most positive evidence on every hand of its standing more drouth than the cottonwood or any other native tree.

The thirteenth semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Olathe, Johnson county, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 6th and 7th, proximo, in response to an invitation of the Johnson County Horticultural Society. The members of the society proffer free entertainment and the hospitality of the city to all persons interested in horticulture who will attend the meeting.

Topeka and Whisky.

The State Temperance Union has come to the help of law-abiding people of Topeka, and war has been declared against whisky here. About forty cases are now in court against rum-sellers. Six saloons are already closed, and there is no disposition to let up until all the others have followed suit. Action is begun against the Mayor to remove him from office.

The prospect for decency and good government is very good. People are ceasing to doubt whether there is a God in Israel. If the Governor is disposed to pardon criminals as fast as they are convicted, he will have a good deal of work to do.

The cases in the District court will not be tried until about the 10th of July; those in Justice courts will proceed speedily. It is a lasting shame on Topeka that her own people did not long ago do this thing.

General News Items.

The Times-Democrat, Baton Rouge, special says: Job B. Watkins, of Lawrence, Kas., purchased from the State 92,000 acres of land in Calcasien parish and 710,000 acres in Cameron parish. The price was \$102,094.

Platte river is the highest ever known. The approaches to the bridge washed away and communication with the South Platte country is cut off. Houses near the river are filling with water. Heavy rain is still falling.

The Inter-Ocean's Belmont, Miss., special says during the wind and rain storm to-day a number of live fish, one weighing a pound, dropped in the business streets. Hail stones, the largest four inches in circumference, fell. Many windows were broken.

The business failures throughout the country for the past seven days number 158, as compared with 171 for last week, a reduction of 13. New England had 17; Western States, 41; Southern, 37; Middle, 28; Pacific States and Territories, 13; New York 7, and Canada 15.

A petroleum vein was struck at Cabot, on the eastern division of the Memphis railroad. Reliable authority says that there is no doubt of the fact that out of a single bucket of water drawn from a public well, when the signs were first discovered, over a gallon of petroleum was skimmed off.

The annual report of the General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was completed to-day. The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad division for the year was \$30,836,962, an increase of \$3,189,943, or 11 1/4 per cent. over the previous year. The net earnings were \$11,472,861, an increase over the previous year of \$530,261.

A Moscow dispatch by cable, dated Sunday, May 27, gives description of the Czar's coronation. It was announced by the ringing of hundreds of bells and by the thunder of artillery. Great bodies of soldiers shortly before six were stationed along the route of the procession four miles in length, and occupied the streets on either side, keeping the people on the walks. The dignitaries of the realm, who were to take part in the actual ceremony of the coronation assembled according to pre-arranged programme at the cathedral of the Holy Assumption within the walls of the Kremlin. When the white walls of that wondrous place were closed on all of the crowd that could be admitted, a choir of boys chanted the *Te Deum*, and amidst profound silence outside of the church as well as in it. When the imperial procession started it was made known to those inside the cathedral by a renewed ringing of bells, by sonorous music from scores of bands and by the shouts of those outside. As the royal pair appeared at the doors of the palace the immense multitude immediately uncovered their heads and burst into loud acclamations, even the women who wore bonnets bared their heads and the enthusiasm was unaffected as it was spontaneous and hearty. When its front rank reached the doors of the palace it was met by the emperor, wearing the white uniform of a colonel of the imperial guard, and the empress dressed in the Russian national costume of black velvet richly embroidered with diamonds and girdled with a magnificent belt of precious stones. The empress leaned on the arm of her royal consort. The pair placed themselves beneath a canopy richly wrought in silks and gold and borne by thirty-two generals of high military rank. They then took their place near the head of the procession, being directly after the regalia. At this moment the entire body of the clergy emerged from the cathedral in order to meet the regalia, which they publicly sprinkled with holy water and perfumed with incense.

J. W. Williams, Cope, Kansas, referring to Captain Mason's loss of fruit, says the worm was the canker worm. He says: The female is wingless, while the male has wings. They issue forth from the ground very early in spring. The female ascends the tree by crawling up the body and limbs and deposits its eggs. To destroy the female spread printer's ink, or thick sorghum molasses will do, in a ring 6 to 10 inches wide around the body of the tree, and it will catch every one of them. Do this as soon as the ground thaws in spring.

Gossip about Stock.

The stockmen hold a convention at Sidney, Ness county, Kas., June 8th.

C. E. Allen has closed out his herd of Poland Chinas to J. H. Barnes, of the Juniatta Farm, Manhattan.

C. Abbott, Mr. Harney, Hull Bro., and Williams Bro., of Eureka, Kas., purchased a car load of thoroughbred Short-horns at the Kansas City sales last week.

Hall & I'elton have started a creamery at Pawnee Rock, Kas., and will manufacture a brand of butter called "River-side Creamery Butter." Success to the enterprise.

Miller Bro., Junction City, have made recent additions to their fine herd of pure bred swine by purchasing two high priced pigs from Clever Bro., Bloomingsburg, Ohio.

W. M. Morgan has just returned from the East with a car load of thoroughbred Herefords, which will be kept for breeding and selling at their farm at Irving, Marshall county. They propose to keep pace with the demand.

Dr. Robert Patton, Hamlin, Brown county, comes to the front this week as a breeder of Shorthorns. He was one of the heavy purchasers at the Jackson county breeder's sale, and took home several of the highest priced cattle.

Thos. F. Sotham, of Hereford note, has just arrived in Kansas with ten thoroughbred Herefords for G. E. Hutton, Abilene, Kas. Mr. Sotham will open a Hereford breeding establishment at Council Grove soon, assisted by prominent eastern breeders.

Chase county Leader says that John Pratt has a cow that bids fair to rival the famous "Kansas Queen" in height and weight. She is three years old, weighs 2,350 pounds and is still growing. She is at present on the farm of O. C. Pratt, of South Fork.

R. Herrington, of Rich township, Anderson county, sheared his sheep about the first of the present month. He has 300 head, all of which are Merinos, except about 35 head, which are of an inferior grade. His shearing averaged 9 pounds to the head. His premium buck sheared 33 pounds.

We advertise a stock sale this week to take place at Fowler's ranch, near St. Mary's, Kas. J. J. Welsh, auctioneer, says he is authorized to sell 700 head of native and graded cows, heifers and calves, and also eighteen thoroughbred Short-horn and Hereford bulls. That sale will be worth attending. Look up the advertisement.

Mr. R. A. Guffy, of Onago, Pottawatomie county, Kas., purchased a fine pair of Poland China pigs of Phil D. Miller & Sons, Panora, Iowa. Mr. B. R. Keith, of Paola, Kas., purchased of the same firm a fine breeding pair of Plymouth Rock fowls. Miller & Son's stock cannot be excelled for fine quality. They have won more premiums than any firm west of the Mississippi, so we are informed.

The Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, have just secured a five year lease for the Cherokee lands, west of the Arkansas river. For this vast tract, \$100,000 per year rental will be paid, semi-annually in advance, amounting to about fifty cents per year per head for the cattle owned by the association. The tract will be fenced with barb wire, which fences and improvements revert to the Cherokee Nation at the expiration of the lease.

H. R. Hilton purchased three splendid Herefords last week for the Western Land and Cattle Company of Chase county. Turcoman, 5382, is a fine thoroughbred, imported from England by Earl & Stuart, of Indiana, and Fine

Coat, 5804, and Gen. Garfield, 2872, are younger bulls sired by the best Herefords in this country. Besides these, he is using eighteen thoroughbred Short-horn bulls on the herd of 1,000 cows. The herd has a range of 3,000 acres in Chase county.

M. T. Baldwin & Son, State City, Neb., writes us in a business letter: "We are having some prime pigs come and all doing well. Are having lots of orders for pigs to ship in June. Have just secured at a long price the young boar Lawrence, No. 1789, Central Poland China Record. He was raised by J. A. Lawrence, Connersville, Ind. We secured him and a sow from C. O. Blankenbaker, Ottawa, Kas., sow of Mr. Blankenbaker's own raising, recorded as Lady Alice, No. 3438.

The Sterling Bulletin is of opinion that it pays to put money into young cattle and then carefully attend to them. We know a gentleman in this county who two years ago invested \$1,250 in stock and had a hard time with them at the outset, owing to their poor condition, distance he had to drive them and the shortage of feed. From that bunch he has sold \$2,500 worth and has forty-five head left, that are worth to-day somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,800 cash. In two years his profits are more than double his original investment.

Larned Chronoscope: A visit to the sheep ranch of Wolverton & Taylor showed what close application to business will accomplish. The gentlemen have had no experience in stock raising heretofore, but have taken off their coats and gone to work in earnest. They fed 450 bushels of corn and 40 acres of sorghum, and their sheep came through the winter with but trifling loss and are fat and free from scab now. They have saved most of the lambs. When men learn to take proper care of sheep they will generally succeed, and the poor, abused sheep be less slandered.

A Lexington, Ky., dispatch of 22d inst., states: The annual sale of Mr. Alexander Woodburn's yearlings took place to-day. The weather was bad, the attendance large and the bidding quite spirited. The prices were not satisfactory. Eighteen colts brought \$9,625 and fifteen fillies \$6,270; average prices, \$465. The best prices paid were as follows: Chestnut colt by King Alfonso, \$2,380, J. E. Kelly, New York; bay colt by King Alfonso; \$1,100, Geo. Lorillard; chestnut colt by Glen Athol, \$725, Dwyer Bro.'s; chestnut colt by King Alfonso, \$800, J. T. Williams, Kentucky; bay colt by Lisbon, \$1,300, Dwyer Bro.'s; chestnut colt by King Alfonso, \$805, J. T. Williams; bay filley by Pat Molloy, \$890, D. D. Withers.

Volume 24 of American Herd Book is now ready for delivery. It contains 730 pages, and will be sold to members for \$8; to non-members for \$5. Send 20 cents extra when ordering by mail. Where full sets are ordered the price to members is \$2.50 per volume (including English Reprint of Bulls)—\$62.50; to non-members \$3 per volume (including English Reprint)—\$75. Volumes 1 and 3 are out of print, but will be supplied as soon as possible. American Short-Horn Record will be sold to members for \$13 per set (of 10), or \$1.50 per volume; to non-members, \$15 per set or \$2 per volume. Ohio Short-Horn Record to all \$2 per set (of 3), or \$1 per volume. Entries for volume 25 close June 15th, 1883. Shares of stock, \$25 each.

Address L. P. Muir, Sec'y,
27 Montauk Block, Chicago, Ill.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

The Jackson County Sales.

In pursuance of notice a three day's sale of Short-horns took place at Kansas City last week. The animals were property of Jackson county, Mo., breeders, and many of them were really very fine. The FARMER was represented every day of the sale and we are pleased to note the general interest manifested. The attendance was large, and of men who did not go merely to be seen. The prices paid show that good judges were buyers. The large number of sales in so short a time, and the permanent good humor, as well as steady maintaining of prices proves that Col. Muir, the auctioneer, understands his business.

We have not room for a list of the animals sold and their purchasers. The numbers, sexes, ranges and averages are given with names of purchasers who paid the highest prices. It may be mentioned as a creditable fact that nearly all the buyers were Kansas and Missouri men. The Kansas City Live Stock Record pronounces it the most successful sale of Short-horns ever held there.

The cattle were in good condition and well bred. While there were no fancy prices paid, good figures were realized, and both females and bulls averaged well. On Wednesday, the opening day of the sale, 25 cows and heifers were sold for \$4,450, range \$90 to \$305, the latter price being given by Dr. Robert Patton, Hamlin, Kas., for Roxanna's Duchess, a fine red Josephine cow, bred by Van Meter & Hamilton. Average \$178. Six bulls realized \$960, range \$65 to \$335; the latter price being paid by C. M. Gifford, Milford, Kas., for a fine yearling, Rose of Sharon bull, bred by W. A. Powell; average \$160.

Thursday the offerings were much larger than the first day, and the sale very good. Fifty-five cows and heifers passed under the auctioneer's hammer, bringing \$9,470, an average of \$172; range from \$65 to \$295, the latter price being paid for Gratitude, a fine Young Mary cow; and was taken by Col. Harris, Lawrence, Kas. Lady Oneida, a handsome Emma cow, bred by M. R. Platt, was taken by S. T. Shanklin, Ft. Scott, Kas., at \$230. Thirty bulls were sold \$4,975, an average of \$165.83; range \$75 to \$355. Maj. Warner, a very handsome yearling, Rose of Sharon bull, bred by W. A. Powell, being taken by I. H. Hockaday, Belton, Mo., at the latter figures. T. B. Price, Booneville, Mo., gave \$350 for 2d Airdrie of Rosewood, a fine two years old Rose of Sharon, bred by Bennett & Son.

On Friday thirty-three cows and heifers were sold for \$5,480, an average of \$166; range from \$65 to \$250. The latter price was paid by C. Thorpe, Weston, Mo., for a nice, red, Adelaide cow, bred by W. T. Hearne. Miller Bro.'s, of Junction City, Kas., gave the same for Minnie T. 2d, a red cow of same breeding. Twenty bulls sold for \$3,225, an average of \$161.25; range \$80 to \$350. Samp Lyne, yearling past, bred by W. T. Hearne, brought the latter figures, and went to G. B. Hinman, Harding, Mo.

For the information and guidance of the people, the Board of Railroad Commissioners have caused to be printed for distribution, the act of the last session of the Legislature of Kansas concerning railroads and other common carriers, accompanied with such directions and forms as will enable shippers and others to present to the Board complaints of grievances that may arise in their business relations with the railroads. Address E. J. Turner, Secretary, Topeka. We publish this as an item of news, and hope every reader of the KANSAS FARMER will procure a and study our wonderful railroad law and its advantages to the—Railroad Commissioners.

Butter on the Farm.

In looking over your article, Butter vs. Beef, I am pleased with the way you state the case of small farmers who only keep three or four cows. They talk about raising beef; they will soon see the churn is king. But keeping a cow that will only make 100 pounds of butter a year is a failure. The objection to butter making is it causes too much work. But it is not necessary for the women to do all the work. With a creamer the work is reduced one-half, and a man can attend to all the work. Keep no cow that makes less than 200 pounds of butter a year, and then breed up for 400 pounds a year. How is this done? I will say by using a Jersey bull from a 400 pound butter cow. At a low estimate on ten cows the butter will be 300 pounds to each half bred cow. The profit on ten cows for ten years would give about double for the 300 pound cow. A good Jersey grade cow will make one pound of butter worth 25 to 35 cents while our beef man is making one and a half pounds of beef. Any farmer can figure this out, unless they are content to be one of the "have had" kind. In using a Jersey bull don't buy because it is a Jersey. A calf from a cow that makes 14 pounds of butter or over in one week would be cheap at \$200; while one from a cow making 10 pounds a week would be high at \$25. The Jersey cow, Jersey Belle 7828, made 705 pounds in one year, Flora 113, 511 pounds in ten months, Countess 114 made 16 pounds a week, Bomba, 21 pounds 12 ounces in 7 days, Regina 32, made 20 lbs. 4 oz. in 7 days. We have in our herd a small cow that at 19 months old made 1 pound 8 ounces a day and held out for 6 months, paying 37½ cents a day the entire time. She gave milk up to calving; her calf sold for \$100. Her second calf was dropped in 11 months and sold for \$125, her third calf when she was 3½ years old, and is held at \$500. This little cow has been in milk 10 months since last calf and is making 1 pound of butter a day now. She won't "make beef" but will make butter. Butter for the Kansas farmer will be winner, and the well-bred Jersey bull will be the coming sire.

Thayer, Kas., May 26.

Those Magic Hogs.

Mr. McColm, of whose purchase from Magic Company we noticed recently, hands in the following statement from his neighbors: We the undersigned, farmers of Kansas, after looking at those pigs that W. J. McColm purchased from D. M. Magie Co., Oxford, Ohio, do positively say we do not think they are any better than scrub stock, especially the two sow pigs. The nits on the hair show they were as lousy as pigs could be. One of the pigs show plain it is an unhealthy pig, and it must be nearly, if not quite 6 months old, in place of 3½ months. We consider it a last fall scrub pig. The male pig is a fair, little, fine-boned Berkshire appearing pig, shows more Berkshire than Poland. Parties contemplating sending to D. M. Magie had better come and see these pigs before sending.

W. J. McColm, James Mabon, Henry Roberts, F. A. Carrier, J. Clark, L. A. Mead, B. W. Baird, Willard B. Miles, R. J. Simpson, John Busbee, W. W. Waltmire.

Having seen the shoats that W. J. McColm got from Mr. D. M. Magie Co., think them very ordinary, especially the sow pigs. The boar is quite a nice little shoat, but not what I expected to see from such a breeder.

J. E. E. VAWTER.

I have seen the hogs sent to W. J. McColm by the Magic Co., and was requested to give my opinion for publication. I do not consider them fair representatives of the Poland China breed. They have the appearance of being stunted scrubs. If they are fair samples of his stock in hand I would advise him to get some Missouri elm peelers and start again.

AMOS JOHNSON.

Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

Book Notices.

SOIL OF THE FARM.

This little book of 107 pages is devoted to a consideration of the improvement of the soil by drainage and irrigation, and by liming—the maintenance of its fertility by the operation of our tillage implements—its exhaustion by cropping, and its restoration by manuring. The book is written by Messrs. J. B. Lawes, J. C. Morton, John Scott and George Thurber. It is published by Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, N. Y. and sold at \$1 postpaid. To any student of farm work this is a very useful book.

FEEDING ANIMALS.

Mr. Elliott W. Stewart, one of the editors of the National Live Stock Journal, has given us a valuable treatise on the subject named above. His book contains 513 pages of full, clear type, and is devoted to a comprehensive discussion of animal growth. This covers the whole field, including the nature and structure of animal organism, their functional character and uses, kind, quality and quantity of feed, care, shelter—handling in general, with practical suggestions and plain drawings to aid in laying out barns, sheds, pastures, etc. The author has not ventured into a discussion of veterinary remedies, contenting himself with the description of a few simple water remedies, endeavoring to impress the reader with the necessity of preventing diseases rather than of curing them. His aim is to treat all matters touched from a practical rather than a theoretical standpoint. He is a practical feeder and therefore speaks from knowledge. His book is sold by himself at Lake View, Erie county, N. Y. Price \$2 postpaid.

AMERICAN SHORT-HORN RECORD.

Vol. 24 of this work is now out, containing pedigrees of animals calved before February, 1883. This volume is the end of the old registries; that is to say that all the American Short-horn herd registries are now consolidated, and hereafter there will be but one Record. In the 24 volumes are registered pedigrees of 49,607 bulls and about 75,000 cows, a greater number than the 28 volumes of the English Herd Book enumerate since its foundation in 1822.

For this volume, and for any information on the subject of recording Short-horn pedigrees, address L. P. Muir, Rooms 27 and 28, Montauk Building, Chicago. Price of Vol. 24, \$5.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The June number of the North American Review opens with an article by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, on "American Manufacturing Interests," in which is given a singularly full and instructive historical sketch of the rise and progress of manufactures in the United States, together with a very effective presentation of their present condition, and of the agency of tariff legislation in promoting diversified industries and encouraging the inventive genius of the people. Should this author's advocacy of protective legislation prove distasteful, the reader finds the needed corrective in an article by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, on "Incidental Taxation," which is an argument for Free Trade. D. C. Gilman, President of John Hopkins University, writes of the "Present Aspects of College Training," as affected by the increase of wealth and luxury, the development of natural science, and the influence of a larger religious liberty. Edward Self presents some weighty considerations on the "Abuse of Citizenship," as exhibited in the machinations of the dynamitists against a friendly power, in disregard of the obligations of American neutrality. Prof. Isaac L. Rice criticises some of "Herbert Spencer's Facts and Inferences" in social and political science, and Christine Nilsson contributes "A Few Words about Public Singing." Finally, there is a symposium on "The Moral Influence of the Drama," the participants being, on the one side, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, well known as an opponent of the stage, and on the other, John Gilbert, the actor; A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager, and William Winter, dramatic critic. 50 cents a number; \$5 a year. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Kansas—Its Resources and Capabilities.

Such is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the State Board of Agriculture in obedience to an act of the Legislature. It is for general distribution, and

will be sent to any address on application to Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary, Topeka. The work contains sixty pages, and is printed in English, German, Swedish and Danish languages.

This ought to have a wide circulation, for it is a very comprehensive showing for the State. It presents Kansas as it really is, without any false coloring or glittering phraseology.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 28, 1888.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 733. Market steady; native steers averaging 1,247 to 1,436 pounds sold at 190a 56s; stockers and feeders 4 00a 70.

HOGS Receipts 3,016. Market weak and 1c lower; lots averaging 212 to 287 pounds sold at 6 75a 7 10; bulk of the sales were at 6 85a 7 00.

SHEEP Receipts 61; market steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 5,099 bushels; withdrawn 13,350, in store 190,659. Trading on call to-day was very light, amounting to but 1 car of May No. 2 which sold 1½c above Saturday's bid. No 4 cash was bid up 4c from 80 to 84c. No. 3 cash and May advanced 1½ to 90c. No. 2 cash was bid up ½c to 97½c. Futures were weak, however, June was ½c off, to 97½c; July ½c off, to 98½c and August ½c off to 98½c. No. 1 cash was nominal, No. 2 May was ½c up.

CORN Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 16,998 bus; withdrawn 16,185 bus; in store 186,660 bus. Trading was light during call to day, and values were off from ¼a ¾c. No. 2 cash bids were ½c lower; May was ¾c weaker; June sold ¼c off, at 43½c; August was ¼c lower; No. 2 white mixed was inactive.

OATS Dull. No. 2 cash, 38c bid 41c asked. May no bids, 41 asked. June no bids nor offerings. Rejected cash 28c bid, 34c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash, no bids, 10c asked; May, 45c bid, 50c asked; June, 50c asked, no bids; Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER Market dull and weak. We quote packed.

Creamery, fancy.....	21a22
Creamery, choice.....	17a19
Choice dairy.....	12a15
Good to choice Western store packed.....	9.11
Medium.....	7a 8

EGGS Active at 15c.

CHEESE

Young America.....	15
Full cream flats.....	14
Cheddar.....	13½
Skim flats.....	10

CASTOR BEANS. We quote prime crushing at \$1.40a1.50 per bus.

FLAX SEED. We quote at \$1 20a1 23 per bu.

MILLET SEED Buyers paying for cleaned 25a 30c per bus for common and 35a45c per bus for choice German.

NEW POTATOES Selling at 4 50a4 75 per bbl.

ONIONS New southern at 5 00a5 50 per bbl.

BROOM CORN Common, 2a2½c per lb.; Missouri evergreen, 3a4c; Hurl, 4a5c.

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

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 4,100. Market firm. Export steers, \$6 00a6 25; good to choice shipping, 5 75a6 00; common to fair, \$5 00a5 50; butchers and canners, cows, \$2 65a5 00; fair to good steers, \$5 00a5 65.

HOGS Receipts 16,000. Market 10c off. Mixed packing, \$6 85a7 15; heavy, \$7 20a7 50; light, \$6 90 a7 30.

SHEEP. Receipts 3,800. Market weaker. Common to fair, \$3 75a5 30; good to choice, \$5 50a6 60.

Chicago Produce Market.

WHEAT. June opened at \$1 13c; noon \$1 13½c. July opened at \$1 15½c, noon \$1 16½c.

CORN. June opened at 55½c; noon, 55½c. July opened at 57c; noon, 57½c.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 400. Shipping steers slow and weak; light and mixed scarce at 5 25a5 75; common 4 75a5 00; heavy quotably 5 85a6 25; cows and heifers 3 50a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 1,500; shipments 600. Steady; fair to choice muttons 3 75a5 25; spring lambs 1 50 a3 00 per head.

St. Louis Grain Market.

Noon. Wheat Red winter, June, \$1 18. Corn June, 51½c; July, 53c.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts for two days 12,900. The market is fair. Common to strictly prime steers 5 40a7 00; tons, 7 05a7 10.

SHEEP Receipts for two days, 30,900. Market firm; common to choice clipped 5 00a7 00; common to good spring lambs 7 50a10 50.

HOGS Receipts for 2 days 20,600. Market lower at 7 30a7 60.

In the Dairy.

Women in the Dairy.

Thoughts expressed by Henry Stewart in a recent number of the New York Times on the subject named above, are worth representing in Kansas. It is a question, he says, if the establishment of the creamery system has been an unmixed benefit to the farmer's family. It has been said so often that it has come to be believed, that the creamery butter far surpasses in quality any of the private dairy products which were turned out by farmers' wives and daughters. We have not been brought to believe this, although it has been said and written and printed many times the past few years, with constant iteration. For with an experience of a good many years in private dairying and an acquaintance with butter-makers in several States whose products we have never seen excelled by any of the modern establishments, we cannot believe that the present system is any better than that which it has displaced, in regard to the quality and value of the products. A vast change has "come o'er the spirit of our dream" in dairying. The dairy, indeed, has become contaminated by the too liberal and progressive ideas of the present day, and is nothing like that of a few years ago. It has become corrupted by the heresies of "oleomargarine," and "suine," and the false gods of tallow and lard have led it astray, if indeed these are not the newer developments of the ancient worship of the golden calf before which men humbled themselves. For it is in pursuit of wealth that the dairy has left its first love, and has become joined unto these idols. This falling away is by no means confined to the rank and file—for even the high-toned ones, such as those of Elgin, which have stood at the head of the creameries, are suspected of a leaning to adulterants, and their faith is much questioned in this respect. And this being the case, we may well consider if the changed methods of dairying have not opened the door to this flood of bogus products, and have brought the actual dairy to the verge of ruin, where it could never have come had it been left in the hands of women, who once controlled it. But before this question is entertained it might be well for a moment to inquire into the truth of the statement that the present creamery goods so much surpass in excellence the former products of the farm dairies. For ourselves, we have seen nothing of this, and have no reason to believe that the demand for first quality creamery butter is caused by its very superior quality, but rather that this is caused by quite another circumstance which will be referred to hereafter.

Before touching upon this point we would like to observe that it would be hard, indeed, if the products of the creameries should not be a great deal better than that of farm dairies, for these are provided with every requisite for the very best conduct of a dairy. The best apparatus, the most convenient buildings, steam heat in the winter and ice in the summer, with the convenience of a large quantity of milk to be handled at once; all these are provided in the creamery, and, of course, have their expected result. It would be strange were it otherwise. But what farm dairyman was provided with these or any one of them? There was the earthen crock more often than the tin pan; a wooden milking-pail, instead of the cleaner tin one, of various improved patterns, and with many devices for more effective use, and a closet in the kitchen in the winter, with a shelf in the cellar where was stored musty bar-

rels, the remains of the potato and cabbage heaps of the previous season, and the lingering scents of the heaps of manure with which the windows were protected from the frost. At least it was sometimes thus, and although the farms in other cases were provided with a convenient and well-arranged spring or dairy house, yet there was no warmth for winter or ice for summer, or well-designed creamery for raising the cream, nor an improved churn or butter-worker provided to help give the gilt-edge to the butter and ease to the laborer. So that even were the claims of the creameries well-founded, there would be sufficient reasons for their superiority without depriving the dairymen of one jot of their well-deserved credit.

But it certainly seems that in taking the dairy out of the control of the women the interests of the farm and the dairy have been sacrificed without gaining any corresponding advantage in any way. It is doubtful, even, if the leisure which has been gained by this relief from the work of the dairy has not been earned at a larger sacrifice in other ways, for it is very clear that the farm dairy has been deprived of a very large portion of its legitimate income by the vast quantity of adulterated dairy goods which have been put on the market in competition with pure butter and cheese. And the amount of these fraudulent products is enormous. It is well known by those interested in dairy business that not only creameries, but private farmers, consume a large quantity of oleomargarine oils and lard in adulterating their butter, so much so that in some of the towns where butter is retailed by farmers inspectors are employed to purchase and test the butter, and every week one or more of the marketmen have been arrested and fined for selling fraudulent stuff. And it is too great a tax on credulity to believe that with so vast an addition to the supply of butter put upon the market, the price should not be reduced considerably, to the great injury and loss of the honest dairyman. So that while the creameries profit by the use of adulteration, the patrons who supply them with cream have no share in this profit, but lose themselves in proportion to the reduction of value of the butter in the market by reason of the competition of the fraudulent article, and at the same time the farm dairyman who makes a pure article is robbed of his legitimate profit by the same means. And it is a poor reflection for the women who formerly managed the dairy that the leisure and ease which was promised to them by the introduction of the factory system has resulted in a serious reduction of the family income, when this very leisure and ease creates a necessity for increased expenditure for its proper and desirable enjoyment.

We do not view with any favor the idea that women should have no employment. On the contrary, a skilled business like the dairy, with its light work, may be made a means of mental culture, for there is no occupation about the farm which offers better opportunities for interesting study and attractive investigation than the dairy. Its mechanical, physiological and chemical associations afford material for a life study, and none can better be employed in such a study than one who is daily engaged in the dairy. It is not to be supposed that every dairyman or dairywoman can become a successful scientific investigator, but there are excellent opportunities for study, and it is the practical student who succeeds best in discovering the secrets of an art, while the purely scientific person is engaged in projecting theories and imagining supposed facts; at least this is too often

the case. But a study into such an interesting subject as the dairy evokes an inquiring disposition which engages itself with related questions, and which operates as a most effective and useful means of enlarging and cultivating the mental powers, and this is precisely what we would have the young women of the farm engage themselves in, more as a pastime than as a labor. This opportunity the creamery deprives them of. And this deprivation must necessarily oblige them to seek other employment or to sacrifice their time in frivolous pursuits.

Women have made a brilliant mark in the dairy. They have taken a prominent place in the premium lists at dairy exhibitions, and have been sought as instructors at dairymen's meetings. One of the most popular dairy experts is a highly cultivated young lady in a western State, whose practical and pointed contributions to the literature of the dairy we have read with the greatest pleasure and interest. Other dairywomen, and many of them, have also gained enviable reputations for their success in business and their intelligent expression of their views at social meetings of dairymen held for mutual pleasure and instruction. And how many more bright examples of this kind may have been and will be extinguished by the competition of the creamery which pushes them aside and puts a gross horse power or an inanimate steam engine in place of their delicate handiwork and intelligent and skillful direction? It is a refinement of that popular, but sometimes cruel economy, the concentration and division of labor, which deprives hundreds of profitable and agreeable occupations, to cheapen a product by the substitution of steam power and machinery and a centralization of management and direction. A hundred farm dairies are swallowed up by one creamery. A hundred households are deprived of a source of income which goes to the support of one creamery, and there is no other source of profitable employment substituted for it. And if, as it seems to us—and we have given much thought to this matter, and have had considerable personal experience in regard to it—the creamery system is demoralizing and destroying the honest dairies and reducing the farmers to the necessity of adulterating their butter or of suffering a ruinous competition, then it was a mistake or a misfortune to have taken the dairy out of the hands of the dairywomen, and it will doubtless be returned again into their deft, careful, and skillful hands, and be brought again under their honest management once more. Or, at least, if not, it should be. But we think that chances are that it will to such an extent as to make their good influence tell upon the product and the market.

But we should not forget in explanation of our view, to refer as we have above mentioned, to the circumstances or one special reason why creamery butter is in large demand, and this is that the best qualities are sought by the makers of oleomargarine for giving their tallow the appearance of butter, and so to make it salable. Were it not for this it would come upon the market only for ordinary consumption, with a corresponding decrease in the present market price. Few persons realize the enormous quantity of adulterated goods that are thrown upon the market, all of which cannot fail to have an injurious effect upon legitimate dairying, and it is an interesting inquiry how far this disastrous competition may be due to the complicated results of the altered management of the dairy business, and how far a restoration to the old system, improved however, by newer experiences, may bring about a wholesome change.

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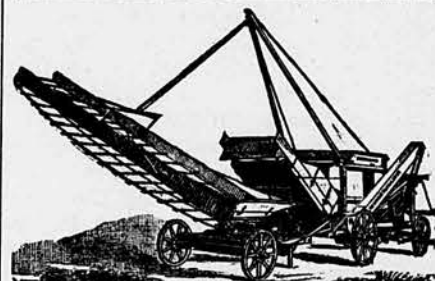
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Horticulture.

FRUIT-GROWING PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED.

A Compilation of Facts Founded on the Experience of Leading Members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

BY G. C. BRACKETT, SECRETARY.

When the tide of emigration first turned to this State, the growing of fruit and trees upon these Western prairies was considered an impossibility by the masses and barely possible by a few; and that the State would ever become noted for its excellent product, the returns for which would invite capital investments as a profitable industry, did not form an item for consideration in the efforts of any of the early settlers. A few, however, determined to test the natural resources of the State by every available means. It was soon found that the prevailing conditions of climate and soils were peculiar, and that the knowledge obtained under methods of practice in States in the East, absolutely failed when applied to Kansas.

Here, then, the would-be fruit grower found himself adrift, with no other guide than his intelligence. A series of experimentations was forced upon him by which to determine the first principle necessary to successful effort. What were the results?

First. That the land required preparation before planting, by a very thorough and deep tillage.

Second. That trees brought from the eastern States did not readily adapt themselves to the climate and soil.

Third. That special care must be given to their planting and after treatment.

Fourth. That many varieties successful in other States failed in their product, and even their quality and period of maturing were materially changed, when grown in Kansas soil and under Kansas climate.

These facts have been reached by many years of experimentation, and by hard labor and costly investments. Of the class of settlers who have made these experiments (we will call them veterans), a few have already gone, while the rest are on the down-hill side of life, and to whom but a few more years are left in which to gather the fruits of their early efforts. To posterity, however, they will leave a legacy—a store of knowledge costly and invaluable.

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS FOR THE ORCHARDIST—LOCATION.

The selection of a proper location is one of the most important points to be considered. Comparative highlands, sloping to the East or North sufficiently to afford ready drainage of heavy rainfalls, is preferable. There would seem to be some exceptions to this rule; as, for instance, second-bottoms have proven quite successful some seasons, and other slopes than those cited have afforded quite satisfactory results in product some years, and should be used rather than not plant an orchard; but there is more certainty, taking one year with another in the location first characterized. All orchard plots should be sheltered on the South and West, either by natural groves of trees, or belts artificially constructed of hardy, rapid-growing native forest trees. If shelter alone is the only object, such classes as cottonwood, soft maple or elm will answer; but if the utility of the wood is also desired, then such classes as the black walnut, catalpa (Western hardy), or Osage orange are preferable. The first species should be planted on the richest portions of the land, while the catalpa and Osage orange are better adapted to thin uplands than any other classes of trees. These belts should be constructed with not less than two rows, eight or ten feet apart, and the trees set the same distance apart in the rows, but set so that each tree will back the space of the opposite row. These rows should be well cultivated each season, and the belt maintained until the fruit trees become established in fruiting, and then may be cut down. The object of these belts is to break the force of the winds upon the trees during the growing period, which prevails most of the time in the South and West, and crowd the limb-growth to the North, and frequently cause the trees to lean to the North, which often becomes a fatal defect. Belts may be constructed more densely, and as the trees enlarge by growth, thin them out, thus securing an amount of

fuel, fence posts and poles, to be used for many purposes on a farm.

SOIL.

Black, upland loam produces the largest and most salable products, and trees suffer the least injury during a drouth. But high color and excellent quality can be reached only from a soil having a lime or sandstone base. These desirable qualities in fruit, grown on such soil, will be produced at the expense of size of the product, although the loss may to some extent be destroyed by the use of special applications, as manure, mulch, and thorough tillage to the land, and proper pruning of the trees. To the foregoing statements, pears are the exception; and while they thrive on such soils, they do much better on what is termed a red clay, or mulatto soil, nor should the trees be stimulated by manures. For this class, surface and sub-drainage should be provided as important to success. Standard worked trees are not successful on a loamy soil, but can be made so to some extent on a sandstone soil. For our general soils, the dwarf worked trees are the safest, as the roots (which are quince) adapt themselves more freely to a clay or loam soil, and produce much the largest and finest quality of fruit, and healthier condition of tree. The red tint of the mulatto soil, above noted, is an indication of the prevalence of oxide of iron in composition; the presence of which, it is claimed, affords to some extent a guaranty against the prevalence of blight, and upon this belief is based the practice of sprinkling the ground under trees with copperas water, as a prevention of the disease. It is an established fact that there develops the least blight among trees planted on such soil.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

In a climate like that of Kansas, it is especially important that land set apart for fruit growing should be deeply and thoroughly tilled before it is planted; and if it be newly broken land, it should be devoted at least two years to corn or other farm crops before being used for fruit growing. Corn, or such crops as require annual culture, are the best, as their cultivation tends to produce a condition in the land which most readily gives up its plant food to root action, and at the same time absorbs and retains much better the water from the atmosphere and rainfalls.

CHARACTER OF TREES AND PLANTS TO BE USED.

Of the classes, apple, pear, plum and cherry, two-year-old trees, and those grown nearest to the locality where they are to be used are preferable to any other. These should have their heads formed not over two feet from the ground, and branches so distributed along the stem as to afford a symmetrical form, having a center leader from which, as the tree develops with years, the limbs shall radiate evenly on all sides. Never select a tree which shows any tendency to divide the center growth into what is termed forks, which will, under the weight of a crop of fruit, split open. All classes of trees should be stocky-grown, and have strongly and well-developed roots; and the larger amount of fibrous or lateral-root development trees have, the more safe and successful will be their transplanting and after-growth. Peach trees are preferable to use in planting at one year old from the pit, or if budded classes are to be used, one year's growth from the bud. Grape vines of a strong one-year's growth from cuttings or layers are preferable, and those grown from short cuttings are generally found to possess a stronger and more general root development. Too much care cannot be given to retaining and preserving the roots of trees as provided by nature at the time of their transplanting. They should be carefully guarded from sun and wind until again set, either in trenches, preliminary to planting, or in orchard form. Every honest and intelligent nurseryman will guard all these points in the interest of his customers, and especially protect the roots by dipping them in a thick slush of mud as soon as dug, and firmly packing them in some dampened material. One who will not take such pains is not deserving of patronage.

REQUISITES IN PLANTING.

All classes of trees should be set as nearly as practical in straight rows, at least one way, to facilitate their culture. This can be done by setting a line over the land where the row is to be planted, or by setting a stake at each end of the proposed row, and bring-

ing the trees when set within the range of these stakes. If it is desired to make the rows straight each way across the plot of land, then the line set as above stated will govern the planter one way, and by setting stakes at the point of distance to be given to the rows the other way, and on the opposite sides of the plot, at right angles to the line used, the range of trees in the cross rows can be effected.

DISTANCES AT WHICH TO PLANT.

Apple trees, thirty-two feet each way is none too much; pear, standards, sixteen feet; dwarfs, ten feet; peach, twenty feet; plum, ten feet; cherry, twenty feet.

TREATMENT OF TREES FOR PLANTING.

Each tree should be carefully examined before planting, for the purpose of destroying any insects which may have effected a lodgment either in the limbs, body, or roots, and removing any diseased or damaged portions of the roots. The ends of roots which have been bruised or broken in digging should be cut off to the sound wood, and long, straggling ones shortened in. The top should be thinned to a leader (the center stalk), and three arms equidistant around the body, and at or near the same height from the ground, which are to form the future main limbs of the tree. These should be selected of such as assume a nearly horizontal relation to the body, and because of their tendency to spread outward and upward. If they are long and slender, one-third of their length should be cut off, always effecting the separation just above a bud on the under side of a limb. Thus prepared, each tree should have its roots well coated with mud set in a hole of sufficient depth to admit of the roots being spread out in a natural position, and a couple of inches deeper than when they were in the nursery. Pack firmly fine moist earth among the roots, and when the hole is nearly filled, tramp firmly while holding the tree inclined to the southwest. Finish by filling up around the tree with mellow earth. In Kansas, where the heat of the sun becomes intense during August, and drouth sometimes prevails, trees will pass through the heated term much safer when their bodies are wrapped with paper or straw. This care will frequently ward off the attacks of the flat-headed apple tree borer, which become numerous during a drouth, and ruin many of the apple and cherry trees, especially during the season in which these are planted.

(Concluded next week.)

Sorghum cane stalks, after they are crushed, are called bagasse. It makes excellent fuel, and saves the expense of wood or coal. A bagasse burner is built like a baker's oven. It is some ten feet long and requires a good draft.

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Another Tariff Letter From Mr. Hendry. Editor Kansas Farmer:

I read your criticism on me calling the tariff robbery, etc. I am not surprised. Our forefathers believed slavery right and were inconsistent enough to keep a race in bondage, while they declared that "all men are created equal." Nearly all the statesmen you mention, at one time believed slavery a divine institution; they were not bad men. You preach protection, but are inconsistent enough to practice free trade. The extortion of the transportation companies in raising the freight on wheat, which took over \$3,000,000 from the farmers of this State last year, you denounced as high handed robbery. They did it under the sanction of law. But when I give your pet scheme the same medicine—oh, my! how indignant you get. This country prospered as "no country under Heaven prospered" with slavery. That institution was handed down to us by men whom we adore; why not retain and protect it? The principal nations of the earth used to practice polygamy. They believed it was right, and were then considered prosperous. Why not practice it now?

Men generally, accustomed to slavery, polygamy, monarchy, protection, free whisky, etc., believe it is right, because it seems natural. Is that any proof that they are right? Christ rode on an ass; must I ride on an ass because He did when there are plenty of good horses to ride? England had tariff laws for ages until she built up a wealthy, proud and tyrannical aristocracy and monopolies that possess unlimited money and actuated by devilish greed, just as we are doing. The poor laboring man was never protected. His capital, which was his labor, had to compete with the world just as you protectionists are forcing the laboring men of this country to do to-day. You have copied after England, not because it is right, but because you have a precedent and are actuated by selfishness. In Heaven's name what would a day laborer get in this country under our tariff if our population was as dense as that of Europe? Why is it that in England the laborer can buy as much or more with his wages of the necessities of life than the laborer can here with his wages? You protectionists conceal the fact that the purchasing power of the wages in our country differs but little from the purchasing power of the wages of another country. This is one reason so many advocate tariff law, because they get so much more wages than in England. They don't take into consideration that everything they buy is much dearer here than there. Is it any wonder men are so easily deceived? With all our boasted freedom and free schools, there are nearly two million voters in the United States that cannot write their own names.

Take our sugar interests, which is principally in Louisiana, worth \$12,000,000 annually. The tariff added makes \$19,000,000. Last year the duty on imported sugar was over \$47,000,000. The tariff compels the people of the United States to pay yearly \$54,000,000 in order to protect an interest of only \$12,000,000. Seven millions out of the 54 millions goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. That might be termed sweet statesmanship. Take the iron and steel interests and articles manufactured from them. Last year the domestic product amounted to \$255,000,000; the imported product \$51,000,000, (I am giving only round numbers), but before the latter was landed at our ports the tariff was added, increasing its value to \$73,000,000, and the consumer had it to pay. That added \$21,000,000 to our revenue. At the same time the manufacturers added the tariff to the value of the home products increasing its value from \$255,000,000 to \$340,000,000. That put 85 millions into the pockets of the manufacturers, and the consumer has the bill to foot. Glorious system! No wonder those poor protected beings rant, rear, and cut antics when there is talk of reducing the tariff. Professor Sumner, of Yale College, after a careful study of our tariff system reaches conclusions adverse to the tariff which I will condense: "By the agency of 2,700,000 hands and appliances represented by a capital of \$2,790,000,000, the manufacturing industries of the country add to the products operated on \$1,100,000,000. Duties collected on foreign manufactures the census year averaged 43% per cent. so that world's market the \$5,300,000,000 of native manufactures produced in that year worth but \$3,700,000,000. An artificial value

amounting to \$1,600,000,000, was created through the operation of the tariff which was paid by the consuming of manufactured articles. The conclusion seems to be inevitable that it would have been cheaper to hire all the workers in manufactures to stand idle and to pay 10 per cent. on capital invested, leaving structures and machinery to go to ruin than to pay the cost of protective duties."

I will have something to say about the tariff on wool. I had wool last year and expect to have some next. W. F. HENDRY.
Nickerson, Kas.

From Osborne County.

Vegetation of all kind have been very backward this spring; have had plenty of rain but is so cold. We have but very few warm days. Grain of every kind looks promising; small grain never looked better; did not winter kill. Corn is a little yellow but a good stand. The acreage of wheat, oats and rye much larger than usual; no sign of chinch bugs. The season bids fair for a prosperous one and farmers go about their work as though they intended to raise a crop if their work will let them. Work horses are in good condition to work; stock of all kinds look fine for this time of year. Horses and cattle high.

We are very much interested in Katie Darling, and could not think of it stopping until we know what progress they made in our beautiful Kansas; hope they got rich faster than the most of us are doing here in our part.

H. S. W.

E. A. Goodell, Tecumseh, Shawnee county, Kas., destroyed chinch bugs last year by pouring coal oil on them out of a common can. He says it paid him well.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.



The young imported Clydesdale Stallion "Carron Prince," will serve a limited number of mares at the farm of the undersigned.

I will also stand the fine young stallion "Donald Dean," sired by imported "Donald Dinnie," at the same place.

Farmers should not fail to see these extra fine draft stallions.

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

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

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

Choice Breeding
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Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROTHERS,
Springboro, (Crawford Co.,) Pennsylvania.
Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! PHENOL SODIQUE.

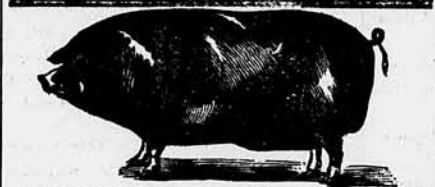
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EXTERNALLY it is used for all kinds of injuries; relieving pain instantly, and rapidly healing the wounded parts. Gives prompt and permanent relief in BURNS, SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, VENOMOUS STINGS or BITES, CUTS and WOUNDS of every description.

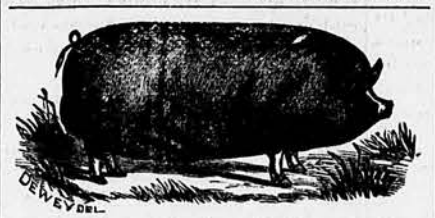
INTERNALLY.—It is invaluable in CHOLERA, YELLOW, TYPHUS, TYPHOID, SCARLET, and other Fevers. In NASAL CATARRH, Fatal Discharges from the EAR, OZENA, Affections of the ANTRUM, and CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, it is a boon to both Physician and Patient. For SICK-ROOMS, and all IMPURE and UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES, and to prevent the spread of CONTAGION, it is the best DISINFECTANT known.

Wherever introduced it establishes itself as a favorite DOMESTIC REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.



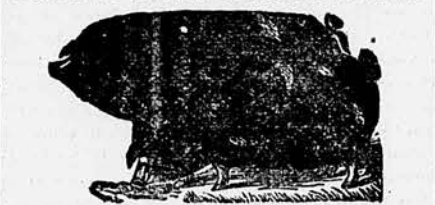
H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hog that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 18 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland-China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland-China Association, Washington, Ks. The well known prize-winner, Joe Bismarck, stands at the head of my Poland-Chinas. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address: H. C. STOLL, Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.



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Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



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

Stock Sold on their Merits.

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

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Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Orders booked now for June and July delivery. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.

Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

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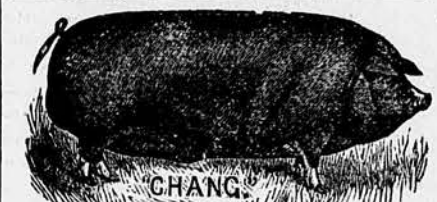
WM. BOOTH & SON, Proprietors, Leavenworth,

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeders. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



WM. BOOTH & SON, Leavenworth, Kansas, Breeders of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. We are using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. We are breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to registry. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. Our stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

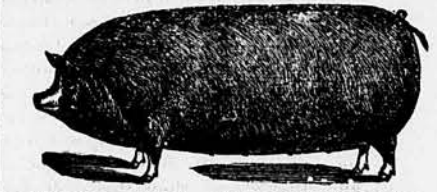


Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland-China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781. American Poland-China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindunere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Established in 1868.

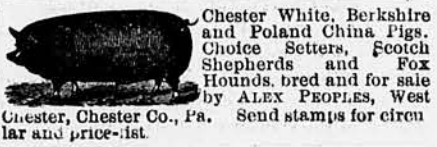


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Poland and Berkshires.

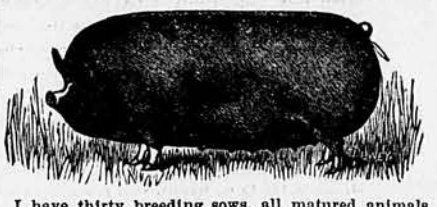
I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send out nothing but FIRST-CLASS STOCK,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

J. V. RANDOLPH
Emporia, Kansas.



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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, head by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certain description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is 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 is 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 the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom he 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 summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Strays for week ending May 16, 1883.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Christian C. Rhoenborg, of Delaware township, April 27, 1883, one white cow with red ears, one horn broken off, 6 years old, has a small chain around neck with a small bell without a clapper; valued at \$20.

Clay county—J. L. Noble, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Woodside of Bloom township, March 26, 1883, one bay horse pony, small spot in forehead and white strip on nose; hip-shot on right side, about 4 years old; valued at \$10.

Smith county—J. N. Beacorn, clerk.

HORSE COLT—Taken up by S. B. Miller, of Harlan township, April 10, 1883, one 2-year-old horse colt, dark brown, white ring on right fore leg, ring-bone on right hind foot; valued at \$30.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Wallis, of Crawford township, April 20th, 1883, one dun colored pony horse, 14 hands high; saddle marks, indistinguishable brand on each shoulder, two white hoofs on right side; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by B. E. Jacobs, of Spring Valley township, April 14th, 1883, one 1-year-old spotted roan steer, marked with an underbit in left ear and upperbit in right ear; valued at \$18.

Dickinson County—Richard Waring, clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by J. J. Muenzenmayer, in Liberty township, April 18, 1883, one light gray stallion, 2 years old, branded UT on right shoulder.

STALLION—By same, one 2-year-old black stallion, branded PT.

MARE COLT—By same, one iron gray mare, branded on right shoulder PT.

MARE COLT—By same, one sorrel mare colt, 1 year old, white face, no other marks or brands.

Valued at \$60.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. E. Carder, of Creswell township, March 26, 1883, one 3-year-old brindle cow, undercut in left ear, had calf with her; valued at \$25.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. M. Hawk, of Junction City township, one black mare about 14 hands high, about 9 years old, white hind feet, two white spots in small of back, tip of upper lip white, branded on right and left hips with indistinct brands, bridle and saddle on when taken up; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending May 23, 1883.

Usage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Smith, in Burlingame township, May 7, 1883, one small black mare, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, head stall on when taken up; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Montgomery, in Burlingame township, December 1st, 1882, one roan steer, crescent-shaped mark on upper side of right ear, and also a mark on lower side of ear; \$12.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. C. Brooks, in Wakarusa township, May 1, 1883, one 8-year-old bay mare, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one horse colt, iron gray, one year old; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one mare colt, iron gray, one year old; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by E. Anderson, in Eudora town-

ship, May 8, 1883, one bay pony mare, 12 years old, both left feet white, scar on right hip, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Owen Deardorff, in Liberty township, April 27, 1883, one brown yearling mare colt, white on right hind foot, branded C on right shoulder; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same same time and place, one bay mare colt, two or three years old, star in face, white on nose, white on right hind foot, branded C on right shoulder; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one bay mare colt, no marks or brands, two or three years old; valued at \$50.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by H. D. Crowder, in Tioga township, April 30th, 1883, one iron gray filley, supposed to be two years old; valued at \$30.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John McAniff, of Lancaster township, April 27, 1883, one dark bay horse, two years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

McPherson county—J. A. Flesher, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Meek, Empire township, one horse, 14 hands high, flea-bitten or speckled gray with collar marks, about 8 years old; valued at \$75.

COLT—Also by same, one black stallion colt, 2 years old, about 14 hands high, no brands or marks; valued at \$55.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. B. Boyer, in Springdale township, April 18th, 1883, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, branded "A M" on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by same, one roan male colt, 2 years old, branded "S" on left shoulder, nose very warty, lame in one hind foot; valued at \$10.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. J. Patton, in Pleasant township, May 8, 1883, one small brown pony horse, blind in left eye, branded on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. T. Richardson in Cedar township, May 8, 1883, one sorrel horse pony about three years old, left hind foot white a little above the pastern joint; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending May 30, 1883.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James A. Barnes, of Mineral township, May 1, 1883, one black mare mule, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, shod in front, some harness marks; valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Smith Akes, of Lowell township, April 23, 1883, one small bay mare, 3 years old, heavy mane and tail, white spot on nose, left hind foot white; no value given.

Crawford County, A. S. Johnson, county clerk

PONY MARE—Taken up by John Oatlie, of Baker township, May 12, 1883, one sorrel pony mare, about 6 years old, branded "N. T. N." on left hip, blaze face, both hind legs and one front leg white; valued at \$35.

Pawnee County—J. F. Whitney, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Buhler, in Pleasant Valley township, May 11, 1883, one gray horse about 12 years old, 18 hands high, branded on hip R; valued at \$75.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Morgan Hammond, of Silver Lake township, May 14, 1883, one small dark bay pony horse, 6 years old, white face, right hind foot white, dim brand on left shoulder, indistinguishable; valued at \$20.

Marion county—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Levi Kline, in Grant township, May 10, 1883, one bay horse colt, with white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, letter S branded on left shoulder, small rope on neck with a wooden tag with some letters cut on the same, about 2 years old; valued at \$50.

COLT—Also by same, one bay mare colt with mane and tail mixed gray, letter S branded on left shoulder, white stripe in forehead, about 2 years old; valued at \$50.

Cowley County—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Daniel Bunnell, in Silver Dale township, May 4, 1883, one black horse pony, 17 on right shoulder and ears spl t; valued at \$15.

Barton county—Ira D. Brougher, clerk.

COW—Taken up by D. W. Bevis, of Albion township, April 30, 1883, one red and white cow, 10 years old, crop off both ears and droop horns; valued at \$25.

LOST.—A yellow mare, 5 years old; black feet and mane, and two black spots on left side; nearly 15 hands high. A reward of \$25 is offered for her recovery by the owner. DR. WILTSCHKE, No. 44 Monroe street, Topeka, Ka.

John A. Van Pelt

Lately in New Jersey, will save over \$100 by writing a once to
McDERMOTT & THROCKMORTON,
Counsellors at Law, FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

American Seabright	\$2.00 for thirteen.
Black Javass	2.50 for thirteen.
Houdans	1.50 for thirteen.
Plymouth Rocks	1.50 for thirteen.

Carefully packed in baskets and warranted to carry safely any distance. Illustrated descriptive circulars sent on application. Address V. B. MARTIN, Mentor, Saline Co., Kansas. Money Order office, Salina, Kas.

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DUTCH & RUSSIAN SEED

This will Double the Seed Crop; the seed yielding ONE-THIRD MORE OIL than the common. This makes a fiber fit for the finest manufactures. Will quadruple the income per acre; 300 to 500 per cent. profit on the cost of the better seed. We import this seed in sealed bags. Send for our book on FLAX CULTURE FOR SEED AND FIBER; only 10 Cents. Price List and Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue Free.

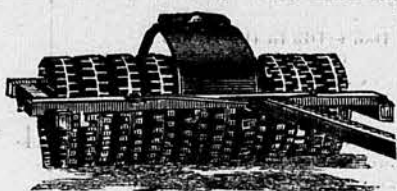
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This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever,
Night Sweats, Ague Cake, Neuralgia, Jaundice,
Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever,
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As the most SIMPLE and STRONGEST-BUILT

Clod-Crusher and Soil-Pulverizer.

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

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

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

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Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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CURES SCAB.

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

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

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Hotels in India.

Hotels in India are worth noticing. The first with which I made acquaintance was at Vizagapatam, kept by one Baboo Krishna Ghosal Bhat. Something like a Pompeian house, composed of pillars, half-roofs, peristyles, atrium, etc., furnished with punkahs and kus-kus tatties (that is, mats made of fragrant fibre, hung against open windows and doors; in the hot winds they are wetted, and the draught blows through them cool and refreshing). There was no furniture to speak of, save two lame tables, three bottomless chairs, and plenty of dirty white-wash and cobwebs, relieved by some colored German prints, such as are purchasable at the Nuremberg fairs for a few kreuzers apiece. "Pegs"—that is, brandy and soda water—were procurable and drinkable; but eating was out of the question, everything was so abominably filthy. I was rescued from starvation by a friend who lived some three miles distant—at Waltair—or I should have perished from hunger or nausea. In traveling up country in India, people always take their servants to cook for them, unless they can depend upon the hospitality of a friend. They also take bedding with them, which is arranged on a horizontal harp, supported by four legs, called a "charpoy." This last precaution is very necessary, as a charpoy *au naturel*, as used by the natives, would not be considered comfortable by Europeans, who prefer mattresses to knotted cords, which, to say the least, are calculated to impress a pattern on the flesh of whoever reposes thereon. The worst feature of Indian hotels, however, is that of the inner-man administration. It is impossible to give an idea of the monotony of the bills of fare. Every dish, whether boiled fish or roast joint, omelette or curry, chop or vegetable, tasted of and was impregnated with *ghee*, which is about the most disagreeable description of grease with which I am acquainted. It is worse than the bad oil in Wallachi. It would be vain for me to attempt to describe the distaste with which I approached the table, or the disgust with which I left.

How To Turn a Bird Red.

A correspondent writes as follows: "I'm going to let you into a great secret, and one that I am certain is not known to the majority of bird dealers. In 1870, Emile Porden, a Frenchman opened an aviary in Paris and made a specialty of dealing in canaries. He had an enormous cage, which held nearly a thousand of the feathered songsters, whose combined warbling must have been something terrific. Strange to say, every bird was of a deep red color, and the novelty of the thing attracted attention. The Frenchman did not hesitate to show the young birds in their natural feathers, and old ones gradually changing their color from yellow to red, but he refused to divulge how the change was brought about. Red canary birds became the rage in Parisian society, and Porden was enabled to retire in a few years with quite a respectable fortune. In 1878 the old Frenchman died, but on his deathbed he told how he had produced red canaries. And how do you think? Simply by seasoning their food very highly with cayenne pepper just before and during the moulting season. When the plumage appears it is red instead of yellow. The health of the bird is not injured in the least by the treatment, in fact it is improved."

The rapid, steady and gentle milker of the cow is the one sure to obtain the best results in the dairy. Where quickness of motion is accompanied by careless roughness and irregularity the effect is exactly the opposite. Slow milkers always gradually dry up a cow, and for the reason that if the milk be not drawn about as fast as it is given down it will subsequently be withheld, and that withheld is, as a matter of course, what is known as the strippings.

Crops in many portions of Europe will make a nearly average yield.

To get rid of gophers, a subscriber to the FARMER sends this: Cut parsnip roots one inch long; put in each piece of root a piece of strychnine large as a grain of wheat; drop those pieces in their runs. It will kill without fail.

Don't Die in the House.

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

Hon. M. P. Wilder says he would set strawberries for exhibition in August and keep them single plants; for market he would set in spring and let the plants cover the ground. Strength is gained by taking off the runners, especially the late ones.

A butter-maker, writing to the Iowa Homestead, says that the best butter color is a painful of corn meal mush, fed warm once a day, the corn to be of the yellow variety; adding that it will increase the milk and butter as well as give a good color.

Rejoice, rejoice, "He is alive again." "Was lost, but is found."

UNDER date of July 9, 1882, Mr. E. B. BRIGHT, of Windsor Locks, Conn., writes a plain, modest narrative, which, from its very simplicity, has the true ring of fine gold. He says:—

"My father is using Hunt's Remedy and seems to be improving, in fact, he is very much better than he has been for a long time. He had been tapped three times. The first time they got from him sixteen quarts of water, the second time thirteen quarts, and fully as much more the third time, and he would constantly fill up again every time after he had been tapped, until he commenced using Hunt's Remedy, which acted like magic in his case, as he began to improve at once, and now his watery accumulation passes away through the secretions naturally, and he has none of that swelling or filling up which was so frequent before the functions of the kidneys were restored by the use of Hunt's Remedy. He is a well-known citizen of this place, and has always been in business here."

Again he writes, Nov. 27, 1882, —

"I beg most cheerfully and truthfully to state, in regard to Hunt's Remedy, that its use was the saving of my father's life. I spoke to you in my previous letter in regard to his being tapped three times. It is the most remarkable case that has ever been heard of in this section. For a man of his age (sixty years) it is a most remarkable cure. He had been unable to attend to his business more than a year, and was given up by the doctors."

"The first bottle of Hunt's Remedy that he used gave instant relief. He has used in all seven bottles, and continues to use it whenever he feels drowsy or sluggish, and it affords instant relief. He is now attending to his regular business, and has been several months. I am perfectly willing that you should publish this letter, as we thoroughly believe that father's life was saved by using Hunt's Remedy; and these facts given above may be a benefit to others suffering in like manner from diseases or inaction of the Kidneys and Liver."

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

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For any machine boring and cleaning fit for market as much Clover Seed in one DAY as the **VICTOR** machine.
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WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

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

SPLENDID! 50 Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c. Premium with 3 packs. R. H. Pardee, New Haven, Conn.

\$72 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

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ELMWOOD STOCK FARM,

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Peabody, Marion Co., Ks.,
On Thursday, June 28th, 1883,

Their entire herd of well-bred Short-horns, numbering 125 head—mostly Cows and Heifers, and representing such noted and popular families as

ARABELLAS, ROSE OF SHARONS, PRINCESSES,
ROSEMARYS, YOUNG MARYS, LADY ELIZABETHS,
LOUISAS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, MRS. MOTTES,

And others. Our Cows have been bred for milk as well as beef, and are first-class milkers, as the calves by their sides will show. A pure Princess Bull,

BLYTHEDALE PRINCE 42931,

And a fine Young Mary Bull head our herd.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp, and continue till all are sold. Lunch at 1 p. m. A credit of 9 months will be given on bankable notes at 10 per cent. Catalogues ready June 15th.

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COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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It Is a Sure Cure and I guarantee that if faithfully tried according to direction, and it fails to accomplish all I claim for it, I will return the money paid for it.

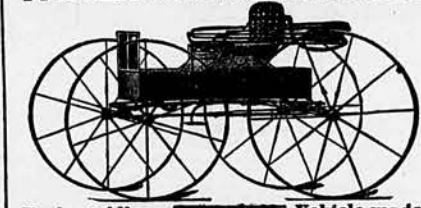
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Where my expenses are paid, I will visit 100 or more hogs, and when I treat them, I will charge \$1 per head for those I cure, and every hog I lose, that I treat, I will forfeit \$2 per head for same.

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DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Has been so frequently and satisfactorily proven that it seems almost superfluous to say anything more in their favor. The immense and constantly increasing demand for them, both in this and foreign countries, is the best evidence of their value. Their sale to-day in the United States is far greater than any other cathartic medicine. This demand is not spasmodic, it is regular and steady. It is not of to-day or yesterday, it is an increase that has been steadily growing for the last thirty-five years. What are the reasons for this great and growing demand?

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills contain no mercury, and yet they act with wonderful effect upon the liver. They cleanse the stomach and bowels of all irritating matter, which, if allowed to remain, poisons the blood, and brings on Malaria, Chills and Fever, and many other diseases. They give health and strength to the digestive organs. They create appetite and give vigor to the whole system. They are in fact the medicine of all others which should be taken in times like the present, when malarial and other epidemics are raging, as they prepare the system to resist attacks of disease of every character.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are sold by all druggists at 25c. per box, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, in English or German, is sent free to all. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS **A. S. JOHNSON,** Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

The Busy Bee.

Bee Keeping.

By Hiram J. Ward, Farmington, Atchison county, in the last quarterly report of State Board of Agriculture.

The subject of bee-keeping has claimed the attention of many of our most learned men of ancient and of modern times, who looked upon it as a science worthy of their study and their philosophy, finding in the honey bee an insect worthy of better care and attention than they formerly received. Gratwell, Schirach, and Huber the elder, were among those of antiquity who devoted their time and wisdom to the advancement of the knowledge of the habits and character of these insects; and to the latter, especially, we are indebted for much that is of inestimable value in the studies of the naturalist. Although he became blind at the early age of fifteen, his works gave an impulse to this branch of rural industry in Europe which caused the management of bees in common hives to be brought to a high degree of perfection; his experiments being conducted by his affectionate wife, and going so far as to count a full colony one at a time. Debaucourt, in the forefront of this century, invented his movable-frame hive, but it was found to be inconvenient for general use, and it has been improved and improved until we now have hives to suit all men.

At the present day the bee-keeping world are agitating the production of the *Apis Americana*, or the "coming bee," that it is hoped will be able to reach the nectar in our deepest flowers—such as red clover, thistles, etc., and will produce one, two or three hundred pounds of honey per colony. The idea of stripes of color has passed away with specialists, and now they breed for business. Occasionally we have an apiarian who still sticks to the common black bee, warmly defending their excellences, while we all have to agree that they do produce the whitest of comb honey. I think I can safely say that nine-tenths of the bee-keepers of to-day would prefer the Italians, for they possess more excellence than any other strain that has been introduced yet; they being more docile than the blacks, also much larger, and can carry heavier loads against our strong winds, and breed faster—keeping their hives full of workers. My advice to all bee-keepers would be to get the Italians, and Italianize all of the bees in their neighborhood, and then they can be sure of keeping their bees pure. But if they allow any black colonies to be kept within two or three miles of them, they will have to be very watchful if they get any purely-mated queens, because the queen goes out in the air to mate, and the black drones being smaller and swifter, outstrip the heavy Italian; and the consequence is, you have what is termed a "hybrid queen," or a queen producing hybrid bees. This can be prevented by any judicious apiarian, to a large extent, by raising drones from their best Italian colonies, and cutting all drone comb out of the black colonies, and not allowing them to raise any drones at all.

The hybrid bee has admirers, too, for they produce beautiful comb honey, and are very industrious, very often storing more than either the blacks or pure Italians; but they are more irascible than the pure of blacks or Italians, often being very annoying to everybody and everything that moves. But anyone can put up with considerable trouble to be rewarded with a lot of choice honey, for they are indefatigable workers. They, too, are larger than the blacks, although they do not all have stripes. Some of them are pure black, while others have stripes across their abdomen; and, in fact, are pure Italians. Yet queens raised from these will have hybrid drones—the drones being what the mother is. If she is pure Italian, her drones will be pure Italian; and if she is black, the drones will be black; or hybrid, the drones will be hybrid.

While many of our best apiarians advocate breeding from the swarms that store the most honey, irrespective of color of queens or drones, others recommend selecting a pure colony to raise queens from, and select their best working colony to raise drones from. As for my part, I have never raised any queens only for my own use, and I have always selected good, large bees, and as near pure as possible, to breed queens from; taking my second best for drones, and prevent-

ing any others from raising drones by removing all drone combs, or cutting the drones' heads off just before they are ready to hatch; and I have a strain of bees now that winter well, and store as large an average as any in this county. My average for 1882 was 82 pounds per colony, the yard through, although my best went 120 to 140 per hive. One-third of my surplus was made in small sections, weighing from one to one and a half and two pounds each. Honey put up in such packages sells readily, when compared with the surplus boxes that were formerly used.

(Concluded next week.)

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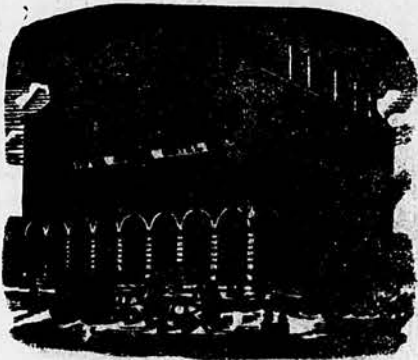
Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual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

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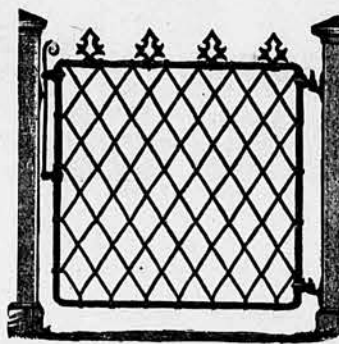
Kansas Pacific Railway, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,
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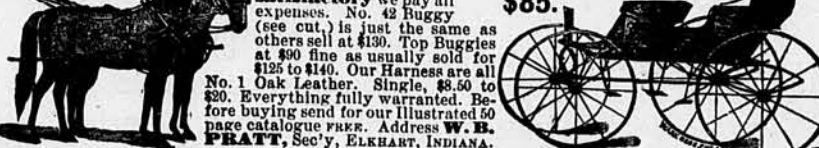
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Yellow Naveland, per thousand	\$2.00
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Sacked and delivered at express office, per bushel	\$2.00
Per pound	.25

Alfalfa Clover.

Everlasting, yield 2 to 4 tons more per acre than Red clover; will grow anywhere; can be sown until August 1.

One to 5 bushels, \$9.50 per bushel; 5 bushels and over, \$9.00 per bushel.

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All Orders Must be Accompanied With Cash.

Large stocks of common Millet, German Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat, etc.

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FOWLER'S RANCH,

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Thursday and Friday, June 7th and 8th, '83.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell at the above ranch

700 HEAD

Of Native and Graded COWS, HEIFERS and CALVES. Also 18 Thoroughbred SHORT-HORN and HEREFORD BULLS.

Sale to commence at 9 a. m. each day. Terms—Cash.

J. J. WELCH, Auctioneer,
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Lunch served on the grounds free.

MANGEL WURZEL BEET SEED,
White Belgian Carrot Seed.

For feeding stock. Mangel, 60 cts. per lb.; Carrot, 75 cts. per lb.—postage paid. Large quantities sent by express. Address

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Scotch Colley Shepherd Puppies (either sex)	\$5.00
Bronze Turkey Eggs, per dozen	3.00
Plymouth Rock Eggs, per dozen	1.50
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Inquire of KANSAS FARMER.

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

The Great Labor-Saving, Time-Saving and Money-Saving Hay Machinery. With the use of this Machinery Hay can be stacked at an expense of 25 cents per ton, or a saving of 75 cents per ton over the old way, and it can be done better, so that it keeps better, and Hay is worth \$1 per ton more in the Spring. The foregoing assertions we can prove by farmers who have used this Machinery. ANY farmer will admit it when he uses this Machinery, or even sees it, and ANY farmer can calculate from the above basis how much he will save in buying a STACKER and GATHERER. For further particulars, send for full description, give a clear or call on our Agent.

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One of the best Ranches in the State of Kansas—OVER TWO THOUSAND ACRES deeded land; 6 miles of never-falling water running through it; plenty of timber; good shelter for stock, and good buildings; 1,500 acres under fence; 500 acres in rye, sorghum and millet; well stocked with Registered and high-grade

Short-Horn Cattle,
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Adjoins Fort Larned Reservation of over 10,000 acres of fine grazing land. The increase of the stock alone this year will be over \$10,000.

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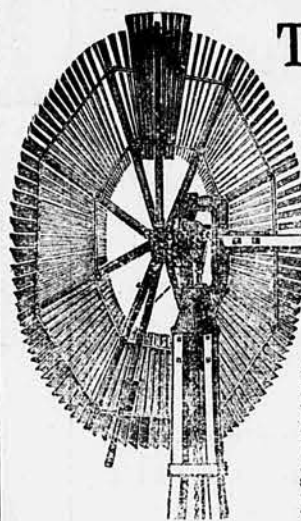
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Examine its mechanical construction and the points which it has that are necessary in a perfect mill, and make up your mind which is the best and BUY THE BEST.

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Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices before deciding what to buy. Agents Wanted.

Our mills are now in use all over the State of Kansas, and every mill is giving the best of satisfaction. Where we have no agent, we will ship a mill to responsible farmers on 30 days' trial. Send for terms and the addresses of those in your own State now using them, from whom you can get any desired information.

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