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THE GROWING OF CORN.

A prize essay prepared by D. S. Fulton, and published in the *National Stockman*.

The essential thing to success in corn culture, as well as anything else, is to know (1) what you want to do, and (2) how to do it. To this end we cannot have too much knowledge of the nature of the cereal, in all its several parts, and the requisites to the production of these different parts, to the greatest possible perfection; for perfection in the several parts in detail means success in the results. Indian corn is a native of a temperate climate, by which we mean one where heat and cold alternate. Carry it toward the frigid zone, and the seasons become too short and cold; advance it toward the torrid, and you lose the essential root-producing power of alternation, and you have magnificent stalks with little grain. Art has shortened the period of ripening in the multiplicity of varieties. The first thing, then, is the selection of a variety best adapted to the average length of the seasons, in a given locality; bearing in mind, also, that strength of soil has much to do with early maturity.

In general terms, corn, like all cereals, is composed of three distinct parts—root, stalk and grain; in time of formation, in the order named, and in value at maturity, in the inverse order, thus placing the greatest reward at the end of the race. Abundance of strong, vigorous roots produce large, healthy stalks. These combined yield abundance of mature, nutritious grain. The wise cultivator will not fail to see the importance of each in its place, and the necessity of giving due attention to the full development of each in its season.

Let us turn our attention for a while to each of these several parts, commencing with the root, as first to be produced. And right here it is essential to start right. So, first of all, we want good seed, not merely seed that will grow, but fully developed, well matured, properly preserved seed. Such seed will shoot forth a root and germ with double the power of seed that is so deficient in vitality as to barely have ability to germinate under the most favorable circumstances, besides having the ability, to resist the evil effects of a season adverse to germination, which would otherwise make replanting a necessity. And remember that a trifling loss here is like the trifling variation in the sight of a gun, making a wonderful difference in reaching the mark.

Next in importance is preparation of the soil to receive the seed. Right here let us lay down the axiom that man cannot produce corn. Nature alone can do it, and it is man's prerogative to lay to her hand all the necessary appliances, and to see that she is not interfered with in her work. The proper condition of soil is thoroughly fertile, and finely pulverized; thus in the best condition to conduct the heat and moisture, as well as for furnishing, in proper time and quantity, all the material necessary to growth. For reducing the soil to this condition the best human appliances must be used, but the proper use of these is principally to give the elements of nature a chance to accomplish their work, and to properly accomplish it she requires time and contact. Where this is not properly given, extra human effort will be required, but never can so thoroughly accomplish the object. What is meant by a thoroughly pulverized soil is one reduced to the greatest possible number of particles. A little reflection here will enable us to bet-

ter appreciate the importance of this part of the work. A root is composed of a main, covered its whole length with fibres which are the mouths or feeders to gather the nourishment from the soil. These do not penetrate the particles of the soil in search of the food (to do which they have not the power) but pass between them. Of course the power of the root must be proportioned to the number and vigor of these feeders, and that fact will depend largely upon the congeniality of their surroundings. If in shooting forth they strike an impenetrable substance, the usefulness of these delicate agents is crippled or perhaps destroyed. A soil composed of large particles must naturally have large air spaces between the particles, lacking contact, weak in ability to conduct and retain heat and moisture, and thus being in poor condition to yield its strength. Disturbance of soil while wet, either with implements of husbandry, or the trampling of heavy stock, has a tendency to produce or increase this evil.

The novice might think we were spending too much time and labor on this preparatory part of the work. But be not deceived. Ever so small a blunder or neglect here will tell heavily at the in-gathering. We wish to impress upon the mind of the cultivator that each step properly and firmly taken makes each subsequent one more easily and successfully performed; and the farther from the goal the step the greater its importance, just as the racer might misstep and sprain a limb, when near the end of the race, and still succeed in winning, while a like mishap at the beginning would have been disastrous. The individual who neglects to prepare his soil early in the season, when nature is propitious to carry on the work, will find the difficulties increase later. By a fertile soil we mean one containing a full supply of all the elements that enter into the formation of the different parts of the plants. If any of these are lacking they should be supplied. The proper mode of applying all fine fertilizers is to thoroughly mix with the soil, but coarse vegetable matter can often be plowed under with good results, especially on heavy soils, the mechanical effects in keeping the soil loose and warm, and withdrawing the water from the surface, being largely beneficial.

The soil being in thorough condition, we are ready for the planting, which should be carefully performed, in regular straight rows, to facilitate the cultivation, and at a uniform depth, being governed as to the depth by the object of covering, which is to secure successful and speedy germination. Rolling the ground after planting will assist in this, and also in ease of cultivation, but will increase the liability of crusting, which if it occurs must be broken by scarifying. So soon, at least, as the plants appear above the surface, cultivating should begin, the definite object of which should be to maintain the soil in the perfect condition to which we brought it at planting, allowing nature to choose the distance underneath the surface at which the roots can best perform their office. But the practice of increasing or materially interfering with the distance of the roots from the surface by hilling, or ridging, after the roots are formed, is an evil never to be tolerated, except it might be on the principle "of two evils choose the least." Now, while the plants are small, is the time for deep and thorough culture, for the following reasons: The soil is now practically unoccupied, and the

tendency of it in such a condition is to harden. This is nature's time for root production, and the sooner it is accomplished the longer time she will have for maturing the crop. And last, but far from least, if we should check the upward growth of stalk for the time being by breaking roots, or partial upheaval of the plants, we are only acting in union with the law of the growth of plants in a temperate climate, thereby gaining stability, strength and firmness for the stalk afterwards, and also counteracting the tendency to extreme height; taking a hint from the gardener, who does not scruple to interfere with the roots of his plants by frequent re-settings, thus developing a mass of roots that will insure him a faithful reward, despite adversities in the latter part of the season.

The proper form of cultivating now is by long, narrow blades, running deep, especially near the plants, using shields to prevent covering, decreasing the depth next to the plants as they increase in size, and finally merely scarifying to break the surface and destroy weed germs. The old plan of cultivating shallow when the plants are small, and deep when large, is suicidal, having no foundation in reason or nature. The practice of throwing away from the plants by a barshear, and back again, is better. The destruction of weeds should always be a secondary consideration, never allowing it to drive us from the proper cultivation of the plants.

Having procured a full force of strong, vigorous roots, we will not have much trouble with the production of the stalks. For a grain profit we want a single stalk from a single germ. The means we have been very properly using to develop root power, and the slight checking a stalk development by occasional cool spells, will cause nature to seek an outlet for her root resources by starting laterals, ("suckers" we call them) she having also in view the speedy covering of the soil. These should be removed, and nature encouraged to push forward the single stalk, with the assurance that we will keep the surface all right until sufficiently shaded. We want a well-proportioned stalk. Nature has given one composed of sections which we call joints, each of these having a leaf, which is the respiratory organ. If these organs are far apart, with slender connection, the stalk is weak. Some of the agencies that produce this kind of a stalk are late or thick planting, and neglect of timely weeding.

And now we come to the earing, and with nature's great laboratory fully and properly developed, and in vigorous operation, we will not have much to do but watch and protect. But this end should be constantly in mind in all our operations, remembering that corn is a plant and grain that contains a large amount of sugar, requiring abundance of heat to develop it. The rows should be run sufficiently wide, and in the direction to best admit the sunlight and heat. Always remember that an excessive number of stalks means deficiency in quality if not in quantity of grain, and extra labor and vexation in harvesting and preserving.

We have said nothing directly with regard to the enemies of growing corn, but every thing, indirectly; for whatever will produce a quick, vigorous growth, is by far the best means to defeat the enemies. The individual that bends all his energies to produce this growth, should he never replant a hill, will secure better results than the one that

waits to see what the enemies will do, and then replant. Deep, thorough, intelligent culture is also the best means to prevent washing of the soil. What we have said has been more especially intended to teach the cultivator to think, as well as act, and thus to act intelligently. Wide-awake! is the watchword of the corn-grower; for whatever may be the price of it to the consumer, "eternal vigilance" it surely costs the producer.

Inquiries Answered.

Rock salt can be obtained at Kansas City. It is kept purposely for stock. If your grocer does not know how to get it for you, write to Prof. E. M. Shelton, Manhattan, for an address. He uses it on the College farm.

A reader of the FARMER wants to know where to obtain white rye. Who can answer? We do not know.

Nits are never destroyed by what is commonly used to kill the grown insect. But the nits soon hatch and then they may be destroyed by an application of what was used to kill their ancestors. If coal oil kills the lice, use it, and then in a short time the nits will be ready for a dose. By watching closely you will see when to apply. It may require three applications to get rid of all. But promptness and perseverance will get away with them.

SWEENEY.—Very light exercise, no straining work of any kind, feed grass and oats—no corn for a time; rub the affected part with the hand, a corn-cob or crooked stick; rub frequently; apply melted grease—bacon fryings is good as any, and dry in by heating, as by holding a warm flat iron near. Be careful not to burn or sear. Rest is imperative.

Farmer's Creed.

More than forty years ago Henry Ward Beecher was the editor of the *Indiana Farmer* at Indianapolis. He was pretty thoroughly orthodox in those days and believed a good deal more in creeds than he is said to do now. He originated an agricultural creed and put it at the mast-head. It is to be found in a collection of his editorials published by Saxton many years ago:

"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation."

"We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be manured."

"We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farmer and the farm rich at once."

"We believe in going to the bottom of things and, therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better if with a sub-soil plow."

"We believe that every farm should own a good farmer."

"We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use."

"We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit."

"We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning-piano, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience." "We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starving cattle; in farmer's boys turning into clerks and merchants; the farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whisky till honest people are ashamed of them."

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
 May 29—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 May 29—Ross & McConnell, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 May 29—Lowe & Flood, Short-horns, Clay Center, Kas.
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.
 June 11 and 13—S. T. Bennett & Co., Short-horns, Safford, Kas.
 June 18—Durham Park Herd of Short-horns, Abilene, Kas.
 June 18—Stuyvesant & Foot, Short-horns and Polled, Chicago.
 June 19—Thos. Hughes, Short-horns, Chicago.
 September 30—Clay Co., Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association, Liberty, Mo.
 October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.
 November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

Breeding Horses for Profit.

A paper read by Col. E. P. Savage, before the annual meeting of the Stock Breeders' Association, held at Lincoln, Neb., February 14, 1884.

Breeding horses for profit is a subject dependent on so many circumstances as to location, demand, market, taste, fashion, capital invested, etc., that it becomes a very difficult matter to lay down any rule that would be fully applicable to all, and as the West is our location, with capital usually small, I treat the subject as I think will increase our profits the most rapidly.

While Nebraska has been proven to be an excellent country for the rearing of all kinds of stock, I would not for a moment wish to discourage the growers of cattle, sheep or hogs, nor would I advise such to sell their flocks and herds for the purpose of embarking in the horse business.

I think for profit this is pre-eminently a horse country, with our high altitude, dry soil, our wealth of over 150 varieties of native grasses, many of which grow too low and short to be successfully fed off by cattle, but make the finest pasture for the horse. Then with the abundance of the larger varieties, which make the best hay, together with our soil which is peculiarly adapted to the raising of oats, without which no horse can ever be brought to perfection in form nor attain the highest point of usefulness.

I might say here that if those eastern horsemen who import oats from Scotland, in order to get the best, could see some of those that we raise in central and western Nebraska, they would feed American instead of the Scotch oats thereafter.

Now then with all these natural advantages the question is settled that if horses can be raised at a profit anywhere, they can be here, and the question of profit has long been settled by many. But you might ask, what kind of horse would you recommend to raise? In answer I would say, for mares take Texan or Mexican ponies, taking the largest, strongest, and most rangy. And for stallions, English Draft (Suffolk Punch), Clydesdale or Norman, preference given in the order named, taking only those with short, heavy legs, compactly, or what is commonly called, "pony built," weighing 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. Experience has taught that by thus breeding finely formed, clean limbed, sound footed, extremely active and courageous horses can be raised that will weigh 1,000 to 1,200 pounds from the first cross, and those plenty heavy for either coach, farm or road purposes, by the second cross using the same kind of stallions. My reasons for selecting Texan or Mexican mares are, 1st, They possess all the elements in the foundations of our best breeds of horses, viz.: the thoroughbred or Barb which they themselves are, and I believe absolutely as pure as can be found in Arabia or France to-day, only dwarfed by in-breeding and the natural tendency of all improved stock to deteriorate in size when left to their own resources, with grass only for food.

They are, as a rule, sure breeders and

foal with less danger and trouble and raise a larger percentage of colts than our native mares.

The reason is owing to their being raised on grass and hay exclusively, with perfect freedom for exercise, thereby giving them perfect health, and a natural constitution which cannot be found in mares raised on corn and kept hampered up in narrow stalls, in poorly ventilated stables, and worked as long as they can travel at all, as is generally the case, before we put them to breeding.

Actually I would rather have one such pony wild from a herd to breed from for profit, either to sell or keep, than one of the average mares kept for breeding in Iowa or Illinois, and two or three of the former can be bought for the price of one of the latter.

These pony mares, with almost unvarying certainty, transmit to their progeny the style, action and endurance of the thoroughbred, while they get the necessary size and docility from the sire, forming a combination that makes the most valuable and profitable horse to raise in any country, a good road horse and one that can be rode or driven ten to twelve miles an hour without distress, many attaining even a higher rate of speed, and having plenty of staying qualities to last them to the end of the road. Such are always saleable and at a profit.

I also find that horses that breed are what is termed out West "better rustlers" than our eastern bred ones, i. e., they will do better and improve faster in the same pasture, or with less care and food when kept up. They are more hardy and will stand the rigors of our winters with less protection, which in this country of little or no timber and high priced lumber is quite an item on the right side when breeding for profit.

I would have the mares and stallions run together in the pasture or on the range during the summer, weaning the colts the middle of September or 1st of October. The better plan is to turn them in a yard with high, tight board fence, provided with open sheds, hay racks and feed boxes, with a well fenced field sown to rye, adjoining rye to be sown about August 1st. Keep the racks filled with sheaf oats and the feed boxes with wheat bran, until they have learned to eat it, which they will soon learn to do. After which feed them all they will eat, and as cold weather advances a little linseed meal might be added and continued during the winter with profit up to one pint per day per head. After keeping the foals in the yard until they have quit worrying for their dams, allow them the run of the rye field and yard *ad libitum*. They will soon learn that the yards and sheds is the place for them of nights and during storms. Always keep plenty of rock salt in easy reach of them, never failing during all kinds of weather to supply them plentifully with well water, keeping all troughs scrupulously clean.

I prefer well water in winter mainly on account of the saving in animal heat that is necessary to raise the temperature of creek or river water to that of well water, which can only be done by extra feed, thereby reducing the profits. I prefer sheaf oats to threshed for the reason that the expense of threshing is saved. The straw keeps better, and is cut before they get too ripe the straw takes the place in a great measure of hay, the re-use always being just where it is wanted for bedding and manure.

The mares I would winter in about the same manner as the foals except the rye field and possibly the bran. They will do well on native pasture where not fed off too close during the summer. Feed them what hay they will eat and sheaf oats during severe weather.

Where pasture is plenty and even a cheap shelter is provided they will go through a winter with less expense than would be required to take through a like number of stock cattle in the same condition.

Horses thus bred and raised (without the oats and bran) in this State and Wyoming, have found ready sale for the past five years, at four years old and unbroken, at \$125 per head.

During the past summer parties from Illinois were through this county proposing to furnish stallions and take all colts at weaning time, delivered at nearest railroad station, and pay \$25 per head for them, which is double the average price of calves, and raised from mares costing about the same price per head as cows, requiring less care and feed than cows, and raising as large a percentage of young as anyone gets from a herd of cattle. This, it seems to me, would be raising horses at a profit.

Some Disorders of the Horse's Mouth.

The mouth is subject to certain affections arising either from sympathy with other organs, or from accidental causes; and disease may also extend from the inorganic structures of the organ to parts which are contiguous to them, and which are known to be endowed with much sensibility.

Lampas is a term used to signify a swelling of the palate or gums at the part in contact with or near to the front teeth or incisors. It is generally found to occur in young horses, and, most likely, has more to do with teething than is generally admitted. Its treatment, so far as regards the swelling, is very simple, as the use of the lancet is all that is required. By merely scarifying the part, a copious flow of blood will sometimes be obtained, which to animals in high condition will have a most beneficial effect; the use of laxative medicine and succulent food should, at the same time, not be forgotten.

Deciduous or wolves' teeth, or, as they are sometimes called, eye teeth, occurring in some horses, are situated in close approximation with the first molar teeth of the upper jaw. There is no foundation for the belief that their presence has any relation to diseases of the eye. Their presence does no harm or inconvenience to the horse, unless, as they sometimes do, they deviate from their normal straight position and lean to one side, when, if they at the same time happen to be very pointed, they may wound the tongue or the cheek; in which case they may be easily removed with a pair of small pincers.

Caries of the teeth, although occurring but seldom in the horse, requires attention. The symptoms are quidding, and a seeming dislike to masticate food, arising, no doubt, from acute pain in the act. Sometimes there will be a disagreeable odor emitted from the mouth, but this will much depend upon the stage of the disease; there will also be a staring coat and a general look of languor. It may become necessary to remove such teeth, for which purpose special instruments are used.

The loss of one or more of the front teeth sometimes occurs. This arises from the improper use the animal sometimes makes of them, from accident, or from the brutal usage which the animal gets at the hands of those whose interest it should be to keep him perfect as long as they possibly can. Such an animal is found not to do well when turned out in the grass-field; for the chief agents in the act of nipping being removed, he can not obtain his food with the facility which he otherwise would, were they present.

Some of the symptoms mentioned accompany other diseases of the mouth, but which are not of so serious a char-

acter as the last named; thus, in old animals, we have quidding arising from inequalities of the teeth, or a ragged state of their edges. This may be remedied by using a tooth rasp; but sometimes other instruments are required for this purpose.

The mouth is sometimes injured by the bit or the curb from (in many instances) the unnecessary violence made use of in getting the animal "to a mouth," as it is called. In such cases, by removing the existing cause, the effects produced will soon subside. There are some horses which are found to have contracted the habit of hanging back when tied in the usual manner to the manger, rack, or any other place. It is a most unpleasant habit, and is sometimes the cause of very great injury to the mouth, but often also to the tongue. When, from neglect or otherwise, the rein or halter is left in the mouth, we have seen the tongue nearly severed at about from four to six inches from its apex; but the precise cause of this injury is generally involved in obscurity, nobody having the smallest idea (or least so they pretend) as to the cause of the mischief.

Aphthæ, or thrush, is an affection of the mouth of the horse and other animals, and arises from indigestion or the eating of acrid plants. If the first, it is generally accompanied by constipation of the bowels, small red spots upon the buccal membrane, and especially that part about the tongue. If vesicles are found, they may be carefully scarified, after which may be used, several times daily, injections into the mouth of a portion of an astringent lotion made of vinegar, honey, and borax, or alum.—*Prairie Farmer.*

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

The Mennonites in Nebraska build dams across the ravines on their farms, and in this simple way store up all the water needed for their stock.

Diseases of the Kidneys.

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

The sheep returns for 1883 show an increase more than sufficient to offset the loss in 1882 in England and a satisfactory gain in Scotland and Wales also.

IT LEADS ALL.

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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

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

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

In the Dairy.

Sunshine in the Dairy.

There is no department of labor more in need of pure air than dairying. No substances more readily absorb odors from exhalations than do milk and butter. Surroundings cannot be too clean. In this vein of thought the *National Live Stock Journal* gives us some good thoughts on sunlight in the dairy. It hurries the growth of herbage by its warmth, and its chemical rays induce changes which sweeten and enrich the juices of plants, by developing attenuated, aromatic oils, which are the source of fine flavors. The influence of the sun's rays upon vegetation is seen in the higher and more delicious flavors of tropical fruits and plants, as compared with those of higher latitudes. The same, or similar species grow more insipid as the latitude increases. Grass without sunshine is comparatively unpalatable, as well as sour and low flavored. Grass grown in the shade differs as much from that grown in the sunshine as green fruit does from ripe. One is health-inspiring and nutritious, the other is the reverse. Flesh, milk, butter and cheese made from food favored with an abundance of sunshine are more nutritive and abound in fat and fine flavors more than when made from food produced in the shade or in cloudy weather. It takes but a short season of damp and cloudy weather to affect the quality of milk. When the weather is wet and warm, the spores of fungi and the germs of animalculæ, which swarm in the air, lodge upon the wet grass, swell, germinate, mature, and decay with a rapidity that carries them through many generations in a day. They change the quality of the vegetation upon which they grow, and this in turn affects the animals that live upon it, and consequently their products also. Cheese makers often sadly realize how much a little cloudy, wet, and warm weather changes the quality of their milk and cheese, though they may not always appreciate that it is caused by the development of mold and infusoria upon the grass. The direct light of the sun is death to all such minute organisms, and thus purifies the grass by shining upon it.

The color of herbage changes with the light that falls upon it. The deepest green is developed in the fullest light. The necessity for a due regard to sunlight in the cultivation of large forage crops, is often seen in the growth of fodder corn. When sown thick, so that the tops of the plants only have access to sunshine, the bulk of the stems and leaves below, from being too much shaded, are pale and weak, and unpalatable, and more resemble a potato vine grown in the cellar, than the rich and healthful maize grown at such distances that the sun's rays will fall upon the whole of the plants. Calculation for the sun's influence should be made in seeding for all other crops as well as in crops of corn.

Sunshine is important for the dairyman's animals as well as his plants. The vital forces of animals, as well as those of vegetation, languish in the shade, and spring into vigor and healthfulness upon coming again under the influence of the sun's genial rays. Cows giving milk turn out a sounder, healthier, richer, and larger product in fair than in foul weather, when the food is exactly the same. It has often been the subject of remark, that cows do better on warm, sunny days. But one may have too much of a good thing. While sunlight contributes to animal health and vigor, too much of it may prove injurious. Cows, especially, are often

affected unfavorably by too much exposure. They do not want a too long continuance in the burning rays of a midsummer sun. It is too intense, and they will be more comfortable and do better to have it tempered with shade, which judicious dairymen are careful to provide.

Milk Farming in Missouri.

A statement recently published in the *St. Louis Republican* shows that, in the month of January, the Windsor (Henry county) creamery yielded to one of its patrons \$19.41 for the cream product of three cows; to another \$6.38 for the product of two cows; to another \$16.91 for the product of five cows; to another \$23.84 for the product of five cows; to another \$29.15 for the product of seven cows; to another \$11.47 for the product of five cows; and to another \$14.30 for the product of four cows. The whole shows \$120.46 paid for the product of 31 cows, or nearly \$4 per cow, for the hardest month of the year. Returns of Iowa creameries show that the January product of cows is doubled, and in some cases trebled in the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, and we have no doubt the forty-five creameries in Missouri will show a similar result. This would make the yield in Henry county \$8 to \$12 a month for the six months named; and an average for the whole year round would be \$72 per cow.

This, certainly, is a pretty fair business, since it shows that a milch cow may be made to yield to her owner her estimated value (\$48) and half as much more every year. But the farmers around the Windsor creamery can and will do still better. The business is new to them. Their milch herds, such as they could pick up to supply the demand, will be gradually improved by careful breeding and selections, and their yield will be increased by judicious feeding and treatment, till the annual yield will be raised to \$80, \$90 and \$100 per animal—giving \$800 to \$1,000 as the product of a ten-cow dairy farm, on which all the feed is raised at a trifling expense.

It may be mentioned, for the benefit of farmers who have become interested in this business, that the larger the number of cows contributing to the support of a creamery the greater will be the proportionate profits, since the same apparatus will work up the cream from 300 cows as easily as that from 100. In Iowa and northern Illinois, where business is reduced to a thorough system, it is considered that the most profitable creameries are those which are supported by the greatest number of cows, and this fact ought to be kept in view if our farmers desire to secure the full benefits of milk farming.

Charity to All, Ill Will to None.

A. D. Robbins & Co., Real Estate Exchange Office, 193 Kansas Avenue, are now prepared to take your property on sale—either county or city. We have some very choice farms and stock ranches on sale, some good bargains on lands and city property. Place your property before we issue our big circular, specially made of farms and lands, in all parts of the State. We have in our employ Thos. L. Ross, one of the best real estate men in the country.

Money.—We have money to loan on good improved City or Country Real Estate in Eastern or Middle Kansas, at as low rates and large amounts as any other parties. When you want to borrow give us a call. We also loan on Chattels in Shawnee county.

A. D. ROBBINS & CO,
193 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

The *New York Tribune* suggests that we know next to nothing yet of milk, and wants some expert to devote his life to its investigation.

Oatarrh of the Bladder.

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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.

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

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

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Eggs for hatching nicely packed in baskets. Pekin Duck eggs, eleven for \$1.75; twenty-two for - \$3.00. All others, thirteen for \$1.75; twenty six for - \$3.00.

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This, That and the Other.

Queen Pomare ought to be a leader of fashions. She is at the head of the Society Islands.

Mr. Turnpseed is the name of the mayor of Salesville, Ohio. He probably is a growing man.

Among the things discovered in excavating ancient Troy is a leaden image of the Hittite goddess, Ate.

Why is a washerwoman like a navigator? Because she spreads her sheets, crosses the line, and goes from pole to pole.

The pearls and emeralds worn by Caligula's wife were worth \$1,600,000, but she was not usually attended by private detectives.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggin claims the earthquake. He is welcome to it if he only puts it carefully away where it won't turn up again.

The word "bilboes," an ancient term for fetters, was derived from Bilboa in Spain in which all kinds of steel work were admirably done.

A camel will work for seven or eight days without drinking. In this he differs from some men, who will drink seven or eight days without working.

Honest old farmer to son first home from town school: "I'm surprised to find how much your studies cost." "That's so," said the boy; "and I don't study much either."

The following is from the London Punch: Why is an elephant like a brick? Because he can't climb a tree. The tree, moreover, leaves in spring, and the elephant leaves with the menagerie.

Ordinary newspapers are very impervious to cold. If apples are to be shipped during winter, line the barrels with two or three thicknesses of paper, and the apples will rarely freeze, if properly protected.

Old putty can be removed without injury to the sash or glass by passing a hot soldering iron over it. The heat of the iron softens it readily, and permits its removal with a knife or chisel without much trouble.

A German at a hotel in this city, the other day, had some Limburger cheese sent him. A little boy who sat beside him turned to his mother and exclaimed, "Mamma, how I wish I was deaf and dumb in my nose!"

Clinkers may be loosened from fire-bricks by throwing in the fire-box, when very hot, two or three quarts of oyster or clam shells, or a less quantity of salt, allowing the fire to go out, and then cleave off the clinkers.

Erysipelas, a disease coming without premonition and ending fatally in three or four days, is sometimes very promptly cured by applying a poultice of raw cranberries, pounded and placed on the part over night.

The free use of salaratus in domestic cooking is extremely injurious. It causes great muscular prostration when taken into the stomach. It is poison to the alimentary canal, causing great irritation to the passage.

Dry sand poured into the filled barrels of apples and potatoes after storing in the cellar has been found to be a decided improvement on all other plans for keeping them, they remaining till late spring as "crisp and apparently as fresh as when first gathered."

The Musurgia, printed in 1650, tells of a speaking-trumpet invented by one Kacher, who read a litany from a convent on the top of a mountain to 1200 persons standing at the foot of it two Italian miles off. This is the first telephone of which there is any account.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, of London, says that the man who thinks he has caught cold should take a large pinch of pungent snuff, like the rapee or fine Scotch, and wrap his coat around him, while he has a big fit of sneezing. This, he says, is nature's remedy for a chill.

Soiling must of necessity become the common practice on land of high value. Land worth more than \$20 per acre should not be used wholly for pasturing. If one cow can be pastured on five acres at this value it is clear that the cow should be kept on one acre worth \$100.

In potting strawberry plants use small flower pots about two or three inches in diameter, filled with fine heavy soil. Sink them to the rim directly under a runner just forming a young plant, and place a small stone on the runner to keep it in place. In a few weeks the roots will be formed and the pot may be removed.

A WOMAN'S WOES.

A Tale of Suffering, with a Sequel of Happiness---Some Domestic Experiences.

The following letter to the Kansas City Times describing the striking, almost dramatic experience of an American lady is so interesting and pictures so clearly the feelings and emotions of others that we reproduce it entire. It will be found very readable and instructive:

Messrs. Editors:

Did I not know that this land is filled with women who are unhappy and cannot tell the reason; are miserable when they have every reason to be joyous, I should not venture to address you this letter. I believe, however, I can offer some suggestions that will be valuable to all women and invaluable to many. When I was fifteen years old I presume I was happier and healthier than most girls in America to-day. I hardly knew what pain was except by hearsay. But the situation changed suddenly and severely. I became aware that something was undermining my life. I felt strange sensations that would come and go and then return with greater power than before. My side pained me at times and again I would feel a dull aching between the shoulders. I had darting pains through my temples and a pressure on top of my head. I lost sleep, appetite and flesh, and my friends feared I was going into a decline. I know that the feelings I then had are not an uncommon occurrence among women, both young and old, but I did not realize what it meant at that time, and so was careless—with what results will appear. From then until within the past two years I have seen but few comfortable days, and I am now fifty-five years old.

A few years after the events above stated my heart began to trouble me. At times I would feel acute darting pains and a gurgling as if water was forming. My entire right side enlarged and I felt sharp cutting pangs through my lungs and around my shoulder blades. I could only breathe in catches or gasps and then with the greatest effort. I was without appetite one day and the next very hungry, but always constipated. During all those years I did not know what these troubles meant nor did I realize how terribly they must end. Of course I tried to overcome them; consulted doctors and used remedies, but it was of no avail. My troubles increased with the years; I had a severe pain in the small of the back; my teeth became loosened; my tongue swelled to twice its natural size; my gums were like sponges, bleeding freely at times, and my lungs and nose both bled on different occasions. At that time I felt cold chills running up my back and I constantly expectorated a brown mucous substance that was very offensive. The fluids I passed were frequently like bloody milk and then again almost solid albumen. For thirty years I did not know what it was to be free from headache. Occasionally I would have a feeling of suffocation followed by hot flashes and a profuse perspiration. God only knows what I suffered for I cannot describe it. I only know that I existed and that my tired life was ebbing away with nothing to arrest decay.

I was in this condition a little over two years ago and neither myself nor my friends expected or hoped for anything but death. Picture, if you can, nearly forty years of agony, and you can understand why we felt in that way. But a brighter day came. I began a new manner of treatment and I saw new results. My pain became less intense. The most severe symptoms decreased. My hope revived and I seemed awakening to another life. I continued to improve until my health and strength returned thus enabling me to carry out a desire which I consider a duty in writing you this letter and saying that my life, health and hope for coming years are due wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, which has done wonders for me, and also restored many of my friends.

Many who may read these lines will possibly think I am over-enthusiastic. Is it possible to be over-enthusiastic after being delivered from a life of misery and brought into a world of comfort and happiness? Was the blind man mentioned in the Bible, whose sight was restored, too enthusiastic? The fact is I am only doing what I believe to be my duty in making my experience

public, for I know there are myriads of women who are going into the same dark path unless they are warned in time and saved as I have been. This is a most serious matter and one which concerns the welfare of the nation as well as the happiness of the people. If the mothers of this land are unhealthy America will become a nation of invalids, and any means which can so safely and surely avert this danger as that which I have described, should be gladly welcomed by all true men and women.

MRS. M. MASON,
Topeka, Kansas. 271 Quincy street.

Book Notices.

HOW TO DRAW AND PAINT.—Here we have a book containing sixty-five pages of reading matter, and as many more containing illustrations. The book gives instruction in outline, light and shade, perspective, sketching from nature, figure drawing, artistic anatomy, landscape, marine and portrait painting, the principles of coloring applied to painting, etc. To persons having taste in this direction, the book will be a great help. It is published by the American News company, New York. Price 50 cents.

The discussions on the Morrison bill make particularly timely a paper announced for the June Harper's, on "The New York Custom-house." As the collector of the port of New York deals with more than two-thirds of all the importations of the country, the article is practically a comprehensive sketch of our customs-revenue system. The writer gives a quantity of interesting facts and tables as to the imports and shipping of the country, and follows the complicated processes of customs-entry through all the divisions of the Custom-house. Many illustrations add to the interest of the article.

"EVERYBODY'S PAINT BOOK," a complete guide to the art of outdoor and indoor painting, designed for the special use of those who wish to do their own work, and consisting of practical lessons in plain painting, varnishing, polishing, staining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, etc., as well as directions for renovating furniture, and hints on artistic work for home decoration, together with a full description of the tools and materials used. Precise directions are given for mixing paints for all purposes. Illustrated. By F. B. Gardner. Price, one dollar. M. T. Richardson, publisher, 7 Warren street, New York.

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.—A recent work by Stephen Beale, an English poultry breeder, with additions by Mason C. Weld. The book aims to be practical, and discusses matters pertaining to the money-making sides of poultry raising. This includes management of every department of the work, from the selection of breeds through the hatching of young to the sale of grown fowls in market. Coops, houses, runs, shipping conveniences—everything that best serves the poulterer is shown. The book contains cuts of different breeds of fowls, hen-houses, etc., 250 pages; price \$1.50. George Routledge & Sons, 9 LaFayette Place, New York, publishers.

SHORT TARIFF HISTORY.—In this little book of 157 pages we have a statement by a Protectionist of American tariff history from 1783 to 1789, the period when this country was governed under Articles of Confederation—from the treaty of peace establishing our independence to the adoption of the constitution. To the political student this book will prove to be of very great service. The author, David H. Mason, has spent years studying the tariff; he is one of the most competent writers upon the subject now living. What Mr. Mason states as a fact may be relied upon as true, for he goes to original sources for all his material evidence. Knowing him as we do, we recommend his book without thought of comparing it with the records, for we feel certain it is correct. Address David H. Mason, 460 West Randolph street, Chicago. Bound in cloth, sent by mail, \$1; bound in paper, sent by mail 75 cents.

The North American Review for June opens with an article on "Harboring Conspiracy," by Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, who examines, in the light of international law, the diplomatic history of the United States and the national constitution, the question as to how far our government may and must go in suppressing plots against governments with which we are at peace. Henry D. Lloyd, in the same number of the Review, shows how every branch of production is coming under the control of "Lords of Industry," corporations and monopolies. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has an article marked by rare philosophic force upon the "Struggle for Immortality." Other articles of not less importance are: "Sociological Fallacies," by Prof. W. G. Sumner; "The Rise and Fall of Authority," by President J. C. Welling; "Walt Whitman," by Walker Kennedy; and a symposium on "Expert Testimony," by Rossiter Johnson, Dr. W. W. Godding, T. O'Connor Sloane and Dr. Charles L. Dana.

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Drs. Mulvane, Munk & Mulvane, the physicians in charge, besides doing an acute city practice, devote themselves to the treatment of all kinds of chronic and surgical diseases, in which direction lies their several specialties in Surgery, Gynecology and Eye and Ear affections.

They are prepared to treat successfully by the latest and most approved methods, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Chorea, Chlorosis, Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Gout, Polypus, Tumors, Epithelial Cancer, Old Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Deformities, Granulated Lid, Strabismus, Uterine troubles, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea; disorders of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Rectum, and all private diseases; Tape Worms removed in from one to four hours without fasting; Hemorrhoids or Piles cured without the use of the knife or ligature; artificial eyes inserted.

MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE.
Also Medical Attendants to the celebrated Mineral Wells of Topeka. Correspondence solicited.

References:—Hon. John Francis, Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, J. E. Halliwell, U. S. Attorney.

BEEES FOR SALE.—I have a few colonies of Italian and Hybrid bees for sale—all in good condition. Also, will have choice Italian Queens for sale at \$1.00 each during the season.

J. B. KLINE, 314 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Diagnosis of Poultry Diseases.

Every breeder of any species of domestic animals, and above all the breeder of poultry, should be his own medical adviser. He must in any case depend altogether on himself. For, to say nothing of the expense of consulting a physician, an expense that in the case of fowls puts it out of the question, he will find that very few of the medical fraternity know much of the health, condition, or anything at all about the disorders of his stock; they despise the whole subject, or where this is not the case have rarely the time and patience to devote to the treatment of a sick fowl. Besides, the whole safety of the poultry breeder, from a financial point of view, depends upon his keeping entirely clear of destructive epidemics; these he must learn to detect at their first approach, so that he can remedy the difficulty at the beginning, before the disease has assumed a contagious and ravaging character. Many a fancier has given up, discouraged at the damage suffered from a run of roup or of cholera, when a little technical knowledge would have detected and checked the trouble at the earliest stages.

To get this ability does not require a profound study of medicine—if you have had this, so much the better; but here, as in most other things, many of the "practical points" lie on the surface, are easily acquired, and require mainly care and attention, with a knowledge of the structure, appearance and habits of fowls when in health.

This last is quite important. Most fanciers will, indeed, consider that they know their fowls well enough, but many a beginner does not. He ought to handle and study his stock to learn the feel of good healthy muscle, the appearance and degree of moisture of the eye, the warmth of the skin, the look of the skin about the vent, the contour and position of the bones, and so on. If he has not acquired a sharp eye for these things his fowls may get quite ill before he finds it out. A knowledge of the right condition of the liver, the gizzard, and the rest of the digestive organs, their shape, size and color, will sometimes settle the question as to the nature of a fatal disease.

Secondly, he ought to have some general knowledge of the whole subject of poultry diseases, and some particular details ready to hand, such as careful study may give him. It is not needful that he should remember all that he reads—even professional men do not do that—but some details are to be remembered, others noted, and others hunted up when wanted. He ought to know well the subjects of general hygiene, and of several of the diseases of more insidious approach—at all events cholera and roup. He ought to know the outlines of the treatment, but not all the doses and details; these can be looked up at need.

In studying the symptoms of diseases in general, or any disease in particular, the main principle is that no one case is going to be exactly like another, and that no case, therefore, is going to be exactly as you find it laid down in the books. A diseased body is like a machine out of repairs, there may be a little more of this wrong, or a little more of that, or a little of this and a little of that together. One wrong thing, too, brings on another in its train; what the observer must do is to find out the main or beginning trouble. Now, whether he shall first treat the main trouble or some secondary one is not always a matter of rule. Generally you will at once direct your treatment

to the main difficulty; but if your patient happens to be greatly exhausted, in consequence, say of roup, you may find it better to stimulate a little before you can give much roup medicine. For this reason you can not treat diseases exactly like a parrot, by following fixed rules; you will have to use some common sense in studying the symptoms, and try to discover what is the matter needing most attention just now.

Again: in examining a sick fowl you must examine systematically, and not in a hap-hazard way, so that on finishing you can not say whether you have really examined the whole or not. Examine one organ after another, one function after another, in some regular and definite order, and assure yourself fully of the condition of each before proceeding to the examination of the next.

Sometimes some little study will be needed to make up the diagnosis; sometimes you can best make it by considering together the symptoms of several fowls attacked at once, sometimes you can arrive at a probable conclusion only by what is called the process of exclusion, by saying, "it is not this, it is not that, therefore it must be thus and thus." Finally, when you can not certainly ascertain the nature of the disease, you may turn your attention to removing anything that you may find wrong, as, for instance, lice; and sometimes you will find that this simple thing was, after all, the real cause of the malady.

The main difficulty in determining special diseases is likely to be met with in the case of roup and cholera, to detect these at their first approaches, and to discriminate between them and simple catarrh, or diarrhoea, or dysentery. This can not, however, be certainly done, and the best method of proceeding is to instantly put suspected fowls by themselves, and especially if it be the season of the disease in question. Consumption also can not be detected very easily, if at all; but this is a matter of very much less consequence, as the disease is not contagious. Vermin, also do damage sometimes to such an extent as to mislead the observer, who looks for some deeper-seated constitutional trouble.

Locally, it is sometimes hard to discriminate between the various causes of lameness, particularly between a rheumatic or gouty bird and one weak in the legs or paralytic.

Debility is a common symptom in many diseases, and also constitutes a disease by itself; the cause of it is often hard to discover. The various forms of debility frequently puzzle the student of diseases, as they embrace many different organs and functions.

Finally, inflammatory diseases of the crop, proventriculus and gizzard do not give clear special indications; but those are not common, neither are they important.—*Poultry World.*

Maj. H. J. Hopkins and A. Campbell, the warden and the chaplain of the Kansas State prison, unite in a letter commending Leis' Dandelion Tonic as an excellent remedy for malarial troubles and the general unhealthy condition of the system brought on by dwelling in a malarial district.

The dairy interests of this country are a far greater source of profit than even our mines of gold and silver. During the last year our producers marketed \$600,000,000 worth of butter, cheese and eggs, and \$100,000,000 worth of milk and cream.

That Husband of Mine

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

It is now said by competent authorities that the horn of a steer or heifer is no indication of the age of the animal.

Ask your Druggist for a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

Working Corn.

The value of soil stirring lies chiefly in two directions—1, loosening the soil, and 2, destroying weeds. Mixing ground and turning up subsoil to the air and frosts, and other purposes are often served by working the soil, but they are all included in enlarged applications of the two objects named.

It is no benefit to corn that we work the soil except as it puts and keeps the soil in good condition. Loosening of the earth improves the soil in many ways. Make a public highway across a plowed field of the richest earth. The roadway becomes hard and all vegetation ceases where the hoofs tread and wheels roll. Dust is ground by wheels and blown in clouds by wind along the line of the road while a yard from the track on either side in the loose earth corn and grass are growing luxuriously.

Keeping the soil loose is necessary, but the word loose in that case also means fine, well pulverized. It is presumed that ground was properly prepared before corn seed was planted in it. Then, after that all that is needed is to keep the soil loose and clean of weeds and grass. But this loosening during the growing of the corn needs to be only on the surface. The first growing of a corn root is downward, but it soon sends out lateral branches, and these run, many of them near the surface. The first working of corn may be deep, and if done with narrow tools, like harrow teeth, it matters not how deep; the deeper the better. But after the first working, all culture should be shallow. If it were not to get rid of weeds, there would be no tool more serviceable in working corn after it is four inches high than a heavy roller. The thing to be aimed at is to prevent evaporation of moisture. That is all. The ground is loose enough if it is well prepared before planting the seed, or afterwards as in case of listing. The roots have a deep bed of loose earth to play in, and the only thing needed after that is to hold all the moisture possible in the ground. A roller does that as well as anything, for it keeps the surface fine and soft, and that is the best anti-evaporator.

Working in soil assists evaporation. It does not retard it. The more fresh earth is thrown to the surface in a hot day, the faster does the soil dry out. If, instead of bringing up fresh, moist earth with a plow or large toothed cultivator, a roller is used, there is no bringing up of moisture to the surface to dry away, but all the little cracks and air chambers that let out moisture are closed.

Some people imagine that working the soil "draws moisture." That is a serious mistake as any one may learn if he will experiment. The object is not to draw, but to retain moisture. Keep as much as possible of what you have, by pulverizing the surface and closing all avenues of escape.

Besides all these advantages, there is positive injury to corn in deep cultivation after it begins to grow well as any one may see for himself if he will watch closely the shovels of his plow and see how they tear and break corn roots.

Feeding Sorghum.

Mr. S. H. Mitchell, formerly of Great Bend, now of Baldwin City, Kas., offers a suggestion or two that will be interesting to farmers.

He says: "I have had ten years experience in western Kansas, and I see there is considerable interest with farmers out there in regard to sorghum as feed for stock, including hogs. There is so much sweet in the cane that it is good feed; but to feed the stalks it requires too much work for the hog to

get the juice out. My plan is to have a small cane mill to crush the stalks and mix shorts or bran with the sweet juice, and in order to always have it sweet crush it each day fresh. This can be done three to four months or longer, just the time of year to fat hogs. Then for horses and cattle it is greatly improved by mixing millet seed; one-fourth bushel of millet to three-fourths cane seed. Harvest when the millet is ready. This helps cure the cane."

Breeding animals are said to be better without much food that has sugar in it. Experiments have been made which tend to show that food which is rich in saccharine matter produces barrenness in females, especially cows. Cases are recorded where men fed molasses to their cattle to improve their flesh. It had the desired effect, but all the cows and heifers afterwards were sterile. Corn has sugar in it, but not in quantities large enough to injure. Sorghum ought to be fed mixed with corn-fodder or hay or straw, or fed only part of the time to breeding animals. And the seed ought to be ground or cooked before being fed to animals kept for breeding.

As a cure for thumps in pigs, it is said that fox glove (*digitalis*) is certain. By administering one or two drops at a time, F. D. Curtis says he has cured severe cases. One drop is enough for a young pig. Let it be given once every three hours. Mr. Curtis says that thumps is caused by the palpitation of the heart and owing to this palpitation the pig has no inclination to suck or eat, and it dies from exhaustion. The disturbance with the heart is caused by excessive fat, and lack of tone or muscular development. Digitalis acts as a tonic, and helps to obtain a full and natural action of the heart.

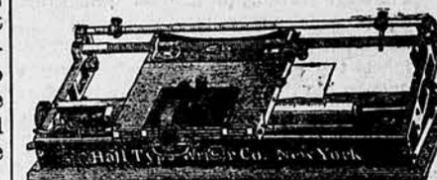
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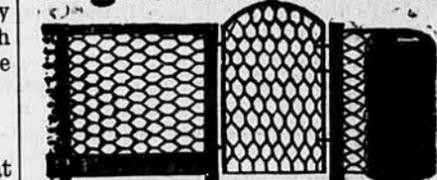
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The Home Circle.

An Ideal Woman.

She was my peer:
No weakling girl, who would surrender will
And life and reason, with her loving heart,
To her possessor; no soft, clinging thing
Who would find breath alone within the arms
Of a strong master, and obediently
Wait on his will in slavish carefulness;
No fawning, cringing spaniel to attend
His royal pleasure, and account herself
Rewarded by his pats and pretty words,
But a sound woman, who, with insight keen,
Had wrought a scheme of life, and measured well
Her womanhood; had spread before her feet
A fine philosophy to guide her steps;
Had won a faith to which her life was brought
In strict adjustment—brain and heart meanwhile
Working in conscious harmony and rhythm
With the great scheme of God's great universe
On toward her being's end. —Holland.

Look not so fair, not long doth beauty stay,
Your mother, at your side, who was as fair,
Consumes apace in the slow fire of care,
And your glad steps but follow on her way.
The crimson shades that now your face array
Shall vanish, and your cheeks her likeness bear;
Your eyes that now beautify despair
Bent onward, dreaming still of yesterday,
Look not so fair! Though plighted to the morn
That with your blushes would the sky adorn,
Your bosom shall the fond infection feel
And to itself a sicklier love reveal;
Another dawn, the heart flush shall have flown
To bloom afresh in buds as yet unknown.
—The Academy.

Love in the Home.

We desire to supplement our article in last week's issue on Our Boys. We are all interested, or should be, in the development of fully rounded character in the boy and girl. If they are our own children we are deeply interested in their welfare; and we should be thus interested if they are not our children. They are in a world that is full of temptation, wretchedness, sorrow, and tears. Upon every hand the tempter lurks and gloats over the wrecks of those who were once innocent, light-hearted children, and plots against the happiness, character and usefulness of ours; in every pathway there are pitfalls, thorns and quicksands to escape which necessitates right views of life and a patient judgment; on every sky that meets the eye there are shadows ready to deepen into clouds, and may so deepen under the most favorable circumstances, in which case only that nature which is trained to calmness under difficulties and in the appreciation of the world's beauties, can behold the sun shining behind the gloom. How can we prepare these little ones for these trials and responsibilities? It is not all, but it will prove to be a great deal to bear them ever upon an ocean of love, which, like the natural ocean, shall always be grand enough to rivet their attention and adoration. It is to be presumed that we all love our children; and yet in many instances the demonstrations of that love are so feeble and indistinct that the rich fountains of affection in the child's heart are frozen, even if they should begin to flow. The love of the little heart can be developed only in an atmosphere of love. It is totally void of feeling when it first begins to throb. It is given to us a field without a weed, and in perfect condition to grow the crop that we choose to sow. Nature does not handicap the parent in the slightest degree. It gives the father and mother a little susceptible heart without love, but without hate, utterly devoid of guile and ready to be moulded. It will soon learn to love those who love it, and the mother can forfeit its love to a more loving and kinder stranger, if she can unsex herself and desert her babe. Through all the days of infancy and childhood the tender nature will develop and grow beautiful under the sunshine of love, or it will harden and develop roughly in the cold shadow of

neglect. And with unceasing love to warm its virtues into life and vigor, character will develop strong and symmetrically, and while the child thus reared may stumble and be wrecked, the chances are largely in its favor. Love in the home is not a mere sentiment, it is a positive developing force. Under it the child grows as the bud swells in the sunshine; and when we think of the thousands of homes in this world in which there is no love, either between the parents or towards the children, it is no longer a wonder that children go to the bad, but it is a wonder that a child from such a home ever goes right. While it may be possible that even in some of our best homes the parent is not careful enough to carry the boys and girls so constantly upon the heart that they shall always feel its warmth, there are homes, thousands of them, in which there is neither love, gentleness, or intelligence, and consequently the highest, strongest force in such a home is brute force, for love and intelligence are what distinguish us from the beast. With intelligence, even without love, there is room to hope. Indeed, there are grounds for expectation that the man or woman will choose a course that is much nearer right than one who is ignorant will be likely to choose. The child, therefore, that is born amidst brutish surroundings, reared amidst vice and ignorance, and is a total stranger to the whisperings and influence of love, goes out into the world an animate rock, with a heart full of hatred toward the world, delighting in cruelty, and spurning, if a boy, all that is most loved, because it is the most gentle, in human character as unmanly: and, if a girl, placing no value upon the glittering pearls of womanhood. These are the sources from which flow the steady streams that pour into our prisons and make the vast ocean of human misery. They may sometimes pick up men and women who have enjoyed better advantages, and bear them on to the abyss which is ever yawning for the wrecks of life, but they are comparative exceptions, and with all their defects glisten amidst the mass like diamonds in the dirt. There is no more repulsive scene in the whole universe than the imbruted masses that comprise our criminal classes, and what a black record the fathers and mothers, who have utterly neglected their children and made such a scene possible, will be compelled to meet. —Western Rural.

An Aid to Curing Alcoholism.

We believe the best authorities are generally skeptical as to there being any sure cure for confirmed habits of inebriety unless the effort in that direction be aided by a strong exercise of the will of the unfortunate subject of the bad habit. There are, however, many remedies recommended as aids in diverting or in a minor degree satisfying the appetite for strong liquors, which are undoubtedly of great advantage in some cases, and one of these is thus recommended by a self-styled "rescued man." "I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work, nor sleep. Explaining my affliction to a man of much education and experience, he advised me to make a decoction of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and to put about a teaspoonful of it in a little water, and to drink it down every time the liquor thirst came on me violent. I found it satisfied the cravings, and it suffused a feeling of stimulus and strength. I continued this cure, and persevered till the thirst was conquered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately, to try my strength, I have handled and smelt whiskey, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know have recovered by means which I no longer require."

You recollect there has been sung
A proverb, famous in our tongue,
That he who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.
Methinks the witty adage erred,
And needs a substituted word—
For he who fights and runs away
May live to run another day.
—The Century.

The most remarkable known echo is that on the north side of a church of Shipley, Sussex; it repeats twenty-one syllables.

Making Over.

Almost every woman thinks she can make an old dress over successfully, if she chooses to try; but the truth is, that not one in twenty succeeds in such a task, simply because they do not set about it in the right way. It will not do to alter a dress by the skirmish system—that is, by taking in a seam here, or turning up a hem there—unless in special cases or for temporary use. No, a battle must be fought and the enemy conquered—in other words, the garment must be wholly renovated. Otherwise, it immediately proclaims the fact that it has been altered. Suppose a lady has a dress or coat to "do over." No matter how soiled, worn, or old-fashioned the garment is, let her not despair, provided it was of good material in the first place. Even if it were not, she can sometimes greatly improve it. The first step in the operation is to rip it completely apart until no two pieces are left joined together. This rule may be set down as almost invariable, the only exception, perhaps, being in case of some flimsy material, as summer silk, which is already so worn that its owner's first care would be to preserve its integrity. But in a case of this kind one does not expect the best results. Next, let our economist pick out every thread. Much depends upon this, as loose ends are not easily pulled out after a garment is made up, or even cut and basted. Especially must this be done with care if the material is to be dyed, as if left in, every thread will leave a mark upon the newly colored surface. Sometimes the ripped garment is of its original color, or has faded uniformly into one almost as good. In this case it might be wise to "let well enough alone." But if soiled or streaked beyond home repair, then there is no resort but to take it to the dyer's. Grays, pale browns and blues will generally dye deeper bottle greens, olives, garnets and seal browns; some colors will bear dipping again, while every shade, light or dark, will take black. All wool materials, as cashmere, merino, de beige or cloth will color most satisfactorily; mixed cotton-and-wool goods less so; cotton, not at all; with silk the result is uncertain. In having silks dyed, generally choose dark shades, except black, which will make a silk look still thinner, and sometimes add an objectionable shine. New black silk is nothing if not heavy and lustreless. An exception to this rule may be made when the black silk is desired simply for trimming.

Stuffs of which the color is passable are sometimes improved by turning. Silk, de beige, flannel, and other materials alike on both sides can be turned readily, and plaids and twilled goods sometimes have a wrong side just as pretty as the right although different. All garments, before being made, should be thoroughly cleaned, so in cleaning fabrics intended for turning, remember that the former right side now becomes the wrong. Suppose that the ripped places are not to be dyed. The next process is cleaning. First shake every piece thoroughly to dislodge all loose dust, then go over the work with a clothes-brush or whisk. What to do next depends upon what the material is, and how much soiled the garment was. As a rule cotton goods must be washed as though in a laundry, unless there is danger of spoiling the colors. It seldom hurts any material having a smooth surface and dark shade to be put through a tub of warm water and soap, and then rinsed in cold rain or spring water. Black merino, cashmere, and, with caution, silk, may be treated thus. Some brun in the water improves black goods. Lighter-colored, striped or figured materials may be sponged over their surface with warm water. If the fabric be very delicate sponge on the wrong side. Spots of grease may be worked out with ammonia; of paint with turpentine or alcohol. In some cases, ammonia will take out the color, but a few drops of oxalic acid will generally restore it, but without restoring the stain. Some materials, as hernani, are darkened by being sponged with cold coffee. It will be seen that there are various ways of cleaning—but the process invariably ends in pressing. This must be done carefully, with warm irons, upon the wrong side of the material, every thread of the latter being damp. Each piece must be pressed entirely dry. Cotton goods may sometimes be ironed on the right side, though generally the pressing of such fabrics can be deferred

until the garment is renovated so as to form part of the after-process of laundry work. Plush, velvet and other materials having a raised surface should be steamed. Support a hot iron so that its flat surface may remain for a time turned upward. Lay upon this a wet cloth, and upon this, with its back to the cloth, the velvet. The hot iron and the wet cloth will cause a cloud of steam to rush through the velvet, which steam will carry up with it the crushed pile. This part of the renovating process is the most tedious; but without it perfect satisfaction is impossible, and with it one can hope for wonderful results. If this task be performed carefully the working will be rewarded by the sight of goods looking almost if not quite like new.

Now for the dressmaking. Here only detached hints can be given—here is where the real ingenuity and artistic skill are required. Make over an old dress as if you were actually making a new one. That is, feel not that you are mending, but that you are creating—not that you are fighting poverty, but that you are evolving beauty. A walking rag-bag is one thing; a regenerated dress another.

Unless you have unbounded confidence in your capacities, do not attempt to cut and fit anything without a pattern. Purchase a good model, with a pictorial representation of the completed garment desired. The more strikingly unlike the old one the better; the less likely will your neighbors be to recognize it. If possible, use different buttons and trimmings. Always have new linings; the fit will probably be better, as old ones may stretch. You may have to adapt your pattern on account of the limitation of the old material, but preserve a general outline. If the old material is insufficient, remember that these are the days of combination suits, and that colors and material of nearly all kinds are now used together. Combine two or three old dresses as one, or get sufficient new stuff of a matching or contrasting order to supply the needed sleeves, skirt, flounce or vest-front. Silk, velvet, plush, corduroy, velveteen, lace, fringes, heads and passementeries will trim effectually all fabrics except cotton or linen ones. Trimming may often hide defects, as a bow a darn. Lengthen a coat by a band of plush, velvet or fur. Always press open cloth-seams with scrupulous exactness, to give the much desired tailor-made effect. The same, though in a less degree, may be said of all woolen goods. Cotton fabrics can seldom be combined with anything except themselves or embroidery. An old muslin dress may become new by the judicious addition of frills of lace and bows of bright ribbon. Light calicoes generally fade uniformly into satisfactory, inconspicuous tints; these can be freshened by bands and pipings of plain, gay colored chintz or percale. —American Cultivator.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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The Young Folks.

The Street Car Horse's Lament.

Work, work, work,
 Dragging the horrible cars,
 Work, work, work,
 Till our bodies are covered with scars;
 Stag'ring and struggling to draw,
 The dreadful wagons before,
 Till our hearts are sick and our heads are faint,
 And our bodies are bruised and sore.

The dreadful streets are full
 Of horrible ruts and holes,
 And we often think as we thirst for drink,
 If the street car men have souls.
 Is this a christian land?
 Can this be christian work?
 Oh, then, to be far over the sea,
 And owned by the barbarous Turk.

To be owned by a barbarous Turk
 A far in a heathen land,
 For there the steed has a friend indeed,
 And eats from his master's hand;
 But here in this christian place,
 With churches many and high,
 A horse is cursed with work and thirst,
 Till he lays him down to die.

Oh, for the good old home
 In the farm-yard far away.
 Oh, for the breezy fields,
 And the fragrant meadow hay;
 And oh, for the farmer's girl,
 My friend that used to be,
 If she knew my plight, she'd weep to-night,
 And grieve and mourn for me.

Work, work, work,
 Through the wet and the murderous
 street,
 Work, work, work,
 Till we barely can stand on our feet,
 Straining and striving for breath
 The terrible wagons before,
 Till our hearts are faint and our heads are sick,
 And our bodies are bruised and sore.

—Toronto World.

TYPICAL HINDOO CITIES.

The Glories of Jeypur and the Ruins of Ambher.

Since last writing I have broken new ground, and am now well on my way along the lately invented "short cut" from the Punjab to Bombay. The new railway through Rajputana, which, running north-east from Ahmedabad, passes through the Rajput capital, Ajmir, and reaches Delhi with one branch and Agra with the other, has an important part to play in the future of East Indian commerce, as I have already shown in dealing with the recent enormous increase of grain exportation from India to Europe. But the Rajputana Railway merits attention from an artistic as well as commercial point of view, skirting, as it does, the wildest and most untamable region of the whole empire. What the Sahara is to Africa, what the Gran Chaco is to South America, the great Rajput Desert is to British India. On the map of Hindostan, crowded in every other part with towns and villages and all the signs of busy life, this one tract stands out bare and grim as a burned clearing in the depths of a forest. From the Indus eastward to the Aravalli Mountains extends a huge triangular waste of hot, gritty sand, parched, useless, lifeless, for hundreds of miles, amid which the towns of Bikanir and Jessulmir stand like islets in the sea. This is India's great reservoir of heat, so far as it can be supposed to need one; and when a strong westerly wind brings with it the scorching breath of the great desert, every city, from Ahmedabad to Calcutta, feels a "hot spell" which Præd or Tom Ingoldsby might have described somewhat as follows:

"The birds that perched on the anchored ships
 In melted pitch were drowned,
 And fish, fresh taken from off the hook,
 Got fried as they lay on the ground.
 Champagne in ice-pails boiled and steamed,
 And pipes by themselves were lit,
 And flies of spontaneous combustion died,
 And mosquitos fell dead in a fit."

It was through this dreary "no man's land" that an English flying column hunted Tania Topes and his fellow murderers from December, 1858, till February, 1859, in the last days of the great Sepoy mutiny. Few

more spirit-stirring tales have ever been written than the history of this now almost forgotten chase, as told me last night by a veteran General who had himself been foremost among the pursuers. The seemingly endless succession of forced marches, mile after mile, often through knee-deep sand, and always under a worse than tropical heat; the burning sun above and the burning sand below hemming in the doomed band with a circle of fire; the sudden call for a quickening of their speed from 20 miles a day to 30, just at the moment when any further effort seemed impossible; the upsurging of a savage excitement that set at naught pain and thirst and weakness, and death itself, as the signs multiplied which showed that the murderers of their nearest and dearest were almost within reach, at last; the crowning of the last hilltop, and the sight of the long-sought enemy outspread far and wide below. Then the fierce short fever of the fight itself, with its maddening din and hurly-burly and its spasm of unnatural strength, making men who fell down from sheer exhaustion the moment it was over cut off heads like thistle-tops and bear down strong soldiers with the mere fury of their rush. "We covered more than 120 miles in the last four days," said Gen. C., "and when we had broken them, our cavalry, tired as they were, followed the pursuit till nightfall." Such men were the worthy countrymen of that gallant fellow who, while taking far more than his share of the worst hardships attendant upon the terrible "trench work" before Sebastopol, replied to the warnings of his anxious friends by saying carelessly that he "hadn't time to be ill just then."

The near neighborhood of this dismal region is one of the most prominent facts of the new railway through Rajputana, and asserts itself obtrusively at every turn. Even between Delhi and Jeypur the rich vegetation of the great Indian plain is checkered with occasional patches of barren sand. Around Jeypur itself these patches become much more frequent, and from this point onward the peculiar characteristics of the scenery, unlike anything that one sees elsewhere in British India, intensify themselves with every mile of your progress toward the southwest. Rocky bluffs, abrupt and massive as gigantic tombstones, start up unexpectedly from the midst of a boundless plain. Little patches of cultivated land, watered by shining streams, dapple with the richest and tenderest green the dull brassy yellow of a flat, sandy wilderness. Tall trees, entirely leafless, yet with their higher branches one blaze of brilliant scarlet flowers, break with startling suddenness the shadowy monotony of the dark green thickets, the twisted boughs of which seem turning round to stare amazedly at this new fashion in summer costume. The sinking sun flames between towers of sombre purple, built up along the western sky by the bold pyramidal crests of the Aravalli Mountains, which seem like a wall of defense erected against the encroachments of the grim desert that covers all beyond them.

But little by little the mountains begin to fall away, the vegetation grows thicker, the patches of cultivated land become more frequent in proportion as the haunting presence of the desert melts away. The queer little Rajput stations, built like Hindu temples, with three or four small white cupolas, suggestive of ice cream, gradually give place to larger and more pretentious structures. Phalera Junction, Ajmir, Nana, Abu Road, Palanpur slip past one by one. At Ahmedabad, on the second night after leaving Jeypur, you change to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, popularly known as the B. B. and C. I.; and the next day is still young when you hear once more the roll of the Indian Ocean and rattle over the seemingly endless lattice work of iron connecting the mainland with the Isle of Bombay.

Although Ajmir is the real capital of Rajputana, Jeypur is unquestionably its "show city," and will doubtless make itself known as such more and more every year, now that the opening of the railway and the erection of a snug little hotel near the station—loyally named the "Kaiser-i-Hind," or "Empress of India"—have made it somewhat more accessible than in the old days of post-carts and rest-houses. Moreover, it has the additional distinction of being the metropolis of a genuine "native State," one of the

twelve which are still suffered to exist under the shadow of the union jack in British India. It must be owned that the city of Jeypur compares very favorably with other capitals of the kind, such as Baroda, or Jodhpur, or Srinagar. After the narrow, gloomy, stifling lanes and tumble-down houses and all-pervading dirt and ragged, half-starved population and universal untidiness of other great Hindu cities, it is quite a new sensation to walk about a native town where the streets are clean, wide, smooth, and lighted with gas; where the houses are well built, well kept, and even painted pink and white in a very showy though somewhat theatrical style of ornamentation; where a native college, a native hospital, a native school of art, a native printing-press are in full operation, and where everybody wears a well-fed comfortable air which contrasts very strikingly with the worn, emaciated, hard-pressed look of the same, class elsewhere. In fact, the late Maharajah of Jeypur is a striking proof of the vast amount of good which may be effected by one man who chooses to remember that a sovereign has other duties besides robbing his people in order to make a senseless and ostentatious parade of luxury before the eyes of some English grandee. The man who laid out a magnificent public garden close to the city, at a vast expense, solely in order to give his people a place for rest and recreation after their day's work, is certainly a great improvement upon such rulers as the ex-Galkwar of Baroda, who attempted to poison guests at his own table, or the old King of Oude, whose favorite pastime was to let loose deadly serpents among the crowds assembled in front of his palace. Of such hereditary upholders of "the right divine of Kings to govern wrong" India has already had more than enough, but she cannot have too many Princes of the Jeypur sort. It would indeed be unjust, however, to question her loyalty toward her British rulers after reading the details of the native "monster-meeting" just held at Bombay to denounce the recent attempt upon the life of the Queen of England. The opening lines of the ode recited on that occasion, which your reader may see through English sources before they see this, are by an ultra-royal Guzerati poet, and well deserve printing here in the literal translation that has been made:

"A vile wretch impelled by viler passion
 Had aimed exact a fiery ball at her;
 Her royal breast did suddenly heave and
 hop,

The lustre of her face was lost, and it
 turned pale—
 Cursed be he who did such wickedness
 practice

To imperil the life of a female old, a Queen!"
 This effusion may certainly claim credit on the score of originality, the only approach to the peculiar felicity of its style which I can at present call to mind being the graphic description given by some newspaper Homer of a raid along the borders of Mexico:

"We conquered opposition,
 We met a host and quelled it;
 We took a strong position,
 And killed the men who held it.

"The mountain sheep are sweeter,
 But the valley sheep are fatter;
 We therefore deemed it meet
 To carry off the latter."

The Palace of the Maharajah—could one but shake off the haunting ideas of French confectionery so forcibly suggested by its pink walls and white cornices—has an attractiveness of its own apart from the imposing effect of its mere size and height. Beneath the colder skies and among the simpler structures of Europe its Oriental profusion of ornament and overwhelming accumulation of striking details would appear unnatural and monstrous. But amid the burning splendor of tropical sunshine, and the riotous luxuriance of tropical vegetation, it is emphatically "the right thing in the right place." Here and there, it is true, a few incongruities peep forth. The central object of the great council chamber is a huge wooden packing-case inscribed with the name of the British "Resident," which, out of place as it looks among the slender marble pillars, and rich silken hangings, and sombre magnificence of the shadowy old hall, is evidently viewed by the natives with deep and mysterious reverence. In a room whose richly inlaid walls flash back from a thousand tiny mirrors the brightness of the morning sunshine, the first object offered to my astonished sight is a brand new billiard table. A bed-chamber that might have suited the bride of Haroun Al Raschid displays above its doors a lithograph portrait of the Empress of Austria, and in the center of a court, whose carved gateways and walls frescoed with peacocks recall the era of the "Arabian Nights," towers an enormous green gas lamp, to which my *chuprassi* (native attendant) points as proudly as if gas had just been invented, and he were himself the inventor of it.

Taken as a whole, however, the palace of Jeypur may fairly claim—especially when contrasted with such a piece of architectural taffy as the Kaiser-Pagah, at Lucknow—to rank among the great national structures of India. The seemingly endless perspective

of courts and halls and corridors and terraces making the building appear a perfect city in itself; the gorgeous panorama of the great garden, with its shady walks and glittering fountains and dainty pavilions and rich tropical foliage, the grand outline of the bold, rocky hills that wall in the charming little valley in which Jeypur lies, all combine to make the picture one which any painter would love to copy. Nor would it be easy for the most unimaginative man alive to survey without a thrill of admiration the front view of the palace from the inner courtyard. As you look upward, carved battlements and clustering turrets and marble columns and sculptured cornices and curtained balconies and brightly painted walls pile themselves up against the blue sunny sky like the ridges of some mighty mountain, while high over all waves from the topmost pinnacle the golden standard of Jeypur.

Mounting the great terrace that runs along the garden face of the palace, you look down into a wide sheet of green, stagnant, slimy water far below, imprisoned in a deep stone-faced tank. In the thick ooze several logs are floating, while two or three other lie upon a mud bank in one corner, over which a few mud-turtles are crawling lazily, their wet shells glistening in the sun. All at once your attendant flings down a huge stone, scaring into sudden and terrible life the supposed "logs," in each of which you now distinguish the writhing tail and long narrow jaws and small, cunning, cruel eye of the alligator. Who can tell what horrors this spot may have witnessed in the grim days when the only law was the will of the reigning tyrant? Many a brave man, doubtless, whose sole crime was the wealth that aroused his master's greed, or the boldness that provoked his fury, was hurled headlong into these waters of death to be torn limb from limb by the foul creatures that haunt them, while the herald's sonorous voice proclaimed from the battlements, "Een kari Padishah hast," (it is the King's doing.) Five miles off, in a hollow of the encircling hills, lies the ancient city of Amabher, the Pompeii of Jeypur, whither I drove about sunrise yesterday morning, in the fruitless hope of escaping the sun, which, as if offended at my stratagem, smote me with double force on the way back. At the gate of the outer wall that encircles the old capital I found an elephant provided for me by the kindness of the English political agent, of whom it is customary to ask permission for a visit to the ruins. This new conveyance added not a little to the picturesque-ness of the route. From the back of a full-grown elephant one can quite look down upon a camel, while cattle and horses appear small enough to be picked up in your hands. Of being run over there is no risk, for the most reckless driver would shun a collision with this moving mountain. But by ill luck my elephant had a very bad cold, and his constant sneezing keeps the unfortunate driver under a perpetual shower-bath.

Up and down, up and down, while the plain of Jeypur and the broad lake at its extreme point, and the green corn-fields, and the spiky hedges of prickly pear, and the gray domes of the ancient sepulchres, and the tall white villas, half buried in dark foliage, and the beautiful city itself, appear and vanish by turns. And now, as we plunge deeper and deeper into the hills, long lines of dark gray masonry begin to crop up around us, stern and massive even in decay. Up the steepest bluffs, along the narrowst ledges, upon the dizziest peaks, as if defying nature itself, the grim old ramparts wind their way. Below, in the hollow of the gorge, lies a tiny lake, inclosing the island garden of the Princess of Ambher, which still retains enough of its former beauty to show what it must once have been. High on the hill-top above towers the vast red wall of the ancient citadel, while half-way down the slope hangs, like a drift of new-fallen snow, the white front of the "Marble Palace." For a full description of the latter I may safely refer my readers to any of the other palaces which I have described already. The brisk, triumphant air with which the natives show you through 50 rooms exactly alike, as if exhibiting every time some fresh marvel hitherto unseen by mortal eye, is enough to drive the meekest man to frenzy, and when I at length turn my face homeward I can cordially echo Alderman Curtis's assertion that "wonders have never done ceasing."

But there is still one more spectacle in store for me before going there. As we near the city gate on our return a cloud of dust comes rolling along the highway to meet us, and the morning breeze brings with it a strange discordant clamor of cries mingled with barbaric music. In another moment my carriage is swimming in a sea of dark faces and outlandish figures, jumbled into a procession, which, if placed on the stage just as it stands, would make the fortune of the poorest play ever "adapted from the French." First comes an enormous elephant and a led horse, both magnificently caparisoned, and guarded by 20 or 30 native soldiers in cast-off English uniforms, for which no old clothesman would give a cent. Then follows a welter of 40 priests, with shaven crowns and strings of beads around their necks; bare-limbed coolies, as lank and brown as stems of sea-weed; solemn looking men, who seem to have put on their entire stock of clothing at once, and children without any clothing at all. But high in the midst, on a bier covered with a rich cloth and adorned with tinsel flags, is borne the corpse of a native grandee, destined to the process of cremation, which, imported from Asia by Greece 30 centuries ago, is only now beginning to naturalize itself in modern Europe.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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J. S. Hawes..... Breeder of Herefords.

Tobacco plants in Lancaster county, Pa., were injured by frost the morning of the 17th inst.

The Chase County Agricultural Society will hold its fourth annual fair on September 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1884.

Hail, rain and wind storms did a great deal of damage in portions of Texas last Saturday. In one place hail lay in piles four inches deep.

New and valuable slate mines have been found in Michigan. The slate is said to be of excellent quality and the quantity immense.

A week ago railroad companies were offering to carry passengers from Denver to Chicago for one dollar, to St. Louis for five dollars and \$24.50 to New York.

Charles O'Connor is dead. He stood at the head of the New York City bar many years. He was the straight-out Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872 when the party indorsed Greeley.

The ninth annual session of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen and kindred interests will be held in Chicago, Ill., commencing Wednesday, June 18, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue three days.

We call attention to the advertisement in our columns of the twine manufactured by the Elizabethport Steam Cordage company, 46 South street, New York, for the use of all kinds of twine binders. It is equal if not superior to all kinds of twine manufactured for that purpose.

Among the prominent lawyers of the State named in connection with the vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court we find an old friend and companion of interesting years—Hon. J. J. Buck, of Emporia. It would not be becoming in us to take any part in this matter, and it is not our purpose to do so further than to say that Judge Buck's elevation to Brewer's place would afford us sincere satisfaction, not only on the ground of personal friendship, but as well because he is learned in law, has a keen, quick perception of fact and a nice sense of justice in the abstract, qualities which would give him ease and grace on the bench and add strength to his opinions.

Defeat of the Tariff Bill.

Aside from the appropriations, Congress has been most active in the preparation and discussion of a tariff bill. It proposed to add salt and lumber to the free list and then cut down the present rates on everything else about 20 per cent. This straight through method of reduction was styled "horizontal;" and the bill was often called Morrison's Horizontal Tariff Bill.

It was put to a vote some days ago in the House and was lost by a vote of 154 to 159, including several pairs. It was a party vote on one side, all the Republicans except three from Minnesota voting to defeat the bill. All the Democrats except forty voted in favor of the bill's life. Those forty objecting Democrats, voted with the Republicans and thus secured a majority of five in favor of striking out the enacting clause in the bill which has the same effect on the bill that cutting off a dog's head has on the dog.

The people will wonder at this proceeding—those of them who have not kept themselves well posted on the history of legislation and of politics. It must be remembered that there is among our people a divided opinion on the subject of tariff legislation. We have persons in favor of high tariff, others in favor of low tariff, still others opposed to all tariff and in favor of absolute free trade. Of those in favor of tariff high or low, there are various shades of opinion. For example, the high tariff folk, most of them, favor tariff on such articles only as come in competition with similar articles which we grow or produce here among our own people, and this tariff is to be laid with reference first to protection of our home industries against foreign competition. On all articles which we do not and cannot produce in this country but which we use in large quantities, these high tariff people would not impose any duty at all. Their theory is tariff for protection only. The low tariff people favor a tariff for revenue only. The theory of this doctrine naturally takes in the whole list of imported articles on the *ad valorem* principle—according to value. One dollar's worth of coffee, for instance, would pay as much duty under the tariff for revenue only as a dollar's worth of dry goods.

The Republican party is nearly unanimous in advocacy of a tariff for protection; the Democratic party is about three to one in favor of the revenue theory. This accounts for the division of the vote on the motion to kill the bill.

But there is another feature which must be seen to fully comprehend the situation. Some of the leading men in the Democratic party, as Mr. Speaker Carlisle, Messrs. Hurd, Bayard, McDonald, Hendricks, Morrison, Watterson and others, are in favor of shaping our tariff legislation so as to establish a downward scale from the present, to continue until we reach actual and absolute free trade. These men are active, most of them in politics occupying commanding positions as Senators, Congressman and Editors. The Morrison bill was one step in this direction. It was so regarded by its friends, and that relieved its enemies of all embarrassment concerning the object and scope of the bill. All persons, therefore, who were not in favor of a march toward free trade direct naturally made opposition to the bill.

Mr. Jas. B. Power, Land Commissioner of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company is advertising the advantages of the Red River Valley. His advertisement appears in this paper. If any of our readers want information concerning

that region they will do well to address Mr. Power. He publishes a paper called the *Red River Valley*, a copy of which he will send to any person that asks for it.

The Panic of 1884.

Last Wednesday in the New York Stock Exchange excitement ran as high as it did on the memorable Black Friday in September, 1873. Several strong banks suspended and a number of private banking and brokerage houses supposed to be strong—among the strongest in the country, closed their doors and began to take reckonings of their business. The failure of one house or bank affected all others that did business with it and that caused the temporary suspension of some and the permanent closing of other banks in other parts of the country.

But the storm was a cyclone rather than a "settled rain." It came suddenly, and the effect of its bursting was soon discovered. The extent of damage was small, and almost wholly confined to the city of New York. In Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities, there was no trouble—not a single suspension. In Kansas City some banks closed a few hours because of their heavy deposits with some of the suspended houses in New York, but they soon reopened and began paying out 20 per cent. on deposit checks. In Topeka there was little excitement; depositors left their money as usual, and nobody seemed uneasy.

The amount of money, estimated by the face of paper involved in the crash, is many millions; but the country in general will suffer none, for this collapse is simply a corraling of stock jobbers who do not represent any of the real wealth of the country. Dealing in railroad and municipal securities and all kinds of speculative enterprises has become one of the fine arts. Men become rich or poor dealing in shares of a silver mine—less than an acre of ground. A new town site is laid out and the lots are pledged for borrowed money, or the new town votes bonds for a railroad and the bonds are placed for loans. In these and a hundred other ways, the wildest schemes are set on foot, and men trade in them as a regular business. The failures of Wednesday last were of men engaged in such business. The country loses nothing.

The KANSAS FARMER, several times within a year past called attention to the peculiar financial condition of the country. While men were trading in stocks, and while "margins" and "options" and "corners" were in a shaky state, yet the solid business of the people was good. Wheat, corn, hogs, all the staple products of the farmers are abundant; mortgages securing millions have been lifted; labor generally is employed, and nine of every ten workmen are receiving satisfactory wages. In 1873, the failures were general and the whole country was mixed up in the misfortune. Men by thousands were turned out of employment and became tramps. The people were in debt, towns, townships, counties, States were in debt. Pay-day had come, and with it the common end of the credit system—bankruptcy. But it is different to-day. Business generally is good. There is plenty of corn and money among the people, and if all the stock gamblers were to go under, it would not endanger the substantial interests of the people.

Beet sugar making is becoming an important industry in some parts of Europe. Twenty-five years ago it had barely begun, and last year the quantity produced in Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Poland was nearly three million tons.

The Agricultural Position of Kansas.

Secretary Sims, in his last Monthly Report, calls attention to the position which Kansas occupies in relation to her sister States, and presents some instructive facts:

The corn product of Kansas has been growing from year to year, until in 1883 the State was the second in rank in number of bushels harvested, the great State of Illinois being alone in advance. The early frosts of last year caused a large per cent. of the corn production north of the fortieth parallel to be unfit for export, and, in the language of the department statistician, is called "unmerchantable." A glance at the map of the United States, will show that the State of Kansas lies wholly south of the parallel named, and its corn product was uninjured from the cause mentioned, while the deterioration in the quality of the product in all of the other leading corn States was very large. In the table by States, on page 8 of the March report, it will be observed that Kansas had, in 1883, 158,976,823 bushels of merchantable corn, which is nearly twice the amount grown in any other State. Although the average price per bushel is much lower in Kansas than the average price for the United States, yet the money received by our farmers for the last crop of merchantable corn is in excess of that received by the farmers of any other State by \$15,000,000.

Among the States, Kansas stands fifth in number of bushels of wheat harvested. There were, in 1883, eleven states that had more than 1,000,000 head of cattle within their borders; among these Kansas ranks sixth. The average loss among cattle in the United States for 1883 was 4.3 per cent., while the loss in Kansas for the same period was but 2 per cent. This is a remarkable showing, when it is understood that a large proportion of the cattle in western Kansas have been almost entirely without shelter, and have had as feed little besides the "buffalo grass" throughout the entire year. The largest per cent. of loss in Kansas has heretofore resulted from lack of shelter and insufficient food. When Kansas shall be as fully equipped with barn buildings as are the older and wealthier States, the per cent. of loss will materially decrease. For the United States the per cent. of high grade cattle, or "those that have more than one half pure blood of all breeds of thoroughbreds," is 18, while for Kansas the per cent. is 21. Our stockmen are steadily and persistently improving the quality of cattle, and that so young a State as Kansas should have a larger per cent. of high grade cattle than the country at large, clearly indicates that the business is being carried on by intelligent and progressive men.

The loss in the United States among sheep was 8 per cent., and for Kansas was the same. The want of appropriate shelter in western Kansas contributed largely to this result. The business of sheep husbandry is profitable in this State, when conducted with care, and the annual loss from exposure and neglect is rapidly declining.

The loss among swine in Kansas last year was but 3 per cent., while the average loss in the United States was 8.6 per cent. This small loss can be attributed to the abundance of good food and natural adaptability of the State to this industry. Kansas ranks seventh among the States in number of swine.

Altogether, the showing of the department is very flattering to Kansas. Being one of the younger members of the Union of States, the high rank obtained thus early, clearly indicates a bright and promising future.

The New England Tobacco Growers' Association has undertaken to move on Congress for a repeal of the law taxing tobacco.

THE WOOLMEN SPEAK.

There is No Mistaking What They Want--
A Restoration of the Tariff
of 1867.

The National convention of wool growers of the United States at Chicago, beginning the 19th inst., was called to order at 10 o'clock. Following is the telegraphic report.

One hundred and thirty-four delegates being present, fifty of whom were from Ohio, thirty-eight from Pennsylvania. Twenty-one States and Territories are represented. J. S. Coddington of Kansas, was elected temporary chairman, and a committee on permanent organization appointed.

The committee on permanent organization reported Columbus Delano of Ohio for president, R. Q. McCulley of Missouri for secretary, and a list of vice presidents from wool growing States. The report was approved.

Mr. Delano on taking the chair returned thanks for the honor conferred, sketched the importance of the wool industry in the United States, and the necessity of united action for the protection of that interest. He said the development of wool growing began with the passage of the wool tariff of 1867 and the result had been the reduction of the price of wool to the manufacturers. He urged the necessity of constant work until the restoration of that tariff was secured and politicians brought to terms. He urged the existing danger of financial ruin pending over the nation and held that a tariff for revenue was free trade and was dangerous to the prosperity of the country.

The committee on resolutions made a report which after speaking of the injustice imposed by the Act of Congress of March, 1883, went on and declared:

First, That by the census returns of 1880 there were one million and twenty thousand flock masters and there is no State where this industry is not pursued.

Second, That the product of wool for the year 1883 reached 320,000,000 pounds, and its value more than \$100,000,000, and that the value of mutton resulting from sheep slaughtered for food over \$50,000,000.

Third, That the sheep husbandry is an important factor in the prosperity of agricultural pursuits because of the utility of sheep in fertilizing the soil and replenishing exhausted land so that if abandoned or seriously diminished, our entire system of agriculture will be embarrassed, our capacity for the production of meats, breadstuffs and other articles required by our civilization will be seriously diminished and our great prosperity impaired. We cannot afford as a nation to endanger the great agricultural pursuit which adds each year directly \$150,000,000 to the nation's wealth, having invested in real estate not less than \$500,000,000 of capital, and which contributes indirectly to the nation's prosperity.

Fourth, That the Act of 1883 reducing the duties on foreign wools has seriously injured, and, if continued, will in the future diminish, if it does not substantially destroy, the production of sheep in the United States, and this assertion we sustain by the facts.

The report then goes on to show that the clip of 1883 caused a loss of over \$16,000,000 to the wool growers, compared with 1882, and predicts a much greater loss for 1884. It says the climate and conditions in Australia will compel American producers to abandon sheep raising for other pursuits. It is therefore

Resolved, That we will organize as wool growers and sheep breeders and co-operate by means of our National association to be aided by State and county associations, in this way and by

all the legitimate methods, will do all in our power to restore the wool tariff of 1867, or its equivalent on wools and woolens and cause to be repealed the unjust, unwise and unequal legislation of 1883, reducing duties on wools and woolens.

Resolved, That in doing this we will without reference to former political affiliations recognize our friends whenever and wherever we find them, and at the polls will sustain only such men and such a party organization as is in favor of protecting and encouraging and sustaining sheep husbandry in these United States by restoring the wool tariff of 1867, or its equivalent.

Resolved, That we favor a wise and comprehensive system of economic legislation best calculated to foster and develop all American industries that can be profitably pursued by our people whereby employment may be given all laboring classes, not at the prices paid the laboring poor of foreign nations, but such wages as will secure such educational, religious and social privileges and such physical comforts as free men of this free nation are entitled to and ought to enjoy.

Resolved, That we repudiate the doctrine of free trade as a fallacious and impracticable theory, sustained largely by the money of foreign capitalists who desire to control our market for the sale and consumption of goods produced where labor is cheap and money abundant; and we regard unworthy respectful consideration the theory of those manufacturers who claim that raw material shall be free while their fabrics are protected. We ask with emphasis why the labor required to produce wool is less worthy protection than the labor at the spindle and loom where the fabrics are produced.

Resolved, That the long continued and systematic undervaluation of imported wool, resulting as it does in the loss of much revenue to the government, and the robbery of the American wool growers of the protection sought to be conferred by the tariff, and which the Secretary of the Treasury declares will continue under existing laws, demands and should receive immediate attention of Congress.

The platform was adopted with the addition of the following words to the second resolution, "and that we will not support any party, or political candidate, until it, or he, has clearly defined its, or his, position in favor of the restoration of said tariff."

A committee of five was appointed to draft an address to the wool growers of the United States.

A Father's Mistake.

General Grant is broken in fortune through a mistake that many men before him have made. He was over confident of the ability and honor of his sons and their friends. Two of them, Fred and Jesse, and a friend named Ward, formed a business partnership. They took the General in as honorary member, that is, for the benefit the firm would derive from the use of his name. The firm was Grant & Ward. The General gave them all the money he had, not as an investment for himself, but to help them along. He had nothing to do with the business and knew nothing about it. A few weeks ago they asked him to get a short loan for them of \$150,000. Without asking any questions he went to Mr. Vanderbilt, and on his own word got a check for the money and gave it to the boys. On the day it was to be paid Grant & Ward closed their doors \$14,000,000 in debt. Humiliated beyond description at the conduct of his boys, the General hastened to see Vanderbilt and assure him that every dollar of the loan would be secured at once, and Mrs. Grant and he set about conveying their real estate to Vanderbilt. That gentleman, much to his credit, when he heard what the General and his wife had done, declared it should not be; that there is no hurry about the matter, it is a debt of honor, and may be paid at the General's convenience.

This is a sad affair. Besides the loss of property to the father there is a great

loss of character to the sons, and the whole country will regret that General Grant's name should be connected in any way with a transaction of questionable propriety. A man of his station, having the confidence of all civilized men everywhere; a man whose word was good for anything, to be thus jerked about by anybody's recklessness is not pleasant to think about. And to be destroyed by his confidence in those who were making and squandering money out of the value of his name, makes it still worse. Ward used up over \$500,000 of the firm's assets the last year.

It is a conspicuous example of a father's confidence in his sons and their associates. It is every father's duty to take care of his family's property himself for their benefit. He will be more likely to save it for them than they will be to save it for him.

Gossip About Stock.

The first drive of Texas cattle arrived at Dodge City last week and are reported in fine condition.

Wm. P. Higginbotham recently purchased Imp. Double Gloucester, a fine Cruickshank bull, from Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood Herd.

F. T. Hastings, Lincoln county, reminds the FARMER that F. S. Grew, of Ottawa county, has a ram 3 year's old weighing 70 pounds that sheared 21 pounds this spring.

A very important sale of good stock will be made at Safford, Chase county, Kansas, June 11 and 12. S. T. Bennett, of that place, and Messrs. Prathers, of Springfield, Ill., will sell their entire herd of Short-horns, besides an excellent offering of grade cattle, steers, and Norman horses will be sold. They have an interesting advertisement in this issue.

Osage City Free Press: Dr. Eidson's pure-bred trotting and general purpose stallion, Boniface, was weighed when in Osage City last Saturday, pulling down 1,226 pounds at 4 years of age, in season condition, showing that he can not be charged with the greatest fault of most of the in-bred Hambletonian horses—too small—but combines size, power and speed.

The public sale of Short-horns at Pleasant Hill, Mo., made by the Cass county breeders, May 16, was not a great success. There were too many inferior animals sold for the number of good ones and as a result the really good stock sold at reduced prices and the poorer animals should never have been offered at public sale. Sixty-nine head were sold at an average of about \$80, the bulls averaging \$75 and the females \$84.

One of the great strongholds for first-class Short-horns in Missouri is in Clinton county. This association of breeders is one of the strongest in the State and their success can be attributed to their starting right years ago when it required wealth to do so. This association hold their sixth annual public sale June 4 and 5, at Plattsburg, Mo., when they will offer fifty cows and sixty bulls. Write for catalogue and mention this paper.

The Clay Center Short-horn Breeders' Association is composed of a lot of progressive and wide-awake men. The membership now numbers thirty, and profitable meetings are held each month. The association recently purchased a full set of the Herd Book and when their sale occurs the 29th inst., every buyer can satisfy himself that the pedigrees are as represented. A bright future may be predicted for this organization as it is unequalled by any other county as far as heard from.

R. N. Alexander, writing from Wichita, gives figures on the shearing of his sheep: Eleven fleeces weighed 308 lbs. 4½ oz., averaging a trifle over 28 lbs. Lightest fleece 24, and heaviest 34½ pounds. The five heaviest fleeces weighed 155½ lbs., making an average of over 31 lbs. for the five. The shearing and weighing was done in the presence of competent witnesses, and was an average of 361 days growth. If there is a man in the United States that has the same number of sheep that will shear as good an average I would like to hear from him.

The Dodge City Times says: Several of our ranchmen have remarked upon the great rapidity with which cattle are fattening this spring, as compared with other years, notably the last. The winter just past cattle in these parts remained in remarkably good condition until the latter part of February

and fore part of March, when they shrank and gaunted very rapidly. They seem now to be regaining the losses with like haste, and putting on flesh surprisingly, which fact tells its own tale of the condition of our ranges. So far as the preliminary work has progressed, losses for the winter are reported as little more than nominal and confined almost wholly to late through stock and old cows. This latter state of affairs and the early market prospect cause a general cheerfulness over the range.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 19, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,545 head. The market to day was firm and active for all classes, at an advance of 5a10c over Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 5 25a6 15.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 2,158 head. The market to-day was slow but steady, with no material change in prices from Saturday. Sales ranged at 4 65a5 37½, bulk at 5 20a5 25.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 1,266 head. Market steady. Sales 103 natives, clipped, av. 86 lbs. at 4 25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 18,000, shipments 3,800. Market dull, weak and 5a10 lower. Rough packing 5 25a 5 65, packing and shipping 5 70a5 95, light 5 15a 5 75, skips 3 50a5 05.

CATTLE Receipts 5,000, shipments 536. Market brisk and firm. Exports 6 30a6 60, good to choice shipping 5 90a6 20, common to medium 5 40a5 80, grass Texans 4 25a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 3,000, shipments 200. Market slow; low grades nearly unsalable. Inferior to fair 2 50a4 00, medium to good 4 00a5 00, choice to extra 5 50a6 50.

A Journal's Liverpool cable says cattle are depressed. Best American steers 14a14½c; best sheep 17c.

New York.

CATTLE Beaves, receipts 3,800. Market higher and active. Extreme steers 6 15a7 10, mainly 6 35 a6 75; bulls 4 80a5 25.

SHEEP Receipts 12,000. Lower and dull. Unshorn sheep 6 00a7 12½, clipped 5 00a6 80, spring lambs 8 00a8 10.

HOGS Receipts 14,000, Nominally 5 20a5 35.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 6,181 bus, withdrawn 2,568, in store 133,408. The market showed more life than for some days. Cash and May were steady. June was active at ¾c decline.

No. 3 Red Winter, cash 79c bid, 80c asked. May 78c bid, no offerings. June no bids nor offerings.

No. 2 Red Winter, cash 1 car at 83½c, May 1 car at 83½c in special elevator. June 25 cars at 83½c. July no bids nor offerings.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 25,291 bus, withdrawn 15,472 bus, in store 64,972. The market showed more speculative activity today than for several days. Cash corn was steady and rather quiet.

No. 2 Mixed, cash 5 cars at 44½c. May 5,000 bus at 44½c; 15,000 bus at 44½c. June no bids, 48½c asked. July 35,000 bus at 45c; 5,000 bus at 45½c.

OATS No. 2 cash, no bids, 29c asked. May, June and July no bids nor offerings.

RYE No bids nor offerings.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 00a1 65 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 45 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER The market is generally unchanged. Offerings are plenty of all grades. Creamery is in excess of the demand and rather weak. Dairy is active and the supply is up to the demand. Only the best packages of storepacked, being of even color, are in demand. All streaked and white goods are dull.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 20a21
Creamery, choice..... 17a18
Choice dairy..... 17a18
Fair to good dairy..... 15a16
Storepacked choice grass..... 13a15

EGGS Supply light and demand fair and firm at 11½c. If to-morrow's receipts prove light another advance will probably occur.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 15c per lb; do twin flats 14c; do Cheddar, 13c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10½a11c; cheddar 9a9½c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; Cheddar 7a7½c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen 4a5c; hurl 6a7c.

NEW POTATOES We quote new southern consignments 4 00a4 50 per bbl; 1 00 per pk box.

New York.

WHEAT Cash a shade higher. Options opened lower, closing at a partial recovery. Receipts 161,000 bus, exports 12,000. No. 3 red 96c. No. 2 red 1 02. No. 2 red May 1 00a1 00½c; June sales 860,000 bus at 1 01a1 01½c; July 848,000 bushels at 1 03½a1 04½c.

CORN Cash ¾a1c lower. Receipts 148,000 bushels, exports 48,000.

Chicago.

WHEAT Quiet and easier. May 85½a86½c, June 87a88½c.

CORN Fair demand, weak and lower. Cash 53½a53¾c.

OATS Market weak and lower. Cash 31½c, May 31a31½c.

RYE Quiet at 60½a61c.

BARLEY Dull at 72c.

FLAXSEED Firm at 1 69.

Horticulture.

Educational Influence of Horticulture.

Read before the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society at Kansas City, by Mrs. G. Tryon, Galesburg, Ill.

Horticulture stands pre-eminent among the great industries of the world as an educator of the people. Her instructions, faithfully carried out, will be crowned with success.

Our first horticulturists were not a success. They were placed in a "garden of delights," just fresh from the Maker's hand. They were to dress it, keep it beautiful; and thus earn an honest living. They were not to idly eat of the luscious fruit, and feast the eye on the surpassing loveliness around them; they were to study God's perfect plan, and work up to His standard. They were to improve their hearts and minds by cultivating an intimate acquaintance with these beautiful creations which formed the connecting link between themselves and their mother earth.

These living, moving, growing things, in their infinite variety, were, in their turn, to be their companions, their silent teachers, their educators. They beheld around them beauty without vanity, strength without roughness, homage without pride.

Lessons of industry, endurance, modesty, constancy, faithfulness, reverence, adoration, in short, everything that goes to make up a perfectly rounded character found its counterpart in nature, and taught the beautiful lessons of life. A young couple never had a better start in life, or a better opportunity to make something of themselves. But vigilance was the price of success then, as now. And just as everything was at high-tide of prosperity, precious time was spent in gossiping with an unprincipled neighbor. Morals were corrupted, business neglected; weeds, thorns, and thistles grew apace. Shame and disgrace, and a forfeiture of their once beautiful home followed in quick succession. But happily for us, they retained in their hearts a peculiar reverence, and an undying love for trees, shrubs, and flowers, and some practical knowledge of horticulture. And whenever this passion is allowed to take possession of one, the earnest, though perhaps unconscious endeavor is to reproduce the lost Eden—the garden of delight. And with this effort comes the silent, yet patient influence of all nature's instructors, leading the heart of man back to its pristine purity.

Hence it follows that in all climes, and among all nations, the refinement, morality, and happiness of a people may be measured by the plants they cultivate, and the variety and perfection of their garden vegetables.

On the other hand, the natural developments in the vegetable kingdom largely determine the tastes and character of a people. In the extreme North, where vegetation is scanty and color somber, and the Ice King holds undisputed sway, the inhabitants are content with their snowy hut, pot of blubber, and habitat wrested from the back of bear and seal.

As latitude diminishes, and the Ice King's power is partially broken, and vegetation takes on a greater variety of form and color, man is correspondingly stimulated to activity. He begins to rise above the mere necessities of life, and we catch the first glimpses of culture. As we pass through successive degrees of latitude, a gradual change in the habits, tastes, and aspirations of the people keep pace with nature's floral developments, until the point is reached where the four seasons follow each other in distinct succession. The earth is stimulated to greater activity. Field,

forest, mountain, and plain become richly decorated with an abundant variety of grass, shrubs, and trees, suggesting to the mind of man important enterprises. The felling of trees and converting them into lumber is an immense business. Out of this grows ship-building, which has reached magnificent proportions; and house architecture, which has attained various degrees of perfection, from the cabin of the backwoodsman to palatial residences, and century-building cathedrals. In this region, where sunshine and storm, heat and cold are about equally balanced, and often contend for the mastery, vegetation is vigorous and persistent, and we find a people noted for energy, push, vim, who set in motion machinery, found colleges, build railroads, annihilate time and space by telegraph and telephone. But husbandry is the underlying principle, the foundation, out of which and on which all these enterprises grow.

As we come into the sunny South, this most royal clime, where vegetation simply revels in its own luxuriant perfection, where nature gives with a lavish hand even the delicacies of life for the simple asking, we find a people proverbial for tender and warm affections, unbounded hospitality, and keenly sensitive to beauty, loveliness, and grace. It is here the fine arts reach their highest perfection. The old masters of painting, sculpture, and music, largely drew their inspiration from their natural surroundings. And then there seems to be more time in this clime, and no necessity for push and a rush. A higher degree of perfection is easily reached in nature; and in the arts and sciences we note a corresponding super-excellence with apparently less exertion.

Had Columbus landed on the rugged and forbidding coast of Labrador, where all is bleak and sterile, and where the few stunted spruce, birches, and aspens struggle for life amid the thickly-strewn boulders, his enterprise and discovery might have shared the fate of other navigators. But instead, he landed on a fertile island, brilliant with foliage and flowers, sparkling with springs and streams, abounding in fruits and valuable woods. The heart of Columbus and his mutinous crew were at once cheered, softened, expanded, inspired. Their trials and hardships were forgotten; and with courageous hope they builded better than they knew.

The horticulturist, to be successful, must study and imitate nature. A farmer, whether North or South, who devotes his time and labor to the raising of some one thing, as corn or wheat, cotton or tobacco, as a rule, is not as intelligent, public-spirited, refined, or social as the small farmer who combines horticulture and agriculture.

The large farming, which is obtaining in the western States, is not calculated to educate the people up to a high standard of civilization. These vast factories of nature's products contain no element of the real home. The only cementing element is money; and when that is attained disintegration is sure to follow. "Every one for self," is the universal motto. The most money for the least labor on the one side, and the most labor for the least money on the other. The affections are not softened, but the reverse. Intellectual superiority consists in being sharp in a bargain. Public improvement for the general good is not thought of. Morals and religion are considered quite unnecessary. The Sabbath is hailed, not as a day of rest to be kept holy, but as a convenient time to ride about the country, or to post books.

And this result is almost universal. England was at one time on the

verge of moral bankruptcy. One of her divines fell to the solitary pursuit of law, farmers. The rich grew richer, and the poor poorer, until the antagonism between the two classes was fearful to contemplate. Theft, murder, and arson were rampant throughout the land. And as one aptly puts it, "The poor who have always been fed by the plow, now have nothing to do but go from door to door and ask alms for God's sake. And some, because they will not beg, do steal, and then they be hanged, and the realm doth decay." Act after act was passed to check this state of things, with only partial success. England has been hampered more or less to the present time. And now, Mr. Gladstone, with his characteristic good sense, proposes small farming as a remedy for the present ills of England. In short, he advises them to become horticulturists. Like Euripides, of ancient Greece, he believes it is the intelligent, refined homes of the horticulturists that save the nation.

A gentleman extensively educated in Europe, took his fortune in his hand, crossed the ocean, and settled on a Brazilian coffee plantation. Closing his eyes and heart to the beauties of nature and her ample resources, he soon became entirely absorbed in his solitary pursuit. His coffee plants, which were subjected to endless experiments, simply for his own profit, his laborers, which to him were a part of his machinery and his accumulating fortune, claimed his entire attention and prevented him from taking any interest in the world, its doings, or necessities. Being intelligent and naturally progressive, his new ideas, expensive machinery, and wonderful achievements were the astonishment, not delight, of his neighbors. For as he grew rich, they grew poor. He literally absorbed everything around him. The neglected grounds and smileless faces of his poorer neighbors told too truly the secret of his success.

Neither the farm nor the plantation nor the ranch should be a place of drudgery and unthinking, monotonous toil. Work, hard work, there must be. But this is incident to any undertaking—moral, mental, or physical. But labor, to be improving as well as remunerative, must not only be connected with thought, study, and research, but with recreative diversity. Every farm, large or small, should combine the delicate, attractive duties of horticulture, which can hardly be separated from floriculture, with the stern duties of agriculture. The former is to the latter what light is to the landscape; the sparkling stone to the golden crown; the finished capital to the fluted column; the brilliant rainbow to the darkening cloud; a final touch, giving a charm of grace to the plain necessities of life. Here woman finds ample scope for the exercise of her taste and skill. Our Brazilian friend was a bachelor. But had there been deft fingers to encircle his ample porch with carefully trained vines; had his lawn been dotted here and there with beautiful plants and brilliant flowers, creating a delicious commingling of love and admiration; had vases of fragrant bloom been placed with careful negligence about the house, to attract his attention and arrest his sordid thoughts, think you he could have worshiped gold for its own sake with the same devotion, and remained as indifferent to the interests of those about him? Never.

As a recreation, horticulture can be engaged in by old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned alike, producing pleasure without alloy, and unrivaled sweets without treachery. O! the blessed influence of nature's

growth, silent, constant, progressive. Nature creates no antagonisms, no resentments. Rivalry, envy, strife, jealousy, find no food for growth here. And unlike most other pursuits every effort brings its own reward, from the cultivation of a single plant, shrub, or tree, to the magnificent extent and proportion of a Shaw's Botanical Garden. With loving care, such as a child may give, a plant will develop the same beauty of bloom, the same perfection of fruit, and teach the same lessons, by the cottage of the poor, as by the palace of the millionaire. In this "God is verily no respecter of persons."

The weary mother turns from her perplexing household cares to her plants, the offspring of her forethought and skill, and finds in the care of them a solace and a comfort, and restful inspiration, not connected with any other duty. With every draught of water, every pruning process, some new development, some unexpected beauty is presented to charm dull care away, to lighten the burden of life, and inspire the heart with hope and courage.

Education of any sort based on philanthropic and Christian principle elevates. Horticulture, whether engaged in as a business or recreation, carries with it its own great moral and scientific lessons. Lessons which never have to be learned anew under a more competent successor. And yet variety, not monotony, is the rule. Day follows night with mathematical precision, and yet no two days are alike. The seasons succeed each other in regular order throughout the centuries, and yet how definitely the seasons stand out in the memory, distinguished for heat or cold, rain or sunshine, or the perfect combination of these elements. Nature never travels in a rut, yet seed-time and harvest are as sure as the sun itself. And seed put into the ground will produce its own again. But it is in the power of man to increase the yield, improve the kind, and even produce new varieties. The results of horticulture stand next to creation itself. There seems absolutely no limit to improvements or new achievements.

College education, to be of avail on the farm, must be underlaid and overlaid and inwrought with good, practical common sense. One may be able to elucidate the most obscure passages of the grand old Greek and Roman writers; he may be able to walk boldly side by side with the ablest mathematicians and astronomers; yea, he may understand all mystery and all knowledge, and yet he may not be able to intelligently direct the cultivation of a hill of potatoes; such common, matter-of-fact, everyday things had no claim upon his lofty intellect. It may be said this is an extreme case; happy for our country that it is. And yet these cases are not so very rare. Doubtless every one present has in mind one or more that would answer to this description. Impractical lawyers, doctors, ministers; impractical merchants, mechanics, and teachers. We often hear it said of these men, they are well educated, why so little success in life? Because they are more familiar with printer's ink than with nature. Books, musty and modern, have been their companions. "Sermons in stones, and books in running brooks," have never caught their attention.

(Concluded next week.)

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

The Veterinarian.

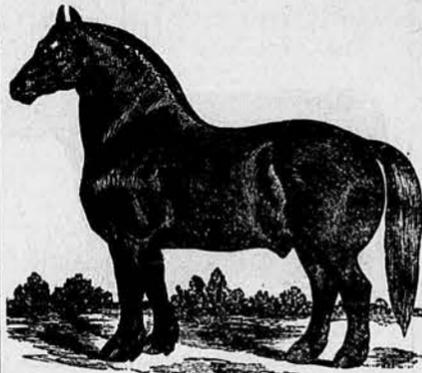
[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

JAUNDICE.—This disease is due to indigestion, obstruction of the bile duct, obstruction of the bowels hindering the proper discharge of bile, and an undue secretion of the bile in cases of congestion of the liver. The disease is a derangement of the liver. The symptoms are a general yellowish discoloration of all the visible mucous membranes, the skin, urine and tissues. If the bile duct is obstructed, the off-dung will be clay colored and fetid. There is no general rule of treatment, but the following prescription is a good remedy for a torpid liver, general dullness and biliousness: Mandrake, 2 oz; glauber salts, 1 lb.; common salt, 1 lb.; essence of ginger, 1 oz.; water, 1 gallon. Mix and give 1 pint three times daily until a free purgation is produced; to be followed up with one ounce of podophyllin daily.

BONY TUMOR OF THE LOWER JAW.—A tight curb-chain with a curb-bit of different lever power to enable the driver to cause pain and injury by jerking violently on the rein, not unfrequently causes a bruised jaw-bone. The bone soon enlarges, and as the injured portion must scale, and the existence of the unnatural substance under the flesh and tendons creates an ulcer, unless preventive steps are immediately taken. The constant effort of nature to heal the sore, however, is generally partially successful, thus preventing the escape scales, and an unnatural bony structure forms before the bony tumor is healed. To prevent this, open with a knife as soon as the bone is found to be injured, and use an elastic syringe and warm water occasionally (thus keeping the wound open) until the discharge smells offensively. Then syringe with the following several times a day: Chloride of zinc, one scruple; essence of anise seed, four drachms; water, one pint. After this remove the fungous flesh with a sharp knife, and burn with nitrate silver. When the case has developed a bony structure, it is a delicate operation and should only be attempted by a veterinary surgeon.

HYDATID IN BRAIN.—Can you tell me what is the matter with my sheep and what to do for them? They don't eat, get poor and die. When the last one died I cut his head open and found in each nostril three large white worms with black eyes. They were up close to the brain. [This is a parasitic disease caused by a worm floating in a serous fluid, surrounded by a sack or small bladder, and situated generally on one side of the brain, and under or near the base of the horn. The most common cause consists in the lamb or young sheep picking from the pastures the ova or larva of the tone solium which infests the dog. If echinococcus, polymorphus or vitrinorium be swallowed by the dog, they are developed into the tape-worm. The minute ova are gathered and swallowed with the food of the sheep or lamb, and are taken up from the surface of the intestines. They find their way into the blood, and finding a convenient nidus among the loose textures of the brain, are there deposited. Nature sets to work and encloses these foreign bodies in a membranous sac, so that they may not produce fatal consequences, and in the short period of three months they are found to have reached the size of a filbert. Treatment: Clip the wool from the brow and crown of the head. Ascertain by the fingers if the skull yields on pressure at any particular spot. If so, shave the wool from the soft part and use a sharp pointed knife (if you have no instrument for the purpose) and remove bone to the size of 10-cent piece. Open the soft sac that is underneath. Use a syringe and draw the water from the sac, and use a small pair of tweezers and extract the worm. After this is done, use a piece of tar plaster over the part that has been operated on. Give in food a teaspoonful of nitre of potash and ginger pulverized, three times daily.]

PROSPECT FARM.



The two imported Clydesdale Stallions Carron Prince and Knight of Harris will stand at the stable of the undersigned this season,—the one at \$20.00, the other at \$25.00, to insure. Both horses imported from Scotland in 1882 and recorded in A. C. S. Book, pages 364 and 370. The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King William, will stand at same place at \$10.00 each to insure. These two horses were sired and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions. Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE. H. W. McAFEE. Three miles West of Topeka, 6th St. road.

Farmers and Breeders, TAKE NOTICE!



My Black Stallion, **LUCIFER,** is the only pure-blooded Boonannais Norman Stallion in Central Kansas. He can be found at The Topeka Transportation Co.'s Barn, Near the A. T. & S. F. R. Depot, on Fifth street. This horse was imported from France by Dr. A. G. Van Hornbeck, of Monmouth, Ill., in 1880. My terms are \$25.00, cash in advance. This means a living colt standing on all four legs, or money refunded: See contract at the barn. J. C. CURRAN, Proprietor.

MARQUIS 2D, A Pedigree English Shire Horse,

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

TERMS OF SERVICE: To insure, \$25,—payable when mare proves in foal or if owner disposes of heif. Single services \$15,—payable to man in charge, at time of service.

IVANHOE. Trial Mile at 3 Years Old, 1:46.

Dark Bay, 15 3-4 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds. Stands at GLENVIEW FARM, 8 miles southwest of Humboldt, at \$20 to insure. Free pasture for mares. Sired by Glendower, (son of Evergreen and Inp. Knight of St. George); 1st dam by Panic, 2d by Dubloon, 3d by Sir Richard, 4th by Whip, 5th by Costeaze, 6th by Imp. Dare Devil. For a combination of blood, size, style, speed and action, united with beauty of the highest type and the power of transmitting these qualities to his progeny, this horse has few equals. G. A. LAUDE, Humboldt, Kas.

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.



J. S. HAWES Importer and Breeder of **HEREFORD Cattle.**

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

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



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

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



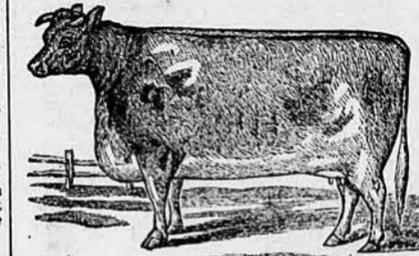
Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and furnishers of High-grade Red and Roan Bulls and Heifers. Speciality of Grade Polled-Angus and Galloway Cattle for Western trade. 200 choice High-grade Cows and Heifers for sale.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE. THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows, and raise for sale each year Near 400 Bulls.

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.; H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo. or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

SUNNY-SIDE STOCK FARM.



J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kansas, —Breeder of—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals. FOR SALE—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess, from 9 months to 2 years old; also, 60 High-grade Bulls, all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls. Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

Elk Valley Herd of Recorded Poland-Chinas.



BRED BY J. W. WRIGHT, ELK CITY, KAS. My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices. JOHN WRIGHT, Elk City, Kas.

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, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Illinois. We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a speciality of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. Swine Journal 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

Improved Poland-China Hogs

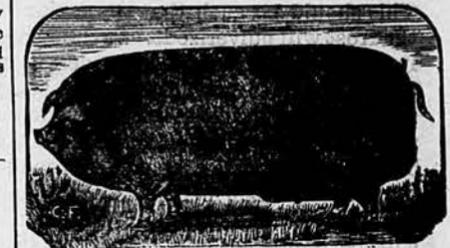


We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

Hogs of Quick Growth,

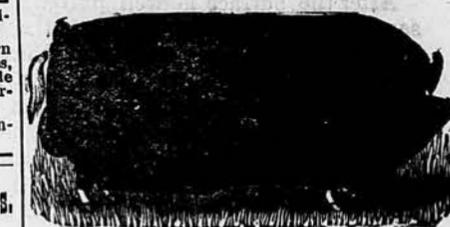
Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears. Our breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send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

S. V. WALTON & SON, P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box, 307. Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.



ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot, adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high-grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Cornshell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Corn's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice—sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address T. A. HUBBARD, Wellington, Kansas.

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by HOPFUL JOE 4889. The herd consists of 10 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4005) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther.) All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue. MILLER BROS. Box 293, Junction City, Kas.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, Fine Setters, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by PROFFER & CO., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list. **PIG EXTRICATOR,** to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to WM. DULIN, Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.

How to Make a Lawn.

In a paper read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by Henry W. Wilson the subject of lawns was considered. Many of the suggestions made were opportune and are here presented in brief. Most lawns are surfaced to a true plane and have the appearance of sagging at the centre. This arises from an optical illusion, to correct which a gentle swell should be given to it. The surface, of course, must be smooth as possible.

An important point is drainage. If the land be dry and gravelly it will not require artificial drainage, but it is more difficult to make a good lawn on such soils. If the subsoil is gravelly clay or hard pan it must be drained with pipes laid 4 feet deep and 30 to 40 feet apart. If the soil is too light it will be greatly improved by spreading from 200 to 300 loads to the acre of clayey material. This should be such that the action of the frost will pulverize it. In the spring it ought to be plowed in as deeply as can be done. A good dressing of peaty muck will do much to improve such a soil. To this muck may be added a bushel of salt and a bushel of lime to the cord, the salt being dissolved and the lime slacked with it. The muck will be improved by exposure to the frost.

If the subsoil is clay or hard pan the best method of loosening it up is by deep plowing, running the plow three times in the same furrow. By this means a depth of two feet or more can be reached, and the grass will be enabled to stand the drought, more especially if the land be underdrained as recommended.

After the surface is well pulverized seed down with not less than three bushels of mixed blue grass and white clover to the acre, say two and one-half bushels of blue grass and rest clover, and some fragrant vernal grass. If the soil is good average land, treated as described, no manure or fertilizer will be needed, but wood ashes, leached or unleached, and old lime rubbish may be freely spread on the surface and carefully mixed with the soil. Sow the seed just before a change of weather which indicates rain. After sowing, harrow in well and roll with a garden roller. As soon as the grass is well started roll it one day and cut it with a lawn-mower the next, and follow this up every ten days. If the lawn is finished in May, by autumn there will be a good velvety turf. The thorough preparation of the soil recommended will be found more economical, and the grass will grow much more vigorously than if frequently watered with a hose.

There is benefit in cutting the grass as often as possible before anticipated rain. The cutting should cease early in September that the growth may form a cover to protect the soil against the vicissitudes of winter. Blue grass and white clover both require calcareous soils, and the only way to meet that requirement in New England is to use lime freely while making the lawn; 200 bushels per acre would not be too much when it is trenched or subsoiled. At least two bushels of plaster per acre should be mixed with the annual top dressing with well-rooted compost wood ashes, phosphate or ground plaster, when the grass seems to require plant-food.

Ask the druggist about Phenol Sodique if your young chickens are sick. It is the great remedy for pyle, gapes, cholera, lice, etc., which kill millions of young chickens every year. It has many other uses. A bottle will save ten times its cost. See advertisement.

Be Careful.

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats") and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c

In herds of cattle where all are without horns, there is no more evidence of fear than in flocks of sheep or pigs.

Florida growers aid the heading of cabbages by sprinkling a little salt into the heart and tying up the leaves with twine.

Many farmers who secure for themselves all the labor saving improvements are slow in arranging similar helps for their wives.

When your molting fowls seem to lag and suffer, and the new plumage is long in coming, as if the fowls had lost strength, then is the best time for iron and tonics.

Less grain and more grazing tend to a better development of frame and muscle than when corn is fed to hogs exclusively. Build the frame first, and lay on the fat afterwards.

A correspondent of the New York World, in giving advice about selecting trees from the nursery, says that some young nursery trees have all their roots on one side. Such trees will invariably topple over or careen to such an extent as to render them almost worthless.

New Jersey offers a bounty of \$1 for every ton of sorghum raised in the State for the purpose of manufacturing sugar and syrups and \$20 for every ton of sugar made therefrom. In compliance with these offers the State actually paid out last year \$9,000, and will probably be asked to pay a much greater sum this year.

Analysis by Dr. A. Voelcker, F. R. S., Consulting Chemist Royal Agricultural Society, England, shows only a trace of nitrates in Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco. The soil of the Golden Belt of North Carolina, in which this tobacco is grown, don't supply nitrates to the leaf. That is the secret of its delicious mildness. Nothing so pure and luxurious for smoking. Don't forget the brand. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull. All dealers have it.

When feline concerts drive away sleep, your best solace is found in Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.



SIXTH ANNUAL SALE OF Short-Horn Cattle AT PLATTSBURG, MO., Wednesday and Thursday, June 4th and 5th, 1884.

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

50 Cows and Heifers and 60 Bulls

From the following popular families: Young Marys, White and Red Roses, Lady Elizabeths, Young Phillis, Miss Severs, Daisies, Rubys, Louans, Rose of Sharons, Mrs. Mottes,

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

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

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

PUBLIC SALE OF 500 HEAD OF Pure-bred and High-grade Short-horn Cattle.



—AT—
Buckeye Farm, SAFFORD, Chase Co., KAS., Wednesday and Thursday, JUNE 11 and 12, 1884.

BEGINNING at 12 M., Wednesday, the 11th, we will sell OUR ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ON THURSDAY, June 12th, beginning at 10 a. m., we will sell about 25 HEAD OF GRADE NORMAN HORSES, about 300 HEAD OF HIGH-GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS, 150 HEAD OF STEERS.

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

For further information or Catalogue, address

S. E. PRATHER and J. F. PRATHER, Springfield, Ill.,

or S. T. BENNETT, Safford, Chase Co., Kansas.

Attention is called to S. E. Prather's Sale on June 4th, next, at Springfield, Ill.

SHORT-HORN SALES. CENTRAL ILLINOIS SERIES.

We are authorized to announce that this celebrated series will commence

TUESDAY, JUNE 3d, 1884,

At **Grove Park Farm, near Berlin, Sangamon County, Ill.,**

by an offering of about 50 head of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, from J. N. BROWN'S SONS', Berlin, Ill. herd—a grand lot of show and prize stock, of such families as ILLUSTRIOUS, BARRINGTON, MAZURKA, YOUNG MARY, WESTERN LADY, and CONSTANCE. The bulls will be headed by the high Bates-topped DUKE OF EDGEWATER 88342. Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale to commence at 12. On next day,

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

Messrs. S. E. PRATHER, Springfield, Ill., D. W. SMITH, Bates, Ill., and J. S. HIGHMORE, Rochester, Ill., will sell 60 head of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, splendid representatives of the following families: ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, YOUNG PHYLIS, NELLY BLY, MISS WILEY, ILLUSTRIOUS, MAZURKA, KNIGHTLEY, WHITE ROSE, CAROLINE, LADY BARTON, FLORA, and GEM, including the bull BELL AIRDRIE 84516. On next day,

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th, 1884, Messrs. PICKRELL, THOMAS & SMITH, at HARRISTOWN, Ill.,

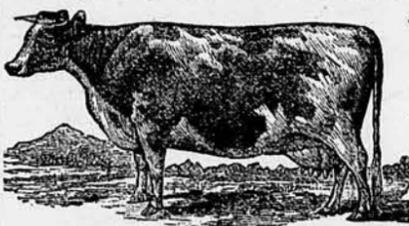
will sell 72 head of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, of such families as ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, JOSEPHINE, etc., etc. WATTELLOO DUKE 24, 41247, 7th DUKE OF BARRINGTON 5084, and PIONEER BEASTPLATE 83170, will be included. SPECIAL TRAIN from Springfield will reach HARRISTOWN in time for the sale to commence at 10:30 a. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, 1884, At Jacksonville, Illinois,

Messrs. J. H. POTTS & SON will sell at their farm (end of street railway), 35 head from their champion herd of such families as YOUNG MARY, JUBILEE, GWYNNE, ROSABELLA, BUTTERFLY, AMELIA, LOUAN, CAROLINE, PRICILLA, etc. The Cruickshank bull Imp. Antiquary 49774, and two or three young bulls by old Duke of Richmond 21525.

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

Important Sale Important Public Sale



Of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, At EMPORIA, KAS., JUNE 3, '84.

The offering consists of 15 Cows and Heifers and 1 four-year-old Bull and 1 Bull Calf. The Cows were selected from that most noted New York herd of Gerrit S. Miller's.

SIX OF THE COWS ARE IMPORTED. They are of extra good size, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, and are quite heavy milkers. The cattle are acclimated. The cows are in calf.

TERMS—Cash. Address JOHN P. HALL, Emporia, Kas. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

OF WELL-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

At Fair Grounds, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas., Wednesday, May 23, 1884.

At 1 o'clock p. m., consisting of 20 Bulls, ready for use, and 25 Cows and Heifers, nearly all red, descendants of such imported cows as ROSE OF SHARON, MAZURKA, RUBY, FILBERT, BLOSSOMS, STRAWBERRY,

And other well-known families. No postponement on account of weather, as sale will be held under cover. Catalogues on application. M'CONNELL & ROSS, S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! PHENOL SODIQUE.

Proprietors: HANCO BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. Is an invaluable remedy in DISEASES and INJURIES OF ANIMALS and POULTRY; destroying LICE and other VERMIN. Applied by washing the fowls, their roosts and nests with a solution of the strength of one part Phenol Sodique to about fifteen or twenty parts water. A solution of the same strength is also recommended, given internally, for the gapes and other DISEASES OF CHICKENS. For all kinds of HURTS, GALLS, and other DISEASES OF ANIMALS, such as Ulcers, Eruptions, Crack, Quittor, Itch, Mange, Cattle-Typhus, Foot-Rot, and Foot and Mouth Diseases, Scratches, etc. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

Pure Seed Potatoes FOR SALE.

We have a well-selected stock of Pure Seed Potatoes of the following varieties: White Peachblows, White Star, Dunsmore, Mammoth Pearl, Burbank's Seedling; Pride of America, White Neshannocks and Snowflakes. Price, delivered at depot, \$1 per bu. No extra charge for bags or barrels. MANGELSDORF BROS., Seed Merchants, Atchison Kas.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Strays for week ending May 7, '84.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A McDonald, of Toga tp, April 1, 1884, one sorrel mare pony, six mane and tall, small white star in forehead, saddle and collar marks, about 7 years old and about 13 1/2 hands high.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph Newton, of Mission tp, April 9, 1884, one brown horse mule, 1 year old this spring, no marks or brands.

Johnson County.—Henry V. Chase, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John W Smith, of Oxford tp, a small bay mare, about 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FILLEY—By same, one 2 year-old filley, dark brown, white star in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$50.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W N Jones, in Arvonia tp, March 27, 1884, one red and white steer, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by E Cartwell, in Fairfax tp, April 5, 1884, one bay 2-year old filley, stripe in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$50.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by C M Hollister, in the city of Caldwell, July 18, 1884, one sorrel horse, about 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$100.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Newman, in the city of Caldwell, April 19, 1884, one white 2-year-old heifer, crop off right ear; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending May 14, '84.

Cowley county—J S Hunt, clerk.
STAG—Taken up by Wm H Frazee, in Cedar tp, March 17, 1884, one light brindled 3-year-old stag, under-bit in right ear and crop off of left ear, some white between fore legs; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by J M Jarvis, in Beaver tp, April 25, 1884, one dark brown horse, 13 hands high, H on left hip, white hind feet, white face; valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Fred Helinger, in Silverdale, April 28, 1884, one bay horse, 14 1/2 hands high, E. H. on left shoulder and an indistinguishable brand on same, P. X. on left shoulder, shod behind; valued at \$40.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M Smith, in Lincoln tp, one 3-year-old sorrel mare, star in forehead, about 15 hands high.

COLT—By same, one yearling bay horse colt, dish face.

Labette county—F. W. King, clerk.

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

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

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

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

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

Strays for week ending May 30, '84.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E Norman, in Pototsi tp, April 16, 1884, one dun pony, branded X. S. on left shoulder

and small H on left hip, dark mane and tall, small star in forehead.

Pawnee County—J. F. Whitney, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Shirley, in Pleasant Valley tp, one red roan cow about 8 years old, branded G with curved line underneath; valued at \$23.

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

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

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

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

Graham county—H. J. Harwi, Clerk.

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

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J B Millard, in Albion tp, April 28, 1884, one dun pony mare, 6 years old, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$30.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

SEVEN HOGS—Taken up by John Willis, in Bachelor tp, April 6, 1884, one white and one spotted barrow, one white and one black sow, two spotted sows, marked with crop off right and slit in left ear, one white sow—no marks; valued at \$57.75.

STRAYED.

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

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

J. S. WEIR,
Pauline, Kingman tp., Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

BUY A TILE OR BRICK MACHINE

BEFORE YOU WRITE TO

TILE

H. Brewer & Co., Tecumseh, Mich., for Catlg E.

BINDER TRADE MARK TWINE.

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

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

Ask your Agent for "DIAMOND E BINDER TWINE," and take no other.

Minneapolis

Ties the best bundles and uses least twine. Has all of Appleby's latest improvements. Easily managed and light on team.

Finest piece of machinery ever invented. Arrangements for shifting very handy. Requires little attention to keep in order. Makes harvesting easy and pleasant. Every purchaser fully satisfied. Receives volumes of praise from farmers. Saves grain, time and money.

Choking impossible with PACKER TRIP. Bundles had and good grain alike. Only Binder using DOUBLE PACKER TRIP. Is strongly built and practical in working. Can be run without expert help. Extensively imitated, but equaled by none.

Call on local agent, or send for Descriptive and Testimonial Circular to the Manufacturer.

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS
Minneapolis, Minn.

Binder

Fun, Facts and Fiction.

SATURDAY EVENING LANCE!

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

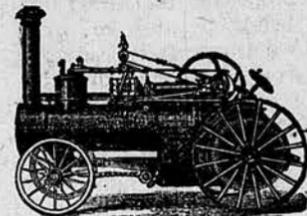
Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

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

Victorious Everywhere!

"ECLIPSE"

FRICK & CO.,
Manufacturers,



Waynesboro,
PENN.

Plowing, Threshing, Traction, Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Dingee Woodbury Horse-Powers, Boilers, &c., &c.

Address applications for Catalogues to BRANCH HOUSE, 32, 34, 36 and 38, Ewing Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

\$500 CASH FREE!

We offer the above amount of money free to the hundred and six people correctly answering the following Bible question. Where is the first place in the Bible that it says a man was buried in a Coffin.

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THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

The Busy Bee.

In the Beginning.

An address delivered before the Northeastern Michigan convention, March 5, 1884, by the President, R. S. Taylor.

1. The first and one of the most important questions which one proposing to enter upon the business of bee-keeping is: Am I fitted for it by nature? Unless one has a genuine love for the business, and can keep alive some degree of enthusiasm, I doubt if he can attain real success. Though the fear of stings seems to the tyro a very formidable difficulty, it is really the least of all; a taste for apiculture will speedily overcome it. If one has, in addition to this quality, promptness, industry and practical energy in attention to details, with a determination to persistently labor to overcome difficulties, and never to yield to discouragements, he may well hope for fair success.

2. The first thing to be observed in deciding upon the territory to be occupied by an apiary, is that a country already stocked with bees must not be entered. To do so means a blasting of the hope of success at the outset. Then, the greatest care must be taken to occupy a place well supplied with all the honey plants necessary to make as complete a succession as possible, from early spring to the frosts of autumn; and especially should I insist upon an abundance of all those which are the source, generally, of the surplus crop, which are in this part of the State, raspberry, white clover, basswood, and fall flowers.

3. The apiary should be placed upon a plat of ground which cannot by any possibility be flooded at any time of the year, and which has sufficient natural drainage to enable it to absorb quickly what little water remains upon it after a rain. It should, I think, be level, clean, smooth, and covered with a greensward kept closely mown, except where the hives are to stand, where some preparation to wholly prevent the growth of vegetation would be well, particularly about the entrance of the hive, which should also be so fixed that heavily laden and partially chilled bees that fall to the ground before reaching the entrance, can readily regain the hive without again taking wing. The hives are to be so disposed as not to hinder the work of the apiary, and so as to aid the bees in distinguishing and so in finding their own honey. I prefer some shade, if it be not dense; for no shade at all is better than such as would create or retain dampness. A wind-break on the north and west is desirable, and should be early provided.

4. Before obtaining bees, determine satisfactorily to yourself the hive to be used, and that depends largely upon the size of the frame preferred. It is very desirable to use a frame exactly of the same size, as that mostly in use among those with whom you are likely to have dealings, either by way of buying, or of selling. Colonies upon frames, such as the purchaser desires to use, are worth more to him by a large percentage, than are those upon frames different in dimensions. Perhaps there is nothing about which the beginner is so likely to be careless as in this matter of looking to the size of frames in the hive he procures; and for the amount invested in it, there is nothing so important. The Langstroth frame so-called, which is 9 1/2 inches by 17 1/2 inches is, I believe, in more general use than any other, and I advise its selection always. It may not be better than any other, but all things considered, I think it is at least the equal of any. For one who for any reason wishes a shorter, deeper, and somewhat lighter frame, the American or the Gallup is the alternative. When

once a frame is selected, adhere to it unflinchingly.

The hive itself should be a plain box without top or bottom. In depth 4 inch greater than the depth of the frame selected. One of the other dimensions must be 4 inch greater inside measure, than the length of the frame; and the remaining dimensions must be graduated to accommodate the number of frames desired, allowing about 1 7/16 inches for each frame. There must be a rabbet cut at the top of the ends, or of the sides, as the frame requires, upon which the arms of the frame are to rest; the rabbet must be just deep enough so that when the frame is put in position, the space above and the space below the frame are just equal. Some prefer tin rabbets; but I doubt whether their advantages balance the outlay. The cover should be a plain board simply cleated at the ends. The bottom-board is to be 4 inches longer than the hive, fastened to two pieces about 2 inches square; out at the upper side of the front end should be cut a triangular piece 3/4 inch thick. Two of the angles of the triangular piece are at the front corners of the bottom-board, and the third angle should be about 5 inches back of the middle of the front end of the board. With a compass saw this can easily be taken out. When this is taken out, the space left becomes the entrance to the hive, and this entrance may be enlarged or diminished, or entirely closed by simply moving the hive forward or backward. The hive on the outside, and the cover upon both sides, should, of course, be thoroughly painted with two coats of the best white paint. I should have said, that after the sides and ends of the hive are cut, each piece should have a hand-hole cut into it with a wobbled saw, for convenience in handling. For a second story, if it were desired to produce extracted honey, I should use a body precisely like that of the lower story, with a flat honey-board between the two; preferring the use of the honey-board to the disadvantage of having bodies of two styles. A sufficient amount of foundation should be had for use in the building of all the comb, and that for brood-frames and extracting should be put upon wires.

6. It must be remembered that what I am saying is for those who have never handled bees; particularly when I say that the bees to be procured should be the Italian, on account of their peaceable character; for this quality will enable the beginner the sooner to divest himself of all fear when handling bees; and the number of colonies should be no more than two or three. A good work on apiculture, and one or more of the bee periodicals, which should have been already obtained and well studied, should now be kept in constant requisition. These colonies, and largely the time of the learner, should now be given to investigation, practice and experiment. The incense of the smoker, which should of course be provided, should seldom fail to arise on the incoming of every warm day.

The object the first year should be to obtain practice, and a good degree of familiarity with bees, and with the various manipulations employed in their management. How to rear queens? How to divide colonies? How to hive swarms? Can a colony that has begun to prepare for swarming be induced to yield that disposition successfully? are only a few of the many points that should be studied and experimented upon remorselessly.

Let the beginner sacrifice his colonies, if need be, in order to become thoroughly grounded by practical experience, in as many as possible of the underlying principles of successful apiculture. I could not have gone into details and thus filled out the outline I have drawn, without trespassing on your time; nor can I take your time to touch on other matters of interest and consequence, but will leave the subject here, believing that the above suggestions followed out with a thoroughness which is begotten of genuine interest, will fit the beginner to care for an apiary of a moderate number of colonies, with satisfaction and success.



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to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

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

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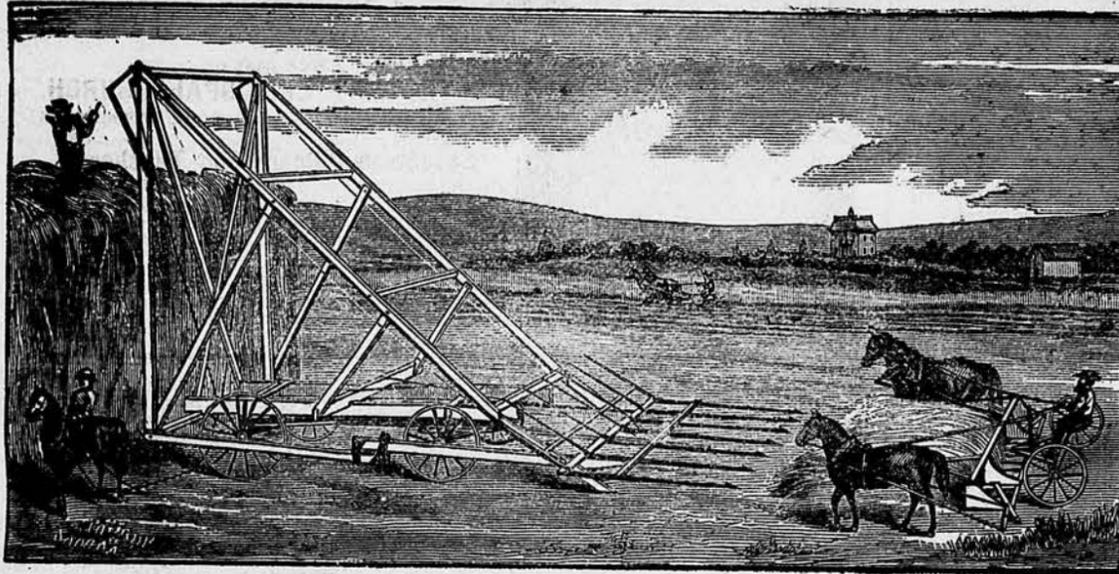
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address: Dr. H. G. BOOT, 189 Pearl St., New York.

THE DAIN

Improved Automatic Hay-Stacker and Gatherers!

THE MOST WONDERFUL LABOR-SAVING, MONEY-SAVING, TIME-SAVING MACHINERY EVER INTRODUCED ON THE FARM.

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



We made and sold over 1,000 of these Machines last year—the first of its introduction. Are turning out 3,000 this season, and could sell more if we could make them. Shall increase our capacity for another season to try and supply the demand. Our object this season will be to supply the natural demand that comes to us voluntarily, without working the trade vigorously. We have already received more orders than all we sold last season.

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We give these few facts as the strongest arguments we could use to show you what the farmers and ranchmen who have examined into this machinery think of it.

Hay is put up at a saving of 50 to 75 per cent. over the old way. It does the work better than it can be done by hand, so that the Hay keeps better and is worth \$1.00 per ton more. Takes the Hay direct from the swath to the stack, saves win-rowing and cocking. Hay is not touched with a fork from the time it leaves the mower until it is on the stack.

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

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

LENEXA, KANSAS, March 5, 1883.—I put up the past season, with a Dain Stacker and Gatherer, 300 tons of Clover and Timothy Hay, at an expense of 25 cents per ton after it left the mower, when it has been costing me \$1.00 per ton the "old way." My hay has kept better than it ever did, and I consider it worth \$1.00 per ton more than hay stacked the "old way"—with a pitch-fork. In fact, I never, in my whole experience of farming, put up hay in as satisfactory a manner. I put up the hay better than it can be done with a sulky or revolving rake, as with the Gatherer it simply gathers the hay as it falls from the mower (instead of rolling it up, as with a revolving or sulky rake), and puts it on the Stacker straight, and the Stacker throws it on the stack straight, so that it sheds rain better. The Stacker also throws it in the middle of the stack, so that when the sides settle it leaves the center highest, instead of sagged down or hollow, as is the case when pitched with a fork. With

the exception of a man on the stack, I can do all the work with boys. I cannot hire pitchers who will do the work as well as this Stacker.

ELDORADO, KANSAS, August 3, 1883.—Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.—Gentlemen: The Dain Improved Hay Stacker and Gatherers purchased from you are doing splendid work. Three men and two boys are mowing, raking and stacking twenty tons a day with ease. Our stacks are standing the rainy weather much better than those built in the "old way," owing to the hay being thrown in the center. I will more than save the entire cost of machine in putting up by crop of hay this season. Respectfully yours, **A. A. BAINBRIDGE.**

If there is no agent in your locality, write us direct.

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

FOR SALE—Seven one-half Holstein Heifers, 1 year old, and five one-half Holstein Heifers, 2 years old, bred to Registered Holsteins. Seven Unregistered and Grade Jersey Cows and Heifers, bred to Registered Jerseys. S. A. Sawyer, Agent, Manhattan, Kas.

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Tuesday, May 27, 1884.

I will sell at my farm, three miles from **LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,** 61 head of Short-horns, of such quality, style, and breeding as have seldom, if ever been offered in the West. They are composed of

KIRKLEVINGTONS, CRAGGS, VELLUMS, BRACELETS, MISS WILEYS, YARVOOS, LADY ELIZABETHS,

and other families equally good and well-known. 18 are bulls from 8 months to 2½ years old, all red but two (roan); 31 2-year-old heifers, all red but two (roan); the balance a splendid lot of cows from 3 years old up to 7 years.

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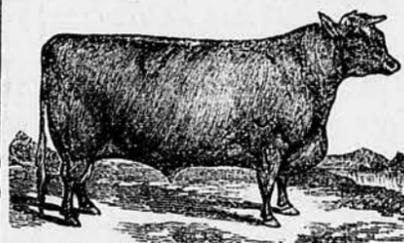
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LEE'S SUMMIT is 24 miles east of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific railroad. Trains leave Kansas City at 4:30 and 6:30 a. m., and return after the sale. I will also have an extra train to leave Union Depot, Kansas City, at 9:30 a. m. for the sale. Trains from St. Louis, Sedalia and Carthage, Mo., arrive at Lee's Summit at 7:10 a. m. and 7:30 and 10:02 p. m. Hotel accommodations are limited, but arrangements have been made with private families to take care of all persons who wish to be here the night before and after the sale, at hotel rates.

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