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Italian and Holy Land Bees.

It seems that many of our readers are not yet acquainted with the many good qualities of the Italian and Holy Land bees, some of whom have written us for our candid opinion about the different classes. This we shall give, irrespective of our own or the interests of others in the management of apiaries for profit. As regards the Italian bees, we hold, that after eighteen years of close watching and breeding of this class, that they are ahead of any of our native bees for several reasons, some of which we herewith give. In the first place we commence with the queens, which are more prolific than our common bees, and are not so easily frustrated when you wish to examine the brood combs. Often you can hold a frame of brood on which the Italian queen is busily engaged laying eggs, and she seems to have but little if any fear, going on with her duties the same as if nothing had disturbed her. She being of a rich golden color enables the beekeeper to find, and if needs be, to capture her at once, and this we consider of great advantage to beekeepers, especially in making up artificial swarms, and also in preparing to cage them for shipping to customers (for as has been remarked before, time is money.) We are also sure that the Italian bees are more inclined to cling to the combs of brood when they are taken out of their hive, on exhibition or in making up new swarms, and above all, they will and do clean out the moth worms as well as defend themselves extremely well against robbers, and are less inclined to rob than the common bees are. This we consider one of the finest recommendations they could possibly have. We also find that the Italians are larger and stronger than the natives and will go farther than native bees for honey, as they have often been known to go six miles from home, when honey was scarce in the flowers near by. They have also been found on buckwheat fields gathering honey, and it has been thoroughly tested on vessels when out at quarantine, having East India honey and syrups on board, that Italian bees have visited them for food, often six miles out on the ocean. These are some of the many good traits of our beautiful Italian bees.

As to the Holy Land bees, we have only to say that they have far exceeded our expectation. Having purchased last year two pure and tested queens in order to give them a fair trial, and having introduced them into a strong stock of native bees, it gave us a fair opportunity to see what they would do under equal circumstances with our other bees in same apiary, the result of which we gave our readers a report in the Bulletin of Oct. 5, 1882, of what a stock of Holy Land bees gathered and stored for us in one Hick's Hive, which was extracted from the combs, which amounted to 718 pounds and was sold at 20 cents per pound, besides we raised twelve beautiful queens from the mother of this same stock, and sold them at good prices. This, to many of our readers was a matter of much doubt. But notwithstanding, the statement was a fact, and if we live, we think we shall be able to convince many of our patrons and readers who may visit our Queen City Apiary, as well as the Apicultural school, where they will have the opportunity of seeing and testing many assertions made in our Bee department. Come and visit us.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Somebody heard a Boston girl say: "I think he looked a perfect raving angel in his uniform! He was awful heavenly!"

Manufacturing Fruit Evaporators.

Just how to dispose of our surplus fruit and vegetables without a sacrifice, has been a question of no little importance to the orchardist and gardener. This led our ingenious fruit-growers to investigating and experimenting, which finally resulted in the manufacture of fruit-evaporators, which have become indispensable to the fruit-grower as a profitable investment.

The illustration this week represents one of the large sizes of the Plummer Fruit Evaporator, now manufactured at Leavenworth, Ks. The Plummer Fruit Evaporator Manufacturing Company recently secured a charter from the State, and with a capital stock of \$100,000 they have put up a large building with all the necessary machinery, and a large force of men are daily turning out large numbers of these Evaporators, of seven different sizes. The work done and the material used are first-class in every respect.

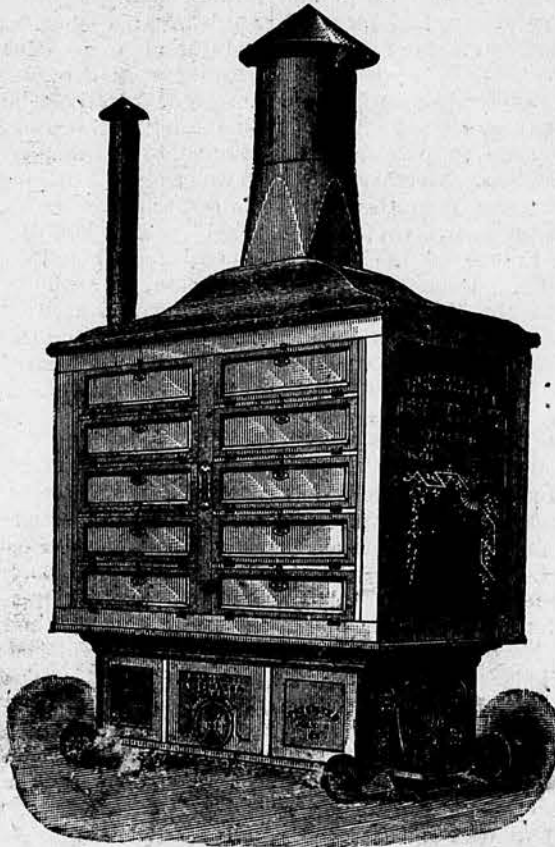
This process of preserving fruit and vegetables by evaporation was patented in Oregon in 1876, and now about 4,000 of Plummer's Evaporators are in use by families and factories.

The Plummer process won great honors at Paris in 1878, where it was awarded the Paris medal, over the whole world; also our own Centennial medal at Philadelphia, and six gold medals from the States of California and Oregon.

This manufacturing company is strictly a Western institution, located in Kansas, and deserves the patronage of our fruit-growers. The company is made up of prominent and responsible men of Leavenworth.

How the Failures Come.

Our readers will find some good thoughts in a letter of R. M. Bell, lately published in Farm and Fireside. Of all the causes of failure in sheep raising, he says, none or all put together equal the lack of proper care and attention. Too much stress, perhaps, has been given to breeds and varieties. All sheep well cared for pay. No poorly cared for sheep pay, no matter of what breed. Often there is reported to us some new disease that no one ever heard of before, that decimates somebody's flock, and no remedy can be found. It is true, sheep must die, but they need not perish to the extent they do if well managed. Flocks should be kept young, so there shall not come a hard year every once in a while, when old sheep will die off in numbers, to dishearten and disgust their owner, and of still more importance is the keeping the health of the flocks in tip-top condition. Usually a fat sheep is considered a healthy sheep. But there are ailments that come to fat sheep as well as thin ones. We believe in keeping a sheep fat, but prefer a bright, lively, vigorous condition, to any other. A sheep may be thin in flesh and be perfectly healthy. Yet such a one will not be so profitable as if in good flesh or even fat. The fleece will be dry, and consequently light, and of a weakness and



FRUIT EVAPORATOR—OREGON No. 4.

Manufactured by the
PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO., LEAVENWORTH, KS.

inelasticity of fibre that lessens its value for the manufacturer. The same sheep fat would shear from one-third to one-half more pounds, and the wool would be of more market value per pound. A thin ewe might be a more attentive mother, but her milk would neither be so plenty nor of such rich quality to push her lambs vigorously forward into a good, healthy, well developed sheep. Much can be told of the health of a sheep by looking at it. The appearances, though, do not tell the condition, even to a practiced eye. A sheep may appear round, smooth, and even fat, that, when caught, will be found to be a mere shadow, light as a cork, dead poor. Again, a thinish looking sheep when caught, may be found solid and heavy—fat inside and healthy. No rules can be given for the care of sheep that will apply to every locality or manner of handling. The conditions vary so much between different men's feed, water, pasturage, and fitness for managing a flock. I know men who watch their hogs eat corn and they believe the eye of the master helps to fatten the hog. The real truth is the man who watches his hogs eat learns their whims and appetites, and suits his care to both. So of a sheep. Some are dainty and fastidious and require more time to eat and different feed from the main flock, and should be put into a flock by themselves, or better be fed separately; once in a while there will be found in a flock one or more that are perfect hogs to eat. One of these will occupy more room at the trough or rack than three sheep need, and is a perfect tyrant, butting and pounding its way at all times. Such are good sheep, but are not fit to be among ordinary sheep. Every flock needs culling every year to a line of profit; all delicate sheep and those that fall repeatedly to raise

lambs from any cause—particularly lack of milk, as no one wants mothers who are by inheritance poor sucklers—and all badly crossed, poorly fleeced sheep, should be fattened and sold to the butcher. Keep nothing that does not pay its way, not even a pet. Pets are nuisances and not to be tolerated at all. A well bred, well selected, healthy flock of sheep, with good water, where they can get it every hour they need it, with plenty of feed in variety, will be the paying flock always. Such a flock will be the pride of their owner and the standard flock of the neighborhood. All these conditions belong not so much to the breed as to the care and handling given them. Such a flock will hardly have queer diseases or mysterious ailments; such a flock master is looked upon as having some secrets in his care that makes him the best sheepman of the region. The man who succeeds is a good handler. The man who fails is a poor sheepman.

Hot Water for Sickly Plants.

A correspondent calls our attention to the following from the Garden, and inquires whether there is anything in it: "The Florist asks has anyone tried hot water as a restorative for sickly plants? and then proceeds to say that M. Willermoz some time since related that plants in pots may be restored to health by means of hot water; ill-health, he maintains, ensues from acid substances in the soil, which, being absorbed by the roots, act as poison. The small roots wither and cease to act, and the upper and younger shoots consequently turn yellow, or become spotted, indicative of their morbid state. In such cases the usual remedy is to transplant into fresh soil, in clean pots with good drainage, and this often with the best results. But his experience of several years has proved the unfailing efficacy of the simpler treatment, which consists in watering abundantly with hot water at a temperature of about 145 degrees Fahr., having previously stirred the soil of the pots so far as may be done without injury to the roots. Water is then given until it runs freely from the pots. In his experiments the water at first came out clear, afterwards it was sensibly tinged with brown, and gave an appreciable acid reaction. After this thorough washing, the pots were kept warm, and the plants very soon made new roots, immediately followed by vigorous growth."

To our mind there is a great deal in it. We know to a certainty that sickly peach trees are often restored to vigorous health, by the old-fashioned German farmers of Pennsylvania, by pouring boiling water on the ground about the peach tree. It cools, of course, somewhat before reaching many of the roots. Here, however, it is believed to be beneficial by destroying parasitic insects and parasitic fungi, rather than chemically as suggested by the extract. But let the reasoning be what it may, we are willing to endorse it as good practice.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

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The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

June 28—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Ks.
July 11 and 12—Col. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.
October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.

Live Stock for Farmers.

Every department of the farmer's business is important. He cannot afford to neglect details. Under the head above given we find some excellent thoughts presented in the Iowa Homestead by E. E. Chester. Stockraising is one department of agriculture, and in Kansas is a very important one. Mr. Chester says:

In agriculture, the growing of live stock is an important factor, its marketable value each year representing millions of dollars; numbers beyond the conception of the ordinary mind. While it is not desirable that every tiller of the soil should be a stockman, that every farm should be a grass farm, that all of the "thousand hills" should have cattle upon them, yet it is essential to the highest degree of success, in a long term of years, that this be one of the leading products of the farm.

Experience, and in many cases, sad experience, has taught us that in order to return the fertility of the soil, we must have rotation of crops, that we must, either by fertilizing or giving nature a chance to restore some of the lost elements of the soil, save ourselves from that which is inevitable, sooner or later, viz: crop bankruptcy. In proof of which, we have only to refer you to the deserted cotton fields of the South, or to the diminished yield of the long-cropped fields of corn and wheat in our own fertile State. The growing of stock necessitates the growing of grass, and the pasturing of it, or feeding of it on the farm, means that the owner is doing nothing else; he is reserving the productive forces of his soil for future usefulness. Besides the matter of continued productiveness of the farm, who that has planted a large area to a single crop has not sometime during the growth, or harvest of it, wished for the power of Joshua of old, to command the sun to stand still until the work necessary to be done to-day could be finished, or has more sensibly wished he had a great portion of his farm devoted to animal husbandry, and their varied wants, that this rush of labor might be extended over a whole, or a great part of the year? Add to these, other facts that readily suggest themselves, and we are fixed in our conclusion that with the general farmer live stock is a necessity.

What is the stock of this farmer of to-day? Taken collectively it is more like a large plantation on which is being conducted a huge experiment in the theory of evolution. Horses wholly unfit for the use of man; cattle, as producers of milk and beef, that are an utter failure; sheep that add to the number of the flock rather than to the profits of the farm; swine, the chief production of which is offal. These are far too common on many of the farms. It is an astonishing fact that (with the light shining all over the stockmen of the West, so vividly that not a man but might know of the possibilities of the beef breeds,) the average weight of the cattle of three years and over, sold in the Chicago market as fat stock, is less than 1,200 pounds; the average weight of sheep less than 100 pounds. A visit any day to the sale stable for horses will reveal the fact that a class known as plugs are the more common class. If these are the results of the experience in feeding and breeding of the masses of western farmers, is it not high time that farmers were being educated to the

fact that these daily exhibits in the markets are a standing disgrace to the profession? High time that the press was hurling these facts in the face of all stockmen, that agricultural colleges and agricultural institutes were being patronized by at least the coming farmers; that agricultural fairs be attended as schools, with products of the farm and shop as object lessons, rather than as a place of amusement? Although the stock of a farm is not up to our imaginary standard of excellence it is improved every day. Besides the really good stock for all practical purposes of the many farmers of limited means and of limited ambition, there is a class of experts that are yearly producing a higher type as patterns for their neighbors, and of foundations for future flocks and herds. To these we may look for much in the way of improvement of the stock of our country.

Most farmers are anxious to improve their stock, yet many are not willing to make, or are unable to purchase, the necessary foundation. No other matter is of more importance than these first purchases, to a beginner. On it hinges the success or failure of the desired herd. From the purchase of the cow Thames, in 1846, Mr. Renick, of Kentucky, has built up a reputation second to none in America as a breeder, besides a princely fortune. From a single animal exported to England ten years ago, \$30,000 of his get have been sold, besides retaining thirty head of females. Notwithstanding these and phenomenal cases, they illustrate the idea I want to impress. There is a saying, especially true of live stock—"An article well bought is half sold"—whether it be for feeding or for breeding purposes. Now many farmers are not competent judges of improved stock. As a rule, buy breeding stock of none but reliable breeding men whose reputation would forbid their taking advantage of your ignorance of your own interests. Even then, if you are not a provident man in feed and care, there are many chances that you will not keep up the standard of excellence of the original stock. The former adage applies especially to such feeders and young things as you may purchase to graze and feed for a future market. Buy none but such as when fully matured will have developed into first-class animals, commanding the highest market price. Reject in all cases such culls and scrubs as are no credit to your business, for they can never be bought low enough to be cheap, especially if we estimate the satisfaction there is in handling better animals. If ever you should need money before the maturity of your animals, well-bred, well-fed colts, calves and pigs, are always in demand and can be sold at any time at a profit.

One little secret about this traffic in stock—when everybody is discouraged and wants to sell, buy to the extent of your ability to abundantly care for. When excitement runs high, and buyers are plenty, get out of the market or sell. Although your cattle may be the best of the beef breeds, or the deepest of milkers, your horses away down in speed, or away up in weight, your sheep and swine the best that money can buy, success is not assured without intelligent care. These two words cover the whole ground, yet their significance is great. They mean an abundant supply of food every day you are responsible for their growth; good water convenient, and abundant always, winter and summer; protection from storm and cold; freedom from filth, and kind treatment. Had one of these items been left out of the history of the white yearling Short-horn steer at the last fat stock show, it is hardly

possible that at 645 days his weight could have been 1,920 pounds. It is sometimes claimed that for ordinary farm stock it will not pay to give them any more care than is necessary to keep them in good order. Besides, if just enough nourishment is taken to keep the animal from shrinking in weight, how will he make return for the little food consumed? The indolent man should select some other branch of agriculture than stock growing. If, during the first year of an animal's life it has been neglected, no amount of care can ever make it a model animal.

How to reach a system of economy in the production of the various classes and grades of live stock, so that the farmer shall always find himself rewarded for his labor, capital invested, and for all other expenses connected with its production, is a query as yet unsolved. Markets are continually fluctuating, influenced by supply and demand, by wet weather and by drouth, as well as by the manipulation of speculators, so that often, instead of reasonable profit, loss is suffered. The general farmer will find more safety from loss in avoiding the two extremes, neither growing that which is absolutely poor nor that which is too expensive for general use. Economy in purchase, care of, and preparing for sale, are matters of great importance; but there is also a false economy, practiced by many farmers, that is damaging the interests of the stock-growers of the country, and that is this: the purchase or using of anything short of pure-bred sires at the head of flocks or herds. But many farmers have such dread of the thought of pedigree (the only evidence we can have of pure breeding), that once the matter is mentioned they reject the animals belonging to a class of high-priced aristocracy not safe to encourage or patronize, and go on from year to year adding to their stock of scrubs and culls because they are cheap.

Whatever class or classes of stock you may desire to make a specialty of, make progress very cautiously. A fortune, or a large sum of money invested at one time, may be less judiciously expended than if a portion of it had been expended after a little more experience in that line. Have you the ambition to be the peer of a Gillette or Moninger, or other noted feeders of cattle, begin with a bunch of calves as good as can be found, feed well, weigh every month—noting carefully the gain or loss each month—until three years old, and you will have a history of facts worth more than money, and on that history you may safely base your future feeding operations. What I have said of cattle is equally true of other stock; measure your steps, and progress is certain.

The disposition to overstock is an error with some farmers. A given area of pasture land, if overstocked, will not produce as much feed as if permitted to cover the ground through the heated season of the year. Besides, if one-third of the growth of May and June is not reserved new range will be a necessity during the following two or three months of the year, which in many cases is an impossibility. A few animals well cared for will usually be a greater source of revenue than too many for the accommodations of the farm.

Notwithstanding, farm animals, especially sheep and swine, are subject to many ails, and an epidemic may sometimes greatly diminish the flock, and continued labor may sometimes seem a sort of drudgery, yet the man who diligently cultivates the soil, and is just as diligent in the pursuit of the best methods of manufacturing these into a higher order of articles for the use of mankind, need have no regret as to his occupation.

Liver-Fluke in Sheep.

The best sheep paper in the West is the Texas Wool Grower. We are indebted to it for many valuable suggestions, and for much solid information concerning sheep. The following article on liver-fluke is copied from the W. G.:

The parasite, the liver-fluke, causes the death of more sheep than all other parasites; therefore, flockmasters cannot be too familiar with its life-history. Competent authorities estimate, that liver-flukes caused the death of not less than 3,000,000 sheep in Great Britain alone, during the winter of 1879-80. The adult worm (*distomum hepaticum*) infests the livers of sheep where they deposit their eggs in immense numbers, and these eggs pass with the bile into the bowels, and from thence pass out with the excrement.

In some cases, the eggs choke the bile-duct so that the bile cannot flow into the bowels, and as a result the animal is not able to assimilate food, and consequently wastes away and dies.

It is estimated that one of these parasites may produce several hundred thousands of eggs, hence one diseased sheep could readily produce the destructive agents for the largest flock.

The segmentation (the first change towards the hatching-out process) of these eggs, occurs in the body of the affected animal; but the further development being dependent on a lower temperature than the sheep's body, and on moisture, can proceed only after the eggs are discharged. With moisture and a temperature of 42 to 47 Fah., the most favorable conditions, a portion of the eggs will hatch out in about three weeks, while a much longer time, even under the most favorable conditions, is required for a certain portion of the eggs. More or less prolonged moisture, stagnant surface water being most favorable—is an indispensable requisite for the propagation of this most destructive parasite.

When the eggs hatch out—in the water—the minute tadpole shaped embryo swims actively about in the water, until it meets a common snail, into the body of which it burrows its way, and there takes up its abode preparatory to further development.

If this young embryo does not find a snail within about 12 hours they die for want of nourishment.

In the body of the snail this parasite rapidly develops so that within about two weeks, in warm, and four weeks in cool weather, it is ready to migrate, from the body of the snail, by the same process which it arrived there.

The parasite being again free, if in the water, floats about until it comes in contact with some object to which it quickly attaches itself, and assumes a rounded form, while a mucous substance exudes from all over its body, which mucous coat soon toughens and hardens so the parasite quickly becomes a well protected cyst.

If the parasite leaves the snail's body when the snail is on dry land, the parasite attaches itself to the grass, and is therewith eaten by the sheep, so that the sheep is liable to get the parasite in both food and drink.

While in this well protected encysted state, the vitality of this parasite may be maintained for a long time, even in a state of extreme surrounding dryness. The encysted parasite being thus taken into the stomach of the sheep, its cyst or protecting coat, is dissolved by the juices of the stomach, leaving the worm—which is still minutely small—free; from whence it at once proceeds to make its way into the sheep's liver, rapidly growing in size, so that within about six or eight weeks it begins to produce

In the Dairy.

How to Make Milk at Two Cents a Quart.

In Kansas the time has come when economy must be studied. Our State has settled up with almost miraculous rapidity. Farms are opened, vast tracts of land are appropriated in an incredibly short time, so that the change from a frontier settlement where everything is cheap and work carelessly done, to a region of busy farmers engaged in active and profitable husbandry, is upon us before we have had time to study our new relations.

But we are getting fixed and must learn how to make less land produce more profit. In that direction of thought Mr. Henry Stewart, under the head at the beginning of this article, said some good things in a late number of the Rural New Yorker.

For some years past I have been giving considerable attention, study and practice to the feeding of cows for milk and butter, and during part of that time I have been selling milk. The cheapness of the product, of course, has been the great point of consideration, and this I have found to depend more upon feed than anything else. A poor cow may even be made to pay her way by liberal feeding, and it is equally true that a good cow may be made to lose money by niggardly treatment. This has been made especially apparent during the past two years. In the first year I was feeding with my own hands and also milking most of the time; in the second year, for unavoidable reasons, I was obliged to leave the dairy wholly to a hired man. The cows were the same, and everything the same, except the feeding and care. The second year, which was 1882-3, the product of ten cows was not quite half that of the previous year, 1881-2, and the feeding was in about the same proportion; the first year the cows were sleek and fat and the milk pails overflowed; the last year the cows were very thin and the milk pails were correspondingly light. The first year the dairy made money; the last year it lost. So much for my own experience in general, and this leads naturally to discussing the particulars.

And just here I might mention that a reader of the Rural in Montana writes me on this very point. He is feeding twenty cows of common stock, which in that Territory is perhaps not quite as good as the common stock elsewhere. He says he has fed very little, and wants to know the best ration to feed them. It gratifies me very much that this person says "to a grand extent he owes it to my suggestion that he has been able to contract his butter for fifty cents a pound at his door." Next to enjoying the success of one's own work is the pleasure of knowing that you have helped some "brother," as Emerson says, to succeed in the world; or words to that effect.

Now a cow is a machine in which food is made into milk. Of course, much depends upon the machine; a poor machine, as I explained in the former article, cannot do as good work as a good one; but the very best one cannot make something out of nothing or do good work with bad material. At the same time a very good article may be turned out of an inferior machine sometimes when good materials are skillfully used. Every dairyman cannot have cows that will rate A 1 and become the admiration of the world generally, but he can feed them just as well as a \$10,000 cow is fed when she is said to turn out her three pounds of butter a day—I mean in quality rather than quantity, for feeding for milk is different from feeding for butter. The basis of all feeding is grass or hay; green fodder or dry fodder, and the supplemental foods as corn meal, bran, middlings, and the wastes as brewers grain, glucose meal, malt sprouts and the oil cakes. First, then, the grass should be made rich and succulent. This is of the greatest importance, both for pasture and for hay. A good full bite of orchard grass or red clover will give twice as much milk for the same cow as a poor, thin pasture of red top June grass (which when poor, is rightly called "wire" grass, and is rightly scorned as poor stuff) and weeds. Orchard grass is the very best early pasture. I have found the common quack grass a splendid early pasture and it is the first herbage that gives a bite at this early season—April. Where a dairyman intends to permanently pasture his

cows I would recommend quack grass first, orchard grass next, red top and blue grass—when grown on rich ground next, with some white clover mixed in; and for a green fodder crop, to help out, red clover or lucern. These are the best productive milk materials the dairyman possesses.

Corn fodder comes next—in point of time only—being equally productive when properly grown. But corn must not be grown broadcast; it must be grown in drills and cultivated as if grown for grain, or it is poor stuff. I would not advise any dairyman to make milk cheap by putting water in it, either into the pail or into the cow, by watery, wishy-washy fodder, as broadcast fodder corn is. If the dairyman wants milk at two cents a quart and to make a profit out of that price, he must grow some early sweet corn to feed to his cows, as soon as the flush is off the pasture. I have grown Narragansett for the earliest fodder and Evergreen after that; the first has the largest sweet stalks of any early kind, and the latter may be grown as large as field corn on good soil. These fodders will carry the cow through the summer, and the hay and stover made from these crops, if they are cut in good season and cured well, will do just as much in the winter with other feed liberally given. As to the quantity fed, I would give just as much as a cow will eat eagerly and look around for a little more. Too much food will lessen the milk, and as no two cows are alike in this respect, every one must find for himself just the quantity to feed. Fifteen pounds is the least quantity any cow should have at a meal and three meals a day.

In addition to this feed, even in the summer, it will pay to give some additional food. Brewers' grains are an excellent wholesome food. There is nothing wrong or injurious about them, and one pound of corn meal to five of grains will add twice their value to the yield of milk. The point in feeding is to give the cow one cent's worth and get two cent's worth of milk in return. How to do this one cannot tell very well. One might as well try to describe what lightning is to a blind, deaf and dumb man. Every one must work out this problem for himself; it is enough for an intelligent man to put him on the track and then let him find the means to move himself along. Only general rules and suggestions can be given, and even if one can say I have done it so and so, another may not be able to do it precisely in the same way. One must try and try for himself as the way is pointed out.

Glucose meal is also a useful and valuable milk food and absolutely free from just objection. Those who talk about alcohol in brewers' grains and acid and chemicals in glucose meal, are—well they don't know what they are talking about; because grains have never been fermented and if properly kept will not, need not ferment, and glucose meal has never been subjected to chemical operations; it is only the starch that is made from it which is treated with sulphuric acid, some of which we get in the sugar or syrup and take without any fuss. But glucose meal requires about one-fourth as much fine wheat or rye middlings, or buckwheat middlings, added to it to make it a perfect food. Then a few pounds of it given daily will be usefully employed, even when cows are upon pasture.

Watering is as important as feeding. Too much water will shrink the milk. Six gallons a day are enough for a cow, even upon dry feed. A cow will drink twelve gallons at times and bloat herself, and stand humped up and shaking, and at milking time will fall off two or three quarts. That takes away one day's profits. It pays to warm the water at all times. In the summer, water from a well should be warmed in the sun for an hour or more, and in the winter it pays to turn two or three pails of boiling water into the trough to take the chill off that freshly pumped from the well. In the winter the fodder should be cut and wetted with warm water. This may be a trouble; it is only a little one; and when done regularly and provided for, it is no trouble at all. If a cow has her feed mixed with lumps of ice, two cents a quart won't pay for the milk. For two years I steeped malt sprouts and bran in a barrel and made a thin slop of it with which the cut fodder was wetted and it made a difference of two quarts a day in the milking for each cow. Two pounds of bran given in a warm slop will do as much good as four pounds given dry; and a pound of corn meal given upon wet feed will be better than if it is given dry. For making milk, the quantity needs to be stimulated more than the quality, and the milk dairyman cannot feed precisely as the butter maker, if he wants to get the most money out of his milk. For I have found that to sell milk with fifteen per cent. of cream on it, puts no money into the pocket, although it may get the dairyman some empty reputation. So that for cheap milk one must increase the quantity as much as possible and disregard quality as long as it is passably good. But with the manners of feeding above suggested no one need fear to submit his milk to the test of the lactometer.



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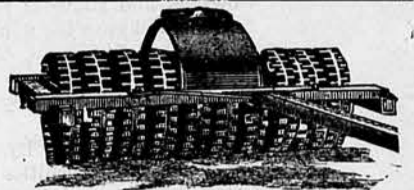
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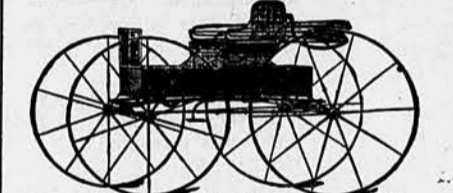
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We manufacture the Old Reliable STOVER self-regulating, solid wheel WIND MILL. O. E. Winger's Improved FEED GRINDER, which is operated by pumping Wind Mills. Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Force, and Lift PUMPS, PIPE, RUBBER HOSES, etc. Price List and Catalogue FREE. Address **DONATHEN & WINGER, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.**

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 Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics, free. **AMERICAN M'FG CO.** WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.



Keep Your Best for Home.

Keep your best fare for home. You will never have any company that will so much appreciate the choice things of the table as your own family.

It is in excellent form to place before visitors the daintiest fare, with all the luxurious accessories at your command; but a refined and elevating influence is wholly wanting in that home where they are put and kept out of sight when company are gone, when the coarsest and cheapest diet make the daily fare, and all the grace and refinement that lift eating and drinking out of its baser use into social enjoyment of intelligent beings, is omitted.

Children remember such things longer than any one else, and a memory of a happy home with a reasonable share in the enjoyments of the best the house afforded without regard to company, educates him to the ease of polite society, to a loving respect for his early home that is worth more to him than bank stock accumulated by economy in this direction.

Keep the best manners for home. It is instinctive with most people to put on the best appearances when in society, but there is often a restraint and embarrassment that accompany such manners, that are indications that they are put on for the occasion only. There is a woeful ignoring of the simplest rules of etiquette and common politeness in the several relations of home life.

Keep your best temper for home. In society, on the streets, in business, everywhere, it is much easier to control that useful, but much abused attribute of human character, if we guard the hasty word, the peevish tone, the irritating action in the home circle, and study to wound or offend none of its inmates.

Keep your best spirits for home. No where do gloomy and depressed spirits tell so disastrously as at home. The parents may have just cause for anxiety and care, but it is wrong and unjust to shadow the young life of children with anxieties they cannot appreciate, and cares they cannot understand.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

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

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

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A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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

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IS THE ACT OF FLOWING WATER over lands, to NOURISH CROPS.

The Streams of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS enable the COLORADO FARMER to raise a

Big Crop Every Year.

He defies drought and never suffers from rain. Summer is temperate, winter open and mild.

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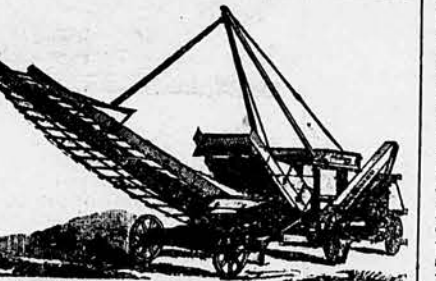
recently built, have opened up the most desirable lands in America. SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO S. J. GILMORE, ASSISTANT MANAGER

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THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! PHENOL SODIQUÉ.

Proprietors: HANGE 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 Sodiique to about fifteen or twenty parts water.



THE RUSSELL INDEPENDENT Lateral Moving Stacker.

Complete. Convenient. Durable. It saves from two to four men on the stack. Saves the chaff by depositing it in the centre of the stack.

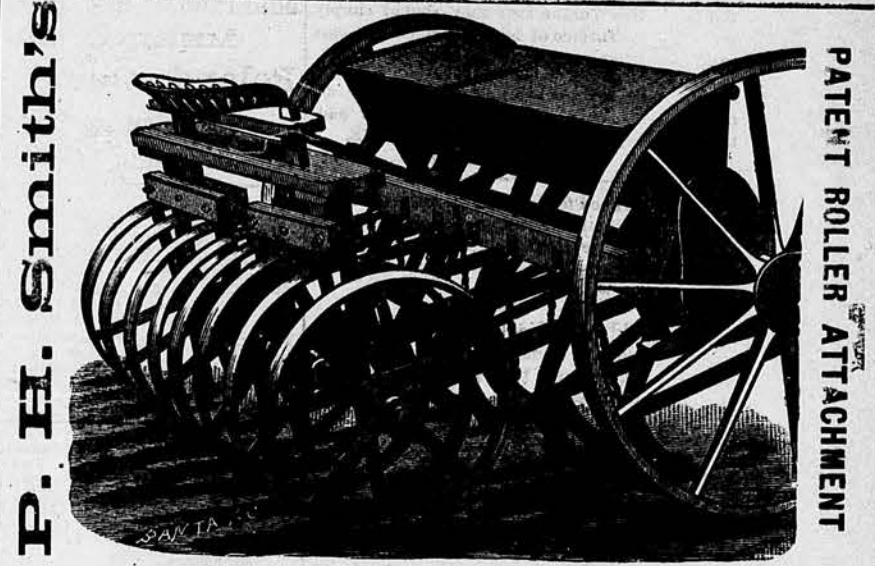
PRICE, COMPLETE, \$125.00.

Furnished in Four Sizes. Can be adapted to any Thresher. Address for full particulars,

RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

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

WHEAT-GROWING MADE A CERTAINTY By the use of



FOR SEED DRILLS.

The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drought. Requiring less than one half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through.

The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

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

Manufactured by Topeka Manufacturing Co., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 130 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

O. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

- Kansas Pacific Railway, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. E., Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. E., Missouri Pacific Railway, Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W., Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad), Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. E.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Has been so frequently and satisfactorily proven that it seems almost superfluous to say anything more in their favor. The immense and constantly increasing demand for them, both in this and foreign countries, is the best evidence of their value. Their sale to-day in the United States is far greater than any other cathartic medicine.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills contain no mercury, and yet they act with wonderful effect upon the liver. They cleanse the stomach and bowels of all irritating matter, which, if allowed to remain, poisons the blood, and brings on Malaria, Chills and Fever, and many other diseases. They give health and strength to the digestive organs. They create appetite and give vigor to the whole system.

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

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

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

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

AGITATOR

What Farmers & Threshermen say about the Agitator. Manufactured by J. I. CASE T.M.CO. RACINE, WIS

"Don't Change it." "Perfect as it is."

IN GRAIN, FLAX, TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND PEAS.



PORTABLE TRACTION STRAW-BURNING SKID ENGINES!

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

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

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

ALL MACHINERY WARRANTED. Write for Catalogue. Costs Nothing

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The best, drastic, griping, sloeking pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets," sold by druggists.

Ask for Dr. Pierce's "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Walter F. Brown recommends to the readers of the Kansas Farmer that they should simply pulverize the surface of land intended for oats instead of breaking it up with a plow.

A flock of 900 good young sheep, nearly all ewes and 600 lambs, for sale. For further particulars apply to FRED B. CLOSE, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

Carrots are good feed for both horses and milch cows fed in rational rations. Sugar beets are preferred by some to carrots. The latter are good feed both for cows and horses, to be fed as a tonic in connection with dry feed.

"Olden Medical Discovery" used with signal success in consumption, coughs, consumptive night-sweats, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis and kindred affections of throat and chest. Sold by druggists.

Three little chickens went out for a walk, Graybill and Ducklegs and pretty white Bill; Graybill was caught by a yellow-eyed hawk, and Duckleg was stupid, fell into the well; Snowy I am alone came back all alone, and Mamma might Brahma made a sorrowful moan.

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

A Mifflin man had a novel fishing adventure the other day. A pike darted by his hook closely followed by a larger pike. The big fish swallowed the smaller one and then turned and swallowed the fisherman's hook. Finally a still bigger fish came along and swallowed the other fish, the hook, and the fisherman.

It will pay you if you keep sheep to write to D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, for price list of Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which wherever tried has not failed to give perfect satisfaction.

A boy paid his first visit to one of the public schools the other day as a scholar, and as he came home at night his mother inquired: "Well, Henry, how do you like going to school?" "Bully!" he replied in an excited voice. "I saw four boys licked, one girl get her ear pulled, and a big scholar burned his elbow on the stove. I don't want to miss a day."

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility." \$1.

An Irishman one day came running into a farm yard and hurriedly cried for a spade. The farmer, coming out, demanded what he wanted with it, when the Irishman replied that his friend had stuck in a nail and he wanted to dig him out. "What nail?" inquired the farmer. "The nail of the head," Pat. "Is that all," said the farmer, "then he can pull himself out again. You get no spade here." Pat, scratching his head, while his face bore evident signs of grief, blurted out, "Och, but be jabbers, he's in head first!"

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and is fully endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For sale by all dealers.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Washington, - - Kansas, (Office, Washington State Bank.) BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE, MERINO SHEEP, Poland China Swine, Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses. Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer"]

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

Established 1840. THE CELEBRATED "BRADFORD" PORTABLE MILL CORN, WHEAT & FEED, FLOUR MILL MACHINERY. Send for descriptive Circular. Address plainly THOS. BRADFORD & CO., 174, 176, 178 W. Second St., CINCINNATI, O.

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

New Importations Constantly Arriving. Rare Individual Excellence and Choice Breeding. Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses Trotting-Bred Roadsters, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE. Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited. POWELL BROTHERS, Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania. Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.

The young imported Clydesdale Stallion "Carron Prince," will serve a limited number of mares at the farm of the undersigned. I will also stand the fine young stallion "Donald Dean," sired by imported "Donald Dinnie," at the same place. Farmers should not fail to see these extra fine draft stallions. H. W. McAFEE, Two miles west of Topeka-6th street road.

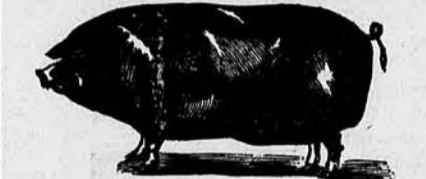
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AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Illinois. We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other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



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



J. J. ATHERTON, EMPORIA, : : KANSAS, Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE. Seventy five choice young Berkshires ready for sale; also, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma, and Plymouth Rock poultry eggs in season. Terms reasonable. Write.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season. Stock Sold on their Merits. Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited. M. F. BALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plant genet 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. McCULLUM, Ottawa, Kansas.

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Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas. WM. BOOTH & SON, Proprietors, Leavenworth, Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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



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



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 2683 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders here, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD. Poland and Berkshires.

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

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

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.



Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc. This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks. Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep. G. MALLINGBODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

Evergreen Hedges Under Trees.

About ten years ago I planted a Norway spruce and American arborvitae hedge within two feet of a row of maple trees that had been planted ten years before—the maples are now large trees. The hedges did finely—hardly lost a plant, and they were never watered except by rain. They are both very compact and in every way doing well.

Three years ago I planted thirty rods of hemlock hedge within four feet of a row of maples, and that hedge is growing finely.

A neighbor across the way, twelve years ago, planted an American arborvitae hedge under large cherry and maple trees—maple trees on both sides of the hedge—in many places very much shading it. That hedge is now compact and beautiful, none of the plants died, and no water was used.

There is also an American arborvitae hedge in the neighborhood that was planted in a line with a row of maples five years ago, and it has done well so far.—D. O. Munson.

Geraniums in the Window Garden.

Within the last few years these have been largely grown as winter blooming plants. In order to succeed with them for that purpose, they should be propagated as soon as possible, and cuttings should be inserted in three inch pots in sandy soil.

It will add to the beauty of your wire basket to fill the sides with good, fresh growing moss, then fill it with good earth and tie a board or piece of tin right on top of the earth. Turn your basket upside down and plant ferns, tradescantias, and any other vines that you have, right in and through the moss. Let these grow (keeping the basket in the same position) while your geraniums are striking root and increasing in size. When both ferns and geraniums are well established turn your basket over, take off the board and sufficient soil to give your geraniums plenty of room, and put them close to the edge of the basket. Keep them shady for a few days and you will soon have a fine show, and the lower part of your basket will be hidden by the ferns and creepers, while your geraniums will be in full bloom all through the winter. Keep the buds well picked off during the summer.

It is well before taking cuttings off your plants to stand them in the full sun for several days, keeping the plant rather dry, and above all do not water the cuttings too much after inserting them in the soil, or they will rot.—Bowditch's Florist.

Voluntary Tributes of Gratitude for Benefits Received.

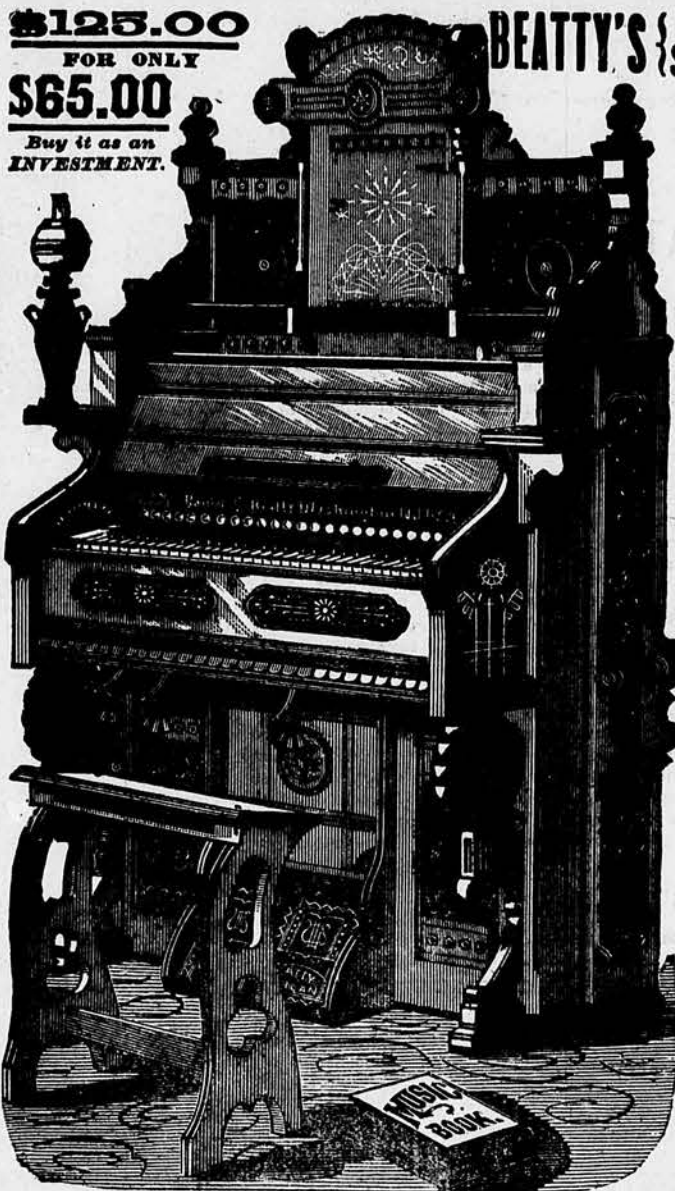
DEAR SIR,—Please allow me the privilege of giving my testimony regarding the wonderful curative properties of your invaluable medicine, Hunt's Remedy. During the past six or seven years I have been a great sufferer from Kidney disease, and during a great part of the time my sufferings have been so intense as to be indescribable. Only those who have suffered by this dread disease know of the awful backache, and pains of all kinds, accompanied by great weakness and nervous prostration, loss of force and ambition which invariably attend it. I had all these troubles intensified, and was in such a bad condition that I could not get up out of my chair except by putting my hands on my knees, and almost rolling out before I could straighten up. I tried the best doctors, and many kinds of medicine, but all failed to help me, and I experimented so long endeavoring to get cured that last spring I was in very poor shape, and in seeking for relief my attention was directed by a friend to the remarkable cures of Kidney diseases, etc., which were being accomplished by Hunt's Remedy. I was induced to try it, and began to take it, and very soon "limbered up" as it were; my severe backache, and the intense pains I had suffered so long speedily disappeared, notwithstanding I had been bothered with this complaint so many years.

When I began to take Hunt's Remedy I was considerably run down in my general health, and suffered also from loss of appetite. Ever since I have been taking the Remedy, however, my improvement has been most marked; my former complaints, aches, pains, etc., have disappeared, and I now feel like my former self, hale, hearty, and sound in health. I shall always keep Hunt's Remedy with me, and would most earnestly recommend all those who are sufferers from Kidney or Liver diseases, or diseases of the Bladder or Urinary Organs to use Hunt's Remedy, and take no other.

Yours very truly,
HENRY H. SHELDON.
No. 280 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

"In the lexicon of youth, etc., there is no such word as Fail." That "lexicon" is now found in the laboratory of Hunt's Remedy. It knows no such word as—Fail.

\$125.00
FOR ONLY
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Buy it as an INVESTMENT.



View, Latest Style RESONANT WALNUT Case No. 15,000. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! Keys, Lumber, Steel Springs, Rubber Cloth, Reed Boards, etc., used in the construction of this instrument, are of the best quality and are bought from the very same parties that sell to all other organ makers in the United States and Canada. The Beethoven, therefore, contains more Reeds, more Stops, more musical combination effects than an organ of ordinary make at four times its cost.

HOW TO ORDER. Enclosed find \$65.00 for Beethoven Organ in your latest style case. I have read your statement and I order one on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forwarded it, at six per cent, according to your offer. Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad. Express prepaid, or by Bank Check. You may accept by telegraph on last day and remit by mail on that day, which will secure this special offer. I desire this magnificent instrument introduced without delay, hence this special price. Providing order is given immediately. Address or call upon the Manufacturer

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

BEATTY'S 27 STOP BEETHOVEN ORGANS \$65.00

Regular Price \$125.00 without Bench, Book and Music.

The Beethoven is beyond a doubt the most popular Cabinet Organ ever placed upon the market. During the past 119 working days 6,434 were manufactured and shipped to all parts of the civilized world. The factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand, working nights by Edison's Electric Light to fill orders promptly. If you are about to purchase a Cabinet Organ or to buy one as an investment to sell again you should avail yourself of the special limited offer as below. (Be sure to read Description of Stops 26 and 27, see below.)

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTRUMENT. There are TEN FULL SETS OF GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS built upon an entirely new and scientific plan, producing music equal to an organ costing four times its value of other makes. The Reeds are arranged in the Reed Board, as follows: 1st. Set Charming Saxophone Reeds. 2nd. Set Sweet Veilr Celeste Reeds. 3d. Set Famous French Horn Reeds. 4th. Set Powerful Saxophone Reeds. 5th. Set Sublime Violina Reeds. 6th. Set Powerful Saxophone Reeds. 7th. Set of Soft Cello Reeds. 8th. Set of Dulciana Reeds. 9th. Set of Diapason Reeds. 10th. Set of Clarinet or Celeste Reeds. Special attention is called to the number of stops used in this famous instrument. With the above 10 sets Golden Tongue Reeds and the following Stops fourteen (14) distinct combinations are produced, THUS MAKING THIS ORGAN EQUAL TO 14 ORGANS OF ORDINARY MAKE COMBINED.

27 STOPS, as follows: 1. CELLO, 8 ft. tone. 2. Melodia. 3. Clarabella. 4. SUB-BASS, 16 ft. tone. 5. Bourdon, 16 ft. tone. 6. SAXOPHONE, 8 ft. tone. 7. VIOLA DI GAMBA, 8 ft. tone. 8. Diapason, 8 ft. tone. 9. VIOLA DOLCE, 4 ft. tone. 10. Grand Expression 8 ft. 11. French Horn, 8 ft. tone. 12. Harp Solano. 13. VOX HUMANA. 14. Echo, 8 ft. tone. 15. Dulciana, 8 ft. tone. 16. Clarinet, 8 ft. tone. 17. VOX CELESTE, 8 ft. tone. 18. VIOLINA, 4 ft. tone. 19. Vox Jubilante, 8 & 4 ft. 20. Piccolo, 3 ft. tone. 21. Octave COPLER. 22. Orchestral Forte. 23. Grand Organ Stop. 24. Right Knee Stop. 25. Automatic Valve Stop.

Latest Improvements: 27 MAESTRO PERCUSSION, open Patented Combination Swell. To which is added the AEROSTATIC, EXPRESSION Compass or Regulator, showing at a glance the amount of pressure upon the instrument, same as a compass to the ship so is this new improvement to the Organ. (See cut showing under the lamp or side of case.) Case is built from handsome Solid Black Walnut (if preferred Ash or Ebony). In Solid Mahogany Case only \$15.00 extra. (Height, 72 ins., Depth, 24 ins., Length, 48 ins.) All cases are profusely ornamented with beautiful carvings. Manufactured so as not to take the dirt or dust. Thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried; will stand the test of any climate; handsome rubbed varnish finish and polish; carved and ornamented with Arabesque designs in gold. IT IS BUILT TO LAST, NOT FOR SHOW. THE CASE IS VERY HANDSOME. Contains Lamp Stand, Pocket for Music, Treble (8) Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, Nickel Plated Pedal Plates, BEATTY'S PATENT STOP ACTION and SOUNDING BOARDS. REGULAR CATALOGUE PRICE OF THE BEETHOVEN, IN THE ABOVE STYLE OF CASE, IS \$125.00 without Bench, Book and Music.

SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER TO READERS OF KANSAS FARMER.

If you will remit me only \$65.00 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for \$125. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warranty for six years GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL.

This 13th day of June, 1883.
Daniel F. Beatty

COUPON On receipt of this Coupon from any readers of \$60.00 and \$65.00 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express prepaid, or by Check on your Bank, if forwarded within 10 days from date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this Coupon for \$60.00 as part payment on my celebrated 27 Stop \$125 Beethoven Organ, with Organ Bench, etc., providing the cash balance of \$65.00 accompanies this Coupon, and I will send you a receipted bill in full for \$125, and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years. Money refunded with interest from date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. I will give 5 days grace from the above date to any person who will come and select the instrument in person, and will allow \$5.00 for traveling expenses, if they buy. If possible, I would much rather have buyers come and select instrument in person. FREE COACH meets all trains. Hotel Meals Free, whether you buy or not; you are welcome anyway. AS AN INVESTMENT. If you do not want an organ yourself, it will pay you to order the instrument to sell again. Order now; nothing saved by correspondence. I want the instrument introduced in this New Style of Case quickly, hence this special limited time offer and price. Only one will be sold at this extremely low price in each vicinity, and after the ten day offer has expired, the price will PAID IN FULL be \$125 without Bench, Book, and Music. There are over 50,000 post-offices in the United States and Canada, and I want one of these instruments introduced in each post village. Will you order one! It is shipped subject to one year's trial; nothing can be fairer.

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM OF GATHERING CREAM AND MAKING BUTTER DAVIS & FAIRLAMB Manufacturers of and Dealers in CREAMERY SUPPLIES. 200 Cans sent on trial. 170 Lake St., CHICAGO. Send for Catalogue A.

Whitman's Patent Americus. The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent. more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class Mill. Mfrs. of Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circulars. Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

MOORE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE. Is offered to the public after four years of experimenting, which has proved it the ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for this terrible disease. It is a Sure Cure and I guarantee that if faithfully tried according to direction, and it fails to accomplish all I claim for it, I will return the money paid for it. Send for circulars and testimonials to Dr. J. B. MOORE, 201 Lake St., CHICAGO. Where my expenses are paid, I will visit 100 or more hogs, and when I treat them, I will charge \$1 per head for those I cure, and every hog I lose, that I treat, I will forfeit \$2 per head for same. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

GALVANIZED IRON GATES, COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH. "Wire Netting Fence," for Farms, Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap as barbed wire. If not for sale in your town, write for illustrations to the manufacturers, E. HOLENSHADE, 136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS Crown by ourselves on our own Farms Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

SHEEP, WOOL-CROWERS AND STOCKMEN! The Gold-Leaf Dip! Is the best and most reliable yet discovered. All who used it last year speak of it in the highest terms. It can be used with little trouble. Is a cure for SCAB, insects or screw-worm, and on healthy sheep it promotes the growth of wool so the increased clip will pay more than double what it will cost to use it. Merchants in nearly all the Western towns keep it and have the circulars, giving price and directions for use. When it cannot be had near home, order from RIDENOUR, BAKER & CO., Kansas City, Mo., General Distributing Agents.

Horticulture.

Enriching Orchards.

All young fruit trees (says the Country Gentleman) which do not make a growth of two feet for the largest shoots in a season need additional stimulating with manure if the ground is clean and well cultivated, or if they stand in grass or happen to be encumbered with weeds good mellow cultivation must be given them. This is the rule for young trees, and the best time, if manure is applied, is late in autumn or during winter, the earlier the better. But manure appears to do the most good on bearing trees, especially apple trees, often giving good annual crops where poor and biennial crops were previously borne. Bearing trees need not grow so rapidly as young trees, but if they do not make annual shoots at least a foot long they need more manure or both manure and cultivation. The manure may be spread broadcast in winter, covering the whole surface.

Paris Green on Large Trees.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mr. J. W. Manning, after speaking of the universal prevalence of destructive insects, one following another through the season, said that the most effectual remedy for the canker worm is London purple or Paris green, the first being preferable. Being lighter it will remain suspended in the water better, and its color is such that it can be seen better. A slightly heaping teaspoonful to three gallons of water, or a pound to two hundred gallons is about the right proportion; but the strength varies, and the exact quantity must be found by experiment. If too strong it will kill the leaves, and if not strong enough it will not kill the worms. It should be applied in a fine spray, either by a common garden syringe or by a portable pump with hose attachment. The latter may be placed in a wagon, with the poisoned water, for convenience in moving. All the foliage should be sprinkled. Sometimes it is necessary to make two applications, but frequently a single application will clear the trees for years. In the grounds of Amos Hill, of Belmont, where it was used in 1878, and those of the essayist, who in 1880 applied it to thousands of apple and elm trees in his nursery, few insects have been seen since, and a second application destroyed these. The best time is as soon as a perforation of the leaf can be seen, but it has proved effectual when the worms were nearly grown.

The Dried Fruit Business.

The evaporating process is working a revolution in the dried fruit industry, especially with the product of the apple. It renders the dried article so far superior in appearance and quality to that produced by the old methods, that the latter have been nearly driven from the market. Evaporated apples become a staple wherever they are known, and the scope of their market is constantly growing wider.

An increased demand for dried fruit tends to create an increased demand for green fruit, and operates favorably to the business of fruit production. By utilizing the surplus of apples in seasons of over-production, the evaporating process helps to equalize and insure the apple market. Large evaporators, located in extensive apple producing regions, by appropriating a vast amount of fruit that would otherwise be forced upon the market, make room for the product of thousands of orchards.

The tendency of this revolution in apple drying is to make the production of apples a reliable business. We think the farmers who have come to the conclusion that apple growing is unprofitable need no longer fear to set out apple trees. In average seasons the fruit will always be in demand; and in years of over-production, which have heretofore been a dread, it will command a price that will well repay harvesting.—Husbandman.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup**

**FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.**

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

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

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

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TONIC**



**THE GREAT
BLOOD & LIVER
PURIFIER**

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

Female Weaknesses.

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

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

**DR. A. C. GIBSON'S
FEVER and AGUE CURE.**

This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever,
Night Sweats, Ague Cakes, Nausea, Jaundice,
Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever,
Rheumatism, and Typhoid Fever.
Laboratory 1228 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 Cents.

**GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE**



**AT KANSAS CITY, MO.,
On Wednesday, July 11th, 1888.**

I will sell at public auction, at the above time and place, my ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of 75 head, including Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all, with one exception, of my own breeding, of the

YOUNG MARY, ADELAIDE AND FLORA FAMILIES,

Sired by such noted Bulls as Baron Breastplate 3d, Marquis of Worcester (he by imported 2d Marquis of Worcester), and A. H. B. 2994, Lord Lieutenant 10177 S. H. R., bred by Wm. Warfield, of Kentucky, who says he is one of the best, if not the best bull ever bred.

These cattle combine PURITY OF BLOOD and individual merit—size and milk qualities unsurpassed, and have won more premiums in the last three years than any other herd west of the Mississippi river. All the females of sufficient age will either have calves by their side or be bred.

All will be sold without reserve. No postponement, as the sale will take place under shelter and commence at 10 o'clock sharp.
TERMS—CASH, but a credit of four months will be given, if desired on bankable paper, at 10 per cent. interest.
Catalogues ready by June 20th, and may be had on application.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer. JAMES RICHARDSON, ROANOKE, RANDOLPH CO., MO.

Public Sale

WELL BRED SHORT-HORNS

The undersigned will sell

At the Stock Yards of the Hon. G. W. Campbell,
Peabody, Marion Co., Ks.,
On Thursday, June 28th, 1888,

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

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

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

BLYTHEDALE PRINCE 42931,

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

H. H. LACKEY & SON,
COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. PEABODY, KANSAS.

The Grebe Reversible Hay-Sweep.



(Patented July 15th, 1879, February 13, 1883.)
Send for circulars and price to HENRY GREBE, Manufacturer, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

D. M. MAGIE COMPANY, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.—Originators and Breeders of the world-famous Magie or Poland China Swine. The oldest breeders and most extensive shippers of fine bred Swine in America. Have shipped our stock to seven foreign countries, and have sold an average of over 600 pigs and hogs for breeders every year, for several years. The acknowledged superior Swine of the world, because the most profitable. Nothing pays as well on a farm as our breed of swine. You can't afford to be without them. Send to head-quarters, and get the best at reasonable prices. We breed this stock only. Boars and sows from 3 months to 3 years old for sale; also sows bred, stock in pairs, trios and larger numbers not akin. Reduced rates by express.

DIPHTHERIA GROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. J. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

The July number affords the most interesting and entertaining reading. In literary and artistic merit this magazine successfully competes with the best of its contemporaries. The Rev. F. C. Ewer contributes No. VI. of "Religious Denominations in the United States—What is the Anglican Church?" Those admirable papers are continued, "Among the Natives of the North," by Lieutenant Schwatka, and "The American Pilgrim in Palestine," by De Leon; "Live Churches" is a characteristic article by the Editor, Dr. Talmage, who also contributes to the Home Pulpit a sermon, "Solitude." "A Visit to Whittier" and "Dr. Newman on Spiritualism" are among the other notable articles. There are interesting sketches, essays, serial and short stories, with poems of great merit; a varied Miscellany, together with Editorial Comments, Record of Important Events, Obituary Notices, etc., etc. A single copy is 25 cents, or \$3 a year, post-paid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

Messrs. Palliser, Palliser & Co., of Bridgeport, Ct., the well known Architects and Publishers of standard works on architecture, have lately issued a sheet containing plans and specifications of a very tasteful modern eight room cottage with tower, and also with the necessary modifications for building it without the tower, and with but six rooms if desired. In its most costly form, the outlay is estimated at \$3,000; without the tower it has been built for \$2,500; and if only six rooms are included, the cost may be reduced to \$1,700 or \$2,000. Details are given of mantels, stairs, doors and casings, cornices, etc. The publishers have found it the most popular plan they have ever issued, and state that it has been adopted in more than five hundred instances within their knowledge. The same firm issue Specifications in blank adapted for frame or brick buildings of any cost; also forms of building contract, and several books on modern inexpensive, artistic Cottage plans which are of great practical value and convenience to every one interested.

Nearly 200 women of New York, wives of some of the best known citizens, have petitioned the board of education to make the teaching of sewing to girls between 11 and 12 compulsory in the primary schools. A plan of teaching accompanies the petition, and provides that after attaining a certain proficiency the children may bring their own work. This is a step in the right direction, though it leads backward to the method employed in the education of our grandmothers. The tendency of our modern education is too often away from the home; it trains the brain but does not make housewives. But as these good women point out sewing is of much more importance to the mother of a poor family than arithmetic or geography or history.

DAIN'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC HAY-STACKER and GATHERERS.



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

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

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TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. MANUFACTORY ARMOURDALE, KANSAS.

For Sale. "For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. SHEEP FOR SALE.—700 Merino Sheep, 3 years old and under. Will shear 8 pounds. One-half of them ewes. J. H. McCARTNEY, Colony, Ks. WANTED—1,000 sheep on shares, for one or more years. Range near Topeka, Ks. A. F. MEECH, Tremont, Neb. 1,400 Graded Merino Sheep for sale, after they are shorn. Spring lambs not counted. Cheap for cash. Inquire of KANSAS FARMER.

Cottonwood Farm Herds. ESTABLISHED IN 1878. J. J. MAILE, Proprietor. And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire. My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Kellor Photograph 3261, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sully boar of great promise. Correspondence invited. Address J. J. MAILE, Manhattan, Kansas.

Get your Druggist or Grocer's 25 CENT BOTTLE ALLEN'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT which will make 6 gallons of Beer. No trouble to make. No boiling. No straining. Much preferable to ice water. Made entirely of roots and herbs, such as Licorice, Hops, Galls, etc. Sold everywhere. For a list of dealers for your State, send for a copy of the Allen's Root Beer Extract.

Our Spring style and price book tells how to order Clothing, Shirts or Furnishing Goods. A postal request will get it. Wademaker and Brown. OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE LIST RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM. Scotch Colley Shepherd Puppies (either sex) - \$5.00 Bronze Turkey Eggs, per dozen - 3.00 Flymouth Rock Eggs, per dozen - 1.50 Pekin Ducks, per pair - 3.00 Eggs, per dozen - 1.50 Canary Birds, per pair - \$3.00 to 5.00 J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas.

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

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1,000 MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE. 350 Lambs; the balance are one year old and over. Raised here. Perfectly healthy and sound. Address E. S. PIERCE, Coffeyville, Kansas.

Wanted Agents both Male and Female for our new book "Daughters of America." It takes wonderfully well. Price \$2.00; worth \$3.00. Address FORSHEE & MAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS. The Walnut Valley Land Office has the best Improved and Unimproved Farms at LOW PRICES. STOCK RANCHES OF ANY SIZE a specialty. The largest County, with no Debt. Magnificent Range and Short Winters. For information or price lists, address A. J. PALMER, El Dorado (Butler Co.), Kansas. Mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.