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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Budding Trees.

A correspondent wants information about budding. It is a very simple operation. If you want to change the character of the whole tree, then bud near the earth; but if only one or more branches of a tree, then on the upper side of the branch, and not far from the main stem. In either case, if the bud grows well, cut off the old wood the next spring after budding, a little above the bud.

The mode of operating which we have practiced is this: Select the place for the bud; then with a sharp knife make an incision across the limb, deep enough to go through the bark. The length of this cut will depend of the size of the stock or branch cut. Half an inch is long enough in any case. Then, across that cut, make another up and down the limb, (the lower part a little the longer) about three fourths of an inch, so that the bark at the corners may be raised to receive the bud. When both the cross and downward incisions are made, they will resemble a cross.

Select bright, healthy looking buds on the youngest growth, and remove by running a sharp knife-blade under the bud from the top, deep enough to take a very thin slice of the wood under the bud, and extending down below the bud—say half an inch, to where the blade comes out. Then raise the corners of the cut bark on the limb already prepared and insert the bud. Do this carefully, so as to scar and tear the bark and wood as little as possible. See that all the bark and wood which are taken with the bud, are covered with the lips at the incision. The wood of the bud and the wood of the tree or limb must join. The bud proper of course, must not be covered. When this is all done, then wrap lightly with woolen yarn, so as to keep the bark neatly closed up on the sides of the bud.

If the bud is intended to become a tree, insert it, as before stated, near the earth, and on the south side of the tree. Our prevailing wind in Kansas summers is from the south, and for that reason it is better to put the bud on the south side of the old stem. Then, when the bud starts and the old stem is removed, the young shoot will have better support against the wind.

The reason of budding on the upper side of a branch is, that it will be stronger and less liable to be split off by storms.

Burning Bagasse.

It has been demonstrated that the pressed cane stalks coming from sorghum mills may be utilized by using them for fuel. Machines are now in use which are run wholly by the burning of bagasse, as the pressed stalks are called. An Iowa man has taken his machine to Texas, and set it up so as to be ready for working up the new crop of cane as fast as it becomes fit for syrup and sugar. He is confident of perfect success in burning the bagasse.

As soon as his success becomes satisfactorily established, the fact will be published everywhere, and his machines will sell, because the saving of fuel is an important item in the manufacture of sugar or syrup. But the fuel part is not near all of the advantage. The removal of the refuse cane is an important matter. The enormous piles of bagasse about sorghum mills are a cause of great inconvenience. Piling it up to get it out of the way is hard work and a good deal of it. Then it requires a long time to rot into manure, and all this time it is in the way.

Besides the saving of labor and fuel, we get a body of the best ashes. So that the burning of bagasse is economical all around. This will be a good thing for our Kansas prairie people who have little or no timber.

Kansas Wool Growers' Association.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
I would like to say a few words in regard to the Kansas Wool Growers' Association. I predicted some time ago that it would gradually grow less, and I see by the last Farmer that the Association was not as largely attended this year as last. Now, I think one reason of this falling off is that when the Association was organized there was an idea prevailing that it was to be for the benefit of the growers of wool and mutton at large; but we common folks soon found out our mistake and learned that the Association was for the benefit of the breeders who wished to advertise and introduce fine stock; and while it may be a benefit to them, it is of no benefit to the common man. I think if we could have a practical meeting that would benefit all classes it would be a grand success. There is a great deal of talk about breeding for wool, but I am of the opinion that we will have to breed more for mutton in order to have a chance to dispose of our surplus stock if they increase as rapidly in the next five years as they have in the past five.

JAS. J. DAVIS.

Correspondence.

Anti-Monopoly.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
Please do not put this letter in the Ladies' Department as you did my last; not but that I was proud of my company, but I am a man and write what I hope may be of interest to my fellow farmers rather than their wives and daughters.

I have been exceedingly interested in the late discussion of the anti-monopoly question in the Farmer; it seems to me it is the issue of the hour, even more important to us Kansans than prohibition, because that is already settled. Yet, while I rejoice to see that so many farmers are awake on this question, I am disappointed that so many more are asleep like one of your late correspondents, who in a tone of irony, pitiable because so false and misleading, says he sees "the terrible effect of the grinding monopolists," and goes on to give the railroads all the credit for raising the price of pork from \$2.25 to \$6.50 per hundred, and of wheat from 50 cents to \$1.25 per bu. For the benefit of him and many others who do not realize that railroads are good servants but terrible masters; let me say that the present high prices of produce have no relation to railroads, but are due, first to the natural and inevitable rebound from extremely low prices, and second to the poor crops all over the country for the past two years. And to prove this statement we have only to look at Illinois and Iowa, where the same change in prices has occurred, although they have had railroads in almost every county for ten years. Four years ago we sold hogs at \$2.25 per hundred, corn at 18 cents and wheat at 70 cents per bushel in eastern Iowa, though we had railroads and the Mississippi river to transport our produce.

We are now on the top of a wave of high prices, but are beginning to go down, and may go even lower than in 1878. I very much fear the receding wave will leave many of our small farmers hopelessly stranded; it certainly will unless the farmers of the west (who form the large majority of voters) join in one long and strong pull against monopolies of every kind. I wonder if friend W. knows that he could buy his kerosene for 10 cents per gallon and his barbed wire for 6 cents per rod (instead of 30 cents per gallon and 10 cents per rod as he now pays) were it not for the outrageous extortion and robbery of the Standard Oil company, and Washburn, Moen & Co.

I feel like transposing "Spartacus" till it shall read thus: Is Columbia dead? Is the old revolution spirit frozen in your veins that you do crouch and cower like a belabored hound beneath the corporation lash?

The present strife between labor and capital will prove more costly in blood and treasure than did the struggle between freedom and slavery unless the farmers (who are the true "middle men," being both laborers and capitalists) interfere, and by enacting just laws and electing honest men from their own ranks to enforce them, change the present course of things. What can we expect from a supreme bench on which sit three railroad attorneys? or a "house committee on banking currency," in which nine out of fifteen are national bankers? Or a president who is a wine-bibber and horse-racer, and appoints a commission of protectionists to investigate the tariff? I like the ring of P. C. Branch's letter in the last Farmer headed "Judges versus the Constitution;" hope he will write again. Wish I had any hope that St. Clair would be nominated for Congress from this district, but suppose such an idea is only a huge joke. If the convention should nominate some hackneyed lawyer or politician as they probably will, shall we not nominate St. Clair or some other equally good farmer on an independent or "green-back" ticket, elect him, and teach the "bosses" once for all that we are not sheep to be led by the nose or have the "wool pulled over our eyes."

May God speed the right and the Farmer in its efforts to promote it. Yours for anti-monopoly and prohibition,
F. A. A. WILLIAMS.
Winfield, June 30.

The Russian Mulberry.

"By B. B. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co."

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
In this article on the Russian mulberry I wish it understood that I write from my present short and somewhat limited acquaintance with the tree and its uses and products. A further knowledge may alter my opinion somewhat.

This variety of the mulberry was introduced into the northeast part of Reno county, Kansas, and the adjacent parts of McPherson and Harvey counties, by the Russian Mennonites, a religious sect which had been induced from Germany to Russia north of the black and Azof seas, and from there emigrated to the United States a few years ago. I have obtained much of my information from their minister, Dietrich Gaedert, who resides in the northeast part of Reno county, about fifteen miles northeast of Hutchinson. He is bishop of the colony there which is called Haffnung colony. I have also learned much from several other prominent members of that colony, and watched their management of the tree and the great variety of uses to which they put the tree, fruit and leaf.

I will heretofore state that the oldest trees I have seen are but six years old, grown from seed which the Mennonites brought from Russia and planted in the spring of 1876. They sold a great many of these first seedlings and later grown ones, and now they are quite common all over this part of Kansas, doing well everywhere.

Origin of the Species.

I have not fully satisfied myself of the nativity or botanical place of this species of mulberry. I think it deserves to be classed as a species rather than a variety. L. L. Crozier calls it Morus Tartarica, or Russian mulberry. Rev. Gaedert thinks it was probably introduced into Russia where he was born, about sixty miles north of Azof sea, from Russia in the early part of the present century. He says his father was a native of Russia and when he was a small boy his father sent off somewhere and got

seeds and planted them; they were the first he knew of being in Russia. That latitude being about 49 degrees north and the tree being perfectly hardy and doing well there, it seems that it ought to be hardy and do well in any part of the United States and perhaps further north.

THE FORM OF THE TREE.

When allowed plenty of room, is low and branching from the ground up with a thick mat of twigs, making the best tree for wind breaks and shelter of which I have any knowledge, except red cedar, and excels that in its ability to make a wind break so much sooner on account of its rapid growth. In its natural shape it very much resembles the common white mulberry, osage orange, apple, etc. The tallest trees I have seen, I think, are on the farm of Peter Buller, a Mennonite; they are six years old, about 24 inches in circumference at 6 feet from the ground, are pruned up to straight stems as high as he could reach from the ground, and are 15 to 18 feet tall, I estimate.

It is said they have grown to be 50 to 60 feet high in Russia, and from 2 to 4 feet in diameter. But I notice here a marked difference in the natural form of the tree, fruit and leaves. It is a very fast grower, and has outgrown cottonwoods on very high, dry, sandy land. They were all planted at the same time, a row of mulberries and a row of cottonwoods alternately. I have several thousand growing for timber on my tree claim; the first were set out four years ago and were one year old layers then. They began to bear the second year and have borne every year since. There were but a few berries in 1880 on account of a late freeze killing the young fruit and twigs; yet the trees rallied from the injury by the freeze and made a fine growth that dry season while many of the cottonwoods by them died outright; but last season and this being wet enough the cottonwoods are getting nearly up with the mulberry trees in size. Cottonwoods will always outgrow them I think, on rich moist land like the Arkansas river bottoms.

It seems to be as hardy as any trees we grow here; the ends of some branches were killed last winter in consequence of a wet autumn causing the trees to grow very late, but the trees bore fruit well this year.

I see by the quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31st, 1882, that correspondents on forest tree culture from a great many counties recommend the mulberry not telling the kind, while a few say Russian mulberry. I think perhaps some of them mean the Russian kind. I should be glad to hear through the Farmer from as many as can write and give their experience and opinions of the Russian mulberry, as to hardiness, uses, value, etc. I must confess that it is growing in favor with me every year, and the more I learn of it the more I prize it. I believe it possesses more valuable qualities for the poor man or new settler on the western plains than any other tree. But I would not plant it exclusively, for there are other trees useful and valuable for certain purposes and places and in such cases more desirable than the Russian mulberry. The wood is said to be fine grained, strong, solid, tough and very durable, almost equal to red cedar in durability; it makes good fuel. A man can raise all the fuel he needs in three years, from one year old layers well planted out and cultivated. I have just measured some of my four year old trees which average about 18 inches in circumference one foot above the ground, and many of the larger branches are 9 to 12 inches around; these trees are planted ten feet apart, and now the branches overlap each other two to three feet; one such tree will make fuel enough to run a common cook stove a week. For wind breaks I would plant close like a hedge, for the tree will stand any amount of crowding; in close planting the trees run up straight and slender. The Mennonites often plant them close together, say one foot apart in rows and when they are two or three years old cut them off in winter within three or four inches of the ground thus getting a lot of brush which they use for fuel or for making pens, fences, etc., as hereafter described. The Mennonites have planted a great deal of it for hedge, both defensive and ornamental; it makes a nice ornamental hedge or screen for it will bear any amount of shearing and can be sheared into any desirable shape as easily as red cedar or arbovitae; but it is not equal to osage orange for a defensive hedge in my opinion, but can be made into a good one by interweaving the branches basket fashion, and on account of its rapid growth will all soon grow, so that no farm animal can pass through it. By planting close and cutting back in winter at two or three years old, the stumps will send up sprouts the next season to ten feet high and as straight and slender as fishing poles. They say by planting close and cutting back in the way just mentioned nice forests can be made, furnishing good straight timber for building, lumber, furniture, etc.; and the little shoots can be cut off again the next winter if desired and used for making pens, fences, corn cribs, stables, etc., by setting larger poles, stakes or posts upright in the ground, and then weaving in these slender shoots between the stakes or posts. This makes a close, tight fence or pen that will hold little pigs, young chickens or corn on the ear. Thus the poor new settler on the plains can in a few years make without money all the pens, fences, cribs, stables, etc., that he may need. I see some such pens that are strong and said to be as durable as pine boards make. These young slender shoots are also used for wicks for tying shock corn, etc., and for baskets, handles, and such like.

The trees soon grow large enough for fence posts, and are claimed to be nearly as good as red cedar for that purpose. The little poles may also be cut into sections 4 or 5 feet long and woven in between wires attached at top and bottom of posts like plasterer's laths are sometimes used, thus making a good fence as pickets, and stronger than laths make.

(Concluded next week.)

A prominent paper of France says the French cabinet decided Wednesday that should England remain faithful to European concert, yet intervene in Egypt, France would co-operate with her; should Egypt invite France to co-operate as an independent, France would decline; should England attempt the Egyptian question alone, France, with Italy, would intervene in the interest of Europe.

A Word For Groves.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

Weather exceedingly warm; corn is growing splendidly and the stand is good; wheat is being harvested rapidly—is going into ricks in good order; is well filled and farmers are sanguine of an average of 25 bushels to the acre. Chinch bugs are among the things that were in this county for they are not stock of all kinds are doing well; cattle are fattening rapidly. Sales of 3 year old steers have been made in this county for September delivery at the railroad at Brookville for 64 cent per pound; this is the highest price ever paid for cattle in this county.

Artificial forests have made a splendid growth this year, more so than in any year for the past 8 years. There are in this county some very fine artificial forests of black walnut, cottonwood and box elder, which in a few years will make the farms on which they are set worth more than all other improvements combined. Doctor Minnick, of Ellsworth, has a grove of black walnut trees that are now about ten feet high; in but a few years this grove of trees will make more money than the most successful farmer can make in the ordinary pursuit of agriculture on ten times that amount of land in double the number of years that he will be growing his timber. Charles Hutchins, in the southeast part of the county has another grove as promising as the above, but they are two or three years younger. Cottonwood and box elder groves are dotted all over the east half of this county. There is no labor the farmer can do that will so well repay him in Kansas as the setting of forest trees. If set in continuous rows along our north and south lines they will have a great tendency to keep north and south winds in the air where they belong instead of sweeping along on the earth's surface. I have been planting trees on my farm for the last ten years; have now growing of my own planting over 10,000 cottonwoods, box elders, black walnut, honey locust, mulberry and osage orange, and shall continue to plant until my farm is surrounded by a corollion of trees as impenetrable as a line of fixed bayonets. I have trees of my own set 14 inches through and over 30 feet high.

Stephen Girard once, when found setting a tree, was asked why at his time of life he set trees; his reply was: "If I knew I should die to-morrow I would plant a tree to-day." In Kansas every tree we grow is a monument to us. It grows to be a living thing of beauty and a joy forever.

W. S. GILE.

Short Letters.

SUMNER CO., June 30. Sumner county will make her standard crop of wheat in her tenth year. Geo. A. Jewett and Victor Boreas raised the first acre each in the county in 1872, B.V., the first west of the Arkansas river, in Oxford township, 39 bushels an acre, and 39 acres. This township, Oxford, will make near one hundred thousand bushels this year. Wheat all stacked, and corn growing fine; needs rain now. Can new subscribers get all of Geraldine for \$1? Not heard from the convention yet, but do not expect a farmer nominated; what farmer in Congress has ever done as much for the farmers as "Rev." John A. Anderson has by his secretary of agriculture bill? "Mother," in June 28, her head and heart are level. Until farmers and their wives study the subject of raising boys as much as they do pigs and calves, they may expect a poor crop; one such woman as her is worth a whole stage full of these "crowing hens" who cluck around lecture stands; she is the sort of a woman that raises these Americans that surprise and bless the world, such as Garfield and Lincoln. She may be poor and have to work and save to buy the boys clothes to attend the school, but some day she will be spoken of as the mother of a statesman or other useful man. Boys are good "young stock" if properly handled. A good article is always in demand.

G. T. WALTON.

VESPER, Lincoln Co., June 30. Machines enough to cut all in season. Wheat crop very good in quality, but the yield will not exceed an average of 15 bushels per acre. Rye very good and an immense acreage of it well filled generally. Oats have promised splendidly to within a few days. The hot winds and sun together, with quite a few chinch bugs in localities, are doing some damage; to what extent cannot now be foretold. Potatoes better than for several years, with but few bugs or beetles to injure them. Broom corn, of which quite a large quantity has been planted, is doing finely, and so are the weeds in some fields. Grass is growing well and the bovines are looking sleek and fat. Horses thin in flesh, owing to too much hard work and not grain enough; sheep fat and healthy. No young poultry being raised except in a few localities; too wet and cold in the spring, and feed scarce.

J. P. HANAN.

WASHINGTON, Washington Co., June 29. A few lines from this place may be of interest to some of the readers of your paper. I therefore take the liberty to write regarding the crop prospects etc., of Washington county. Winter wheat and rye are now being harvested and all reports are that the crop is the best we have had for several years; oats never looked better than they do now; corn although somewhat backward, has for the past week grown very fast by reason of the hot weather we are now having. The rain fall up to this date has been abundant, so we are insured of a good crop of potatoes, and in all the farmers as well as every one else are feeling encouraged with the prospects of an abundant harvest and big trade this fall; and again Washington county is taking a lead of many other counties of this state in stock raising. We now can produce and do exhibit at our fairs some very fine bred horses as well as short-horn, Holstein, Galloway, Jersey and Alderney cattle. The Poland China hog seems to take the lead here and we have now established and in good healthy working order what is known as the Northwestern Poland China Swine Association, with all necessary records for the recording of pure bred stock; this alone is working up quite an interest throughout Kansas and parts of Nebraska in the improvement of our breed of hogs. Sheep raising is also becoming quite an industry here, and in numbers they are gaining very fast as the following figures for Washington county since 1878 will show: Number of sheep in Washington county for 1878 was 1,082; for 1879, 3,506; for 1880, 5,743; for 1881, 11,682.

J. O. YOUNG.

WICHITA, July 3. I Berger evidently has raised hedges and knows whereof he writes, but how about friend Swan's actual experience in that direction? P. C. Branch is sound as usual. St. John, prohibition and anti-monopoly "should and must go together." Your views on upland vs. bottoms will stand the test of actual experiment in this county; have been farming both kinds for ten years and everything considered the upland portion of my farm has paid best; no stone or thin soil however. Can we have any assurance that cars in which we may bring sheep to the coming state fair have not been previously used to transport scab and obnoxious diseases?

FARMER K.

A Ramble—St. Clair's Grove, Kansas in Her Clean Clothes.

[From our Special Correspondence.]

The president of the KANSAS FARMER company, through the kindness of Col. St. Clair, had the good fortune to be present at a Fourth of July celebration held in St. Clair's grove Belle Plaine, Sumner county. The day was delightfully cool, and the good people of the surrounding country came in ample wagon loads until the grove was well filled. The Colonel had made thoughtful preparations, and taken all in all, it proved to be one of the most pleasant and successful celebrations ever held in Sumner county.

The prosperity of some of the careful farmers of Kansas indicate what may be done by honest industry and perseverance. The grove, in which the celebration was held, was planted by Col. St. Clair himself, eleven years ago. Now it is a beautiful young forest of cottonwood, walnut and other varieties, and afforded ample shade for the multitudes that came together on that occasion. Then there is the apple, the cherry, the pear, and small fruit in great variety and abundance. All the product of carefully devised plans and well directed efforts of the proprietor. The Colonel is a host in more ways than one. May his shadow, as seen in his delightful grove, never grow less.

The writer of these lines took occasion to see something of Kansas while on this patriotic tour. To those who never saw Kansas in its prosperity, an approximate statement of the truth would read like fiction. All along the line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., one of the great arteries of commerce in our land, the country presents an almost continuous view of wheat and corn. And such wheat! Twenty, thirty, even forty bushels to the acre, is claimed by many. One field already threshed, yielded thirty-five bushels per acre. Another farmer has 2,000 acres in wheat, from which he will gather 50,000 bushels.

The prospect for corn is equally flattering; all along the line the fields of corn are abundant and there is an abundance of corn in the fields. With one or two showers of rain to mature the crop, Kansas will have an enormous yield of corn.

What has been said of wheat and corn might be said of other grain just as truly. Indeed, Kansas has been favored beyond measure this season.

And now, if the Kansas farmers will carefully garner what nature has so profusely scattered over the rich broad acres of the state, there will be enough and to spare.

B. Y.

Suggestions for the State Fair.

Presumably every agricultural fair is held for the benefit of the farmers; but this presumption is often a violent one. However that may be, it is always expected that agriculture will receive more or less benefit from the fairs. Now, on this line of thought we want to whisper a suggestion or two to the managers of the Kansas State Fair. First, offer a reasonable premium for the best butter MADE ON THE GROUND. If the display of cows is as good as we believe it will be, there will be some of the best milkers in the state present, and the supply of good, fresh milk will be abundant, and it could be made up by experienced butter makers in presence of the people. Besides the novelty and fairness of the plan, it would afford an opportunity to many persons to learn the art of butter making. They could see improved processes of raising cream and churning practically illustrated; and they could see and examine the machines used. It would be useful and permanent in its good work. It would also afford an opportunity to test different methods, and it would aid in testing the quality of different cows on exhibition, as to their milk giving qualities.

Second. Offer a reasonable premium for the best sugar and syrup MADE ON THE GROUND. This would bring before the people the best machines for manufacturing these articles where they could be seen and studied in operation, and the performance would be worth a great deal to thousands of our farmers who are engaged in working up cane on a small scale. Cane can be procured near the groves, we suppose; but if not it could and would be procured by persons competing for the premiums.

Seeing is believing, it is said. These useful operations performed in presence of the people would do great good, and we believe it would bring at least two thousand people to the fair who will not be enthusiastic about coming unless something of the kind is done.

The Stock Interest.

What a Practical Man Says.

We extract the following from an address of A. J. Uhl, Esq., delivered at the last meeting of the Kansas State Wool Growers' Association:

I saw last fall, at our state fair, pedigree sheep that were eighteen months old that were not as large as my last spring lambs, six months old. Also two and three year old ewes that raised no lambs this year; and I have my doubts if they ever did. I asked all these pedigree men where their lambs were, they said they looked so bad and had done so poorly that they were ashamed to bring them to the fair. I have been to their farms and stayed on the place two days and asked every day to see the lambs, but left without seeing them. Mr. Meach, of Winfield, brought some of Vermont's best sheep to this country, so he says. He told me he used to live on the adjoining farm to the celebrated sheep man Hammond, in Vermont. He also told me he used to keep Cotswold ewes to raise Mr. Hammond's lambs on. The mothers did not give milk enough to make a large lamb. I saw him practicing the same thing at his farm in Cowley county, Kansas. Now my advice to going into sheep raising is to get mothers that are able to raise their own young, for it is very expensive to be obliged to have two mothers for one lamb. You must have good mothers, and that means plenty of milk, and a ewe that has so much wrinkles and grease, and so small boned with so delicate a constitution, won't eat enough to furnish vitality and nourishment enough to keep up that grease and milk at the same time; hence the lamb must starve or nearly so, and consequently must be dwarfed in size and constitution, bone and quality of wool. My practice is to have such ewes that can raise lambs when two years old, and furnish sufficient milk to keep it fat until weaning time, and that ought always to be the first of August. No man can raise sheep successfully unless he has his lambs come in in March. One lamb in March is worth two in May. Feed the lambs all they will eat from the time of weaning to the time of marketing, let that be when it will. When on grass see that they have plenty of it.

Mr. John C. Taylor has been a successful sheep man. He first began with Kentucky Cotswold. Shipped them to Butler county, and handled them five or six years, and bred during the entire time to my rams. He raised the weight of his fleeces from an average of seven pounds to an average of fifteen pounds. He kept his size to 120 on ewes and 140 on wethers. Last fall he concluded he wanted a better grade of sheep, and I sold him 50 head of my choice yearling ewes, and one of the best rams I ever raised. He weighed 200 pounds in full fleece and sheared thirty-four pounds at one year old, at a public shearing. He also bought 100 ewes and lambs of my raising this spring. He now has 150 ewes and 100 lambs of my raising, and as good as I had on my place. I regard Mr. Taylor and Mr. Copland as two of the best sheep men I know of. They have made the greatest success in the shortest time; are both practical men and attend to their sheep first-class.

Don't understand me that I believe in breeding to "anything." There is a certain system of breeding to, and that is this: Animals must have a certain amount of straight breeding in one family until they will breed after themselves; and it is my experience that it takes twenty to thirty years to bring stock to follow in a straight groove after themselves. What we all know is what we have learned.

My sheep have been held strictly to fine wool for forty years. I have been the breeder of them for twenty-one years, and I know their history for forty years, although all pedigree men say they are mongrels and cannot be registered. That is true, yet they breed better than those that are registered, and I stand ready to prove by a trial with the best, for the information of the world.

Protection For Sheep.

In one of our exchanges we find the following good suggestions:

The growing importance of the sheep interest in western Kansas, and for that matter all over the state, renders it necessary for the coming legislature to pass an act looking to the prevention of scab in sheep. Instances of this disease being communicated to healthy flocks by sheep which are being driven through the state are numerous. A few weeks ago a flock of about ten thousand, on the way from New Mexico to Nebraska, was driven through Gove county, in this state. The entire flock was afflicted with scab. We do not know how much damage was inflicted by this flock upon local flocks, but the danger was great. Wherever this passing flock stopped to drink from a pond or a sluggish stream, the untainted sheep are liable to catch the contagion. The same danger is true of places where the passing flock lay down.

In Colorado, the county board of each county is required to appoint a sheep inspector, whose duty it is to look after scabby sheep. When any sheep are found to have the scab, the inspector warns the owners or keeper to have them dipped within a specified time. In case of failure to comply with this order, the inspector sees that the dipping is done, and charges the expenses to the flock owner. In this way the inspector is paid for his services. This system of inspection, we are told, works admirably in that state. It certainly could be made to apply equally well in Kansas. If the sheep men over the state will have an eye on this during the coming campaign for representatives, they can easily get a law of this nature in the Kansas statutes.

American Polled Cattle.

Mr. S. F. Ross, Avon, Illinois, writes to the *Breeder's Gazette*, the following sketch of his herd of polled cattle:

The foundation of my small herd of polled cattle is a roan polled cow called Old Muley. She is three quarters Short-horn and one quarter unknown blood; of good size, fine form, and is a large milker. Her sire was the Short-horn bull Red Cloud, bred by C. Hills, of Delaware, Ohio.

In this connection I deem it not improper to state that Red Cloud produced for me a large number of calves (never a poor one), and not a heifer that was not more than an average milker. Old Muley, in 1877, was bred to the thoroughbred Devon bull Honesty 606, bred by A. C. Howard, of Zanesville, Ohio. From this was produced, in the summer of 1878, a very fine red polled bull named Brigham Young. This bull, when one year old, was bred to both Short-horn and Devon cows and heifers. When bred to Short-horns the calves generally took the color of their dams; had generally the form and appearance of Short-horns, and nine-tenths of them were polled. When bred to Devons the calves had the form, color and general appearance of Devons, and about half of the calves were polled.

I now have in my herd five polled heifers sired by Brigham Young. Four of them—Lucy, Lulu, Molly and Miss H.—are very fair specimens of the Short-horn, minus the horns. Clara is a splendid Devon without horns. It should be remembered that none of these heifers have more than one-sixteenth of the original polled blood in them, yet not one has any sign of horns. Three out of the five had their first calves last spring, and two out of the three are above the average as milkers.

In 1878 Old Muley was again bred to a thoroughbred Devon bull (Sheld 2d 1114), and in May, 1879, dropped a beautiful red polled heifer calf, called May Girl. This last named heifer produced the fine red polled bull calf, J. A. Garfield, in 1881. (He is sold.) Her second calf is now nearly due. May Girl has the form and color of the Devon, but is larger, and is a fine milker and bids fair to take a high and prominent position in my polled herd. This constitutes about all of my experience with that portion of my polled herd that I denominate home-made. What has been done by the use of polled Norfolk and Galloway bulls will be related in some future letter.

I am just in receipt of a note from Mr. L. K. Cogswell, a dairyman and stock raiser of Beloit, Wis., giving his experience with the red polled Norfolk bull Bouncer 459, that I sold to him in January, 1881, and as it has a bearing on the question of "horns or no horns"—in which so many of our dairymen and stock raisers seem so deeply interested, I herewith quote the same for the benefit of the public. He writes:

"There are about thirty calves near here, from the Norfolk bull I got of you last season. They are all muleys, all good ones, and all red but one from a white cow, and that is a red roan. I have had more inquiries and orders for muleys since I got Bouncer than I had for Short-horns during the several years that I kept them. One man writes: 'I lost two cows from hooking, last season, and I must stop raising horns. There have been three men killed about here by horns, and many other injuries.'"

Where Horses Came From.

A writer in an eastern periodical says that there is no doubt that the original home of the horse is not Europe, but Central Asia, for since the horse in its natural state depends upon grass for its nourishment, and fleetness for its weapon, it could not have thriven and multiplied in the thick forest-grown territory of Europe. Much rather should its place of propagation be sought in those steppes where it still roams about in a wild state. Here, too, arose the first nations of riders of which we have historic knowledge, the Mongolians and the Turks, whose existence at this day is as it were combined with that of the horse. From these regions the horse spread in all directions, especially into the steppes of southern and southeastern Russia, and into Thrace, until it finally found entrance into the other parts of Europe, but not until after the immigration of the people. This assumption is, at least, strongly favored by the fact that the farther a district of Europe is from those Asiatic steppes, i. e., from the original home of the horse, the latter does the tamed horse seem to have made its historical appearance in it. The supposition is further confirmed by the fact that horse raising among almost every tribe appears as an art derived from neighboring tribes in the east and northeast. Even in Homer the ox appears exclusively as draught the animal in land operations at home and in the field, while the horse was used for purposes of war only. Its employment in military operations was determined by swiftness alone. That the value of the horse must originally have depended upon its fleetness, can easily be inferred from the name which is repeated in all the branches of the Indo-European language, and signifies nearly "hastening," "quick." The same fact is exemplified by the descriptions of the oldest poets, who, next to its courage, speak most of its swiftness.

Ottawa Reserve Cheese Factory.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

Enclosed find a communication based on figures kept daily, and perhaps it ought to be explained that none of the cows are less than three-fourths grade Short-horns selected for milk.

This factory is not a large institution, but is a paying one. It is now in the second year of

its existence. Last year it was patronized by about seventeen farmers who daily brought about 1,500 pounds of milk which was made into most excellent cheese at 2 cents a pound, and which found ready sale in the local market at 12½ cents a pound. Our cows paid us as follows quoting from monthly bills lying before me: 10 cows, the milk of three kept for the calves and home use; July 1643 pounds of milk, yielding 164 pounds of cheese, selling for \$16.40 or \$2.34 per cow.

August, 3009 pounds of milk, yielding 300 pounds of cheese, selling for \$30, or \$1.28 per cow. The calves got less this month.

September, 2,108 pounds of milk, yielding 208 pounds of cheese, selling clear of expenses for \$20.80, or \$2.97 per cow. In three months 10 cows raised 9 calves, one cow being a stripper, and yielding milk for a family of four persons and \$67.29 worth of cheese, clear of all expense, except taking milk two miles to factory once a day. A calf cost me 7 cents a day, \$2.10 per month, or \$8.40 for milk for four months. This year my 10 cows are managed differently. We keep only six calves, and they run on 5 acres pasture of oats, tame grass and wild grass, costing me in milk 5 cents a day. Sell our milk to factory at 70 cents per hundred, and the owner, E. C. Tracy, assumes control of factory, paying cheese makers \$50 per month. Milk for May 2050 pounds, bringing \$17.35, cash, for six cows, or \$2.89 per cow; cost of butter bought for family of four, \$1.45. We can't afford to make butter or raise calves you see.

June, 4,200 pounds of milk sold for \$29.40 from 7½ cows, or \$3.92 per cow. My wife strains out 3 quarts of milk a day, washes the milk cans and pails, and has nothing else to do. It takes three-fourths of an hour per day to go to cheese factory, and don't you think it pays? If so, go and do likewise. W. S. HANNA.

Something About Wool.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Sometime since I promised to write up the mode of manufacturing wool into woolen goods, as there are many in Kansas, and I have found even in the state of New York many who have no conception as to the manner of changing wool into the various fabrics for clothing purposes. After the wool is brought to the factory the first operation is called sorting; this is done by laying the fleece on a table with the outside upwards. The sorter then carefully breaks out the finest sort about the shoulders, and then through the rest of the fleece, making with the skirts as many as five or six sorts from a Merino fleece. The next operation is the scouring; this is done by different processes. But soda is the principal alkali used; the bath is made up of the proper strength and temperature; sometimes this bath is an ordinary tub or kettle holding about fifty gallons and the wool is handled with a stick for about 20 minutes, then it is laid upon a slatted incline plane and the surplus liquor allowed to drain off. It is then thrown into a box with running water with a perforated bottom; after being properly rinsed the water is shut off and allowed to drain. If the wool is to be colored it is then taken to the dye kettle for coloring; if it is to be used white it is dried out either on a platform in the sun, or taken to the drying room, and in this process is usually determined the grease value of the wool. Kansas wool loses in cleansing from 62 to 80 per cent. After the wool is dried the next process is to pick it; the picker has a cylinder like a threshing-machine, but with more and smaller teeth, and what are termed feed rollers, to hold the wool so that the cylinder will open up every lock. It is usually picked two and three times; at the second time we usually put on to the wool about one-half gallon of oil to keep down the electricity and make the yarn smooth. After picking it goes to the carding machine; there are usually three machines in a set of cards, called the first and second breaker, and finisher; when the wool comes from the finisher it is ready for spinning. The jack, as it is called, has 240 spindles usually; some are larger and but very few in a modern mill are smaller, so that a boy or girl of fourteen years of age spins 240 threads of yarn, while their mother or grandmother used to spin one; then the yarn calculated for the warp is taken to the dresser and laid or wound on the beam, for the loom; that for filling is put into bins for the weaver's shuttle. At the loom the weaving is done, and for the first time the wool begins to form a fabric. Here all kinds of shawls, blankets, cassimeres and carpets are made or formed. After weaving the shawl the fringe is twisted, and then the fabric is scoured out, but the cassimere or cloth is fulled, by being hammered in a fulling mill or through a pair of rapidly revolving rollers, where it is filled with soap to its required width; after the scouring and fulling process the fabric is dried on tenter bars but now on drying machines; then the cassimere, blankets, or cloth is put into a machine called the gig or teasing machine, and the thread is cleaned or a nap is raised, just what is desired; after this it is taken to the shearing machine, consisting of a rapidly revolving blade or series of blades in a cylinder working against a fixed blade which takes off all the raised nap and leaves the thread bare or clean, and where a short nap is desired it is left, as in the case of the broad cloth. Then the various goods are taken to the press, where, after being folded with a thick or board paper, they are put in with hot plates, and screwed down tight and left until the plates get cold, then the goods are taken out and rolled or folded and put into the proper case or box for sale. Carpets are never scoured, but as soon as woven they have the loose wool shorn off in a shearing machine and are rolled up as you see them for sale.

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The following advertisements appear in the FARMER this week for the first time:

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Get one of those nobby \$2.00 hats, that everybody says can't be beat at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

How to Succeed in Farming.

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Geo. B. Loring, says a good many things that are worth repeating, and among them we find an article which he wrote for the *Christian Union*, which we give to our readers. He said:

The choice of crops is all important to the successful farmer. Such a thing as an unprofitable crop on well chosen land, and intended for an appropriate market, is hardly known. The growing of grain on unexhausted new land at government prices cannot be profitable. The farmer sows his seed in Autumn on land from which a crop has first been taken, and waits for the return he is to receive; and the dividend is large in proportion to the investment. The cattle feeder on the rich pastures of Illinois never has any fear with regard to his annual income from his roaming herds. The market gardener who gathers from an acre of land near New York a crop valued at one thousand dollars, finds that after deducting the interest on such a valuable possession, and the taxes laid upon it by an expensive municipality, he has still an ample reward for his labor. The grower of small fruits along the Southern coast and in the Northern valley does not fail to be compensated for his work, nor does the producer of the fruits of Florida or the sugar plantations of Louisiana. I have known a crop of flat turnips properly and extensively cultivated, to yield a fabulous reward year after year. We have all seen acres devoted to asparagus, and to onions, and to early potatoes, and to sweet corn which were mines of wealth. In fact, the earth never fails to respond to him who appeals to her with judgment and skill and untiring care. That she demands judgment and foresight as well as industry no man can for a moment doubt, for we all agree with Burke, that farming requires more judgment, prudence and foresight than any other occupation on earth.

The skillful farmer exercises great care in the choice of animals for his farm. He will insist, be his selection what it may, that his animals shall be healthy and thrifty, knowing that, next to poor soil, a feeble animal is the most unprofitable possession for the farmer. Should his object be the dairy, he cannot exercise too much skill in providing himself with animals which will most economically supply him with his dairy products. The organization of a good dairy cow differs materially from that of a cow for beef, and the dairy farmer governs himself accordingly. But although the dairy cow is more delicately organized she should be none the less vigorous and strong, and capable of bearing the burden and performing work assigned her. If, however, the farmer has chosen a wider sphere, he can easily select those animals of heavier organization, and more robust and phlegmatic, whose uniformity of increase is easily preserved. I have noticed that a medium size in all animals is the hardest point for a farmer to preserve. Large swine, large sheep, large cattle, large horses fascinate him, at one time, until his eyes get weary or his taste modified, and he suddenly passes to the other extreme, and reduces his animals almost to inferiority. For profit, and for utility, very heavy animals are very seldom advantageous and we can congratulate ourselves that the tendency in this country is to produce compactness and firmness of form even when the parentage is large and overgrown. I have seen the large Leicester swine of England brought down in a few generations to the close-made shape of the Suffolk, for no appreciable reason, but merely through influence of food and climate. The horses of Normandy and Clyde will in a few generations become the active and medium sized horses of America. The farmer may remember this who would stock his farm with profitable animals and who knows that medium sized horses, cattle, sheep and swine, as well as poultry, are most easily fed, and can endure the most hardship of work and climate. Select well, and feed well, and you may be sure the domestic animal will reward his owner.

Having selected your land, and crops, and animals, your attention can be turned with advantage to the construction, arrangement, and improvement of your buildings. I know we are often told that ample buildings should be provided as the first step in the organization of a farm; but I think necessary buildings should be first erected, and enlarged and improved as the wants of the farm require and the means of the farmer will allow. That the farm buildings should be as near the center of the cultivated land as possible must be manifest. In this

way distances of travel and transportation are shortened. The buildings themselves should be unpretentious, neat, well-proportioned, and imposing if large, modest if small. The gables, and sharp roofs, and over hanging eaves, and deep angles, and towers, and annexes, of too many modern country structures have but little beauty and no convenience or economy. Symmetry in farm architecture is more attractive than ornament. In the exercise of taste it is the farmer's land which offers him the most inducements. In the olden days when the gambrel roof and the sloping rear roof were in fashion, the "dooryard," as it was called, was always adorned by a solitary elm tree which may now be seen standing sentinel in its old age, towering above that spot upon whose toils, and pleasure, and joys, and sorrows it has looked down for so many generations—a historic representative tree now, an ornament in the days of those who planted it, and bearing testimony to love and adornment which is natural to all men. From this solitary illustration of this spontaneous human desire, we have gone to the extensive and elaborate landscape gardening of modern times. The farm-house is now, or should be, surrounded by trees and shrubs and flowers appropriately planted, and by a well cultivated and well kept lawn. The additional labor required by this is small—the cheerful and healthful effect of it all to mind and body is large. A bright cheerful home, inside and outside, is one of the wants of the American farmer who would perform his part well, and inspire his children with tastes and desires which will conduce to their happiness and increase their usefulness.

Good land, well selected crops, good seed, good animals, good buildings, a good home, with tasteful surroundings, every American farmer can have who will devote himself to his resolution with determination and zeal.

Poultry on Small Farms.

B. R. Black, sometime ago, in the *Poultry World* thus discoursed.
Unlimited range, however desirable for fowls, cannot be allowed the flock kept on the premises of a small farmer or market gardener. It is no uncommon sight to see an acre of wheat eaten off close to the ground by a large flock of poultry when the wheat field chances to be near the farm buildings. The same fates will befall a patch of cabbage or turnips or any sort of garden truck that happens to be agreeable to the taste of the chickens. And, as is well known, their tastes cover a wide range of vegetables. But even if the thing is not edible if it be manured in the hill it will be scratched out by the roots, which is as bad as if it were eaten. The destruction of an acre of wheat or garden truck is not a serious loss to the owner of a large farm of 100 or 200 acres, but to the cultivator of a small patch of from 15 to 25 acres, especially if he follows the modern methods of high farming, it may mean the loss of half his profits for the year. Hence the small farmer is apt to reason off this fashion. "It does not pay to keep chickens; they eat their heads off and destroy more than their carcasses are worth. They do not thrive in small farms and it will not pay to fence in a large lot. The fence will cost a heap of money, and the land without the fence will yield crops that will pay better than poultry."

This argument holds good provided a high and expensive fence is built; provided, also, nothing is planted on the land, and provided further that the fowls are confined the year round and no effort is made to supply their wants aside from furnishing them with corn and water.

But suppose we take a quarter or half an acre and put a substantial picket fence four or five feet high around it. The various details may be left to each builder, but the posts should be set on the outside and the pickets sharpened at the top. A fowl seldom makes a clean flight over a fence, but flies to a post or wide picket and then over. Therefore a fence five feet high, with posts outside and sharp pickets, will restrain almost any breed of chickens. Having the yard fenced, we will plant it with fruit trees. Having regard to soil and nearness to market we will plant Early Richmond or Morella cherries, dwarf pears, plums or quinces. If more apples are wanted, apple trees may be planted, with the smaller fruits between. In any case, however, the trees should be wide enough apart to allow the ground to be easily cultivated. The cultivation will be good for the trees also for the fowls. It is a fact well known to some that plums that cannot be grown elsewhere can be grown in poultry yards when the ground is kept free from grass and well tilled. It is well to have a cheap division fence made in such a yard, so that green crops may be sown in one division and get a start there before the fowls are turned in. Wheat, rye and oats are excellent for sowing in such yards. Should these grains grow up and ripen seed the trees would be injured, but the fowls will take care of that matter. By this means green food may be supplied the whole growing season. Until the trees are large enough to afford shade. Beans pumpkins or squashes may be grown in the yard. After these are well started the fowls will not molest them, and they afford agreeable shade.

By following this plan the poultry yard may be made to pay as well as any part of the farm in itself, aside from the profits made from poultry. Of course there are certain seasons when fowls may be left to run at liberty, and should be shut out of the yard altogether. Let our friends try the plan and see if they do not find poultry keeping profitable.

The KANSAS FARMER \$1 a year.

Artichokes for Stock.

A reader of the *FARMER* expressed a desire some weeks ago to obtain some information relating to artichokes. We find an article in the *Iowa Homestead* written by Chas. Aldrich, which appears to be truthful and interesting. We quote it entire.

The authorities all agree as to the fact that the Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) is a most valuable plant, and here and there a farmer is enthusiastic in its praise; but yet for some reason or other, an indefinite, wide-spread deep-seated prejudice seems to exist against it. In the cases of those farmers who have cultivated it for years reports of its wonderful productiveness almost bordering on the marvelous have occasionally been circulated in the papers in past years. The plant with all its acknowledged merits, as we find them set forth in cyclopedias and in works on general agriculture, seems to make but slow progress in coming into cultivation. Neither the authority of books nor the great agricultural papers of this country and England, or of the continent, seem to have any effect in inducing the farmers to try the Artichoke. Not in the township where the writer resides, nor probably in our entire continent, is there a single farmer engaged in its culture. The same thing could be said of all adjoining counties. And yet, in the face of all this prejudice and incredulity, we have no doubt but that the artichoke is one of the most profitable crops for the western farmer.

Some years ago we planted a couple of acres with artichokes, and we made no proper test of their qualities, we learned enough to become fully convinced that it is a plant of very high value. In those early days we had only "shanghai" rail fences, with in which hogs could not be restrained, so we realized but little value from feeding them to these animals. But one autumn, just before the first frosts, we cut and shocked the stalks. These cured very finely, and some of the shocks remained standing until spring. As an article of fodder for cattle we found them of high value. The animals would leave good hay at any time to eat these artichoke leaves and stalks, and they would eat them up clean. [One day a critical, incredulous neighbor asked, "What are you doing with those ugly things?" The reply was, "Feeding our cows and calves." "But" said he "they will not eat them." "Well" we answered "we have been feeding them at intervals for more than a month. Let us go and see if any of the stalks are left on the ground. That will show whether the cattle like them or not." On going to the feeding place it was difficult to find the butt end of a single stock. Every thing had been devoured—both leaves and stalks. Had we been feeding the best corn fodder the ground would have been covered with rejected stalks. But the artichoke fodder had been eaten up clean. We kept some of the shocks until quite late in the spring, never fed them without finding the cows and calves with eager appetites. We have seen estimates of the quantity of artichoke fodder that may be raised on an acre of ground, but we are unable to recall the figures at this time. They were up, however, to several tons. In our own casual experiment the great black shocks seemed to stand very thickly on the ground. But we finally came to want the ground for an orchard, so we plowed it late and sowed a crop of buckwheat, which had the effect to almost entirely kill out the artichokes. The tops of the few that grew up were cut off with a scythe and we had no more trouble getting rid of them. It was not a very profitable thing to do, however, for the artichokes would have paid handsomely every year, while orcharding has been up to this writing an experiment devoid of other profit than experience well paid for.

But the great value which writers usually attribute to the artichoke is in feeding swine. Several tons of tubers may be raised on an acre of land. One great economy in feeding them is that the hogs will dig them themselves—in the fall until the ground freezes, and in the spring as long as may be desired. If the hogs are turned out of the field about the usual time of planting corn, enough of the tubers will be left for the rest of the crop. Once established and properly cared for, an artichoke plant will last for years—any length of time. They require a deep, rich soil, and the ground ought to be well enriched with stable manure. Our course in planting was to cut the tubers into small pieces, with only an eye to each piece, and as the ground was plowed they were dropped one foot apart into each third furrow. The ground was harrowed and plowed as with corn, and the artichokes made a wonderful growth the first season. We first learned their value for fodder from seeing the eagerness with which both horses and cattle devoured the frost killed stalks that remained standing in the field. All this occurred some years ago, and we have not lately taken any special interest in the subject but some day we expect to try the experiment again under better auspices, having a more decided opinion that scarcely any other crop can be grown with such certainty of profit.

Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as the Diamond Dyes. For carpet tags, better and cheaper than any other dye-stuffs.

Honey locust trees may be made into a good hedge. A writer of experience says that before setting the plants the ground should be mellow and rich. "After setting out the row must be cultivated and kept clean until the hedge is matured or finished. Let the plants grow the first year undisturbed, and then cut them down within three inches of the ground; the second year, seven inches from the ground; third year, twelve inches; fourth year, twenty-five inches;

Our readers can aid us materially in increasing our circulation by mentioning the matter to their neighbors. Only one dollar up to December 31.

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the *Kansas Farmer*.

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BAIN & COLDRIN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers.
Money on Farms at 7 per cent.
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BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO.
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TOPEKA STEAM COFFEE and Spice Mills and China Tea Store, 200 Kansas Ave. Coffees fresh roasted and ground daily. Spices guaranteed strictly pure. Best bargains in the city. W. R. FISH, Prop.
GEO. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.
WINDSOR DRUG STORE.
NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE, Prescription Druggists, 213 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.
THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION, Topeka, Kansas. Home office, 187 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary.
J. W. MOHLER, artist, 111 Fifth st., Topeka, Kansas. Photographs \$2.00 per dozen. Enlarging in crayon, India ink or water colors. No work done on Sunday.
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95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

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TURNIP SEED.

Purple top flat strap leaved.
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All above varieties sent by mail or express, charges prepaid, at the rate of 75 cents per pound.
Seed Buckwheat, per bushel, \$2.00 here.
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Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

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

WEEKLY CAPITAL,

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Treats all Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Calls in the country by mail or telegram promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited from farmers relative to diseases among their stock, and by giving full description of the case proper remedies will be forwarded to all parts by express if so desired. Address Dr. J. Barrow, Box 116, Topeka, Kas.

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As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, 50c. BOTTLE OR DOZ. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. It can be sent by mail. Address, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.



"Great Rock Island Route!"

Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the COMMERICAL CENTRES from which radiate

EVERY LINE OF ROAD

that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope. The

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is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. NO TRANSFERS BY CARRIAGE! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! No huddling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

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We ticket (do not forget this) directly to every place of importance in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, California and New Mexico.

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BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.

The handling of growers clips a specialty

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Commission Merchants,

No 14 South Commercial Street,

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Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnished free to those who ship to us. Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal advances made on consignments.

B. W. SAYERS,

46 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Sacks furnished free to SHIPPERS. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns.

A. M. LEWIS. J. H. HOWARD

LEWIS & HOWARD,

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We make a specialty of Kansas Wools. Consignments solicited and advances made. Sacks furnished shippers without charge. Reference—First National Bank of Chicago. In writing mention this paper.

Eureka Springs of Arkansas.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the short and cheap route to this famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad at 9:40 A. M. have but one change of cars, that at Springfield, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 2:00 P. M. next day. This is the short and only good route to Rich Hill, Carthage and Pierce City, Mo. To Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas. The only line running through trains between Kansas City and Lamar, Springfield and Joplin, Mo. Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, the shortest, best and only route by which passengers from the north and west make connection for all points in Texas and Indian Territory. Texas Express train leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, at 5:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included.

ROCK HILL FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Prop'r's,

WASHINGTON, KAS.

Dealers and breeders of

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP,

POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horses,

DUKE OF GLENDALE, \$40. HARVEY, \$25.

The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains or expense in getting the very best of stock of the various breeds. If you wish any stock, be sure and write us or call on us the stock.

SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE.

The lady readers of the *FARMER* can do a good work by aiding us in extending our circulation.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .75
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked **128** expire with the next issue. The paper is at 128 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postoffice, county and state.

When an address is to be changed from one postoffice to another, give the names of both offices, the one where the paper is now sent, and also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER.

The Farming World of a late date contains some letters from persons who have experimented with Bermuda grass, and they differ materially as to its merits and hardness.

Correspondents of this paper should remember that their postoffice and county are always wanted here. Write them both with every communication, no matter on what business.

Watered milk has given a good deal of trouble to many people, and Dr. Brush, of Mount Vernon N. Y., says that milk is really poisoned by dealers in many instances, and he suggests vigilant legislation.

Major Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is collecting samples of grain for his department when he moves to his new quarters in the west wing of the state house which will be within the next sixty days.

The United States Court at Denver recently decided a point involving the rights of the people in the matter of railway discriminations. The decision is in accord with those made before, that discrimination is unlawful.

The Junction City Union tells of some good farms in Davis county. One of 1,400 acres owned by C. E. Murphy; 1,500 acres owned by McGee; 1,586 acres by Grant, Parsell & Tolen; 934 acres by Bryant; 757 acres by Miller; 1,120 acres by Fawley & Heath; 910 acres by Mansfield; and several others.

Persons who administer washes and dips to kill vermin on animals should remember that one application is rarely enough. That may destroy all then in sight, but there is usually a brood coming on that may not be affected by the first dose. It generally requires three applications ten days to two weeks apart to make complete work of it.

It will be well to watch the movements of chinch bugs. If they show signs of evil intentions toward growing corn, every precaution should be used. We have before suggested and advised continual working of a strip of earth about the outer edge of the field, and if necessary, a strip a rod or so wide in the field. Their movements may thus be delayed, and many of them destroyed.

A handsome young woman named Jennie Cramer, of New Haven Connecticut, was found dead on the beach some months ago. Two cousins named Malley, young men, were recently tried for her murder, and acquitted. The evidence showed that Jennie was pretty and wild, and that whether criminally or virtuously, she was last seen in company with these fast young men. Another lesson to girls, sad it is true, but important. Let fast young men alone.

Our lady correspondents are giving some good suggestions about canning and otherwise preserving fruits and vegetables. These are important now, and will be for at least two or three months. The canning of corn is simple and easy, and every family ought to be well supplied with it. Every farmer has corn, though all may not have fruit, and nothing is nicer or more convenient in the culinary department than good canned corn.

Honey locust trees may be made into a good hedge. A writer of experience says that before setting the plants the ground should be mellow and rich. "After setting out the row must be cultivated and kept clean until the hedge is matured or finished. Let the plants grow the first year undisturbed, and then cut them down within three inches of the ground; the second year, seven inches from the ground; third year, twelve inches; fourth year, twenty-five inches; sixth year, thirty-three inches; and the seventh year, height desired for fence. This takes seven years, but the fence is good after the fourth year.

High Prices of Harvest Labor.

It is the experience of Kansas farmers, and (especially those whose resources are not large and that means a majority of them) that the expense of harvesting the summer crops, as wheat, oats, rye and barley, are so great as to materially lessen the profits of the year's work.

Cutting by machinery is expensive—60 cents to \$1 an acre; hands for binding and shocking cost \$1.50 to \$2.50, and often \$3 per day. Then for stacking, the prices are about the same. Threshing, also, is an expensive item. The larger and better the crop, the less, in proportion, is the expense. Mr. Henry, the great wheat farmer of Dickinson county, has made a fortune by raising wheat, and he hired all his work done. But his fields cover thousands of acres. The small farmer, whose acres, all told, do not exceed one hundred and sixty, and probably three-fourths of that unbroken prairie, cannot enjoy even relatively the same success. The poor man is always at a disadvantage, when compared with the rich, in all matters material. To make a journey of ten miles he must walk and use half a day, when the wealthy man, with his fine team, makes the distance in an hour and without labor. Wealth is power; hence the wealthy are powerful, and may command services. It always costs the poor man more, proportionately, to do or have done the same work than it does the rich man. This is true, even where the labor is performed in precisely the same way. If a man wants a thousand cords of wood chopped, he can get it done for less per cord, than it will cost the man who has only one cord to cut, notwithstanding that it is to be cut with a common axe and by hand, the same as the large job is to be done. So it is with harvesting grain. A man that has but five or ten acres to harvest finds it more expensive per acre to him, than the same number of acres are to the man who has a thousand acres to be treated in the same way.

This is not unreasonable or difficult to understand. If Mr. A. has only one hundred bushels of wheat, and his net profit is fifty cents, he makes fifty dollars; but the man who has ten thousand bushels, even at the same profit, makes five thousand dollars, though his profit is greater because he gets his labor cheaper. Then, as a different kind of illustration, a merchant who sells a thousand bolts of cloth makes more money by selling at a profit of one dollar a bolt than does another dealer who sells five bolts of the same goods at a profit of five dollars a bolt. The rail maker who can secure a job of fifty thousand rails will do the work at considerably less per hundred or thousand than he would do the same kind of work on a job of only five thousand. A man will contract to perform a year's labor at a less rate of wages per month than he would for a single month.

But how are we to lessen the expenses of harvesting for the small farmer? In Kansas, and in the west generally, the day laborers are few in proportion to those who own and work their own land, that this accounts in large measure for the high prices of labor. Nearly every man has his own farm and work to attend to, so that he cannot leave them to help others, at least not to make a business of it. It is evidently then, that if the labor usually hired is all necessary, there is no way to avoid the expense, unless we shorten the crop, and right there a useful suggestion comes in. Can we not profitably decrease the acreage of such crops as require these large additions to our working force? If a farmer desires to go largely into wheat culture, of course he counts the cost and supplies himself accordingly. But if his object in raising wheat is for bread and seed rather than for the market, he need not cultivate many acres; indeed, not more than he can easily take care of himself in all respects except threshing. He would not need to employ a reaping machine nor binders, shockers and stackers. All this he could do himself. Then he could stack his wheat with that of a neighbor, and have it threshed with his, paying a just compensation. The remainder of his time could be devoted to the culture of such crops, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, etc., as do not need large forces of labor at any particular time, and to the raising of stock. One man can easily handle ten acres of wheat and twenty-five acres of corn, besides two acres of potatoes and five of fruit and vegetables. And he will have time enough left to take care of a good garden, a hundred or two head of poultry, and a little herd of stock—cattle, sheep and hogs, with two or three colts a year. The extent of work which one family can do when it is systemized is surprising. Often times a man can save the money price of a day's labor by exchanging work or property. There are many ways of economizing when we set about to do it.

We incline to believe that if our small farmers would diversify their farm work more; that is, adopt mixed farming, raise a little of every paying crop, and not large areas of anything except such as the home force can easily attend to, they would realize a great saving in the end. It is an important question—whether we do not, all of us, pay out too much money for help that does not pay us in return. Mixed farming will, undoubtedly, relieve us largely in the matter of high prices in harvest time.

We expect to run up our subscription list to ten thousand within a year. Our dollar proposition is taking well.

Kansas wheat is rating better than it has for several years past.

The defender of Kansas, namely, THE KANSAS FARMER, may be had for one dollar a year.

The Contest for Governor.

It is probably true that our present gubernatorial contest is exciting more interest than any that has preceded it in the history of the state. The reason, as we all know, is not because of any grave public questions relating to governmental administration upon which parties have heretofore differed; but it is wholly because of the interest, pro and con, on the matter of enforcing our prohibitory liquor law. Transportation and matters pertaining thereto, are forcing themselves on public attention with a force that cannot be longer ignored. This, however, comes from the people without reference to their opinions on the liquor question. It will, doubtless, be fully as potent a factor in next fall elections as prohibition, but there will not be so much feeling in it. Our judgment is that no man ought to be elected to any office next fall unless he is right on both these vital subjects. Aside from their intrinsic difference, there is another that will have weight with most people. In one case we now have a law passed by the people after due deliberation, and the only question about it is, shall that law be enforced, or shall a handful of rum-sellers be permitted to continue in their defiance of the public will? In the other case, the people are now discussing the subject and preparing for legislation. In the latter discussions will go to the merits of the general subject proposed for action by the legislature, while in the former it will extend only to the right of the people to enforce their own laws already made. But they will very generally go hand in hand—Prohibition and Equal Rights of Transportation.

As our readers know, we have gone beyond the arena of discussing license and anti-license, moderate drinking and drunkenness. We have kept pace with the times and now demand enforcement of the law against rumshops, the same as against gambling dens and counterfeiting rendezvous. We have no mercy or consideration whatever for these defiers of the law. We want their dens closed forever and nothing more about it. They are wilful, deliberate and malicious defiers of the people, and are entitled to no respect.

The FARMER does not deem it proper to name particular candidates and ask the people to support them, because that would be, or might become partisan, and this is not a party paper; but it will advocate certain principles and ask the people themselves to select the candidates to espouse those principles, and install officers to put them in practice.

The FARMER wants for our next Governor a man who is not only in sympathy with the people on the two great questions, but one who has the nerve to assume and execute any authority given to him. We want a Governor who, if he is so authorized by the legislature, as we expect he will be, will clean out every rum hole in the state without mincing; we want a Governor who understands that Kansas needs protection against possible railway combinations, and is not afraid to ask the legislature for it. And while we cannot properly take sides for particular candidates, we want to give forth no uncertain sound on the measures we need.

The Republican State Convention meets in Topeka the 9th day of August. Everybody, we suppose, expects the candidates then nominated to be elected. We urge upon our readers in all parts of the state to interest themselves in the selection of delegates and send up no milk-and-water men. Right there, among the people, is the place to begin.

The Democratic convention meets at Emporia the next week. We urge our Democratic, and Greenback and anti-monopoly readers, all to roll up their sleeves at their primaries and see that no scoundrels slip through. Send up clean men only. Then, no matter what candidate is elected, Kansas will have a safe Governor.

After the state convention will come the primaries for members of the legislature. Then we expect to have another word to say.

Foreign Wheat.

The supremacy of the United States in the production of wheat, will not long continue any more than in the case of cotton. An exchange says:

Russia has been considered the most formidable competitor of America in the production of wheat for European markets. Of late years, however, we have been so far outstripping Russia in this respect that we had almost begun to believe that we were without a formidable wheat-growing rival in the world, and that we could almost dictate Liverpool prices. Our wheat crop for 1921, it will be remembered, was below the average—about 100,000,000 bushels. In consequence of this deficiency we confidently expected a material advance in the price of wheat in the European market, and were therefore slow in accepting prices offered, and held on for an advance, which we were almost certain must come. Although prices have been good in the east and in California, considering the unusual high rates of ocean freight still they have not come up to expectations. We were told that we were asking too much for our wheat, but still we held on, and insisted that our views must be met, and set forth the fact that, in addition to our large shortage, the Russian crop was also short, in justification of our demands. We did not take British India into our account, as contributions from that source had heretofore not been large enough to materially influence prices. It now turns out that the wheat crop of this country was the unknown factor upon which we did not calculate, but which, notwithstanding, was the real cause of continued low comparative prices.

British India exported the crop of 1921, 25,000,000 bushels more than had been expected, thus making up one-fourth of our deficiency. This amount, coming into the English market at just the right time, made the English buyers comparatively indifferent as to whether they secured the American wheat or not, and enabled them to postpone large purchases from this country till we should be willing to come to their terms. It is now claimed that England received of the crop of 1921 more wheat from India than from America, and if this be true, she threatens in the future to be our most formidable competitor in the world's markets. It is said that the India people live in large proportion on rice and mill et, and that last year these articles were unusually plentiful, and their prices ruled low, consequently they consumed more of them, and sent their wheat out of the country as the only article that would bring them money. The experience of this year will doubtless stimulate them in the future to sow more wheat and less rice and mill et, and thus render them more formidable competitors than they would otherwise have been but for this accidental experience.

Something About Ensilage.

The KANSAS FARMER is abreast with the times; hence it is that we take a good deal of interest in ensilage. Our readers have learned already that ensilage is green crops preserved for use in cold weather when vegetation is not growing. It is preserved in air-tight places made of stone, earth or wood, and the place for preserving is called a silo. "All flesh is grass," it has been said. Grass is the foundation of flesh undoubtedly. The best beef in the world, says the English epicurean, is that made on Kansas grasses. But we want to make beet a little faster in the winter than dried grass will do it, and we use corn. Now, if we preserve the green corn, stalk and all, in its green watery state, we have the great flesh-producing substance in our possession all the year round.

Opinions differ on this subject, as they do on all matters not universally demonstrated, or not in common use. Below we give thoughts of Prof. L. B. Arnold, of an eastern agricultural college. He says: "It is now pretty well established that there is some advantage to be gained from the preservation of green feed in silos, and also that the extent and certainty of that advantage depend on the conditions comprised in the silo in which the preservation is effected. In the first place, the silo must be, as nearly as possible, air-tight. The free oxygen of the atmosphere is the active agent which stimulates the destruction of food elements in the contents of the silos, and alcohol and vinegar and carbonic acid gas are the chief products of the destructive changes. These come from fermentation, and these cannot go on without air. Hence if a silo is air-tight fermentation and the changes consequent upon it will be prevented. But making a silo air-tight does not prevent all change in its contents. With plenty of moisture and a medium temperature, the starch in the vegetation will, by degrees, be changed into sugar and the sugar into lactic acid. These changes do not require air and will therefore take place in any kind of silo, unless counteracted by desiccation or an extremely low temperature. But these are not destructive changes. They consist in little else than a rearrangement of the atoms of the starch and sugar, which does not materially affect their being utilized for food; so that while unavoidable, they are comparatively harmless. Unless fed in excessive quantities, the food in which these changes have occurred remains good for producing milk if it was good before, for the changes are identical with the changes which take place in the same substances in the bodies of animals preparatory to their entering the blood, into which they cannot go either as starch or sugar. When air touches the fodder and fermentation sets in, the changes are altogether different. In the first place, one-half of the weight of the gum, starch and sugar is liable to be taken up in the formation of carbonic acid and carried away in the form of gas and entirely lost, and what is left of them to be converted into alcohol or vinegar, and not only to become of no use as food, but to work injury to the stock which feed upon it, especially when fed to milk cows. But all these effects can be prevented by excluding air from the material to be preserved, and the possibility of doing so is what has contributed to the success of modern ensilage.

"The early silos were imperfect and extremely wasteful. They consisted of earth pit-holes dug in the ground in some dry place where water would not penetrate. The material to be preserved was laid upon the bare earth, and then, after being covered with straw, boards or other material to prevent the dirt from mingling with the fodder, the whole was buried beneath a thick layer of earth. The great defect in such silos was that they did not exclude the air. Though piled several feet thick, earth, either loose or pressed, is not impervious to air. It slowly finds its way through any kind or thickness of earth, and when it reaches the buried ensilage, becomes the support of an active fermentation that destroys a large part of the food elements of whatever the silo contains."

One dollar is certainly low for a good newspaper. That is the cost of the KANSAS FARMER now.

As soon as the grain harvests is passed, it will pay every one who can to save all the good hay he can mow and cure. Hay is always in demand.

Foreign News Digested.

Alexandria, July 10.—Notice that all friendly relations between the British government and the Egyptian government have ceased was sent by the British Consul-General to both the Porto and Arabi. There is no longer any telegraph communication directly with the city. All telegraph offices have been moved two miles out of town. All ferriage has stopped, the only water communication being by small boats. Seymour bombards at sunrise to-morrow, but will not land his force except to spike guns.

Foreign consuls at Alexandria have asked Admiral Seymour to defer the bombardment, offering to use friendly offices with the Egyptian government. Admiral Seymour is adverse to doing so. The consuls apply to the military party to prove their loyalty. Protests by stoppage of work on fortifications surrounding Alexandria.

A London dispatch says: A rumor that the English had begun to bombard Alexandria caused an immediate rise in Egyptian securities. The first English corps, consisting of three divisions and comprising 15,000 troops in England and 10,000 in India, will take an active part in military operations in Egypt. The artillery will be supplied for land operations of the English troops by the Mediterranean fleet. Large shipments of war munitions have been ordered for immediate transportation to Egypt. Excitement has been caused by the official announcement that France will withdraw her fleet from Egyptian waters if England bombards Alexandria.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
THE SUREST CURE FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim of KIDNEY DISEASE? Then do not hesitate, use Kidney-Wort at once, (drug store recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. Ladies, for complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or rusty deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. 43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

Strayed

From the undersigned on the 3d day of June, 1882, one black horse, about 14½ hands high, 9 years old, has a small rupture on left side near hind leg. Would like to hear of it.
CHAS. FISCHER,
Eudora, Kas.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF 550 HIGH GRADED SHEEP, including 24 full-blood Merinos. Sale will commence on Saturday, July 29th, 1882, at 11 o'clock. Sale will be held on my stock range 3 miles north of St. Mary's, Kansas. Terms of sale, cash.
HERMAN MEYER.

College Home for Young Ladies.

Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, Ill. Best Literary, Musical and Fine Art facilities. Free Courses. Buildings Modern. Address for catalogue.
REV. W. F. SHORT, D. D.

An enricher of the blood and purifier of the system cures lassitude and lack of energy; such is Brown's Iron Bitters.

BULLS WANTED.—Those having grade bulls to sell should address W. D. Pratt, Jetmore, Hodgman Co., Kas.

The Grandest Exhibition ever seen in the West.

The third annual exposition of the Western National Fair Association will be held at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kas., from September 18 to September 28, 1882. The best, most complete and costliest Fair Grounds west of the Mississippi river. One hundred thousand dollars in improvements. One hundred acres in the enclosure and forty acres of an elm grove. Seats under nearly every tree, and several wells of living water. Facilities for camping fifty thousand people. The best accommodations for live stock, and the best race track in America. Twenty-five thousand dollars in premiums. Ten thousand dollars to the speed ring. Over six thousand dollars to live stock. Two thousand dollars to county and club plays. A grand regatta on the Kansas river at Lawrence, during the week of the fair, by leading rowing clubs of the east. A grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the grove from posts in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Colorado, which it is confidently believed, will be visited by President Chester A. Arthur and distinguished army generals. A grand Indian encampment of braves, squaws and papposes, illustrating aboriginal domestic life, from which will be furnished material for war dances, chases, and Indian ball games. Races every day in the speed ring by some of the fastest racing stock in the country. Lowest excursion rates on all railroads. The grandest and most sublime combination of the products of the west ever seen. Send to E. A. Smith, Secretary, Lawrence Kas., for a copy of the Premium List. Every person in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and other western states, having interests of interest to exhibit should bring them to the great Bismarck fair.

Every important interest of the people of Kansas is represented in the FARMER, and it costs only one dollar.

Millinery.

If you want a Stylish Hat,
If you want a Nobby Hat,
If you want a Dress Hat,
If you want a Wedding Hat,
If you want a Shade Hat,
If you want any other Hat or Bonnet in any shape that is made and at the cheapest price, (we trim hair free of charge,) don't forget to call at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Dr. H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Alderney or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE And Hospital.

The 23d Winter course begins September 26, 1882. This is the largest Homoeopathic Medical College in the world, with unequalled clinical facilities. Women admitted. Material for dissection abundant. For catalogue, address T. S. HOYNE, M. D., 1636 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.

Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy. **Thoroughbred Merino Rams** of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Topeka, Kas.

Kansas in 1882.

By courtesy of Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, we are permitted to publish the following synopsis from advance sheets of his forthcoming report.

WHEAT.

Kansas is now harvesting the largest wheat crop in its history. From the following table it will be observed that the State average is 20.69, the best average since 1866, which was placed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington at 21.40. Although the yield per acre was larger at that time than now, the acreage, as compared with the present year, was insignificant. The State had then but 260,465 acres, and a product of 5,527,328 bushels, while this year the acreage is 1,462,736, and the product 30,263,711 bushels. The year 1878, heretofore styled the banner wheat year of Kansas, had an area of winter wheat of 1,297,555 acres, and a product of 25,518,955 bushels, an average yield of 20.5. There were also 433,257 acres of spring wheat, that averaged 13.4 per acre, making a total wheat product for that year of 31,315,858 bushels. The spring wheat area of 1882 is but about 125,000 acres, and will yield at least 14 bushels per acre, which makes the total wheat product for 1882, 32,013,711 bushels.

The crop in the southern half of the state has been cut, and harvest is progressing rapidly in the northern counties.

At this date, but seventy-three of the eighty-one organized counties have sent in their abstracts of assessor's rolls, and the acreage given for the crops following is for the counties that have reported, and the comparisons are made for 1881 in the same counties. The counties not included are Atchison, Douglas, Ellsworth, Ford, Hodgeman, Labette, Marshall, Neosho, Sedgwick and Wyandotte. The counties of Ellsworth and Sedgwick have reported their abstracts since this computation was made. They appear in the wheat table, but arrived too late for insertion in the other crops.

CORN.

The acreage has increased six per cent. over 1881, and will reach 4,500,000 acres. The counties reported have an acreage of 3,927,851, an increase of 250,958 acres.

The crop has been very backward, owing to the continued cold weather during spring. Correspondents are unanimous in reporting this crop in a thriving condition, and a large yield is anticipated. An ordinarily favorable season will make a crop of 175,000,000 bushels.

OATS.

This crop has increased from 280,167 acres in 1881, to 447,695 acres in 1882. The counties yet to report will raise the area to 500,000 acres. Of the three hundred correspondents reporting, not one speaks discouragingly of this crop, while many say that it will be the heaviest crop ever harvested in Kansas. Not one unfavorable condition has been noted.

RYE.

The large increase in the acreage of rye—111,153 acres, or an advance of 189 per cent.—is due partially to the increased want of good pasturage. It is sown principally for this purpose, but a good yield of grain is anticipated. There were a few reports of damage by frost, but the damage is slight, and will not reduce the average yield materially.

POTATOES.

There has been a decrease of 12,143 acres, or 20 per cent. from 1881. Last year was a very unfavorable one for potatoes, and the area was consequently reduced. The prospect for a good yield is now encouraging, a large crop of early potatoes being already assured. Sweet potatoes increase slightly in acreage—11 per cent, and the reports as to condition indicate a good crop.

SORGHUM.

The impetus given to the sorghum crop, of late years, has been felt in Kansas, the acreage increasing over 1881, 50 per cent. or 19,201 acres. The crop is raised for two purposes—the manufacture of syrup and sugar, and food for sheep. The increase is mainly confined to the western counties. Reports as to its condition are not so favorable as usual, a complaint being made of the cool weather and frequent rains.

BROOM CORN.

Broom corn is fast becoming one of the important crops of Kansas. The increase over 1881 is 102,178 acres, or 115 per cent. The greater part of the acreage is in the western portion of the state—McPherson county, with 14,337 acres, leading in area. But two counties report the crop in poor condition, and they—Chautauqua and Coffey—have but a small acreage. Clay, Osage and Rush report an average condition, while all the others report the crop in fine condition, and much above the average.

GRASSES.

A large area has been added to meadow and pasture lands. The increase over 1881 is 44 per cent. or 1,010,999 acres. Reports as to the condition of the several varieties of tame grasses are all favorable, and a large hay crop is already assured.

FRUIT.

The mild winter of 1881-82 was very favorable to fruit trees, and reports indicate an unusually heavy crop of apples, peaches and pears.

Grape-vines are in a thriving condition, and promise a fine yield.

LIVE STOCK.

There has been an increase in all kinds of farm animals, and no adverse reports as to their condition have been received. Although diseases are mentioned as being present in

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

We get seeds from seed growers in California, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and all places where PURE SEED can be got, and get such "SPECIALTIES" or seed varieties, that are useful to our climate and soil. TRY OUR SEEDS BEFORE SENDING EAST. We have a full and complete assortment, and all varieties, CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS SEED, CORN, SEED POTATOES.

Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, KING PHILLIP CORN, EARLY WHITE CORN, ST. CHARLES WHITE CORN, and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season.

Send for Catalogue to

DOWNS & ALLEN, 173 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

some localities, they are not in epidemic form in any part of the state.

Below is given a table showing the number of sheep in each county for 1881 and 1882. The estimate of the Board heretofore given as to the increase during the year was much too large. While the increase has been very large in the western counties, it will be also observed that many of the eastern counties not only fail to hold their own, but decrease.

POPULATION.

The enumeration of inhabitants as taken by the assessors shows an increase over 1881 of 26,958.

Wm. Sims, Secretary.

An invaluable strengthener for the nerves, muscles, and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Boston Globe, in an excellent leading editorial, commends and upholds the appointment of women on school boards. The opinion expressed is based on the evident good results, during the eight years since the passage of the law to enable women to hold this position.

5 and 10 Cent Counters.

The largest 5 and 10 cent counters in Topeka at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

A mass meeting of woman suffragists of Ohio will be held in Murphy Tabernacle on third street, Columbus, O., on Wednesday, August 2, for the purpose of reorganizing the Woman Suffrage Association of Ohio, which is auxiliary to the American.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, discharges, cured by Dechupalpa. \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

The Wellington Press says that from July 3, 1871 to June 22, 1882, there was just forty murders, of which a record has been kept, and that thirty-four of them are directly traceable to whiskey and lewd women.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Ridenour & Co., 16 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Somebody is bothering himself about whether there is any water in the moon. The water question on the earth is often of much more importance to our folks.

If you are in want of anything you can't find in any other store, call at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

A new dairy establishment is to be started in England that will receive all the milk from the farmers, and then return to them as much of the skimmed milk as they need for calves and pigs.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

The following named gentlemen comprise the commission to revise the tariff: Mr. Boteler is a farmer, and Mr. Garland is a wool grower.

Tinware at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

The next meeting of the Kansas and Missouri Sunday School Assembly and Church Encampment will be held in Hartzell's Park, Topeka, from the 11th to the 20th day of the present month. A number of distinguished persons are expected to be present.

Glassware at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

Read. Read. Read.

Special Offer.

KANSAS FARMER.

Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates:

1 copy one year.....\$1.00
6 copies one year.....50
11 copies one year.....10.00
25 copies one year.....22.00
60 copies one year.....51.00

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured. When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the above offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the KANSAS FARMER may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improved edition appears.

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year.

With the beginning of 1883 the KANSAS FARMER will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the KANSAS FARMER send in subscriptions without delay.

Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then, subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

Address, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.



For Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidneys it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. (C)

Stock Farm for Sale. Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from county seat and competing lines of railroads. 225 acres in cultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of timber for shelter. 360 rods of stone corral fence. Address S. L. SHOTWELL, Eldorado, Butler Co., Kas.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID, THE NEW

SHEEP DIP

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year.

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

COTTONWOOD FARM,

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MAILES, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock always for sale. My short horns number 22 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls.

My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 533; Hope-well 3337; and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422 and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.



River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)



THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. Captain Jack No. 837, A. P. C. R. and Perfection at head of herd. My breeders are all recorded stock. Parties wishing sows to farrow will give notice in time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

SCAB! WOOL-GROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

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

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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. Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R. Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.)

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Wire Netting Railroad, Farm, Sheep, and Lawn FENCE,—Cheap as the barbed fence. If not on sale in your town, write for illustrations and prices to Manufacturers,

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Cards of four 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.

30 THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN Bulls for sale, two years old. Information promptly given by applying to H. Ashbrook, Mound City, Mo.

C. M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short-Horn cattle, Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Acklam and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for sale.

QAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fair, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LINWOOD HERD. W. A. Harris, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

Cattle and Swine.

SMALL BROTHERS, Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas. Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and BERKSHIRE SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

THE Farm and entire stock of C. E. Pusey, deceased, consisting of Durham Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Poland China Hogs for sale. Address S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Effingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers, for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo.

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Po and China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

RIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles east of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey Red and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty. DR. A. M. ELDSON, Proprietor.

ALBERT CRANE, DURNHAM PARK, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS. Breeder of short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always low. Send for Catalogue.

Cattle and Sheep.

F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of B. SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Sheep.

GEO. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so solicited.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

Swine.

Z. D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Kokolo, Washington Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of the choicest strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breeder of pure bred Poland China swine of the choicest strains. My breeding stock are all rec'd in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$1.00 per setting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not akin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

Poultry.

C. E. BARKER, Salina, Kansas. Will sell White Leghorn eggs for 50 cents for one setting or 90 cents for two settings.

Eggs packed in baskets.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Hong Kong Geese for \$2.50 per dozen.

CAPITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. E. GUILD, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Plymouth Rock Eggs, yard No. 1, \$2.00; yard No. 2, \$1.50. Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per setting. Turkey Eggs, \$3.00; or \$5 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from best strains.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry: Plymouth Rocks, Boudans, American Seabrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas. Breeder of Scotch Collie Shepherd Puppies, \$5.00 each. Also grade short horn and Jersey Cows and Hefers. Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Emden Geese. Would trade the latter for other Poultry, or for useful or pet stock. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good ref. ences. Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMP BELL.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 15 for \$2.00, or 25 for \$3.00. Address Mrs. M. B. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

Literary.

Which was the Best.

Translated from the German.

Once in Advent time near Christmas two girl-friends were sitting together one evening spinning. One was called Bertha, and the other Gertrud. They were both pretty, and busily turned their spinning wheels, for they forgot that no one should spin in advent by the moon light, nor else they did not believe it because they could think of no reason for it.

They talked and gossiped as they sat there, of the consecration of the church, and, of the May-pole; of the Midsummer festivals and of St. Thomas's night; and little by little they began to speak of the fairy, Dame Holle who appeared on the earth during the twelve nights before Christmas. Meanwhile the moon shone in at the window, on the flax distaffs, so that they glittered like silver, and the fleecy white clouds chased each other over the sky like little lambs at play.

Presently Gertrud said, "It will soon be Christmas; what do you want the Christ-child to bring us?"

"We will value whatever he brings us," said Bertha.

"Nonsense!" cried Gertrud "I want a gold cross, or at least a dollar piece. Oh! I wish that I was rich instead of poor."

"Nevertheless," cried Bertha, "riches cannot give happiness, but contentment makes one rich."

"I don't care, if Madame Holle were to come, I would not ask riches from her."

There was a knock on the window. The girls sprang up and looked at it in fright. They saw a gray head, bright, glittering eyes, and a toothless mouth.

"It is Dame Holle; that is she," whispered Gertrud, catching Bertha by the arm. "You shall see now, she will let us wish."

"What do you want of me? Why do you summon me?" asked the fairy in a grumbling tone.

"We wish to be happy," said Gertrud, coolly continuing to spin, while Bertha looked timidly at the old woman and wondered at Gertrud's coolness.

"Well," said the old fairy sharply, "what do you want then?"

"Oh! I wish to be rich, rich," cried Gertrud, "so rich I shall never want for anything that money can buy."

"And what do you want?" asked the old fairy of Bertha.

"I have no wish except to be always happy and contented; to have no one to trouble me, and father, mother and all good people to give me joy."

The fairy threw a bundle of flax that she carried in to the window, and said to Bertha, "Always keep a thread of this on your distaff; it will last you your life long. 'You' she added turning to Gertrud "shall be a gold spinner if you go with me, and everything that you spin shall turn to gold. Will you go?"

"Oh, yes! yes!" and hardly saying good night to Bertha in her haste she picked up her spinning wheel and sprang out of the door, Bertha watched her sadly till she vanished from sight in the misty moonlight.

And Bertha saw Gertrud no more after that, and no one knew where she had gone. This was Bertha's only trouble, and after a while she married a good and industrious young man; and though they were not rich, yet they had enough to live on and were contented and happy. Bertha grew old, and as she sat with her children and grand children she would tell them of her friend Gertrud and Dame Holle, who had given her the flax that was not yet spun off her distaff.

It was again Advent time, although many years had passed since the time Bertha and Gertrud had set spinning in the moonlight. It was grandmother who now sat at her spinning, listening laughingly to some of her grandchildren who were telling the little ones of the Christ-child and of the Christmas tree, for it would soon be time. The moon shone brightly in at the window and the little clouds were chasing each other over the sky like lambs at play. Old Bertha sat at her spinning and thanked the old fairy in her heart for the contentment which she had spread over her whole life.

And while they were all so merrily laughing and chattering around the hearth there was coming over the bleak, snow-covered meadows, bent the figure of an old woman. She held a distaff in one hand and with the other she held her apron up, as if she had something in it. Her hair was as white as the snow that was falling around her, and her eyes looked weak, though it might be they were dazzled by the moon shining on the snow. When she reached the village she stopped at every house and looked in at the window. Sometimes the people inside would see her, and turn pale and say something about the old Advent fairy. The old woman, however, turned away mumbling to herself.

"Here Phipps, the tailor lived, and there the night-watchman. It is strange I recognize none of these people."

She went on counting the houses until at last she stopped before one, and said to herself "This surely is the one. Yes, this must be it."

She lifted the latch and stepped inside, but stood still on the threshold, for within were people she did not know. The latter were stupefied with fright, until a man asked sharply.

"Who are you, old woman? and what do you want with us?"

"Do not the parents of little black-eyed Gertrud live here?" asked she

"No, old woman, I know nothing of them," was the rather rough answer, when an old

woman said "They did live here once, but it was sixty years ago, and all the family are dead now for many years."

"And the house is in strange hands?" asked old woman.

"It is in the hands of its rightful owners, old witch. What business of yours is it who it belongs to? Leave the house directly. What do you want with us?"

The old woman went out weeping bitterly. A poor woman saw her crossing the street, came to her side, and asked her kindly why she wept. The old woman dried her tears and answered with another question, "Dear child; can you tell me where the fair-haired Bertha lives?"

"Fair-haired Bertha? You must mean old Bertha. She lives yonder, with the husband of one of her grand children. She is the only Bertha that I know of in the village."

The old woman thanked her, and putting her hand in her apron, took out a spool of beautiful silver flax, which she gave the poor woman who took it thankfully; nor was she any the less grateful in the morning when she found the flax had turned to pure gold.

Meanwhile old Bertha was sitting as we have said, spinning and laughing at her great grandchildren who were playing about, while the young parents sat by.

Bertha was again telling the children of her youth, of her friend, pretty Gertrud with black eyes, and of the good fairy Dame Holle.

"Rap, Rap!" came a knock at the door.

"Come in!" cried Bertha immediately.

The door opened, and a gray and bent old woman entered. With one hand she carried a distaff; with the other she held her apron up, and her white hair hung over her shoulders.

"Oh! oh! it is Dame Holle!" cried the children running behind the grandmother's chair. She however said quietly, "Good evening dame. Who are you and how can we serve you?"

"Am I not in the house of my Bertha?" asked the old woman in a faint voice. In spite of its faintness, however, Bertha knew it at once as the voice of her long-lost Gertrud, and fell weeping on her neck, crying.

"Oh! where have you been so long? I have mourned you as dead, for many years."

"And you was not far from right," said the old woman sadly, as she looked about at the happy faces of the children and children's children of her good Bertha.

Then she put her withered hand in her apron, took out something that looked like a spool of flax, but it glittered and shone so that it dazzled one's eyes to look at it. She gave it to one of the children who, on looking at it found it to be pure gold woven into long threads, at which they all wondered. But old Gertrud put her hand in the apron again, and gave each of the children a similar present, so that all together they were of countless value. When Bertha would have stopped her she said,

"No, I am at last glad that I have got over my folly. For sixty years I have been sitting in the hollow mountain, spinning gold with the dwarfs and gnomes who have no souls. I have spun till my fingers are worn; and always spun gold, until I have as many spools as I have been months away. So I sat for many years and knew it not; and when finally the time was at an end, and I had gold enough, Dame Holle and bade me stand and collect my gold. But I could only carry as much as I have shown you and I decided to return and get the rest. But when I stepped out of the mountain and saw the sky above me with sparkling stars and bright moon, I saw my past folly. And when I came in sight of my native village, and saw before me the house where Bertha and I had once been so gay together, I both laughed and cried as I had not done for sixty years, for I had indeed been buried from the world and life. You were right to mourn me as dead, for I have lost the best part of my life, and with all my gold I cannot buy back one year of my lost youth or wasted life. Oh! you were right. Contentment is better, far better than wealth; and if you will keep me here with you, I will never return to the mountain, or have anything more to do with gold; but will stay here the rest of my life."

Thus lamented the old woman, and the bright tears stood on her withered cheeks, and all present wept with her; and Bertha promised they should stay together to the end of their lives, which came not long after. Contentment, however, remained in the house, for Dame Holle's flax, which Bertha had spun, lasted for many years, and for every industrious spinner there was still a thread of the flax of content.

A Story of Lincoln.

Ex-Gov. Rice relates the following very funny incident in the life of Lincoln.

"While officially resident in Washington during the late war, I once had occasion to call on President Lincoln with the late Senator Henry Wilson, on an errand of a public nature in which we were mutually interested. In the recognized order of president a member of the House of Representatives, as I then was, could not in time of pressure for audience with the President gain admittance so long as there were Cabinet ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators or Justices of the Supreme Court desiring audience with him, and all civilians must wait their opportunity until after members of Congress and officers of the Army and Navy, and of the Civil Service and others had their turns respectively. Having a joint errand with Senator Wilson, I could myself avail of his privilege of earlier admission but we were obliged to wait some time in an ante room before we could be received, and when at length the door was opened to us, a

small lad, perhaps ten or twelve years old, who had been waiting for admission several days without success, slipped in between us, and approached the president in advance. The latter gave the Senator and myself a cordial but brief salutation, and turning immediately to the lad said: "And who is the little boy?" During their conference the Senator and myself were apparently forgotten. The boy soon told his story which was in substance that he had come to Washington seeking employment as a page in the House of Representatives, and he wished the President to give him such an appointment. To this the President replied that such an appointment was not at his disposal, and that application must be made to the door-keeper of the House at the Capitol. "But sir," said the lad, still undaunted, "I am a good boy and have a letter from my mother, and from the Supervisor of my town, and one from my Sunday-school teacher, and they all told me that I could earn enough in one session of Congress to keep my mother and the rest of us comfortable all the remainder of the year."

The President took the lad's papers, and ran his eyes over them with that penetrating and absorbent look so familiar with all who knew him, and then took his pen and wrote on the back of one of them: "If Captain Goodnow can give a place to this little boy, I will be gratified," and signed it "A. Lincoln."

The boy's face became radiant with hope, and he walked out of the room with a step as light as though all the angels were whispering their congratulations.

Only after the lad had gone did the President seem to realize that a Senator and another person had been sometime waiting to see him."

Interesting Scraps.

—Kansas, in 1880, had 137,561 farms.

—Total number of hands employed in United States woolen factories in 1880 was 109,888.

—At the presidential election in 1880, over three millions of persons who were lawfully entitled to vote, did not vote.

—The rails consumed in the United States in 1880, if laid in a continuous line would make a railway nearly around the earth at the equator.

—The load of a freight car is nominally ten tons: of flour 90 bbls; eggs 150 bbls; wood, 6 cords; cattle, 18 to 20 head; hogs, 50 to 60; sheep, 80 to 100; lumber, 6000 feet; wheat 350 bushels; corn, 400 bushels; oats, 680 bushels; potatoes, 430 bushels; butter 20,000 pounds.

—The number of letters mailed in the United States in 1881 was about one thousand millions.

—Light travels two hundred thousand miles in a second, and sound 1142 feet in the same time.

—There are now upwards of sixty thousand miles of telephone wire up in this country.

—The report of the French engineer on the desert sea is favorable to flooding Sahara.

—Investigations in Germany show that the average life of well-to-do persons is fifty years, while that of the poor people is only thirty two.

—Steam power in use throughout the world is equal to about four millions of horses.

—It is said that African tribes have no pet animals.

—Fine apples are largely cultivated in the Bahama Islands.

—The crown of Charlemagne is still preserved at Vienna. It is of gold.

—The average of matches used in Europe and North America is six for every person daily.

—A bit of coral was recently taken from a cable which had been laid only four years—near Australia.

—There is a small river of salt water in Arizona, supposed to issue from a mountain whose interior is salt rock.

—Belgium has the largest iron and steel works in the world, one establishment occupying 267 acres of land. The workmen employed number 3,770, receiving yearly wages nearly \$20,000.

—A great many black pearls are taken by divers on the coast of Lower California.

—A new style of barbed wire gate is invented. It may be opened and lock from either side.

—Arizona has an unexplored cave into which the air is continually rushing, making a noise that may be heard some distance away.

—Bread made with sea water is recommended for persons afflicted with dyspepsia or scrofula.

—It is often dangerous to stop the crying of children suddenly.

—Lard and gunpowder are recommended for frosted feet after the frost has been withdrawn by cold water.

—Opal is said to be the only stone which cannot be imitated.

—A paste made of fresh cheese mixed with silicate of potash, or the white of an egg mixed with powdered lime, if applied immediately, is said to be Crockery at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

—Good cement for broken porcelain and china ware.

The Funny Part.

—A live coal is the only thing that can live in fire.

—A South End maiden wants to know how to avoid having a moustache come on her upper lip. Eat onions, sis.

—A brother rose in prayer meeting the other evening and said: "Brethren, when I consider the shortness of life, I feel that I might be taken away suddenly like a thief in the night."

—"How do you say 'pig' in German?" asked an Englishman of an American, as the vessel neared Antwerp. "You needn't say anything," replied the American; "you'll be recognized without explanation."

—"The editor wrote 'An Evening with Saturn,' and it came out in the paper, 'An Evening with Satan.' It was mighty rough, but the foreman said it was the work of the 'devil,' and it looked that way."

—"The great hit of the recent Congress of free-thinkers at Paris was the speech of an illustrious orator who, having inserted his left hand into the breast of his coat, made a passionate gesture with the right and belittled: "Gentlemen, I am an atheist—thank God!"

—He went to the back door, and there he saw his garden, the pride of his waking hours and the subject of his dreams, looking like an editor's office. He sat down on the doorstep and said: "Of all the words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: I keep a hen."

—A Yankee physician was lecturing lately on the ignorance of people of their own complaints, and said that a young lady once asked him what his next lecture would be upon, and being told the "circulation of the blood," replied that she should certainly attend, for she had been troubled with the complaint for a long time.

—A boy was sent by his mother to a neighbor's house for a cup of sour milk. On being told that there was none but sweet milk to be had, he helped him to a chair, and said: "Well, I'll wait till it sours."

—"The friends of a wit expressed some surprise that with his age and fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it worth while to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said: "They began to say of me that I drank too much for a single man."

Somewhat Mixed.

Mrs. Sarah Burger Stearns, of Minnesota, a member of the Duluth school board, has invented a simple but excellent ventilating apparatus for the school room.

Mrs. J. R. Hoag reports that nearly all the American women in the southern part of Gage county, Neb., where she circulated a petition for woman suffrage, signed it.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures all female complaints by removing the cause."

Mrs. S. J. Baxter and Mrs. Helen Scott, of Plymouth, Ind., are successful business women, each carrying on large millinery and notion stores.

Miss Sarah E. Whitney will be ordained at Algona, Iowa, on the 3d inst, at the fifth annual meeting of Iowa Association of Unitarians.

"Do not grasp at the shadow and lose the substance." Kidney-Wort is able to convert you from a shadow of your former self into the substance of established health. Said a sufferer from kidney trouble when asked to try Kidney-Wort for a remedy: "I'll try it, but it will be my last dose." It cured him and now he recommends it to all. If you have disordered kidneys don't fail to try it.

Twenty second annual convention of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association met in the Court House at Columbus, Bartholomew county, Wednesday, June 21.

Miss Lelia Stout, of Argos, Ind., is acting as night operator for the Peru & Chicago railroad at that point, until she obtains her majority, at which time she is prepared to be admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law.

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

The Rutland, Vt., Herald gives nearly two columns of square dissent from the action of the Massachusetts Medical Association, by which regularly educated women physicians were refused membership in that body.

Liver, Kidney and Brights Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver complaints, and has power to rid them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

A constitutional amendment has been adopted in Iowa by more than 40,000 majority, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This is largely due to the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that state.

The Des Moines Register, in speaking of the courage shown by the women during the recent storm at Grinnell, says: "It is notable that the women were more composed than the men. They endured the storm better, and can tell more of it, and talk more collectedly about it now."

Mistaken Consumptives.

In the treatment of lung and bronchial diseases the liver is often implicated to such an extent that a hepatic remedy becomes necessary in effecting a cure of the lungs. In the treatment of such cases I prescribe Simmons Liver Regulator with entire satisfaction. I. L. Stephenson, M. D., Owensboro, Ky.

Marla Mitchell, professor of astronomy in Vassar College, has just received the degree of LL. D. from Hanover College, at Madison, Ind. This is, we believe, the first instance in which the degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon a woman, and Hanover College has the credit of it.

"Feel Like a New Person."

A patient, after giving Compound Oxygen a trial, writes: "Headache all gone; good appetite, and can sleep all night without coughing, a thing I have not been able to do for a year. I feel like a new person. I can breathe now."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

DR. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The secretary of the Harvard "Annex" has, it is said, received intimations that at least two persons now preparing their wills, have included in them generous bequests to help the cause of the education of women at Cambridge, and that offers of money for immediate use have also been made.

Miss Forney, daughter of the late Colonel Forney, of Philadelphia, is one of the editors of the Progress, bequeathed to her and to her brother by its founder. These children, who seem to have inherited their father's talents as well as his newspaper, are faithfully trying to carry out his ideas.

"Their Warfare is Accomplished."

Was the touching inscription placed upon the tombstone of a husband and wife. There is nothing which so sours a man, and induces domestic warfare, as ill health; and especially weakness in the back, loss of physical power, an early breaking down of the body, rendering one unfit to attend to his business. Then cares and anxieties multiply, the temper becomes ruffled, and peace flies out of the window. Behold the great restorer, Hunt's Remedy! Quietly it comes to the man's relief. One bottle searches out the disease, and begins its cure. Two or three more take on the good work, and flush it satisfactorily. The kidneys are healed and restored to their proper functions, the weakness is gone, the back is renewed, the bloom of health returns, and all the old-time mental vigor in one's business affairs, and there is no more sour temper, or, but lasting peace. All hail to Hunt's Remedy!

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WITH OR WITHOUT RANCH.

1400 Pure Bred MERINO SHEEP; also, a well located RANCH in Lyon County, north of Emporia, on Dow Creek, containing bottom and timberland. The place is well fenced, and has first class buildings, unlimited range near.

For particulars and full description address

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SHEEP FOR SALE.

Four hundred and fifty head of Grade Merino Ewes. Perfectly clean.

NEISWANGER BROS., Osborne, Kas.

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Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson county, Kas. Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

Pure Short-Horn Cattle.

Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information, or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd.

J. L. ASHBY,

Plattsburg, Mo.

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High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy.

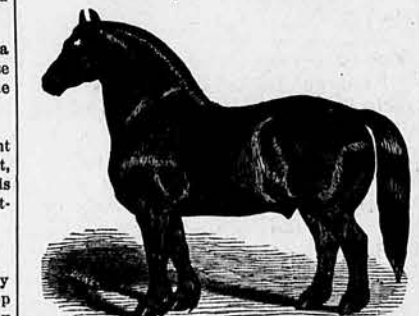
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of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy.

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This young Clydesdale Stallion was bred by imported Donald Dinnie, grand sire imp. St. George p. & sire imp. St. Lawrence. Terms \$15 to insure. Owned by H. W. McAfee, 2 miles west of Topeka, 6th Street road.

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References—Bankers and Merchants generally.

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For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

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should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.

One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness. Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZELIN & CO.

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JOE and BRIGHAM YOUNG two black mammoth Kentucky Jacks with nearly noses, exact matches for color, size and weight, fourteen hands high, weigh each 600 lbs. in only fair flesh, own brothers, one seven, the other five years old past, good teasers, sure footed, broad large, can show large well formed coils—sucking yearlings and two year olds. I will take pleasure in showing their stock. Will be ready for delivery after the 7th of July as the season expires then.

For further particulars come and see, or address

N. M. BROWN,

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