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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Dominico Chickens

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

For the benefit of your readers I will give you a short history of the original Dominico fowl. They were imported from the island of Hayti, or rather from the eastern mountainous part, Domingo or Dominico, hence the name of the fowl. I was born in 1801; the birds were imported about that time or may be a little earlier. When I was some eight or ten years old a man moved into our neighborhood, a little below Albany, and brought some dozen hens and a cock. He got the eggs of the importer. They were a little larger than our common hen of that day, about the size of our Plymouth Rocks. I remember them well; they were a beautiful dominico color, dark bars, dark slaty blue, yellow legs and beaks, with splendid rose combs projecting back over the head, well spiked. They proved to be such splendid layers of large eggs and remarkably hardy, that the neighbors, far and near, went in for the young cocks that fall for breeding to their own little kind of stock. They have been crossing with little stock up to now near 100 years; and it is strange how they have been able to show their color up to this time. I commenced about eleven years ago to breed them back to their original points in color, size, and egg production, and I feel very well pleased and repaid for my pains and long, hard labor. For 4 or 5 years I made slow progress; my chicks hatched for about five years all imaginable colors; could hardly get the right color to breed from; yet with close culling and careful selection, I began to improve in color and size. For four years back I have not had a chick but has hatched out the regular Dominico color. I sent five head to Florida the 20th of October last. Weight before they had their feed and drink in the morning: cock, 10½ lbs; one hen 7 lbs 6 oz; two hens 6 lbs 14 oz each; one hen 6 lbs 12 oz. I weighed another one when she went to the fair, 8 lbs; she weighs now 8 lbs 12 oz. Breeders have written to me saying they had tried to improve them and failed. There was probably at least two reasons; one was, they did not know what the original was, and did not know what they wanted and had no point to steer to. A breeder must know what he wants to breed and how to do it, and when he has accomplished his object. The other reason is, some men can't see a good or bad point in an animal; they can't tell a good fowl from a poor one, they can't breed anything right.

Rowley's Improved Dominico's are the only ones I know of in America. They are good layers. I had twelve pullets commenced laying last February and from the 15th of February to the 1st day of May they laid 558 eggs that I saved. They broke some, don't know how many. I had four out of the twelve setting in the last of March, and four more the first days of April, leaving only four to finish out the two months and a half in the whole time. I have not had one of them but has begun to lay when her chicks were three and four weeks old. I began breeding when 18 years old, blooded fowls, and have not found anything as yet equal to the Rocks and Dominicos as to hardiness, egg producers and for the table. Both are very docile, yet the Dominicos are my favorites.

SETH ROWLEY.
Mound City, Kansas.

Mixed Farming.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I notice in the FARMER and also in other agricultural papers, several articles on "Mixed Farming." In one sense of the word I approve the teaching of these articles. Although corn is the best paying and principal crop of this section, it is still profitable to have some small grain for a variety of feed for the stock. Besides, a few good straw stacks can be used to great advantage for shelter and bedding for the dumb brutes. In case of the failure of one crop, the advantages of mixed farming are still greater. I do not know how we could have got along in the winter of '74 and '75 without our splendid crop of oats and wheat. Another advantage of mixed farming is, that it divides our work over a greater portion of the year. And last, though not least, it gives us a chance to exterminate weeds. Some weeds it is almost impossible to eradicate out of the land by a continuous corn cropping. By varying the crop of the same field from corn to small grain we have a chance at the weeds during the dry time after harvest.

It is hardly necessary to caution farmers of experience in our state against another kind of mixed farming—mixing crops of corn and small grain in the same field, or alternate lands. Let the small grain be all sown on one side of the farm, if possible in a separate field; for in it more or less chinch bugs are always hatched; and when the grain is reaped they march right into the corn. Although able to fly in the last stage of their existence, they prefer to walk. Hence an intervening hedge or other obstruction hinders their transfer and increases the chances of the corn. Rather than go through a hedge most of them will content themselves on the grass like weeds in the stubble, and there lay their eggs for the next crop of bugs.

Another reason why we should strive to get our small grain all in one field is the needed fall pasture. The copious rains of September generally cause a luxuriant growth in stubble fields, whether plowed or not. This, with a good straw stack, will keep cattle in good condition, when the prairie grass is frozen till a stalk field can be got ready for them. Hence we see the importance of dividing our farms into two or three fields as soon as possible.

Brown Co., Jan. 9. H. F. MELLENBACH.

Care of Cattle—Stalks, etc.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

This being New Year's day I thought I would give a little of my experience in respect to a complaint which is heard in our own and other states in regard

to cattle dying from running in the stalk fields. Now, one and all will remember that our corn stalks all dry out by warm and windy weather. Hence the principal cause—the cattle go into the fields hungry and fill themselves without getting sufficient saliva mixed in with such dry feed and death follows. The strongest generally suffer the most, in my experience. Now feed your cattle a fair to good feed, or let them run on your wheat an hour or so if you have any, before putting on stalks and then let them back to water and green feed, and I think your stock will be all right; do this for a few days, or until the stalks begin to be bare, and then it will take them longer to fill which is a relief. But there is a good remedy at hand, always if the animals can be made to go. The horse and whip: mount and drive until it scours or there is an evacuation of the bowels.

The same remedy will relieve blackleg. But in the latter I would advise all who find the disease in their herds to give the stock a good run with horse and whip each day for four or five days, and then every few days repeat it until all disappears. The stock make more blood than is assimilated which is the cause of the disease. Exercise sweats or warms them up and passes it off, as I believe. During six summers that I handled cattle (doing nothing else) I would find one sick now and then, and racing them I was my cure if they could be made to go. One I found and supposed it dead—a three year old steer; but as I was going to mount my horse I saw his eye move I thought. I stepped on him and tramped him, and then took hold of his legs, rolled him over and tramped again; went my way for a few hours and returned; repeated the tramping and rolling three times that day, and during the night he got up walked twenty rods, I should think, and got up as I rode near in the morning. I chased him around until he fell. I left him, and he got up after resting a few minutes and went out all right with his mates. During the six years I never lost an animal from disease and I had in my care each year four to five hundred and seventeen head. Lightning took one now and then, but I never tried any cure for those!

Chinch Bugs and Weather.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see several papers in your journal on the chinch bug question. I wish to add my mite on the subject. My observation is, that the season has more to do with making them abundant or scarce than anything else. If June and July are damp and the latter part of May is not, the chinch bugs will do no harm; but if dry they are very destructive. Some seem to think if we quit raising wheat and such crops as they like we would not have them. Perhaps such crops may increase the supply, but I saw them in abundance here before wheat was grown. I think they are one of the pests that belong to a prairie country and country subject to dry seasons; yet I am satisfied man could, if he were so disposed, make them harmless in a great measure. I am sure this season we would have had a very good corn crop, if it had not been for the chinch bugs. During May the old bugs that live through the winter lay their eggs in the wheat fields instead of the prairies and among the weeds, as they did before we had wheat fields here. When our wheat crops are harvested the old bugs which lay the eggs are dead, and the young bugs cannot fly, having no wings as yet, and they have then to move on foot to other vegetables for subsistence, and could then be destroyed easily by united action of the farmers, either by plowing up the stubble and plowing them under, or by destroying them when they reach the corn and other crops or grasses. They attack the first vegetation they find and pile up on it like swarms of bees, when a load or two of old straw or hay, properly distributed with a little lamp oil would destroy them. Indeed by united action and care at this time by all interested in the one object, the destruction of the young bugs, there need not be enough left to do any harm; and such a season as the present we would have abundant crops. If the above course was generally carried out for a few years, the bugs would cease.

Arlington Jan. 7. R. A. VANWINKLE.

Transportation.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In 1874 the committee on Transportation in the United States Senate, composed of Wm. Windom, Roscoe Conkling, John Sherman, H. G. Davis, T. Norwood, J. W. Johnson, H. Mitchell, and S. B. Conover, made a report defining the powers of Congress in the matter of inter-state commerce as follows:

First.—That the powers of Congress, whatever they may be, are derived directly from the people of the several states, and not from the states themselves.

Second.—That every important word in the clauses which confer the power to regulate commerce among the several states, and to make all laws which shall be necessary for carrying it into execution, has received legislative, executive and judicial construction; and under such construction the power of Congress to regulate interstate transportation by railroads and to aid and facilitate commerce is clearly established.

Third.—That in the exercise of this power, Congress is authorized, under the grant of auxiliary power, to employ such means as are appropriate and plainly adopted to their execution.

Fourth.—That in the selection of means by which interstate commerce shall be regulated Congress may:

1st. Prescribe the rules by which the instruments, vehicles and agents engaged in transporting commodities from one state into or through another, shall be governed, whether such transportation is by land or water.

2d. That it may appropriate money for the construction of railways or canals when the same shall be necessary for the regulation of commerce.

3d. That it may incorporate a company with authority to construct them.

4th. That it may exercise the right of eminent domain within a state in order to provide for the construction of such railways and canals, or

5th. It may, in the exercise of the right of eminent domain, take for the public use, paying just compensation therefor, any existing railway or canal owned by private persons or corporations.

These opinions have since been confirmed by the

decisions of the supreme court of the United States in the "Granger cases." In view of these facts it is not a wonder that farmers generally do not demand through an organized body the legislation needed? Yet when we remember that the press is largely in the interest of the tricky politicians, and have kept these facts from the people, we readily understand why farmers are not more united. The influence of the agricultural press is rapidly widening, and it is not too much to hope for a gradual awakening of the masses and the elimination of the abuses of our transportation system which have so long been a burden upon the people.

Now is the time for farmers to discuss matters to be brought before the next legislature. There is no such thing as an "off year" with monopolies or rings. They are to-day busy in preparing their plans to control the next legislature. The local press generally keep the masses in ignorance of the issues likely to control in the next general election. We look to the agricultural press for information calculated to cause farmers to be on the alert. The petition to congress published in the KANSAS FARMER and many other papers ought to be circulated, and when filled with signatures sent to our Representatives and Senators. The House of Representatives has passed two bills on this transportation question and the Senate none. It seems that the higher the office the less the incumbent cares for the people. The railroads only employ 2 per cent of the laborers of the country and represent only about 8 per cent of the property. Shall this interest dictate to all others? Railroad men generally, and all others who are informed concede that local trade and traffic is under the absolute control of state legislation, while interstate traffic is under the control of congress. We have the means to right the wrongs of which we complain. Now let us do it.

W. F. HENDRY.
Nickerson, Kas.

When to Buy a Boar.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I do not set myself up as authority on the subject, but I think it is a subject that is neglected, and I wish to say a word on the good to be received by using aged boars in preference to young ones; also the best time to buy a boar. I will say that it is the custom of our farmers to put off purchasing a boar until they want him. Then it is "By around and get what you can," and too often a May or June pig is all that is left in the breeders' hands for them. A farmer can feed a young boar separately better than a breeder can a large bunch of them, and will have a better pig at 7 or 8 months of age than one that is fed and run with a large number. I have found that a yearling boar will invariably get larger, stronger, and more even litters than a young boar. A great many will find it next to impossible to obtain boars a year old. To such I will say—get one as old as possible; do not be afraid of a fall or winter pig that is well grown and has not been stunted. My word for it, he will do you much more good than a pig farrowed next March or April—for a boar to use next November and December. Don't put off purchasing later than May of the same year. Visit the breeder if possible and select the pig yourself. No one, no matter how good a judge he may be, can suit you as well as you can suit yourself. Also bear in mind that a pig never shows his weak points more than he shows them at 3 months of age; a pig that is good then will almost invariably be good always. I am sorry to say that if it is the custom with most of our farmers to turn the boar in with the sows about November and let him stay until all the sows are bred; this is wrong, and if any one that has been doing this for years will try the better way of allowing the sow but one service, they will be agreeably surprised by the result. I am glad to see that the most of our farmers, or rather most of our intelligent farmers believe that "blood will tell," and I predict that in a very few years the "three rowed breed" of hogs will be a thing of the past—much to the good of the country.

A. N. MILLER.
Junction City, Davis County, Jan. 2, 1882.

Peanut Culture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I saw an inquiry some time since about the culture of peanuts. I will give my experience through the medium of your paper. The crop can be grown successfully in any part of the state where we have an average season for length, but it is more adapted to the sandy soil of the Arkansas Valley, where they can be grown as easily and successfully as in the southern states. We have tried the Wilmington nut and the large red; the former runs up tall like a bean and to ensure a crop must have its blossoms covered; the latter will take care of itself, and is no more trouble than beans or potatoes, as it runs on the ground and sends down the nut germs deep into the soil. There is no specified time to plant, as it depends on the season; it is cold and wet, they will rot; but a safe rule is, about the time you plant corn—say from first to tenth of May. Have your ground finely pulverized and plowed deep; if you have only a few to plant it is the better way to use a hoe, else furrow out shallow and drop the nuts about one foot apart in rows three and one half feet, and cover with a harrow; but if there is any amount to be planted, take off the dropping attachment of your horse plow, and put a smart boy on each rider and let them drop just back of the planter shoe, so the wheels will cover them. Set your planter so they will have about two inches of soil over them. You can plant nearly as fast as you can corn this way. But it will keep the boys busy and they should have an open dish to drop out of, so they can get to the seed quickly. After a few days go over the ground with a harrow to loosen up the top so they can more easily push their way through. After they have come up nicely, go over them again with harrow to kill the weeds. Care should be taken at first plowing not to cover them up, and it is a good plan to put guards on your plow, same as for small corn. Keep them free from weeds if you have to use a hoe. Two good plowings is enough. They should not be touched after the germs begin to go into the ground, as it kills them. But now comes the hardest part of all—to tell when to pull them to ensure a good crop of nuts. They should stand as long as possible before a frost, then take a four-tined fork and loosen the soil all

around them, after which you can pull the vines up and nearly all the nuts will hang on; turn them over so the sun and wind can cure them out, let them lay if the weather is fair, till the leaves and stems are dry, then you can stack and pick at some future time or do so immediately. Do not place them in large bulk together at first or they will mildew and spoil their color. Shelves made of lath are good. The picking is generally done by boys at about ten cents per bushel. An average days work is ten bushels. On the market they will bring about one dollar per bushel. I have seen them yield all the way from forty to eighty bushels per acre. The vines for fodder are worth ten dollars per ton, as there is no feed used that will produce the amount of rich milk or give color to butter like they will. I believe that three acres of peanuts will fatten as many hogs as ten acres of corn. Let any one try feeding them and they will be surprised at their pork-making qualities. The amount of seed necessary to the acre is about one bushel, which should be shucked and all poor kernels thrown out. The peanut is a small affair in the eyes of some, but the sooner farmers leave off depending on wheat entirely and practice mixed farming, that day will usher in an era of prosperity.

Conway, Kas. W. L. BROWN.

Poultry—4th Annual Report.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have just been reviewing my year's work, which I consider no mere child's play, for, as I have before stated in previous articles, it requires patience and perseverance to succeed in this department above all others. In order to make chicken raising profitable one must give it the attention of both the head and heart; must be thoroughly alive to their needs and have both an eye and an ear on the alert for the detection of the first appearance of disorder or unsightliness in the flock. To avoid this the utmost care is to be observed in regard to the cleanliness of all their apartments, which require no little expenditure of labor. But to one who loves the business this will only be a pleasant task. Where fowls run at large it is necessary to have their runs and roosting places frequently cleaned out by removing all trash which may collect and whitewash the roosts and remove droppings from the hen house at least four times a year. I attend to this often more than that, and my husband takes much pride in caring for my flocks in the bad weather when I can not well see to them. Still all this precaution is much more needed when the fowls are kept in close confinement. I fear very many of my readers would think all this too much work for so little. Well, now let us turn to our book account and do a little figuring, for you know "facts and figures don't lie," so here is my statement; and, allowing, as we have always done, the eggs and chickens used to balance the cost of keeping, we have quite a little profit to our account, besides the real pleasure and satisfaction which we derive from having such nice bright, healthy fowls for our own use and to supply the market with.

Jan. 1st, 1881, to 5 doz. hens at \$2.50 each	\$12 50
" " " 2 L.B. roosters, 75c each	1 50
" " " 1 doz. hens sold	\$ 3 00
" " " 1 cockrel	1 00
" " " 1 cock	75
" " " 2 L.B. roosters \$1 each	2 00
June 11 " by ½ doz. hens sold	75
" " " 1 cock	75
July 8 " 15 dressed hens sold	4 50
Dec. 31 " eggs sold to date	16 58
" " 424 young chickens marketed	90 47
" " 6 doz. hens on hand	18 00
To balance for profit	120 60
	\$136 60 \$136 60

Now, by the 1st of March I had sold off my hens to about 40, from which I began to raise chickens. I kept strict account, and besides all loss up to August 1st, I hatched 600 chickens. Of these I sold 434, had some 18 or more killed or drowned by the cyclone which visited our place in September. With this, and what we have on hand and what we used, there remains only a small amount of loss, and all of them died at or before they were two weeks old, or were killed by accident, or eaten by hawks.

The above statement does not include the 12 fine P. R. chickens which I have raised, and bought for the purpose of starting a breeding pen this season. Now, let us hear who of the sisters have kept book account. Good wishes for all and success to the old FARMER.

Emporia, Jan. 7, 1882. MRS. J. P. WALTERS.

Farm Letters.

Doura.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I cultivated the past season a variety of cane known as Doura. I obtained the seed from J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mass. It is not a sugar cane, but as sorghum runs to sweet juice and b oom-corn to brush, so Doura runs to leaves. It must be a tropical variety, as it grew all summer without heading out, attaining a height of seven or eight feet. Its making no seed would be considered an objection as it would necessitate sending off each spring for seed, but it could not mix with other varieties, which is an important consideration. It made a large amount of green fodder and stood in great, luxuriant bunches when corn by its side was dried into kindling wood. Stock did not eat it as readily as fodder corn, but it was relished by the stabled horses. That which was cut off when breast high, made an after growth of between three and four feet. It cannot compete with corn for early green fodder, but is in its element in the hot dry weather of midsummer. I did not try to cure any, and cannot say what it would do in curing or what it would be worth when cured.

Clyde, Kas. T. C. MOFFATT.

All Right in Franklin.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Owing to the open winter and pleasant weather the farmers have a large amount of plowing done, and it still goes on. From all indications the corn crop will be planted early, which will be the means of the crop maturing early, consequently making

the liabilities less for the dry weather late in the season from cutting it short.

Corn is selling on the streets at 62 cts per bushel. Some of the farmers have bought at other places and had it shipped here.

Your correspondent took a trip during the week in the southeast of Franklin and the northeast of Anderson counties, stopping at Lane and Greeley for a short time. The improvements of Lane are quite extensive. They have a first class two story stone school house, and a stone flour mill which seems to be doing good work; in fact, business seemed to be lively abroad. Greeley is a busy little town and is in a flourishing condition.

Very little corn was noticed in the fields along the road; some few small patches of wheat were observed and looked well. Quite a number of new houses could be seen in various directions.

It has been very healthy in this part of the state during the past fall and winter.

Paola, Jan. 12.

DR. J. H. OYSTER.

Wheat Rolling—Irrigation.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I must confess that I am getting a great deal of very good information by reading the KANSAS FARMER, and am very glad to say that those farmers in Osborne county that plowed and sowed a great deal last fall, have every reason to expect a very good crop. We had a very pleasant winter up to this time. We could plow nearly every day this winter, and good crop years have followed such winters. The wheat is fine, and Kansas will come out all right in 1882, and I am inclined to believe that to successfully raise winter wheat in this section of Kansas, large, heavy rollers will have to be used by farmers to pack the ground thoroughly. I have used one this last fall and am much better satisfied with the part I rolled than with that I left without rolling, and intend to go over the wheat in the spring, and then the crop is pretty well insured to be good. By not having heavy rollers last spring we could not save our wheat from suffering when the ground was opened by frost. Cattle wintering well. I want some information or good advice. I have said before this that if 5 acres were put in onions and cabbages and beans, where they could be irrigated and well tended that more money could be made from such 5 acres than from 100 in wheat and corn, year in and year out, and want to try it this coming spring and summer (if the Lord is willing). I have a well centrally located which will furnish water enough. Now, I want some advice how to irrigate five acres without a tank if possible. Some plan as to how the ground is to be prepared, the trenches made, and how far apart, etc.

Success to the FARMER and all its patrons.

Osborne Co., Kas. Jan. 11, 1882. H. LANDS.

Another Woman Heard From.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We have had a delightful winter so far, mild and pleasant as any one could wish for. Farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather and doing their spring breaking.

We would like some experienced farmers to give us their opinion of winter breaking. Will the soil produce as well broken in the winter as in the spring?

Winter wheat never looked better for the time of year. Not quite as great an acreage sown this year as last, as farmers have come to the conclusion that there is more profit in raising broom corn, as it is a surer crop and always brings a good price if properly taken care of. This, in the near future, will be the greatest stock raising portion of Kansas, as it is well supplied with water and excellent grazing. There has been a great many cattle and sheep, fine stock, imported to this county the past year. Plenty of feed for home consumption, and some to spare. Stock of all kinds doing well.

Mrs. C. J. JOHNSON.

Stafford, Stafford Co. Jan. 10, 1882.

Inquiring—Tame Grasses.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

There are quite a number of farmers in this community, who are interested in tame grasses, both for fodder and also as grass feed as a pasture, and we wish some one who has practical knowledge, to tell us through the columns of the FARMER all about *Alopecurus*. Is it good for early spring and late fall pasture, or does the frost kill or deaden the top?

Hodgeman Co. U.S.O.

Another Good Letter.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Winter unusually mild, scarcely any snow. \$5 in good condition in consequence. Hogs fat, \$5 to \$5.25 gross. Corn, 60c per bushel. Wheat growing finely. A few cases of pinkies in horses. Many have been plowing for spring crops. The Ft Scott, Iowa & Wichita R. R. is in operation at Yates Center and will be through the county in a few days.

Neosho Falls, Jan. 9. W. W. SMITH.

Early Planting.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Stock of all kinds are doing well, and the warm weather is helping feed out this winter. Farmers will be well up with the times next spring if they continue to improve the warm weather. I think farmers will plant earlier than usual next spring. Early planted corn was best last year, and has been all but two years since 1863.

R. J. JOHN.
Smithland, Jackson Co. Jan. 10.

Horse diseases, like those that afflict the human family, are more likely to occur in low, damp places than in those which are dry and warm. The best stables for horses are those situated on dry, gravelly soils, with good natural drainage. Impure air is one of the strongest predisposing causes of disease. Horse stables should be kept clean, sweet and airy, and everything which will impair breathing or the proper action of the blood, such as dusty hay or bad ventilation, should be guarded against.

Poultry.

Raising Ducks.

There is a fancied impression in the minds of some that ducks cannot thrive without an abundance of water, and many farmers and cottagers neglect this branch of poultry industry by being led into this notion. Ducks are very profitable wherever there are facilities at hand for breeding them properly, and the better the accommodations the more profits will be realized. We know ducks like to swim, dive and dabble in water. They are not particular whether it is clean or muddy. It seems to be their natural element or they would not be provided with webbed feet in place of claws. But domestication and improvement have modified some of these natural traits, and now we see them doing remarkably well with just enough water to drink and the privilege of a bath once in a while. In early spring the drake and ducks will show unmistakable signs of mating. As soon as the ducks begin to lay the eggs should be carefully gathered every morning and put away until you have a broody hen to set on them and care for the brood until they are able to take care of themselves. If the ducks have laid well and show signs of wanting to set put them in a convenient coop well-shaded and secured from intrusion, and they will bring forth their own broods. But if you are determined to break up their setting propensities, put a vigorous young drake into their coop, and they will soon begin to lay again when you can set the eggs as before under hens. When the young birds are hatched give them crumbled bread soaked in milk; some days after baked oatmeal or Johnny cake, and nettle leaves boiled and chopped up fine with barley meal; boiled potatoes, and vegetables can be given as they grow older. A shallow dish with water is all they will need until they are a couple months old.

Poultry Keeping.

Every farmer has a waste-yard—back of the barn, down the lane, up the brush-patch, over on the hill-side, out in the stony corner, down by the swale, or out in the cow yard—where a cheap and temporary hen yard, duck pond, or turkey coop might be exterminated, and a piece of worthless and unproductive ground, now yielding no profit, converted into a poultry yard and stocked (according to size) with 50 or 100 Leghorns, Brahmas, Cochins and other varieties, and allowed to cross up, being careful, once in two years, to introduce a strain from pure-bred yards to renew blood, and these would produce a greater profit than any other stock, requiring as little capital invested. Gentlemen farmers, will you allow us to ask you to try the experiment, or let the wife and boys attend to it, and we think you will find a steady income to pay your burdens of taxes, and be thankful at the end of the year that you have invested \$1.50 for the Poultry Yard, the kindly suggestion of which, if adopted by you, we feel confident will result to your advantage.—A. G. Day, in American Poultry Yard.

Winter Care of Fowls.

In building a hen-house the requirements of the fowls are always to be considered; these are warmth, light, fresh air, an earth floor, and sufficient space to avoid crowding and allow of freedom, as a hen will not do well at laying unless she is contented. Hence there must be space not only in ground surface for freedom, but high for better ventilation as well, the windows so arranged, and of number and size, as to admit copious air in summer. There are needed, in winter, a row of low windows on the south side for light doubling the sash in winter; this is necessary for warmth, and does it effectually, as it forms a dead air chamber, single glass admitting cold without any benefit from the air. If the building otherwise is well fortified against the cold, and double sash well fitted is used, with dry earth floor, fowls will do well if a good breed for winter laying, like the Asiatics, and well taken care of, the care to be constant, and required more in winter than in summer. Fresh water must be supplied, with fresh food, including occasional feeds of vegetables and meat of some kind, corn being the principal grain, affording heat as well as substance for eggs.

Managed in this way hens will keep in good condition, remain healthy and free from vermin; if the start is all right, building, site and fowls clean, and kept so more by prevention than cure.—Country Gentleman.

The Garden.

Garden Enemies, and How to Circumvent Them.

We have tried various methods of getting rid of the cabbage worm, and in some cases with reasonable success. What may be termed "the poultry cure" seems to be correct in principle, easy of application and effective in its results. There was no complaint or even appearance of worms after the turkeys and chickens had eaten up the cabbages; and when bipeds of another species had eaten up the poultry it seemed to make an even thing of it. If we must eat worms at all it is perhaps as well to have them at least one degree removed from their normal state, and for this purpose a well fattened fowl affords a satisfactory disguise.

A tablespoonful of dry salt sprinkled on a cabbage after the head begins to form has generally proved effective in preventing further ravages of the worms. Sods from the family washing have the same effect, plenty of dead worms being found the next day after the soapy

application. If the yearly race between cabbages and worms be on good land thoroughly cultivated, the former will often come out ahead, (cabbage head of course) without special care of nostrums.

For the currant worm, "hellebore," dusted when the bushes are damp from dew or rain, is all-sufficient. The mistake is frequently made of allowing the worms to get too much start before the first application. If neither rains or dews occur at the proper periods that deficiency is easily remedied by the use of water from a sprinkling pot.

We got the squash bugs under this year more easily than usual and by a simple device. If not planted too early, a good healthy squash vine will soon out-grow the striped bugs, but not so with the black odorous chaps. Two or three short pieces of boards were placed on the ground near each hill, and under these the black bugs take refuge and are easily killed. The boards should be turned up and examined every day, or oftener if convenient. It matters not what they go under for, they mean mischief all the same, with increased numbers and proportions. N. B. Vines will get away from striped bugs more easily if the latter are picked off every morning for a week or so while the dew is on. C.

How to Destroy Insects.

Slugs are occasionally seen eating large holes or notches in the leaves of all succulents and begonias. They usually feed during the night. Cut potatoes, turnips or some other fleshy vegetable in halves and place conveniently near the plants. The slugs will gather upon the vegetable, and are easily destroyed.

The white worm which infests, occasionally, all soils where plants are kept in pots, may be removed as follows: Sprinkle lime water over the soil, or sprinkle slaked lime on the earth and in the saucer or the pot. Lime water may be easily made by slaking a large piece of lime in a pail of cold water, letting it settle, and then bottling the clear water for use. Give each pot a tablespoonful twice a week.

To destroy the little bugs on the oleander take a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg and dissolve it in about two quarts of water. Wash the stock and branches of the tree with this water.

To destroy plant lice take three and a half ounces of quassia chips, and five drachms of Stavesacre in powder; place in seven pints of water and boil down to five pints. When cold, the strained liquid is ready for use, either by means of a watering pot or syringe.

No insect which usually infests the house, and crawls over the floor or woodwork, can live under the application of alum water. It will destroy red and black ants, cock roaches, spiders and chintz-bugs. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum is all melted, then apply with a brush (while nearly boiling hot) to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedstead, pantry-shelves, etc. If, in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the whitewash, it will keep off insects.

A safe rule for plants of any kind is to allow half a gallon of water to every ounce of tobacco. Procure the strongest shag, and make an infusion by pouring boiling water upon it.—Exchange.

Miscellaneous.

Breeds of Sheep.

The agricultural editor of the New York Times discourses as follows about breeds of sheep:

"The Lincoln and Leicester sheep, which have been bred to take on fat enormously, have been tried here and have failed. The Cotswold is the best of this class of sheep, but without high and special feeding it produces but poor mutton: Turnips make the best flavored mutton, and grass upon permanent pasture, luxuriant and thick in growth, is required to build up the frame, which turnips and concentrated food shall fill out to the desired weight and roundness. The Cotswold here has had its day and the popular fancy is now for the Hampshires, Oxfords, Shropshires and Southdowns. These all belong to one class of sheep and all have the distinguishing sign of black or partly black faces and legs, and American farmers who desire to go into sheep must choose one or another of these four breeds. Our one American sheep is a wool sheep, good for very little for mutton; and yet a well-bred and a well-fed Merino produces mutton but little inferior to that of the vaunted Southdown. It is food, and not breed, that makes meat, and if we should feed our grade Merinos as well as the English farmers feed their Southdowns—giving the juicy, high flavored Swede turnip, with plenty of corn and hay—we could show as fine legs and saddles and as high-flavored meat as the English farmer can with his 'downs.' But sheep, like the prophet, have no honor in their own country and among their own people and foreign breeds take precedence of the natives. This is to be greatly deplored, because so long as this spirit and practice prevail so long shall we produce second class mutton, and so long shall we depend upon English breeders for our sheep and continue to import, at a high price, instead of producing our own. And, of course, this practice will prevent the cheapness of this meat which is desirable and is necessary to make mutton popular."

The Cotswold and Shropshire appear at the present time to be in the lead, the former the favorite, although the authority quoted above states that it has had its day.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y. Democrat and Chronicle, was republished in this paper, and was a subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Dr. Henion, created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the wings when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned, or an unusual accumulation or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then is what you meant when you said that more than one-half of the deaths that occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day; when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time was caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I now know were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured, as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there is no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a special study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men who have carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it will end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college, was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial, the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery: I have Bright's disease of the kidneys, and in less than a year he was dead.'"

"You believe, then, that it has no symptoms of its own, and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case, but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience. What was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope, and so I'd the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And that caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it, and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities, to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I, therefore, determined as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store, and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him.

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

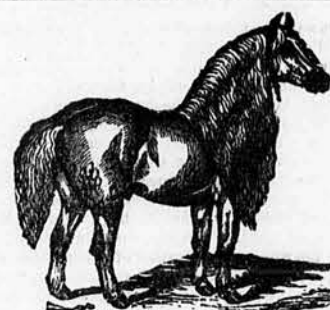
"No, sir, I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes. I have chemically analyzed it, and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

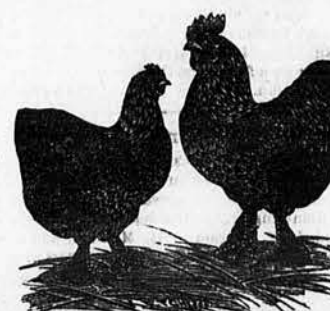
We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused, and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing, and that it can be cured.

Advertisements.



Republican Valley Stock Farm,

Devoted exclusively to breeding PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. QUIMPER No. 400, at the head of stud, largest and finest collection in the west. Pure bred and some of the finest grades in America; with sires from the best horses that have ever been imported from France. Young Stallions and Fillies for sale, most of them bred in Kansas, and are thoroughly acclimated. Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing Pedigrees, and prices. HENRY A. VEEY, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.



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CHILTON DUKE 7th.

See Pedigree. I cannot use him any longer on my herd; Chilton Duke 7th, 25763, born, calved, March 25, 1877, bred by A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.; owned by E. E. Kicholtz, Wichita, Kas.

Got by 4078, 26th Duke of Ainslie. 1d Miss Wiley 25th, by 14244, Barrett 22084. 2d M. so Wiley 21st, by 10 Duke of Thorndale 28368. 3d Miss Wiley 14th, by Royal Oxford 18774. 4d Miss Wiley 9th, by Fordham, Duke of Oxford 28863. 5d Miss Wiley 3d, by Grey Friar 9172. 6d Imp. Miss Rutland, by Hennessy 6145. 7d Mayores by Garcase 312, 3235. 8d Matron by Tyro 2751. 9d Miss Mason by Flathead 19981. 10d No. 6 Chilton Sale by Dr. Syntax 220. 11d Charles Cow by Charles 27. 12d Henry Cow by Henry 304. 13d Lydia by Favorite 262. 14d Nell by White Bull 421. 15d Fortune by Rutland 86. Address C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Wichita, Kas.

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KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Williams, Groves, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

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FINANCE COMMITTEE.
J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

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.

State Items of Interest.

Abilene Gazette: A cow belonging to A. W. Gordon was weighed on Monday, and tipped the beam at 1500 pounds. She is a beauty, and an excellent animal for milk.

Chase Co. Leader: One day last week, during the absence of the teacher, the Patten school house was "gone through" by some person and several articles of value taken. This is not the first instance of the kind that has happened in the county and it should be a warning to School Boards in the form of strong locks and window shutters.

Larned Optic: The stockmen of Pawnee feel very good natured. Stock is in excellent condition, and the short feed supply has not been largely drawn upon yet.

Alma Home Weekly: It having been rumored and generally believed over the county that we have the small-pox in Alma, we desire to state most emphatically that there is not a case of small-pox here, nor has there been this winter.

Larned Chronicle: Major Willetts had a lot of yearling steers at Bratten's yards yesterday for which he paid \$31 per head.

Bolt Gazette: Pat Jordan is in receipt of \$1,100 from Uncle Sam, in the way of back pension, and has now a promise of regular installments in the future. It will help the old gentleman along in his declining years.

Olathe Mirror: The track layers for the A. T. & S. F. road, under Seldon, arrived Monday morning and have been stringing out the ties and iron at a lively rate on the K. C. & O. road ever since.

Iola Register: Mr. J. B. Benjamin, of Deer Creek township, informs us that through the efforts of Jesse L. Rosenberg, he has lately received about eleven hundred dollars back pension due him.

Hutchinson Interior: J. A. Rawlings, of Valley township lost a valuable grove of cottonwood by a prairie fire some four weeks since. By the same fire he lost some fourteen tons of hay.

Independence Tribune: The old Board, that is Meuninger and Boswell, let the county printing to the Star office just previous to adjournment. Their conduct in June last and in this instance smacks strongly of fraud. It may become necessary for us to unearth certain facts in regard thereto, which will reveal such an extent of blackmail and fraud that will astonish all honest people.

Rooks Co. Record: The affairs of the county seem to be run on a more economical scale than ever before, the amount of scrip issued at the session of the board this week being the smallest in two years. Let the good work continue, and before long Rooks county will be better off financially, than any county in northwestern Kansas.

Abilene Democrat: A meeting of the farmers will be held at school house No. 10, (Newbern township) Saturday evening, January 14, 1892, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Alliance.

Climax New West: The weather is so beautiful that the grangers have already begun to scour up their plows and make other preparations to begin plowing for a spring crop.

Burlington Patriot: Work is progressing vigorously on the Nebraska, Topeka, Iola & Memphis railroad near Osage Mission, and a large force of graders are throwing up the road-bed. We are having excellent weather for railroad work, and we understand the work is to be pushed right along without interruption until completed.

Osborne Co. Farmer: P. D. Curran lost a horse from pinkey recently. We understand that one of George Turner's horses came near dying from the same cause.

McPherson Freeman: A big railroad boom is in prospect for McPherson county this year if only our people are awake to their interests.

Jewell Co. Review: A Farmers' Alliance has been organized with members from Richland, Montana and Sinclair townships, and named Union. Charley Smith is President and Peter Tanner secretary pro tem. It meets at the school house in Dist. No. 59 each alternate Saturday at 6 p. m. commencing Jan. 7.

Council Grove Cosmos: A serious and disgraceful fight occurred at a dance at Downing station last Friday night. The exact particulars we are unable to learn, but it appears that the disturbance was caused by several parties in attendance refusing or failing to comply with certain rules of the dance. A man named Clymer was severely hurt, George Black was probably mortally wounded, and two brothers named Claybaugh were seriously injured in the melee.

Ford Co. Globe: A correspondent at Kyle, Hays county, Texas, writes to the Fort Worth Live Stock Journal, and says, "There will be a heavy drive of steer cattle from this section in the spring to the northwestern territories. Cattle men seem to think there is more money to be realized by driving or selling their steer cattle and keeping the female cattle to breed from, than in keeping the steer cattle until they are four year-old to mature for beef."

Humboldt Union: Some of the boys of town had a regular jamboree last Saturday night. They barricaded the streets with wagons and boxes, and played the devil generally with signs, etc. Two boys were arrested and plead guilty to being implicated in the affair, and were each fined \$4.00 and costs.

Newton Golden Gate: Mr. Morgan, who had been boarding at the Tremont House for some two weeks, being afflicted with a same back took an over dose of morphine on last Wednesday night and died from its effects the next day.

McPherson Comet: The farmers tell us that the prairie grass is full of chinch bugs, and that every warm spell they come to life and make a move for

the wheat fields. Some have tried burning the grass, and they say it destroys thousands of them and those that are left are deprived of shelter and soon die.

Salina Journal: The surveying party of the Topeka, Salina & Western arrived last night, and started out this morning to locate the permanent line of the road from Salina to Council Grove.

Winfield Courier: A good deal of corn is being taken from cribs in different parts of the county by parties who have no right to it. A few dollars worth can be carried away in the coat pocket at the present prices.

Labetta Co. Democrat: The Oswego Cotton company are giving out quantities of seed nearly every day and there is no doubt but that a very large acreage will be planted next year. Farmers all over this part of the state are getting their eyes open to the benefits of this new industry and many will plant extensively. It is estimated that two thousand acres will be planted in Montgomery county, in 1892, and more or less will be planted in other neighboring counties. This crop is proving a sure and profitable one in southern Kansas, and especially in this county, and should next season's crop prove as large as we have reason to expect, Oswego will be a cotton factory inside of another year.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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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THE GREAT
BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER
PURELY VEGETABLE.



A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.

A SURE CURE FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint,
Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite,
Languor, Sour Stomach, etc.
Especially adapted for Kidney Disease
and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Quinine, also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

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LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO
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It Does Not Make Any

difference how severe the case of Bilious Derangement is, it can be cured speedily and effectually without salivation, or that prostration of the system ensuing from the use of drastic purgatives. Simmons Liver Regulator does not merely relieve the sufferer, but effects a permanent cure. It has been used successfully for a long time as a substitute for Quinine and Calomel, and the effects of the medicine are truly wonderful.

"I have used in my family your Regulator for the last eight or ten years, and found it to supersede any other recommended for Chills, Fever and Ague. I use it, and nothing else. I have given up Calomel, Quinine, and other Mercurial treatments. I give it to my children from one year old to those of 25 years old. It is all you could wish in a family. Please use my name as you wish. Very truly,
"E. H. URBANKS, Crawford Co., Ga."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, prepared only by J. H. Zeffin & Co.

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THE CHAMPION DRAFT HORSE.

J. & C. HURON, Importers and Breeders, Grandville, Ill., early of horses on the Pacific & Iowa Division of the Washburn & Burleigh. Several importations the past fifteen months, choice imported stallions and mares for sale, from the very best blood in Scotland, such as Prince of Wales, Lion and mare for sale. Our stock is second to none in America, and our terms are liberal.
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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey 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 "14" expire with the next issue. The paper is at 14 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.

From Mr. Van Winkle we learn that a valuable mineral spring has been discovered near Arrington in Atchison county.

The proceedings of the Wool Growers' convention, held in this city yesterday, will be reported in the FARMER next week.

County Clerks in making up notices of strays for publication in the FARMER ought to give the postoffice address, of every taker up.

A correspondent wants to know the best and cheapest plan for a hog pasture fence. Somebody please tell him through the FARMER.

A letter from Mr. Ives on "Care of Poultry" is laid over, as we have one poultry article from that place this week. It will appear in due time.

Bitter milk may be avoided by proper feeding, and it may be cured by scalding the milk when first drawn, by setting in pans over boiling water.

Mr. A. F. McCaslin, of Topeka, took a run "back East" the other day, and brought with him six fine short-horns, two bulls, three calves and one heifer.

If any of our readers wants ten cents worth of short quotations from the best authors, send to Prof. Hoss, Educationist, Topeka, Kans., for MEMORY GEMS, which we heartily recommend.

Our correspondent, Mr. Swan, will observe that we have taken liberties with his communication, by cutting it in two. One part appears this week; the other is saved for another time.

Mrs. Waters makes a good report this week in the FARMER. She set out with a capital of fifteen dollars, and at the end of the year she had made one hundred and twenty dollars and sixty cents profit.

In setting up Dr. Eidson's article on the Red hogs last week, the editor and printer both made a mistake in one letter. Where the word "Somworth" appears, it ought to be Lomworth.—T instead of L.

J. V. Randolph of Riverside Herds of Poland and Berk pigs has now at the head of his Poland Herd the Perfection pig (Capt. Jenks) which he recently purchased of J. C. Lawrence of Indiana, for the sum of \$54.00.

We have a readable letter from Mr. Colvin at Las Vegas, N. M., which is not published simply because we have no room. We hope the writer will not be offended. We are compelled to leave some of immediate local interest over.

The article in the FARMER two weeks ago on Japan clover has called out so many inquiries that we have undertaken to look into the matter to learn more about it. We have correspondence out now on the subject, and ought to have replies here in two weeks.

The laws of every state ought to prohibit public fighting of all kinds of animals. The details of a dog fight recently in New York are horrible in their barbarity. This animal fighting business is a species of barbarism that ought not to disgrace modern civilization.

Some of our correspondents write their lines too close together. If you are very full, use more paper. Don't crowd the lines. It makes the printers swear and the editor think bad words. If you write on a postal card or the end of a spool, then you may write as close as you please, but spare us when you use paper by the yard. On pencil manuscript the lines ought to be at least five-eighths to three quarters of an inch apart.

A Society for Political Education has been organized in New York city. It is publishing tracts on political subjects for the people. No. 4, a 68-page pamphlet, now out, is on the U. S. Laws, and contains some very interesting matter. The society is composed of men like

Prof. Sumner, of Yale, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., David A. Wells and E. D. Barber representing nearly all the states. Mr. Edwin B. Smith of 142 Dearborn St. Chicago is Secretary for the northwest.

It would be well for many of our Kansas farmers, especially in the southern half of the state, to devote some attention to cotton raising. That the cotton plant will grow and mature well here has been fully demonstrated. The writer of this sent samples of Kansas cotton to the centennial exhibition in 1876, which were favorably regarded by cotton men. Captain Daniel McTaggart, of Liberty, Montgomery county, has raised good crops the past two years, and proposes to plant a large area to cotton, we learn, next spring. He purchased a gin in 1880, and he handled a large quantity of cotton last year. He has gone to the trouble and expense of having the fiber examined and tested by experts, and is so well pleased with results that he has made up his mind to make cotton raising part of his farm work in the future. It is better for several farmers to join in the beginning, so that they may have the benefit of one another's experience, and also to insure a quantity sufficient to justify marketing. We are very confident that a few acres in cotton on many farms of this state would prove to be a profitable investment. Of course, if one knows nothing about raising cotton, he ought to make haste slowly in first efforts.

The Liquor Law.

An esteemed correspondent scolds us in a letter, because, as he says, we are both fanatical and unjust on the liquor law. He says:

The answer of the FARMER to my questions on the prohibitory law, was unsatisfactory in the highest degree. For the editor to advocate the continuance and enforcement of the obnoxious law as he does, and shutting down on others, is rather a silly way of making the farmers' paper a partisan sheet. As a farmer, I want to read agricultural papers, and I prefer to read that of my own state if rightly conducted. But if it continues as slave to a fanatical idea I feel it my duty to bid adieu to it when my present subscription is expired. I do not question the editor's right to his opinions, but when he claims to shut his columns against further discussion of this vexed question, he should impartially adhere to his decision, and not permit prohibitionists to put in their thrusts and exclude others. Let truth and error have an equal combat, and truth will prevail.

Knowing the zeal and prejudice of our correspondent and those who believe as he does, and desiring to be fair at least to our enemies, we gave him room for the only article on the subject, from a correspondent, which we have published under the present management. And we did more than that. We commended his thoughts as ably presented, and we honored him still further by briefly replying editorially; and still further, by shutting down the gate then and refusing to publish any of the half dozen or more articles which came in from friends of the law in reply to him. But not one of them complained or threatened to stop his paper. This last little item of news may be worth something to our correspondent. Why don't they pout like he does?

Our correspondent does not seem to understand our reason for excluding this discussion from the columns of the FARMER. Let us state it again, and if possible more plainly. It is this:

The time for discussion of the reason of the amendment has passed. The people had it before them from March, 1879 until November 1880. They discussed it to their satisfaction during those nineteen months and more; then, after such discussion, out of the 210,000 votes cast at the election; only 80,000, in round numbers, voted against it. The amendment was adopted by the people as part of the constitution; then they elected a legislature to enact a law in harmony with the amendment, and the supreme court afterwards unanimously sustained both the amendment and the law. So that it is now the law after full deliberation by the people; and we hold that it is the duty of every good citizen to aid in enforcing the law which the people themselves, not merely the legislature, adopted. There is the point we make. It is a law adopted by the people, and sustained by the courts. It is not like the fugitive slave law, when the people got a stroke at it, wiped it out of existence. Therefore we don't desire to reopen a profitless discussion.

We have no objection to any correspondent adding to his letter on agricultural subjects a line or two giving facts about the liquor law, for or against; indeed, we would be pleased with that; but we don't want any more long articles discussing a law which the people have passed upon.

We will however, state a question for our correspondent's consideration; and if he will devote a letter to its answer we will cheerfully publish it. Query: If every person who is now unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors in Kansas, would wholly and finally abandon the business and all other persons should refrain from engaging in it, would the material, moral or religious interests of the people suffer any injury or loss?

Transportation.

A letter which appears in the FARMER this week calls up again this great subject. We say great subject, because there is nothing, except farming itself, so immediately connected with the farmer's interests, as the transportation of his products to market.

Whatever the cost of transportation is he must pay; it is deducted from the value of his property sold. If it costs the farmer in Kansas twenty-five cents to send a bushel of wheat to any given point where it is sold at one dollar a bushel, he gets only seventy-five cents for it. If it could be shipped there for five cents, and sold at the same prices as before, he would get ninety-five cents. So, we see that the shipment of farm produce is really a part of the farm work. We have frequently put

forth the idea that carriers are only helpers to the farmer.

Then as farming is a great industry, the chief labor of men; and as a large part of his business is to sell his surplus products, so the transportation question is correspondingly great. Indeed it is the vastness of the subject, taken in connection with its marvelous growth in extent and complication which keeps it so far from the people. As the FARMER said a few weeks ago, the farmers, though the most important class of people, are universally behind in the brain work developed in civilizing processes. Their vocation is rural where the free air and sunshine grows confidence and conservatism rather than scheming and speculation. The farmer rarely goes into railroad building or founding states. He is generally comfortable and contented. Hence he is usually behind the man who works as much in the lamp-light as he does in the sunlight.

But it is the vastness only of the transportation question that makes it great. Every right which a chartered carrier has, he received from the people. They give the corporation privilege to run its railway or canal through the lands of any citizen, and remove even the house he lives in, or his garden, vineyard or orchard. No matter how highly he and his family may value their home and its surroundings, they must yield to this paramount law which the people in their sovereign capacity have made. The law is right. Without transportation we are barbarians. Some body must give right of way for the public benefit in these cases, the same as for common roads. It would be strange, then, if the people had no further rights in the matter. The people may open and they may close a common highway; so may they open and close a railway. It must be done under the forms of law, but it may be done.

Now, all highways are opened for the benefit of the people, not of private individuals or corporations. These must look after their own interests. The people, or an organized state or nation, adopt measures for the common good, their will, expressed in law, is supreme within its jurisdiction over all private or corporate rights. So, that a railway, or water-way is a public highway, just as much as a common country road, with this difference only: That the particular corporation is protected in the use of the way in trust for the people at large.

No railway company may refuse to carry any well behaved sane or well person who offers to pay the usual charges; nor may it refuse to carry his property under the same rule.

Every person has the right to travel and have his property transported over any public railway or canal, as much so as over any country highway. He must pay toll, of course; and that is what is of special interest to the people.

The great duty of farmers is to educate themselves on this, and on every other practical subject, so that they may be able to think, speak and write intelligently about it. Their second duty is, to throw aside all party restraint in matters pertaining to their own interests. And their third duty is to combine with their fellow laborers in selecting sensible, honest, fair men to occupy public positions, so that our laws may not be trifled with.

Kansas in 1881.

The Report of the State Board of Agriculture, for the quarter ending December, 31, 1881, is on our table. It is preceded by a colored map of Kansas. The first statistical information shows the results of farming operations in 1881, as compared with those of 1874. Then comes the crop figures for 1881 by counties. The totals foot up as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Winter wheat.....	1,974,693	19,164,696	\$20,457,277.45
Rye.....	66,446	966,508	\$735,533.21
Spring Wheat.....	208,179	1,314,793	\$1,247,992.35
Corn.....	4,171,554	80,760,542	\$44,859,963.29
Barley.....	6,361	110,125	\$7,528.80
Oats.....	338,130	9,900,768	\$3,855,749.77
Buckwheat.....	6,410	58,621	\$43,965.75
Potatoes Irish.....	73,537	1,854,140	\$2,710,377.50
Potatoes Sweet.....	3,650	201,062	\$292,842.55
Caster Beans.....	45,961	392,549	\$497,378.13
Flax.....	160,906	1,184,445	\$1,357,943.61
Rice Corn.....	32,754	629,534	\$314,767.12
Gallons.			
Sorghum.....	45,628	3,899,440	\$1,745,871.45
Pounds.			
Cotton.....	1,294	388,070	\$38,805.30
Hemp.....	749	629,160	\$44,041.20
Tobacco.....	1,139	797,820	\$79,782.00
Broom Corn.....	50,675	32,961,150	\$1,480,115.75
Tons.			
Millet Pearl.....	10,203	30,176	\$165,863.07
Millet & Hungarian.....	354,249	752,478	\$4,818,968.88
Timothy.....	53,130	89,997	\$626,233.40
Clover.....	17,560	33,296	\$231,153.70
Prairie Meadow.....	837,529	1,216,316	\$6,218,218.00
Total acres in above named crops.....			9,802,719.
Total value.....			\$91,910,439.27

Of small fruits and vineyards we had, in acres: Raspberries, 3,081; Blackberries, 3,121; Strawberries, 1,353; Vineyards, 4,199.

Artificial forest.—Acres: Walnut, 5,895; Maple, 6,453; Honey locust, 1,215; Cottonwood, 39,108; Osage-orange, 617; Catalpa, 788; other varieties, 38,763.

Of fences, in rods: rail, 4,353,760; board, 2,249,196; stone, 1,490,799; hedge, 14,700,618; wire, 5,607,689.

Total value of fences, \$23,732,370.30.

Number of farm dwellings erected during the year ending March, 1, 1881, was 11,078; value, \$2,638,545.

It appears from the report that our corn crop in 1870, was, in acres, 595,892; bushels, 16,689,000; value, \$9,677,300. In 1881, as shown above, it was, acres, 4,171,554; bushels, 80,760,542; value, \$44,859,963. The acreage was greater last year than ever before, and so was the value; but the product in bushels was greater in 1875, '77, '78, '79 and 80. It further appears that the corn crop of Kansas, on an average of the past twelve years has been worth

about twice as much as that of the winter and spring wheat combined. In 1881, it was wheat, \$21,705,275; corn, \$44,859,963.

The report contains seventy-two pages of matter written by correspondents in the different counties on the cultivation of corn; then an article on Pleuro-pneumonia, one on cattle dying in stalk fields, one on pink-eye in horses, one on Kansas should have more sheep, one on Public lands in Kansas, giving the methods for procuring them, location of Land offices, etc. Then follows a statement of railroad land grants in the state, and a full market report giving the price of a large number of articles on the 28th day of December. This will be specially valuable to persons outside of the state who intend coming here to locate homes. The last pages are devoted to the condition of winter crops, (which is good all over the state,) and a meteorological report.

The report contains 242 pages, full of excellent matter, and it does great credit to the industry and capacity of the secretary, Mr. Coburn.]

A New Party.

The proposition that a religious sect or political party cannot be reformed by its own members acting within the sectarian or party lines, never appeared to us as good doctrine. Without numbers sufficient, no measure can be carried; and if these numbers cannot be collected inside, how are they to be found outside the ranks? When all, or a considerable number of persons of all or most of the sects or parties are dissatisfied, and so much so that they are ready to abandon old associations and names and organize new ones, then there is hope, and perhaps the only hope of a new body doing good. Historically, it appears that new sects and parties generally come into existence by reason of the ostracism of their members from the old parties on account of their heretical opinions on matters held to be vital. This is known to be true in church history. Some important exceptions, in politics, are known to exist. But it is, perhaps, true that in all great counter movements of men, some vital cause of separation existed, some central idea on which it was impossible to agree, and without such agreement it was impossible to "dwell together in unity;" and it is, probably, true, that no great sect or party ever was disbanded so long as its members agreed substantially on the fundamental principles of the organization, and so long as such principles or the memory of their achievements retained a strong hold upon the mentality of their membership.

The writer of this is not prejudiced, as he believes, in favor of, nor in opposition to, any existing party organizations. His convictions on grave public questions are strong, but he cares nothing for sects or parties except as they are useful in doing what ought to be done.

However, in the discussion of a new party, one must, whether it is agreeable or otherwise, face the fact that at least two formidable political parties exist. With them in the way we must either try to control them if we would make them better, or we must call away their membership by offering, not only something better than the old parties have, but also something in harmony with the line of thought that has so long held them together. Republicans and Democrats, all are tied to certain principles and traditions. These must be supplanted by more powerful motives before it can be expected to disorganize those parties. They are powerfully organized, contain nineteen-twentieths of all the voters in the country. They also contain three-fourths of all men who are anxious to bring about a higher standard of political morality, men who are in sympathy with the doctrines taught by the KANSAS FARMER. Why do they remain in the old parties so long when they are looking for better things? Party attachments are strong; and nothing, as before stated, except vital differences will sunder them. They all know as we do, that when they turn their backs on the party, they are kicked and not embraced. They all lose their influence where they once had friends. If they muster men enough they can control the party; if they cannot, it may be better to preach where they may have an audience. Surely if they can do no good inside, they can do none outside, unless there is a general disintegration of parties.

Whom Shall We Employ?

That every person, in selecting an agent or employs, may apply such tests and rules as will insure competent, profitable and safe service, no one will deny. In private affairs this rule is invariably applied, and has been since man first began to employ assistance. The merchant cares nothing about the politics or religion of his clerk, if he has a good character, good habits, is competent and honest. So it is with the farmer and everybody else. What we all want is fitness, competency, morality and honesty. Whether the employment be to dig a cellar, plow a field, sell goods, run a railway, or edit a magazine, the rule is the same.

There are other employments to which the rule is not always, nor generally applied. Can anybody tell why? The people in their sovereign capacity need and must engage the services of a great many persons. In an average Kansas county there are from three to four hundred public offices of greater or less importance—school district, road district, township, city and county. What is it that we so often find men occupying some of these places who have no special fitness for the place, and sometimes men whom not half a dozen of the voters would trust with a penny out of their sight? But it is true that this objection is not so applicable to the lower strata of officers where there is no pay attending them, as to the higher ones where money and influence

come from them. It is a rare thing to witness a scramble for road overseer, school director or township clerk. But for assessor, sheriff, attorney, representative, etc., the jostling, and winking, and button-holing, and treachery often become offensive.

How does this happen, and who is to blame for it, if it is wrong? The citizen should never forget his manhood in selecting a public servant, any more than in his private business. Let the same rule be applied in both cases. These offices must be filled. Most of them are necessary. They ought to be filled by fit men no matter who are applicants. Rotation in important offices is all nonsense. Farmers don't, rotate their help. They keep good men as long as they can. So the whole people ought to do in all their business trusts of public nature. When we have a good man to keep our accounts and records, don't put him out merely to accommodate some fellow on the outside or his friend. The people's business is theirs, as a people. Let us then, employ good and fit men to do our public business.

The New Secretary.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last Wednesday evening, Messrs F. D. Coburn and Wm. Sims were voted for to fill the unexpired term of Major Hudson who resigned the 31st of last October. Mr. Coburn was, at that time, appointed by the officers of the Board to act as secretary until the annual meeting. Mr. Coburn's work is seen in the quarterly report just issued which does him great credit.

In the selection of Major Sims the Board and people are fortunate. He is a man of whom Kansas is not ashamed. He is a farmer of Shawnee county. He was elected to the State Senate in 1874, and made an honorable record. He is now Master of the State Grange and an officer in the National Grange. We know him personally and well; and can assure the people that in the new secretary they will have a man that they can trust and with whom it will be a pleasure to do business.

We would add here, by the way of a postscript, that Major Sims' present position is no legal bar to the governorship should the people follow the FARMER's advice and put him there.

Several bills are now before congress looking to the suppression of polygamy in the United States. It seems that our public men are awakening to a sensible appreciation of the people's wishes on this subject. The different bills propose different methods, but they all aim at a common object, and it is not unreasonable to expect that the present congress will take hold of the subject in earnest. All the bills strike at the power of the Mormons as a class. One proposes to abolish the territorial government of Utah, and substitute in its stead, a government like that of the District of Columbia, where all the officers are appointed by the president. Another enlarges the qualifications of witnesses so that wives may testify in court. Another modifies the jury law; and numerous other changes are proposed. It seems odd, to say the least, that so much time is required to destroy this vicious practice. President Garfield took strong grounds against it, and so does his successor. The people are moving in harmony with these utterances, and now we may look for work.

Mrs. Mary J. Coomber, of Otho, Webster county, Iowa, a florist, who advertises fifty-eight different varieties of flower seeds at ten cents for ounce packages, writes a long article for the FARMER on the mammoth sunflower, but we do not see that it would be of any benefit to our Kansas readers, who can do better raising corn, wheat and sorghum for their poultry.

The State Breeders' Institute, under the auspices of the Central Kansas State Breeders' Association, to be held at Manhattan Feb. 1, promises to be an interesting meeting. A good program has been prepared and published, and prominent breeders assigned to the work of opening discussions on various subjects relating to stock.

From a tabulated statement sent out by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, we learn that the wheat crop at that state is in good condition, above an average in nearly all the counties, but the acreage is twelve per cent. less than in 1880.

A little copperas water sprinkled over dairy floors once a day will preserve a better odor than where the whey and other slops are left to be absorbed in the wood of the floors without the use of disinfectants.

A railroad now under construction to run from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Burrard Inlet, on the Pacific coast, will be, when completed, about 4,600 miles long—the largest continuous line in the world.

Farmers, as such, have no interest in fast trotting or running horses. It is much better for their purposes that horses can walk well than that they can run or win heavy purses in the trotting ring.

There was a time when a man's beard was taxed. That rule would not work well now in this country. The Chinese and Japanese, however, could stand it, for they don't have that luxury.

Good raisins are produced in California and New Mexico. The drying is done principally in the sun, during the season when there is neither rain nor dew.

Manure, for op dressing ought to be thoroughly rotted so that it may be well spread.

Books for Sale.

This office has for sale a few copies of a book entitled "WESTERN FARMER AND STOCK GROWER," containing 290 pages, well bound. It was published in 1873 and treats of matters pertaining to the western farmers' interests, such as Timber, Fruit and Grain growing; Farming in the moon; Diseases of domestic animals in the west; Origin of diseases; Stock growing; Feeding for fairs; Pedigrees of short horns; Sheep husbandry, etc. Price, 25 cents, postage paid. They are dollar books, but we found them on hand among our stock, and we want to dispose of them. They are in good condition, clean, and bright as new. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka. Send money by Postoffice money order or by registered letter.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February is a very strong number, both in the literary and the artistic sense. Beginning with an excellent portrait of Victor Hugo, which serves as a frontispiece, we have next an exceedingly interesting description of Philadelphia, by Geo. P. Lathrop, beautifully illustrated. The author's clever delineation of the social features of the city, and of such old institutions as the Saturday Club and the Assembly, are very entertaining, and not less so are his personal sketches of eminent Philadelphians, and his account of the athletic sports and pastimes of this old Quaker town.

Another paper of unusual literary merit is Mr. W. H. Bishop's "Commercial, Social and Political Mexico," also illustrated. It contains moreover, novel and valuable information as to Mexican industry, education, literature, and art.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the A. S. H. R., will be held at the Phoenix hotel, Lexington, Ky., on Monday, Feb. 13th, 1892, at 12 o'clock, m., for the consideration of the subject "One National Herd Book or Record for Short Horns," as expressed by the National Short Horn Breeders' Association at Jacksonville, Ill., and such other business as may come before the meeting.

Pertinacity on the peanut subject has at length brought out a good letter which is published in this number of the FARMER. We believe peanuts can be profitably grown anywhere in Kansas; and we know that they furnish entertaining pastime for families in the winter.

Raising corn or any kind or tall growing crop in an orchard, is injurious. In young orchards, potatoes and other root crops may be raised to advantage.

Hogs, when fattening, ought to be fed and watered regularly, as much as any other animals. Regular attention saves feed, and produces good results.

The total yield of corn last year in Illinois, as returned to the state department of agriculture was 174,995,707 bushels.

Philadelphians are experimenting with compressed air as a motive power in city railways.

Horticulture.

Trim Grape Vines.

Now, while the weather is pleasant, the vines should be pruned. I do not intend to write a treatise for the scientist in the profession, but give a few rules for the man who desires the grape vine in his yard to supply him with fruit.

1st. The vines need pruning because they would soon outgrow all limits of space allowed, and produce more wood and fruit than they could mature. The wood would be feeble and winter kill, and the fruit would rot before ripening or be of inferior quality, so that the vine would have to begin anew to make a start in life; hence cut away a part to give a better chance to the remaining. The amount to be cut away depends on the growth made; a vine of one summer, the growth not more than two feet, should be cut away within one or two buds of where it began that growth; if a growth of three to four feet, leave one half of the strongest branch and cut all others away clean. The second year two branches may be left, of three or four feet each, and all others removed; vines four years old or more may have three or four branches left, each cut back about one half.

Where vines grow for partly ornamental uses on an arbor more branches may be left, but each be cut nearer to where it started, not be left so long as in the vineyard. After trimming and before the growing season begins they should be tied to their trellises; care should be taken to evenly distribute the vines and tie the new growth with the same object in view, to cover as nearly as may be the entire trellis. Where the growth is too much it should be broken out while young, or cut off. A few years' observation will teach any man the correct limit of pruning and his reward will be the rich and choice clusters in abundance.

A. H. G.

This and That.

Which?

The tendency of girls of the present day to cultivate the ornamental and neglect the useful branches of their education is shown by a Philadelphia incident. A teacher of sewing was wanted in the girls' normal school, and of thirteen candidates who presented themselves, only two were able to pass a preliminary examination. Many a young woman can paint

a picture decorate a vase or panel, embroider beautifully and make angel-cake, but when it comes to fashioning a simple article of dress, darning stockings or mixing a batch of bread, why,—mother, the dressmaker or the cook must be resorted to. The ornamental has its place, and a high one, but in this matter-of-fact world where every girl cannot marry a millionaire, the useful is as essential as an alloy in gold manufactures,—though it is by no means the baser ingredient.—Ex.

Colts should be broken to harness at three years old, and used in light work for two years, when they will become matured, and fit for full work. If they are used for hard service before their joints become settled, or surrounded by a full grown texture of muscle and sinews to support them, they are liable to become strained, causing spavin or bony enlargements, that will destroy their future usefulness. Any imbecile can break down the colt, but it requires good sense to build them up after they have been crippled by ignorant taskmasters. It is not worth while to risk the experiment of converting sound colts into invalids, when they will live longer and perform more service if suffered to ripen into the mature horse before being put to hard work.—Live Stock Journal.

The bull is half the herd; thus a bull of the best milking strain of blood used even in a small lot of dairy cows greatly and at once improves each of his get. And the high priced bull, though seeming extravagant at the start, soon returns a heavy profit to its owners. Of late years the Jersey importations have been scattered widely over the land, and the butter dairies and creameries are realizing the profits from the gains produced by the breeding of the natives and grade cows of other bloods to the bulls, thus increasing the value of many herds.

There is a constant tendency of animals to revert to the characteristic points of their even distant progenitors. Such reversion is often the case when a low bred animal has been allowed to cross the thorough bred stock, and may crop out again in the third or fourth generation. Agassiz once made this remark: "No offspring is simply the offspring of his father and mother. It is at the same time the offspring of the grandfather and grandmother on both sides; in fact, this dependence of offspring or liability to produce family characteristic extends much further up the ancestral line."

Women sleep by far too little. Sleeplessness is one of the most fruitful causes of the paleness and nervousness so characteristic of American mothers. You will excuse us, sir, but permit us to ask whether your wife is not still busy with the care of your family six hours after your days work is done? And then, when your children cry at night, don't turn over for another sleep, and let that thin pale wife get up and worry with the little ones? And now forsooth, you wish to know whether it is not bad for her to lie till eight o'clock in the morning.—Ex.

Miscellaneous.

Trees And Shrubs.

I believe that the character of a man and his family may in a great measure be told by his dooryard. Between the bare yard, inclosed in front by a rail fence, and the tasteful, grassy one surrounded by a handsome fence, there are many gradations, but the little differences are sure indications of the character of the owners. Yet in judging from these data we must be very careful and not form our opinions too hastily. Many a young couple just starting in life can not have the handsome fences around a yard, for handsome fences cost money. But even here we can easily tell by the little, almost unobservable make-shifts whether there is a disposition or not on the part of the dwellers to have things beautiful.

Trees and shrubs are important factors in beautifying and adorning yards. Without them it is impossible to have a beautiful yard, and with them alone a very nice one can be made. Yet in this we must be careful that the matter is not overdone, for too many trees and shrubs in a yard give it a crowded appearance and defeat the ends for which they are designed. The tastes of different individuals are different, as I suppose they should be, for if we all liked the same thing there would be very little variety in the world, and some prefer more bushes than others. As for myself, I do not like bushes in a yard, and very few shrubs, while my ideal yard is one containing large high trees, with the lowest limbs twenty feet from the ground, and thick, short turf under them. Now some people might not like such a yard. They would want it full of shrubs and bushes. With them I have no quarrel, but only caution them against having too many, for aside from spoiling the beauty of the yard they are decidedly unwholesome. They prevent a free access of pure air and the dispelling and riddance of foul gas. Whatever obstructs the free circulation of the air around a dwelling is an enemy to good health, and must add much to the beauty of the surrounding if this stones for allowing it to stand. Bushes and shrubs retain moisture around dwellings, and while this is very unwholesome it also hastens the decay of buildings. We often notice this in most marked cases. While it is desirable to have shade around a dwelling, it is folly to suffer from foul air, noxious gasses and damp buildings in order to secure this, for they can be avoided. The trees around your house should be trimmed up sufficiently high to allow free circulation of air and the sunlight to penetrate. Almost every one tries to have the south side of the dwelling

house shaded, and it does make it pleasant in August; yet this may be carried to extremes, and to exclude all sunlight is but to invite disease. Plants deprived of sunlight grow weak and colorless, and if you live in the shade you, too, will be weak and without the rosy flush of health.

Evergreens are nearly always found in yards, and while I in common with others must admire their beauty, I fear that they are often fruitful sources of disease, for the limbs are allowed to grow so close to the ground that they must prevent the free ingress and egress of air, altho' they do not often grow so high as to exclude sunlight. While no yard is complete without them they should never be near the house. Even if the house is of wood the cellar and foundation walls will be moist and disease-breeding if the air can not have free access to them.

For this reason the custom of planting rose bushes, snow-ball bushes, and others, close against the sides of the houses should be discontinued. Allowing ivy to run over the house and around windows, or woodbine or honeysuckles to clamber over the porch, is utterly ruinous to health. Let us beautify and adorn our homes by all means, but do not let us depart from common sense plan in so doing.

On the north of the house trees do not exclude sunlight, and often protect from the blasts of winter. On the north of my dwelling are red cedars that have attained a height of twenty or twenty-five feet, and which I know protect my house to a great extent from winter storms. They are far enough from the house to allow of free passage of atmospheric currents.

The box elder is a beautiful shade tree. Soft maples grow rapidly and are valuable on this account. Unless you are very careful to keep the decaying fruit picked up do not plant fruit trees in the yard, for the rotting fruit is unsightly and unwholesome.—Ex.

Timber Trees From Seeds.

The value of timber trees, planted in belts, and artificial forests, is becoming better understood as the country is gradually denuded of its natural growth. A check is given by failures in obtaining young trees from seed, or by the expense necessary in purchasing large numbers of seedlings. Under proper management, however, many will be able to make their own plantations at a moderate cost, and a few suggestions under this head may therefore prove useful to those who have the time to devote, and the determination to succeed in what they undertake.

There are a few causes of common failure that may be pointed out. One is in poor seeds, or those which have become too dry to germinate. Another is an insufficient preparation of the soil, or in burying the seeds too deep, or in not shading the more delicate of the young plants. Again, when planters gather their own seed, they do not always secure it at the right period. At the time in autumn, when a large number of forest trees are maturing their seeds, some particular hints on this point may save our younger readers from failure in their experiments.

In planting such large fleshy seeds as chestnuts, acorns, horse chestnuts, and beechnuts, the most common cause of the want of success, is in allowing them to become too dry. As soon as they ripen and fall, therefore, which is usually about the middle of autumn or soon after, they should be gathered and kept slightly moist and fresh till they germinate. They might be planted at once, and the surface of the ground protected from drying winds by moss or evergreen branches were it not for the mice, which show much skill in finding everything of the kind. A light covering of straw is still more certain to attract them. The safest way, therefore, is to pack them in damp sand or slightly damp moss, and place them in a cold cellar or other cool place till early spring planting. As they sprout very early they need not be planted deep; they will have moisture enough until they have thrown down their roots into the soil, if buried with only an inch of earth. The hickory or walnut are to be treated similarly, except that somewhat more care is necessary to prevent drying as the thick shells serve as partial protection. But after the exterior covering of either chestnuts or walnuts have dried so long that they become hard and impervious to moisture from without it will be useless to plant them.

The maples are of two classes—those which ripen their seed the first of summer, like the red and silver maples, and those which do not ripen till October, as the black and sugar maple. The former will supply well-matured seeds three weeks after the leaves have expanded, and as they soon lose the power of germinating, they should be planted at once in finely pulverized soil, not over an inch deep—if moist enough, half an inch would be better—and if hot, dry weather follows, they should be partially shaded from the sun's rays. But seeds of the sugar maple maturing in October, may be kept in damp sand in a cool place and planted early in spring; or if properly protected as above mentioned for nuts, they may be planted in autumn.

All the elms ripen seeds quite early in the season, and if sown shallow in fine mellow soil, they will make a good growth and be a foot high in autumn. White ash seeds, which mature early in October, may be treated like the seeds of the sugar maple. The same treatment may be given to the tulip tree and the basswood. The catalpa ripens plenty of seeds in its long pods, and these are easily kept, and planted the next spring they grow freely. The birches have small seeds ripening in summer or autumn, and when sown the following

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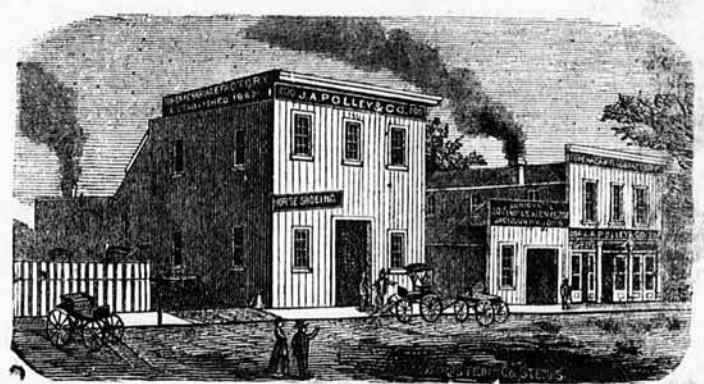
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Literary and Domestic.

The Farmer's Wife.

Up with the birds in the early morning—
The dew-drops glow like a precious gem;
Beautiful tints in the sky are dawning,
But she's never a moment to look at them.
The men are waiting their breakfast early;
She must not linger, she must not wait;
For words that are sharp and looks that are surly
Are what men give when meals are late.

Oh, glorious colors the clouds are turning,
If she would but look over hills and trees;
But here are the dishes, and here is the churning—
Those things always must yield to these.
The world is filled with the wine of beauty;
If she could but pause and drink it in;
But pleasure, she says, must wait for duty—
Neglected work is committed sin.

The day grows hot, and her hands grow weary;
Oh, for an hour to cool her head,
Out with the birds and winds so cheery!
But she must get dinner and bake her bread.
The busy men in the hay-field working,
If they saw her sitting with idle hand,
Would think her lazy, and call it shirking,
And she never could make them understand:

They do not know that the heart within her
Hungers for beauty and things sublime;
They only know that they want their dinner—
Plenty of it, and just "on time."
And after the sweeping and churning and baking,
And dinner dishes are all put by,
She sits and sews, though her head is aching,
Till time for supper and "chores" draws nigh.

Her boys at school must look like others,
She says, as she patches their frocks and hose,
For the world is quick to censure mothers—
The nation's brain and heart and nose—
Her husband comes from the field of labor,
He gives no praise to his weary wife;
She's done no more than has her neighbor;
'Tis the lot of all in country life.

But after the strife and weary tussle
With life is done, and she lies at rest;
The nation's brain and heart and nose—
Her sons and daughters—shall call her best.
And I think the sweetest joy of heaven,
The rarest bliss of eternal life,
And the fairest crown of all, will be given
Unto the way-worn farmer's wife.

—Edna Wheeler in Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Bradley As An Umpire.

The other day I went into Mr. Bradley's store. If I recollect aright, it was the day or so after the Fourth of July.

Mr. Bradley is engaged in a large wholesale business, and generally, scores of clerks are to be seen behind the counters of his extensive store.

But on this occasion of which I speak no clerks were visible. For bustle and business the store was like a sarcophagus.

Only Mr. Bradley was present.

And Mr. Bradley, I must say, presented a very disreputable appearance for a man of his mercantile standing.

One eye was covered completely by a green shade, while the other exhibited evident marks of contusion; in fact, a beautiful circle of black and blue encircled the optic.

His arm was in a sling, his nose was bloodied, and a pair of crutches were leaning against a dry goods box near by.

To sum up, he had the appearance of a prize-fighter just returned from a hard-fought contest in the ring.

"Hello, Bradley!" saluted I; "what ails you? Have you been the victim of a railroad accident?"

"No," growled Bradley.

"Meet with a boiler explosion?"

"No."

"Caught in a threshing machine?"

"No."

"Then why this general brokenupness? And say, Bradley."

"Well?"

"Where are all your numerous staff of intelligent and affable employees? Gone to a picnic?"

Mr. Bradley growled some unintelligible, or nearly so reply. The substance was, as near as I could interpret it, that all of his employees, he hoped, had gone to Hades.

I must confess I was surprised at his words; for, generally, Mr. Bradley is the kindest of masters, and universally respected by those who receive his wages.

"What is the matter, Bradley?" I asked.

He proceeded to bathe one swollen cheek with ammonia from a bottle which was handy, and blurted out:

"Do you like base-ball?"

I said I did; I considered it a very nice and healthy game. Until I had broken my nose, and a rib or so, I was passionately fond of base-ball. I am fond of it yet—at a distance. The further the distance, the greater my fondness.

"Don't you like it?" I asked.

Mr. Bradley remarked a remark which is not polite for me to repeat. I was really shocked at Mr. Bradley.

"Blank base-ball!" said he, with decided emphasis.

Of course I was curious.

"Why blank base-ball?" I queried.

"I will tell you," was his answer.

"But you must excuse me if I hiss, for four of my front teeth are knocked out, and my upper gum is cracked. These accidents are not apt to give my voice a silvery or bell-like sound."

"Naturally not; but proceed."

"You know I employ nineteen clerks—or, rather, did employ them—all stalwart young fellows."

"Yes."

"And you know Fourth of July was a—"

"Yes, I believe there was a general rumor to that effect."

"Well my nineteen lunatics—clerks, I should say—resolved to form themselves into nines and play a game of base-ball."

"But two nines only make eighteen. What did the odd clerk do?"

"He is scorer—or was scorer. He's a promising corpse now, I believe. A man with half a bat stuck into his head is not apt to live very long. But I won't digress."

"The day before the butchery—game they called it—came off, a deputation of three called upon me. They wanted me to umpire. Foolishly, I said I would. If I had been wise, I would have had them arrested. Being a bald-headed old idiot, I consented."

"Next day I arrived upon the ground. The two nines were there. One was called the 'Comets,' the other the 'Shooting Stars.'"

"The game began."

"The Comets won the toss, and Manly, my cashier, went to bat. He hit a liner which was stopped by left field, and ran quickly to first base. The ball seemed to me to get there quicker than Manly, and I said, 'Out.'"

"Manly came back mad."

"Was that out?" said he.

"Yes," I replied.

"No, it wasn't."

"I say it was."

"In your eye," replied Manly. 'You're a nice old umpire, you are!'"

"Manly," said I, 'I don't want any of your insolence. I'll discharge you.'

"Discharge and be hanged!" he said. 'There's an old goat in yonder field who would make a better umpire than you.'

"That settled it."

"I told Manly not to come to work the next day, and told the Comets to put a second striker up."

"They did."

"The fellow knocked a fly to first base. First base muffed it and fooled with it, and wasn't sure whether or not he did have it in his hand when the striker reached the base."

"How is it?" he called out.

"Not out—striker safe," I replied.

"First base was my book-keeper, Hardy, generally the pink of politeness, but my decision did not appear to please him."

"You ought to get a pair of new eyes," he said; 'that was out, plain as day.'

"So it was," cried the pitcher, who has been with me for ten years. 'Anybody but an old dotard could see it was out plain; wasn't it, boys?'"

"The boys—the boys of his side—all said 'yes,' of course, and suggested putting up a wooden man as an umpire; and my youngest errand boy, who was soaking out in the center field, said I ought to buy a piece of smoked glass to see through. I discharged him right away."

"Then Merrill (he's red-headed, and gets mad easy), went to bat. He made a foul—Isay it was a foul, and I know it—and I said it was out, because the catcher caught it."

"Foul—out!" I cried.

"What?" gasped Merrill.

"Foul—out!" I repeated.

"Do you call that a foul?"

"I do."

"Mr. Bradley, you're crazy!" It was not a foul."

"It was."

"It wasn't."

"Don't you contradict me, Merrill."

"I will, if you say that's a foul. You're a driving jackass."

"Here, you shut up!" said Bennett, my stock clerk, who was catcher; and they all came in from the field.

"Exactly what followed I cannot relate succinctly. Anyhow, Merrill said Bennett was a liar, and Bennett said Merrill was another. Which one hit first I do not know; but, at any rate, a free fight ensued, and I was in the middle of it."

"I was pitched over the fence, kicked into a ditch, jumped on, walked over, and carried for dead from the field along with the scorer, who, as I said before, has got half a bat into his head."

"But I had my revenge, for I discharged every blessed mother's son of them; but I don't believe they care much about it, for all except Merrill are in the hospital."

"Where's Merrill?"

"In jail. As near as I can find out he licked all the rest, and then tried to lick a policeman, who wanted to stop the fun."

"Say, if you know a nice quiet young fellow—in fact, nineteen nice quiet young fellows—who never heard of base-ball, and don't know what it is, let me know. I'll pay them their own prices.—Fire-side Companion."

The Ideal Oatmeal Porridge.

Clean, aromatic, coarse dry meal must be got from some shop where they know what is good about oatmeal. The meal must be stored as carefully as tea, in a covered dry jar, so that neither must, mice nor beetles can defile it. The saucepan must be the pink of cleanliness, and must not have been used for anything other than milk and breadstuffs. Saucepans in which potatoes, greens or meats have been cooked are never pure enough for milk and breadstuffs. With such materials the making of delicious porridge is easy, but without them it is impossible. Bearing in mind the principle on which breadstuffs and milk are to be combined in food, we perceive that the meal must be cooked in water. Therefore, having clean boiling water in the saucepan, we take a small tea-cupful of meal (two or three ounces) for each pint of water in the saucepan. Draw the saucepan of boiling water off the fire, and then sift in the meal through the fingers. The meal must be sifted into the water so as to be evenly spread over the surface and to sink free from lumps. Then push the saucepan fully on the fire and boil briskly for a minute or two, so as to thoroughly mix the meal with the water before it begins to thicken. Next boil slowly for three or four-quarters of an hour,

according to the coarseness of the meal. Care must be taken that the porridge is kept on the move, and it must be stirred if necessary, so as not to burn and not to get lumpy. Smoke and soot must be carefully kept from contaminating it. The porridge is now cooked so far that all starch granules are fully burst and the meal is properly disintegrated. Now pour out the porridge like a thin custard into a vegetable dish, and leave it to cool uncovered. If successful, the porridge on cooling will set or gelatinise; a brownish skin forms over the surface, and as this contracts the porridge separates all around from the dish at its edge. It becomes a soft tremulous jelly, perfectly cooked, sweet in flavor, uniform in consistence, and free from contamination with dirty saucepans, by burning, or by the defilements of soot or smoke. It should be eaten at the end of breakfast with cold milk, and it makes a most excellent supper.

A saucerful of such porridge put into a soup-plate with half a pint of good rich new milk is, indeed, a lunch or a supper, or a finish to a breakfast, which is fit for a king. It is a food on which any man can do anything of which he is capable in the way of labor, mental or physical. For growing children and youths who are stunted in height or unsound in structure, this is exactly the food that is wanted. It is like bricks-and-mortar for the growing frame of infants, school children and overgrown youths. For nursing mothers it is equally valuable, supplying them with the earthy phosphates and other materials out of which good milk is made, without drawing on the mother's own structures, as is often exemplified by the rapid softening and decay of teeth in women who nurse their children upon meat and beer.—The English Mechanic.

Life's Autumn.

Like the leaf, life has its fading. We often think and speak of it with sadness, just as we think of the autumn season. But there should be no sadness at the fading of a life that has done well its work. We welcome with joy the coming of a new life; a traveller through the uncertainties of this world's ways. Why then should we be sad when all these uncertainties are past and life's work well done. The spirit seeks its home in the city of our God.

As the spring is beautiful with its freshness and promise so is childhood sweet in its innocence and the possibilities that the future may unfold. But it is a holier, rarer beauty which the waiting life of faith and duty wears. The full, refined harvest suggests no thought of sadness. It is only when the bud droops, blighted, or the midew blasts the grain and all of a rich harvest is gone, that one may well be sad. When the ripened year sinks amid autumn flowers and brilliant leaves, why should we regret? And so a life that is ready waiting for the "well" of God, a life that has truly faded as a leaf and become more radiantly beautiful as the autumn of life drew near—should be given back to God in uncomplaining reverence and gratitude that one life well fulfilled life's purpose.—Ex.

India In Hot Weather

I will briefly indicate the thermometric feature, say at a central position like Allahabad. In January the indoor temperature will reach its minimum, perhaps standing at 54°. The rise is very gradual, and gets into the "eighties" toward the middle of March; when steady at 85° punkans become necessary. Above 90° the heat is oppressive, and at 95° horribly so. This is generally the temperature indoors during the lull between the monsoons. In exceptional years I have known pillows and sheets to be uncomfortably hot, requiring sprinkling with water; and I have similarly retired to rest in drenched night clothes. But the hot weather is mercifully interrupted by two remarkable meteorological phenomena: First, at its commencement we have almost always violent hail storms, which beneficially cool the air, and then at its acme we have those very remarkable electrical dust storms which impress fresh life and vigor all around. Let me describe one. Nature seems subdued under the great heat, and is in absolute repose. Not the faintest breath is there to coax the faintest movement in the leaves; silence prevails, for even the garrulous crows can't caw because their beaks are wide open to assist respiration. Suddenly the welcome cry is heard, "Tufan ata" (A storm coming!) and the house servants rush in to close the doors. Anxious to witness the magnificence of the approaching storm, you remain out to brave it, and soon feel its approaching breath on your cheek. Looking to windward you see a black cloud approaching, and before it leaves and sticks, kites and crows circling in wild confusion. You now hear its roar, and while rapt in admiration you are enveloped in its grimy mantle, and have to look to your footing in resisting its fury; and this is no joke, for eyes, nostrils and ears are clouded with dust. As the blast approaches, you may see a flash of lightning and hear its clap of thunder, and then feel the heavy cold rain drops which sparsely fall around. Darkness black as Erebus surrounds you, darkness which literally may be felt, for clouds of dust occasion it; and if you are within doors night prevails, requiring the lighting of lamps. The storm passes, light returns, and you find everything begrimed with dust. Every door is now thrown open to admit the cool, bracing, ozone-charged air, which you eagerly inhale with dilated nostrils, and feel that you have secured a fresh lease of existence.—Chambers's Journal.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Riddout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Interesting Scraps.

It takes 1920 silk worms to make a pound of silk.

Bats always shear off the wings of flies before eating them.

Hydrophobia is said to be least known in the warmest climates.

The texture of the bone of the lion's fore leg is so compact that the substance strikes fire with steel.

It has been asserted by Prof. Buckland that the most violent poisons have no effect on the hedgehog.

In one hand of a corpse the Laplanders place some money to pay the fee of the porter at the gate of paradise.

In the latitude of 40° heavy snows are more likely to occur in the last half of January and first of February than earlier.

Hawthorne is supposed to be derived from the red fruit called haws, and haw from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning hedge.

Buffon said that a pair of herrings, if undisturbed, would produce, in twenty years, a bulk of herrings the size of the globe.

Grapes are sent from the Crimea to St. Petersburg packed in sealed pots with kiln-dried grain between the bunches, and they keep through the year.

The scrapings and saw dust of bones form an article which bears a good price in the market, being much used by pastry cooks, says an English paper, as material for jelly.

It is found by experiment that if meat, before being fed to dogs, be cut fine, it is imperfectly digested, while if swallowed in large pieces the result is perfect digestion.

Sponges obtained from great depths are often affected by an organism whose cells are much larger and canals wider. Their effect is to give a coarse and worm eaten appearance to the sponge.

A large specimen of land tortoise, found in Mexico, carries between the flesh and carapax two large, membranous sacks filled with clear water. This is the secret of his ability to live in such a dry region; he carries his water supply in two tanks.

The latest thing is that a Pittsburgh glass manufacturer proposes to make glass bricks, of which buildings may be constructed. He says the cost would be little more than that of cut granite, and that by the use of colors some fine effects could be gotten.

To keep machinery from rusting, take one half oz. of camphor, dissolve in one pound of melted lard; take off the scum, and mix in as much fine black lead as will give it an iron color. Clean the machinery, and smear with this mixture. After twenty four hours rub off with a soft linen cloth. It will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

Topeka Postoffice.

As showing the business condition of this part of the country, we have the following figures showing the business done at the Topeka postoffice during the year 1891, and the increase over 1890.

Departments.	1891.	Increase.
General Account—		
Gross.....	\$ 48,456.55	\$ 4,887.56
Net.....	38,386.60	5,077.62
Money Order Department—		
Money Orders issued.....	\$145,939.11	\$ 8,200.55
Fees.....	1,327.15	115.40
Money Orders paid.....	284,275.03	14,867.98
Drafts on New York.....	102,009.00	4,000.00
Deposits.....	5,008.77	2,240.08
Total amount handled, 1891.....	\$508,560.06	
Total increase 1891 over 1890.....		\$29,114.86

Registered Letter Department—

Registered letters sent.....	4,257	400
Registered letters received.....	6,816	1,867
Outgoing Mail—		
Letters.....	2,089,620	558,928
Postal cards.....	527,900	102,600
Newspapers.....	2,599,440	577,396
Book and Merchandise, all 3d and 4th class matter.....	844,280	299,320
Total.....	6,021,240	1,532,544

Carriers' Department—

Letters, cards and papers delivered.....	2,038,660	206,567
Letters, cards and papers collected.....	731,263	145,805

To Promote a Vigorous Growth

The hair, use Parker's Hair Balsam. It restores the youthful color to gray hair, removes dandruff, and cures itching of the scalp.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

\$12 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly under \$100. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

75 Lovely FRENCH CHROMO Cards with name on 10c. CHAS. KAY, New Haven, Ct.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on 10c. 20c. Gilt-edge Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

50 ALL NEW STYLE Chromo Cards. No 2 alike, name on 10c. CLINTON Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

50 LOVELY Chromo Cards, New and Elegant designs, name on 10c. Vann & Co., Fair Haven, Ct.

2806 WHITE HOGS. Send for description of this famous breed; also, cattle, sheep and fowls. L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St. St. Louis, Mo.

12c "A Violator from Mother's Grave" and 49 other popular songs, words and music entire, all for 12c. PAT-TEN & Co., 47 Barclay St., N. Y.

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

Cheap Newspapers & Magazines. Send 6 cents for catalogue of 3,000 Newspapers and Magazines at Club Rates. Agents Wanted. H. A. KENYON, P. M. DWIGHT, ILL.

EVERY BOY WANTS A POCKET-KNIFE.

And Here is His Chance to Get One. Send for a sample copy of THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, full of pictures published in Topeka, Kansas, by Longshore & Smith for only 50 Cents per Year, and examine their wonderful list of premiums to be boys and girls who subscribe and raise clubs for THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1890.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—About nineteen years ago, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed in the use of morphia. I, this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real benefit, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn out kidneys, I continued its use until to-day I am enjoying better health than I have known in years, and better than I had ever expected to know again. What is more, I shall continue the use of this medicine, believing it will affect a complete cure.

D. B. OWENS, Santa Fe R. R. Shops.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, '91.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with an old kidney trouble from which I received a great deal of pain in my back and the region of the kidneys, as well as inconvenience from inability to urinate. I resolved to give your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a trial, and in a short time I was not only cured of my kidney trouble, but was also well of a liver complaint which had afflicted me for years. It is the best medicine I ever knew of.

GEO. P. WHITEHEAD, 300 Kansas Ave.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '91.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I have been about 20 years afflicted with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and found relief. I think it the best I have tried, and my husband said I improved more while taking than with all the doctors' medicines.

C. F. LAYMAN, (Mrs. P. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '91.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidneys. The doctors told me that my pain arose from gravel passing from the kidneys to the bladder. Their medicine, however, failed to produce a cure, and so I purchased Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The effect was most encouraging. My pains quickly disappeared; my general health improved; costiveness, from which I had previously suffered, left me entirely, and after using four bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine.

HENRY S. SUNDUS

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1891.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I have suffered for a long time with a kidney trouble which was giving me a great deal of pain, and a desire to urinate every half hour, accompanied by a scalding sensation. Mr. S. R. Irwin told me one day that all this might be cured if I would only use the remedy he had previously suffered, left me entirely, and after using four bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine.

Thousands of equally strong endorsements, many of them in cases where hope was abandoned, have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys,

Condensed News of the Week.

Star route cases in court again.
Dakota is having warm weather.
Twenty millions of bonds called in.
A Press Club organized in St. Louis.
Small pox at Fort Wayne, Indiana.
A glucose convention was held in Chicago.
A woman died drunk at Governor's Island.
Two murderers in St. Louis hanged the 13th.
Small-pox extending its ravages in St. Louis.
The Sprague divorce case is to be heard soon.
Four burglars in Chicago are being identified.
Depot and coal sheds at Kirkland, Ill., burned.
The Wabash railroad is cutting down expenses.
Four new cases of small-pox at Port Jervis, N. Y.
A drunken man burned to death in Massachusetts.
There is talk of consolidating southern iron interests.
Freight train derailed near Omaha, killing one man.
Three cases of small-pox in one family at Pomeroy, Ohio.
Gen. Grant advises against the Nicaraguan canal scheme.
Chicago took third rank last week among the great business centers.
A deficit of \$30,000 is found by the Yorktown Centennial committee.
An Indianapolis man died from the effects of having a tooth extracted.
Guileau continually interrupts the lawyers in their addresses to the jury.
A considerable portion of Nashville, Tenn., flooded by the Cumberland river.
Lieutenant Snyder, of the 5th Cavalry, reduced in rank by a court martial.
Peter Mankins, aged one hundred and eleven years, died in Oskoura.
The Galveston News reports a fatal disease among ranchmen on the Rio Grande.
Court refused to let Guileau address the jury, and of course he got mad about it.
Wooster, Ohio, democrats celebrated Jan. 8 in honor of the battle of New Orleans.
The President sent a bouquet to Alexander H. Stephens, on the latter's 75th birthday.
A servant girl at Akron, Ohio, assisted a prisoner to escape from jail and then eloped with him.
A Cincinnati man, delirious with small-pox, jumped from a second story window and broke his skull.
Messrs. Blackburn and Burbridge, of Kentucky are saying some hard things of each other in the papers.
Two hundred and three failures in the country the first week in January, more than in any week of 1881.
The Hebron, Ohio, postmaster goes to the penitentiary for two years for not reporting his accounts correctly.
J. W. Krupp, a Michigan farmer, was killed at Whitehall by his runaway team throwing him against a pile of tan bark.
At South Bend, Indiana, a man, despondent through drunkenness, was run over in the night and killed by a railway train on a bridge.
A resolution to investigate the extension of the Northern Pacific railway land grant is expected to make some unpleasant disclosures.

Political Notes.

Gen. Burbridge urged for the Chilian mission.
Frye and Chandler are not as friendly as formerly with Blaine.
John C. New, of Indiana, is to be appointed minister to Russia.
New Jersey Senate resolves in favor of Guileau's punishment.
Senator Brown declines to be a candidate for Governor of Georgia.
Senator Sherman examined by the treasury investigating committee.
The New York legislature has difficulty in effecting an organization of the House.
A resolution offered in the House that no bigamist should become a member of that body.
The senate had the Sherman 3-per-cent funding bill up, and several senators spoke for and against.
The congressional delegation from Missouri have a meeting on the subject of Missouri river improvement.
A majority of the Republican members of the House are said to be displeased at the make up of the committee.

Foreign News Digested.

The King of Burmah is dead.
Marquis of Lorne on his way to Canada.
Nihilists predict that the Czar will not be crowned.
Parnell and Dillon are allowed the freedom of the city of Dublin.
Republicans gain twenty-seven new members in the French senate.
Gen. Garibaldi severely injured by reason of his carriage upsetting.
An organization in Toronto, Canada, proposes to aid Jews to get out of Russia.
Garfield is the name of the largest steel ship afloat launched last week at Belfast.

"A Wonderful Effect"

H. H. WARNER & Co., Secs.—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has had the most wonderful effect upon my wife, who has been troubled for three or four years with a kidney and liver difficulty.
F. A. FERGUSON.
Leis' Dandelion Tonic.
LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO. I hereby certify that I have carefully observed the effects of Leis' Dandelion Tonic and regard it an excellent Alternative Tonic, well adapted to the climate of Kansas and the west. Also am happy to state that your Tonic is not a beverage.
S. B. PRENTISS, M. D.
There is nothing equal to Leis' Dandelion Tonic to prevent sunstroke. Take it after meals.
Over 200,000
Howe Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

A Card.

During the next six months there will be a large number of people out of employment on account of the drought; in some parts of the country there is a great deal of suffering. There are plenty men and women in this country, who, if some friend would put them in the way of earning two or three hundred dollars during the winter months, would be grateful for a lifetime. A large manufacturing company in New York are now prepared to start persons of either sex in a new business. The business is honorable and legitimate (no peddling or book canvassing), \$50 per month and expenses paid. So, if you are out of employment, send your name and address at once to the Wallace Co., 60 Warren St., New York.
The Household and Farm in its issue of October says, "The offer made by this Company (who are one of the most reliable in this city) is the best ever made to the unemployed." The Wallace Co. make a special offer to the readers of this paper who will write them at once, and who can give good references.

"How Do You Manage?"

Said a lady to her friend, "To appear so happy all the time!" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other column.

How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that any one will suffer, from the many derangements brought on by impure blood, when Scoville's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore health to the physical organization. It has proven itself the best blood purifier ever discovered, effectually curing scrofula, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria, debility, bilious complaints, and all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, etc. A single bottle will prove its merits as a health restorer, for it acts like a charm.

Stolen on the night of the 3d of Jan. 1882, one bay mare with black mane and tail, white stripe in forehead, 5 or 6 inches in length, two white hind feet, harness marks on back and shoulders, large scar on back of left thigh, five years old last spring, weighs about 1,400 pounds. \$75 will be paid to any one that will deliver the above described mare to J. M. Day, Garden City, Sequoyah county, Kansas, or will point out the same to me.
J. M. DAY.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 16.

Kansas City.
WHEAT—Receipts 4383 bushels; withdrawn 15,841 bushels; in store 247,872; market quiet and weak; No. 2 cash \$1.21 bid; No. 3 cash \$1.17 bid; No. 4 cash \$1.15 bid.
CORN—Receipts 6588 bushels; withdrawn 2638 bushels; in store 162,767; market quiet and trading limited; No. 2 mixed cash, 57½¢; No. 3 white mixed, cash 62½¢.
OATS—No. 2 cash 44½¢ bid.
BUTTER—Receipts of choice fair; demand good; large supply of common to choice; western 25 to 27¢; medium 22 to 23¢; common 18 to 20¢.
EGGS—Receipts fair and market active at 15 to 16¢.
St. Louis.
FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Opened higher but declined ½¢ with a slight reaction; No. 2 red \$1.40½ cash; No. 3 \$1.35½ bid; No. 4 \$1.22 asked.
CORN—Lower and unsettled; 65½ to 64½¢ cash.
OATS—Lower at 45 to 46¢ cash.
RYE—Higher at 97 to 97½¢.
BARLEY—Quiet; 80¢ to \$1.10.

Kansas City.
FLOUR—Per sack \$1.45 to \$1.50; Wheat 75¢ to \$1.25; Corn 55 to 60¢; Rye 88 to 90¢; Oats 45½¢; Butter 12 to 38¢; Kansas dairy 27 to 29¢; Eggs 14 to 15¢; Potatoes, Irish \$1.00 to 1.20, sweet 90¢ to \$1.25; White beans \$1.25 to 1.30; Broom corn 5 to 6¢ per lb; Hay \$4.00 to 9.00 per ton.
WOOL—Market steady; wewoke Missouri unwashed—medium 20 to 25¢; fine 16 to 20¢; coarse 17 to 18¢; combining 19 to 25¢ Colorado and Mexican 13 to 20¢. Kansas unwashed—fine 12 to 14¢; medium 17 to 22¢; combining 19 to 25¢.
CATTLE—Native beef steers \$4.10; do cows \$3.75; do sheep \$5.05.

St. Louis.
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.38; No. 3 do \$1.35; spring No. 3 \$1.14
CORN—67 to 69¢; Oats, 46 to 51¢; Rye 95 to 96¢.
FLOUR—Frye \$4.00 to 4.25; superfine \$4.35 to 4.50; favorite brands \$4.40 to 5.00.
HAY—Prairie \$10.00; timothy \$16.00.
EGGS—Plenty and dull at 15¢.
CASTOR BEANS—Steady, prime at \$1.75.
FLAX SEED—Firm at \$1.25; all put for prime.
HEMP SEED—Steady at \$1.25 for prime.
POTATOES—Steady; Canada Rose \$1.12½ to 1.16½; New York Peerless \$1.20; do Rose, \$1.20; do Burbank \$1.25; Ohio river Peachblow \$1.05 to 1.10; Northern varieties \$1.00 to 1.10.
WOOL—Selling lightly at unchanged prices. We quote: Tub washed—choice medium and combining 24 to 25¢; fair 22 to 24¢; low and coarse 18 to 20¢; light fine 21 to 23¢; heavy 20 to 18¢.
CATTLE—Choice native steers averaging 1500 lbs and upwards \$6.25 to 6.50; prime native steers averaging 1300 to 1450 lbs at \$5.65 to 6.00; fair shipping steers averaging 1000 to 1150 lbs at \$4.75 to 5.40; fair to good butchers' steers av 900 to 1100 lbs \$4.00 to 4.75; good feeding steers av 1000 to 1200 lbs \$3.70 to 4.75; good stock steers \$3.00 to 3.50; common to fair stock steers and heifers \$2.00 to 2.60; good heavy fat oxen, small boned and smooth \$3.50 to 4.00; coarse boned oxen of all weights fat \$3.00 to 3.25; choice cows and heifers av 900 to 1100 lbs 75 to 80¢; good cows and heifers av 850 to 1100 lbs 65 to 75¢; common to fair cows and light \$2.00 to 2.75; milk cows \$2.00 to 5.00; common to good corn fed Texans \$4.50 to 5.25; calves, common to good \$5.00 to 10.00.

Chicago.
CATTLE—Shipping grades sold at \$4.00 to 6.00 for common to choice; 1150 to 1500 lb steers with a bunch of fancy exporters at \$7.00; butchers' steers sold at \$4.00 to 6.00; cows at \$3.00 to 4.00; bulls at \$2.50 to 4.00; stockers were in fair request and met with ready sale at \$2.75 to 3.75, and feeders sold rather sparingly at \$3.50 to 4.00.
FLOUR—Spring wheat flour quotable at \$4.50 to 5.00 for common to choice western; \$5.00 to 7.25 common to fancy Minnesota; \$7.50 to 8.50 for patents. Winter wheat flour, for fair to choice; low grades quotable at \$3.50 to 5.00; Rye flour at \$5.50 to 5.75; Buckwheat flour ruled dull at \$7.00 to 7.50 for New York and \$6.50 to 7.00 for western; outside prices in a small way.
SPRING WHEAT—No. 2 cash quotations at \$1.27½ to 1.27½; No. 2 sold at \$1.17; rejected quotable at 83 to 86¢.
CORN—Prices for No. 2 steady at 62½¢; cash 61½¢.
OATS—No. 4 at 44½ to 45¢ cash.
RYE—No. 2, 95½¢ cash.
BARLEY—No. 2, \$1.00 and No. 3 saleable at 90¢ cash.
BROOM CORN—Hurl and carpet brush; choice to best 8½ to 9½¢; self working green 8½ to 9¢; self working red tipped 7½ to 8½¢; reed brush and stained 7½ to 8¢; inferior, damaged and stained 6½ to 7¢, crooked, inferior to good 4 to 6¢.
GAME—Prairie chickens were saleable at \$5.00 to 5.50 per dozen for fair to choice fine birds; Partridge quotable at \$4 to 4.25; quail quotable at \$1.50 to 1.65 per dozen, and if real fine at \$1.75; Mallard ducks in fair supply and choice arrivals quotable at \$2.00, and occasionally \$2.25 was obtained; small ducks \$1.00 to 1.20 per dozen; venison saddles quotable at 11 to 12½¢ per lb in fine order.

HIDES—Green quotable at 65¢ per lb; heavy green salted (fully cured) 75¢, and light do 80¢; damaged 65¢; bull hides 6 to 7¢; do 6¢; long haired kid 10 to 12¢; No. 2 dry salted and skinned, ½ yrd; dry 8 to 11 to 14¢; dry calf 15 to 15½¢; deacons 50¢; branded hides 15 per cent off.
POTATOES—Early Rose, western 85 to 95¢ per bu on track for fair to choice and fancy have sold as high as \$1.00. Eastern quotable at \$1.05 to 1.10 for Peachblows; 83 to 85¢ for good and 68 to 75¢ common. Snowflakes quotable the same as inside grade for western Rose, but Peerless must be shaded.
WOOL—Tub washed—good medium 50 to 45¢; coarse and dingy 35 to 36¢. Washed fleece, fine heavy 30 to 32¢; fine light 27 to 40¢; coarse 31 to 33¢; medium 37 to 42. Unwashed fine heavy 18 to 21¢; medium 23 to 27¢; coarse 16 to 14¢.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Butchers' Retail.
Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave.
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb. 12½¢
" Round " " 10
" Roasts " " 10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. 9
" Hind " " 7
" By the carcass " 5½¢
MUTTON—Chops per lb. 10 to 12½¢
" Roast " 10 to 12½¢

Produce.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice .35
CHEESE—Per lb .20
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh .20
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy .40
" Common .35
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu. 1.50
P. R. POTATOES—Per bu. 1.50
S. POTATOES—Per bu. 1.50
TURNIPS .10
APPLES .20
SUGAR—A 9½¢ for
Granulated, 9 lbs. 1.00
XC, 10 lbs. 1.00
C, 10½ lbs. 1.00
Brown, 11 lbs. 1.00
COFFEE—Good, ½ lb. .15
Best Rio, ½ lb. .20
O. G. Java, ½ lb. .25 to .35
Roasted Rio, good, ½ lb. .18
Java, ½ lb. .35 to .40
Mocha, best, ½ lb. .40

Hide and Tallow.
Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.
HIDES—Green .06
No. 2 .05
No. 3 .04
Kip 16 to 25 lbs .07
Bull and stag .05
Dry flint prime .12
" No. 2 .09
Dry Salted, prime .10
" No. 2 .08
TALLOW .06
SHEEP SKINS .25 to .75

Grain.
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.
WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2 .110
" Fall No. 3 .105
" Fall No. 4 .100
CORN—White .60
" Yellow .60
OATS—Per bu, new .40
R Y E—Per bu. .75
BARLEY—Per bu. .50

RETAIL.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. 4.00
" No. 2 .375
" No. 3 .350
" No. 4 .325
" Rye .425
CORN MEAL .175
CORN CHOP .135
RYE CHOP .200
CORN & OATS .100
BRAN .100
SHORTS .110

New Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.)

Chautauqua County—C. M. Knapp, clerk.
MARE—Taken up in Jefferson tp by Philip Scott, Dec 27 1881 one black mare 14½ hands high, 4 yrs old, white on left hind foot, valued at \$50.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up January 9 1882 by J P Gregg in Spring Creek tp one sorrel horse 14 hands high, star in forehead, white 1 eye, hind feet white, blind in right eye, brand with square and bar on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by S E True in Fairchild tp, Dec 16 1881 one brown mare pony of uncertain age, branded 8 with cross underneath it and half circle with star in forehead, valued at \$12.
PONY—Also by the same at same time and place, one mouse colored mare pony, branded with a cross and half circle above it, with star in forehead, valued at \$12.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Przybloski in Delaware tp, Dec 22 1881, one red heifer between 2 and 3 yrs old, Slope on ear, valued at \$10.
STEER—Taken up by C C Boswell of Tonganoxie tp Jan 10 1882, one steer 2 yrs old, dark red, deep slit in right ear, round hole in left ear, valued at \$10.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by David Linton in Scott tp Dec 28 1881, one red 2½ yearling steer one yr old, white on both sides of face in forehead, marked with a half circle in right ear, valued at \$10.
COW—Taken up by J M Carver in Patten tp Dec 1 1881, one red cow and calf in right ear, half crop in left hind ear, also on back, near tail, underbit in left ear and crop off right, valued at \$15.

Miami county—B. J. Sheridan, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Hugh Barr in Valley tp Nov 15 1881, one 2 yr old red roan steer, branded with letter T on left hip, valued at \$30.
STEER—Taken up by J H Smith Paola tp Nov 1 1881 one red steer 2 yrs old, slit in right ear, underbit in left, brand on left hip supposed to an X, valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by W G Wall in Mills tp Nov 1 1881 one speckled yearling steer, small hole in right ear and slit in left, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Z M Perkins in Miami tp Dec 5, one yearling steer, red with white back, bush of tail white, underbit in left ear, valued at \$15.
STEER—Also by the same at same time and place one white roanish steer about 2 yrs old, underbit in left ear and valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Also by the same at same time and place, one white heifer about 2 yrs old, red ears, underbit in left ear, valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by J T Hinch in Miami tp Nov 21 1881, one pale red yearling heifer, white spot on forehead, white on her belly, white spot behind right shoulder and some other white spots just below, stripes across hips, underbit on right hip, common size, valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by L Seidel in Osawatimie tp Nov 28 1881, one dark red heifer, tall white, whitish on the belly, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J G Poe in Osage tp Dec 14, one red heifer 2 yrs old, crop off right ear, star in forehead, white spot on flanks, no other marks visible, and valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by E A Floyd in Paola tp Dec 27, one red cow 4 yrs old, white spot on cricket, on inside left hind leg, also on back, near tail, underbit in left ear and crop off right, valued at \$14.

COLT—Taken up by G W Nickerson in Paola tp Dec 14 one black bay or brown colt, one white hind foot, some white in forehead, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$35.

STEER—Taken up by J F Johnston in Richland tp Dec 19, one black steer 1 yr old, slit in right ear and an elevated in left, valued at \$15.

Wabassene county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Schmitz in Alma tp Jan 4 1882, one dark red heifer 2 yrs old next spring, large white spot in forehead, same white on belly and dim brand on right hip, valued at \$12.

75 ELEGANT New Style Chrome Cards, name in GOLD & JET, 10¢, American Card Co., West Haven, Ct.

FARM

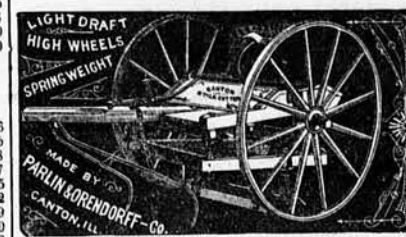
For Sale or Rent.
The best quarter section of Kaw bottom land in Jefferson county, two miles from Newman on the U. P. R. R., and ten miles from Topeka. The whole tract in high state of cultivation; well fenced around and across. Yards, garden, lots and pasture with good barn, stables and cribs arranged with convenience. Orchard, vineyard, and small fruit plantations, yielding abundant choice varieties. No better and never failing water with wind mill attachment. Good and comfortable dwelling with out-houses, on an elevated and healthy location. Schools and churches in vicinity. To realize the great bargain I offer, you must come and see for yourself.
If not sold by the 20th of February, the place will be for rent. For terms, apply to me on the premises, or by correspondence.
D. B. HALDERMAN,
Newman, Jefferson Co., Kas.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's
Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo.
Osage Orange Seed.
We have secured a limited stock of good seed. Will send samples and prices upon application.

RED CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, MILLET,
WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, HUNGARIAN,
ALFALFA CLOVER, RED TOP, GARDEN SEEDS,
TIMOTHY, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, FLOWER SEEDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT.



Canton Stalk Cutter,
Something entirely new.

Canton combined Lister,
The Only Successful Combined Lister in the Market.
Canton Listing Plows.
Canton Sulky Listing Plows.
We have the largest line of Listing goods in this Market.

Canton Riding and Walking Cultivator,
Canton Clipper Plows,
Evans' Corn Planter,
Vibrating Harrows,
Planet Jr. Garden Drills,
Philadelphia Lawn Mowers,
Dodds Sulky Hay Rakes,
Tiffin Revolving Rakes,
Dederick Hay Press,
Aultman and Taylor Thresher,
Matthew's Garden Drills,
Full line of Implements.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

WATERTOWN PLATFORM and THREE SPRING WAGONS, 10 different styles.
END SPRING BUGGIES. PHAETONS,
SIDE BAR BUGGIES. CARRIAGES,
SIDE SPRING BUGGIES. JERKEY JAGGERS.
The Best in the Market for the Money.

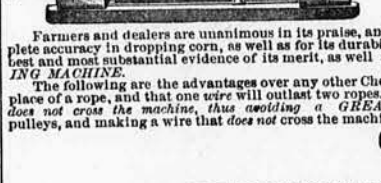
Send for Annual Catalogue, now ready, containing description and prices of goods in the different departments; also, interesting and valuable information. Sent free.
Address,

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,
Kansas City, Mo.



OUR ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE
Containing Description and Prices of Reliable Vegetable, Field, Tree and Flower Seed, Seed Grain, Novelties, Seed Potatoes, Seed Drills, etc., will be mailed free on application.
Address,
PLANT SEED COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

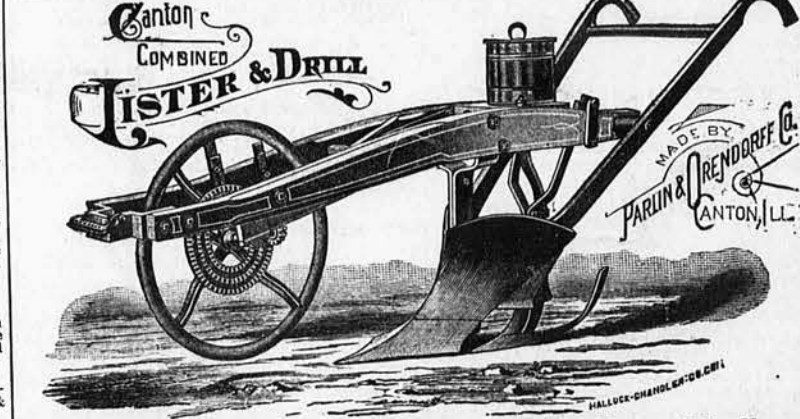
IT TAKES THE LEAD
BARNES
WIRE CHECK ROWER.



First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever invented.
Farmers and dealers are unanimous in its praise, and give it the preference over any other Check Rower for its complete accuracy in dropping corn, as well as for its durability. The unprecedented sales of the Barnes Check Rower is the best and most substantial evidence of its merit, as well as of its value and importance to the farmer as a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.
The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower: The wire is as easy to handle as a rope. Use of wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes. The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope. The wire does not cross the machine, thus needing a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE
Only Double Ring Invented.
Champion Hog Ringer
RINGS AND HOLDER.
The only Ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,
Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.
Only Single Ring Ever invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose.
Brown's Elliptical Ring
and Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.



TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.,
General Agents for Western Missouri and Kansas.

PREMIUM
CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA
PIGS,
and SETTER DOGS.
Bred and for sale by
ALEX. PEOPLES,
West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

FOR SALE.
Stock farm of 320 acres for sale on Fox Creek, Chase Co., Kas. Joining good range; good water; about 55 acres good bottom land fenced, 35 in cultivation. Good timber for shelter. About 400 shoocks of corn, large stack of oats; 35 tons hay; 3 horses and colts; cow and calf, harness, implements, etc., etc. Two houses, stable and corral.
Address,
I. A. C. C.
KANSAS FARMER OFFICE.

MARSHALL POULTRY YARDS—Marshall, Missou-
ri, Buff Cochins, Langshan and Plymouth Rock fowls. Terms in reason. Eggs and stock always on hand in season. Write for circulars. Stock guaranteed pure and best strains. Marshall Poultry Yards.

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