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#### Columbus Institute.

We had not time or room last week for more than a mere note of the Farmers' Institute at Columbus, and cannot now reproduce one-tenth part of what was said there; but we have extracted a few of the most interesting paragraphs from addresses delivered, and herewith present them.

Hon. H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county, presented an instructive paper from which we copy as follows:

I cannot recommend too strongly the planting of forest trees. Teach the children to plant every year; plant them around your orchards and feed lots; around the school house, here, there, and everywhere, and at all seasons when trees will bear transplanting. I would recommend walnut, elm, ash, black locust, Osage orange, Russian mulberry and catalpa. All the above can be grown from the seed, except the mulberry, that we grow from cuttings. Let us learn to reverence the arbor day; we can make it not only pleasant but profitable.

I need not stop to discuss quick returns and large profits, 'tis enough to know that in ten years the investment will prove profitable; try an acre of mulberries, and let your children raise silk. The acre will pay a better division than a score of acres of corn.

We have one branch of industry yet in its infancy; that is the raising of sorghum, both for sugar and forage. It has been demonstrated that we can produce 600 pounds of good merchantable sugar per acre, and one acre is worth three acres of corn for feed. These are samples of sugar: 906 pounds per acre; the net profit sums up from \$31 to \$59 per acre. We have over 1/2 million dollars invested in sugar mills in the state. Do you think capitalists would invest their money without knowing what they could do? You can produce good sugar at 4 1/2 cents per pound and sell it at 8 1/2. What can we farmers raise that will do better or even equal that profit on the investment? Corn and meat won't do it; hogs, cattle and sheep won't do it. Now I do not advise all sorghum, or all wheat and corn; but I do recommend to you this: Let every farmer raise from 4 to 12 acres of sorghum for the mill, and from 4 to 12 acres sown in June broadcast or drilled for feed. You can winter more stock of all kinds better on 33 acres of sorghum than you can on 100 acres of corn.

I know whereof I speak. Don't let us follow the ruts of our "dads," but improve.

Farmers as a class should be the best liveries, and the happiest people in the country; but they are not. Fathers and mothers, make your homes pleasant and attractive for your boys and girls; give them an education; then give them the means of recreation; give the boys an interest in the crop or the stock; give the girls an interest in the henery or the dairy. I would like to see a croquet ground in every man's dooryard. Cultivate flowers. Buy the girls an organ or piano; keep a good supply of useful books and papers always on hand. You will find it is money well spent. Some people think it is not necessary to educate girls. All of our endowments and educational appropriations are made for the purpose of educating both sexes. When God issued the decree that "By the sweat of the face shalt thou eat bread," he made no distinction of sexes. The world is full of good women thirsting for knowledge sufficient to make them self-supporting; such women detest the class that are waiting for Charles Augustus to come along and make ladies of them. Better be a Jim Smith and a live Kansas Farmer.

Fathers and mothers educate your daughters, so that if they are ever thrown upon their own resources they can support themselves without resorting to the needle or wash tub.

From the address of Prof. Failyer, of the Agricultural College, on Economy in Feeding, we take these thoughts:

It is fully recognized that the offices of food are primarily two. 1st, To supply force. 2d, to furnish the materials from which tissue is formed. The energy derived from the oxidation of food may be expended

in either of these ways: In sustaining animal heat, in performing the work of assimilation and nutrition and in muscular effort. The excess above that required for these purposes may be deposited as flesh or fat. Until the former expenditures are provided for there can be no surplus for the increase of body weight, nor for the products of the dairy and of the flock. If this were fully recognized by all of our people, there would be less of that kind of false economy which seeks to save by insufficient feed and poor shelter. ["There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."] Experiments with men when climbing mountains, that most exhausting of all toil, as well as when engaged in various kinds of manual labor, have shown that the work or force required to sustain the animal heat and the vital processes is five times as great as that available for external work. The same general principle holds good with farm animals, as was shown in the very excellent feeding experiments conducted by Drs. Lawes and Gilbert, of Rothamstead, England. These gentlemen found that fattening oxen use in internal work and not accounted for in manure, seven pounds of dry food for every pound of increase in live weight. Sheep use in the same way six pounds; pigs three pounds. It will be observed that the work necessary to store up one pound of increase in oxen is twice as great as that required to make a like increase in pigs. This is to be explained by the different character of the food from which this pound of increase is prepared. It evidently costs more in internal work of the system to elaborate the stored-up increase from the coarse food of the ox than from the more nutritious food of pigs. And since pigs consume more in proportion to their weight, other things being equal, even they would use a less per cent of their food in internal work. In these Rothamstead experiments plenty of food of good quality was supplied each class of animals, giving to each the articles of food usually supplied in feeding. All these animals gave gains fairly comparable with good average results in feeding for the shambles, pigs requiring 4 to 5 pounds of dry food to one of increase; oxen required 12 to 13 pounds of dry food to make one pound of increase. But in the case of oxen only about two-thirds of their food is digestible.

If, in accordance with the foregoing, we are to believe that only about one-fifth of the actually digested materials goes to increase the body weight even under the most favorable conditions as regards quality and quantity of food, how improvident is the policy which provides only for internal work or gives but a small surplus for increase. And further, the fact that a large portion of the food goes to sustain the life of the animals, is one of the principal reasons why early maturing breeds are more profitable than those which must be kept in store condition until they have attained sufficient age to fatten with profit. In other words, if a pig be brought to a weight of 300 pounds in

one year, it is a more profitable animal than if two years be required. The food required to sustain the animal heat and the internal work during one of the years is clearly saved.

However, the expenditure to keep up the vital functions varies in different animals. Some individuals are excitable and restless, any disturbance or change of surrounding interferes with their growth and increases their waste. This fact explains what is often observed, that wild nervous animals fatten less readily than docile ones. Again, some animals digest their food imperfectly. In such case, there may be wide departures from any conclusions that may be drawn from average animals.

There is another consideration which will greatly modify our former views of feeding when our fertile soils shall have ceased to honor our heavy drafts with the same alacrity as now exhibited. We shall then recognize that the gain in the value of the animal is not the only valuable product of feeding; we shall then consider that to make good manure is quite as important as to make good beef and pork. This will require rich nitrogenous foods, and we shall not think of that which goes to supply the vital processes as an utter loss as we are now accustomed to do.

Successful Agriculture was treated by R. W. Jenkins, President of the State Board of Agriculture, and from his remarks we select these:

We see many young men in our day leaving the farm trying to make business men of themselves, engaging in those pursuits or callings for which they have had no educational or practical knowledge whatever. In the course of a few years many or most of them fall. Perhaps they are left in debt. In their anxiety to leave the farm they have neglected to study the art of farming as they should have done. Now they return to this the most ennobling of all callings, to find themselves worse than paupers. I claim that the farm is entitled to the best energies and skill of the perfect man, and should be exempt from the attacks of cripples, paupers, and dead beats. It is owing to this fact, I presume, that it is said, as soon as a man has tried everything else, and has failed, he is then ready to make a farmer. This should not be so; I think however, from this class of farmers perhaps comes much of our poor and unintelligent farming.

The capital of the farmer is largely in his brain and muscles. If he has liberal means in money so much the better; but I wish to repeat, if he has the necessary good judgment, coupled with a will to overcome difficulties in the shape of dry weather, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, etc., he is certainly in a fair way to success in this state where land is so cheap, and of such a good quality, raising as we do almost anything that is raised on this continent, and that too in such an abundance. I have thought a great deal of this unrest, this disposition to leave the farm

on the part of the sons and daughters of our farmers comes from the fact of the exacting demands upon our farmers, being compelled to use too many hours for a days labor, working as we do from sun to sun and even later in the busy season, making our days from fourteen to sixteen hours long, and causing our young men and young women to grow old while they are yet young. As a remedy for this seeming necessary evil, I would have more Farmers' Institutes; and more Grange organizations. Set apart more time for mental development, giving the body a chance to relax, and our over-taxed energies time to recruit.

If I had a family of boys and girls I would interest them with me on the farm; not give them a piece of land and say to them, "Go make your own living," and in this way make a poor farmer, both as to quality and purse. But I would own the farm. The firm name should be Jones & Sons, or, if I had boys and girls, it should be Jones & Company. I would have every member of the family interested in this company and if possible make them feel that they were working for themselves. The plan of giving each child a piece of land as soon as they are of age is a mistaken

plan. In a majority of cases the child sells out and leaves the old homestead, thereby breaking up this common interest and results often in scattering the whole family all over this broad land of ours, causing many heartaches and many anxious hours on the part of both father and mother. Then I would say, farmers encourage your boys to stay at home by giving them an interest with you in the farm. Encourage them by making them responsible for the management of the farm. This training under your skillful and experienced eye will be to them of incalculable benefit in after years, when they fully assume the responsibilities of the farmer.

#### Alsike Clover as a Honey Plant.

The Grange Bulletin says: As a honey plant we are sure it will in a good season, produce five hundred pounds of the finest quality; and, besides this, it is just the clover that all classes of bees can and do work on. Our country beekeepers are not compelled to procure the Italian or any other special class of bees in order to get honey from the alsike clover. But our old-fashioned black bees work it as readily as they do the white clover. We hope to see the time when each and every farmer who owns or controls a rod of mother earth will at least sow a piece of alsike clover, if for no other reason than that of hay making, as it produces the best of hay for cattle and as a special feed for milk-cows.

And as a forage plant, says the same paper, it has no superior as winter food, producing the finest of milk and butter, imparting as it does a beautiful yellow color to butter, thereby doing away with all your artificial and fraud colors for butter in order to deceive the unsuspecting and ignorant consumer. All who use and sell their butter, which is thus artificially colored, commit a fraud knowingly, and really should be punished with a fine sufficient to stop all such swindles.

Dr. J. H. Oyster, Paola, Kansas, is collecting botanical specimens for the purpose of publishing a complete list of the flora of Kansas, and he desires all the assistance he can obtain from the people. He wants from three to six good specimens of every plant which he has not already on hand.

The churchman and the family umbrella closely resemble each other in one particular. They both keep Lent.



**BARNES' WIRE CHECK-ROWER.**  
Manufactured by Chambers, Bering, Quinlan Co., Decatur, Illinois.



## The Stock Interest.

### Kansas for Sheep.

A correspondent writes to this paper from Chicago inquiring about Kansas as a sheep country, and requesting details.

If our friend had been wise and sent \$1.50 to this office a year ago for a copy of our paper, and then had read it every week, instead of writing now for information, he would more probably be here located with his flock and telling our thousands of other readers what a good place Kansas is for raising sheep.

The time is past even in this new state when sheep raising is an experiment. We now have nearly if not quite two million good healthy sheep. Wm. Booth, of Leavenworth, a prominent sheep man, was in our office a day or two since and stated that he had not lost but one lamb during the entire winter just past, and that was through carelessness. We have most encouraging reports from all parts of the state. Our sheep growers are the happiest looking men in the world, not excepting even the Short-horn breeders, nor Dr. Eidson, of the Jersey Red department. Sheep, with reasonable care, are an undoubted success in all parts of Kansas. If we were going into business we would look over the western counties before locating, because we incline to believe that, at least for a few years, facilities there are easier of acquirement. Our long summers, short winters, usually mild, our nutritious grasses, fertile soil and dry atmosphere, are guaranties of success provided the shepherd knows how to handle sheep.

It requires less grain in Kansas than in any eastern or northern state to keep sheep. The Good Master gives us abundance of hay if we will only take care of it, and He permits us to improve on the prairie hay by raising sorghum which makes the best feed ever given to animals here or anywhere.

Our flocks are increasing at marvelous rates; our breeds are improving; our wool is better every year. Kansas can now show thousands of as fine individual sheep as can be found any place in America.

Come right along, good friend. You can't miss in any county in the state if you understand the business; and if you don't you would be better off in a year if you had let the job out to somebody that did understand it.

### Breeding Young Ewes.

We do not believe in breeding young animals of any kind—young as compared with the age of maturity; and we heartily endorse the following from a correspondent of the National Live Stock Journal:

The practice of breeding yearling ewes in the fall following their first clip is becoming too prevalent. It dwarfs the growth, enfeebles the constitution, and reduces the weights of the fleece; and the chance of raising a feeble lamb is but a poor return for the certain injury done to the flock. When a young ewe produces a lamb, it is far better to put it on a mature ewe, which may have lost her own lamb, because it injures a young ewe more to raise than to produce a lamb; she may outgrow the effect of giving birth, but cannot supply the waste resulting from nourishing her offspring. With the demand for good sheep in fair condition, far exceeding the supply it would seem, there is inducement enough to prompt flock-masters to put forth their best efforts. The man who treats his sheep kindly and well, will meet his reward, and he who lets his flock suffer, will not escape. His puny ewes lose their lambs, if they survive themselves; his clip of wool will be light in weight, weak, and unhealthy in fibre, short in staple, and low in price.

### Worms in Lambs' Lungs.

A correspondent of the Rural World, R. W. Gentry,—writing about Why the Lambs Die, says:

"The loss of lambs in any case, and with all others so far as my information goes, is caused by a worm in the lungs.

This worm is from three to four inches long, white in color, about the size of a coarse thread, and tapering at both ends, without any seeming head under my microscope. They are found in the terminal air passages of the lungs coiled up in lumps. The part of the lung where they are found before cutting it open looks dark, showing plainly where they are. Cutting into these dark spots and pressing the part tightly, a white foam oozes out and with it clots of these white thread-like worms.

In the intestines we found worms which under my glass, are one to one and a half inches long, lying in a semi-circle and attached at one end by a fine thread-like attachment. They lie very quiet, and have every appearance of being the same as the worm in the lungs, except that they are in process of development. My theory is that they develop in the intestines and bore through and enter the lungs. As an evidence of this, the intestine had upon it numerous teats or lumps, under the glass show themselves to be the scars where holes have been pierced. This disease is what used to be called 'paper skin.' The skin is a dull white color, the pinkish tint being absent. The lips and nose are also of the same color. We found the gall very much enlarged and full of a very dark bile.

In the Farmers' Veterinary Adviser, an invaluable work by Prof. James Law, page 178, we have in 'figure 35' an exact likeness of this worm. According to Law, the symptoms are: 'Sheep lose appetite, sour, suffer from thirst, wasting, bloodless eyes, \* \* \*. They become dull, hopeless looking and leave the flock.'

Stewart, in his Shepherd's Manual, page 248, describes the same disease.

### THE REMEDY

consists in common salt kept by them, burning tar with lambs confined in a tight room, a tablespoonful of turpentine every other day, diluted with water, together with good food and water and plenty of it. I have just begun doctoring mine and cannot report any results yet. I am drenching every other day with a tablespoonful of turpentine, and propose continuing it for a couple of weeks. Prevention is far easier than cure. If I had done my dosing early last fall I would probably not have lost a single lamb. Now my lambs are poor and some are so far gone nothing can save them.

Wet seasons are the ones in which this pest is most troublesome. The eggs are laid in stagnant water and on marshy grass and elsewhere; and all sheep have them. Lambs are less able to resist them. The strongest and fattest are last to succumb.

Any sheepman who waits till winter to begin feeding his lambs, or who does not give his flock good, pure water every day, especially in winter, ought not to be allowed to keep sheep.

Drinking out of ponds through holes in the ice will not do. Sheep need good spring, well or cistern water close by their fold every day in winter. Sheep accustomed to such water will not drink snow. Diseased lambs are feverish and drink ravenously. There is no use dosing unless they have water."

### What Is The Condition?

This is a good time to carefully examine all classes of our stock so as to ascertain their exact condition for the purpose of learning from that what has been the result of our winter's care of them. This will aid us materially in

our next year's management. Every man, if he would succeed, must systemize his methods. He must investigate, compare and profit by experience.

It is assumed that we all know what was the condition of our animals last fall when they started in the winter, and if it appears upon examination now that they have improved and are in good health, we know that they have had at least safe treatment. If, on the other hand, their condition is worse than it was in the fall, then we know something has been wrong, and it is a lesson to guide us next season.

These thoughts are called forth on reading what an observing man in Illinois says about sheep over there. I have had occasion, he says, during the past few weeks, to visit quite a number of flocks of sheep, in a region somewhat famous for the quality of sheep bred there. I was surprised to find so many in a condition so little to the credit of the breeders. The winter thus far has been cold, it is true, (the mercury for fifty-two days in succession showing zero and lower, something unprecedented in years), but it has been uniformly dry, and that is regarded as favorable for sheep. Yet I have never seen so large a per cent. of sheep in such poor condition for the growth of a fleece or the production of a lamb.

If we are to lose in winter all we gain in summer, we might as well quit business at once. By critically examining now, we may learn the causes and extent of our losses, and prepare to avoid these errors in our next cold season.

## The Veterinarian.

Avoid stagnant and putrid water. Swine should always have access to charcoal, ashes and salt, which should be supplied in a separate trough in some convenient sheltered corner.

Young pigs, after being weaned, should be fed on skimmed milk, cooked corn meal, potatoes, turnips, etc. As they get older they may be fed on the offal from the kitchen, corn in the ear, etc.

Food for sows about the pigging season and for some time afterwards needs special attention. It should always be fresh and sweet, otherwise it will affect their milk and prove injurious to the young pigs.

Many a litter of choice pigs has been killed by exposure to rain, sleet, snow or cold. Every breeder should know when his sows are due to pig, and get them up and confine them to their pens, which should be tight and warm, provided with a good bed, and a roof that will turn water.

For success in raising pigs, says the National Live Stock Journal, it is essential that they should have clean, comfortable, well-ventilated pens; plenty of room to exercise; water tanks with the necessary supply of clean water, both for drinking and bathing purposes, and not be overcrowded.

Windgalls, it is said, may be removed by a strong decoction of white oak bark and alum. They may be reduced by blistering, from subsequent contraction of the skin. As they often appear on colts and do no injury unless attended with inflammation, it might probably be policy to let them alone.—[Veterinary Journal.

Worms in pigs often cause fits. Use flour of sulphur, mixed with gruel or any sloppy food. For pigs under three months old, a teaspoonful is a dose, and for older ones a small tablespoonful. It may be given four days in succession, morning and evening, and repeated every other week. Give also plenty of sour milk, buttermilk, with a sliced raw onion, celery tops, and acorns.

If there are more pigs farrowed at any time than the sow has teats for, or if she is unable to nurse all properly, a part of the litter must be taken from her and brought up by hand, or put on to a foster mother. Again, if there are not pigs enough to draw the milk clean from every teat, these should be milked by hand till they dry up, otherwise the milk might cake these, and cause a hard swelling of the bag, and a sore to alternately break and suppurate badly. See that all are well housed and kept warm in cold and stormy weather, and have plenty of exercise on dry ground when the weather is moderate, and, if possible, always in the sun.—[N. L.-S. Journal.

# SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c.

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## In the Dairy.

### About Keeping Butter.

This paper has often referred to the vast wastage in Kansas butter because so many of our farmers have not supplied themselves with necessary conveniences for keeping butter. Any good wife, if in fair health, will supply her family with necessary groceries from the milk and butter of two good cows if her husband will give her reasonable accommodations.

The butter making season will soon be here, and it will not be long until the question—How to keep butter, will be an important one in thousands of families in this state. No one wants to sell butter at six to ten cents a pound. There is no profit in that. But fifteen to forty cents. One great need among the farmers, therefore, is some way of keeping their summer made butter until better prices may be obtained.

Below we give some good suggestions taken from one of our exchanges:

"A correspondent asks us to give a method for keeping butter for winter use. Messrs. Willard and Arnold's plans are among the best. Mr. Willard states that he knows for a certainty, having tested it, that good butter put up after the following direction will keep in sound condition one year: Use for a package a tub somewhat tapering, with heavy staves and heads provided at both ends, so as to make a package that will not leak. In packing, the tub is turned on the small end, and a sack of cotton cloth is made to fit the tub, and into this the butter is packed until it reaches to within an inch of the groove for holding the upper head. A cloth is next laid on the butter and the edges of the sack brought over this and neatly pressed down, then the head is put in its place and the hoops driven home. The package is now turned upon the large end and the sack of butter drops down, leaving a space on the sides and top. Strong brine is then poured into a hole in the small end and until it will float the butter. The hole is tightly corked and the butter is pretty effectually excluded from the air. Where only a small quantity of butter is to be preserved, L. B. Arnold advises packing it in self-sealing fruit-jars. By this plan a little brine is put into the jar, which is then packed not quite full of granulated butter, then the little place above filled with salt, and finally enough strong brine, made from butter salt, poured in to fill the can. Mr. Willard advises that when packing roll butter in jars, that the brine be made strong enough to bear an egg. To three gallons of this brine he suggests adding a quarter of a pound of white sugar and one tablespoonful of saltpeter. Boil the brine, and when it is cool strain carefully. Make the butter into rolls and wrap each roll separately in white muslin cloth. Pack the jar full, weight the butter down and submerge in brine."

### Dairy Cattle Raising.

Among other good things in an article written by D. Z. Evans for the Farm and Garden, we find the following?

"Where the farmer has but few really choice cows of his own, to be served by pure bred and individually fine bulls, from which to raise the heifer calves, bred by neighboring farmers should be purchased and reared, along with those from his own best cows. By this means it does not take more than two or three years to get up a very fine dairy herd, and the cost of securing it is scarcely felt as it extends over so many months. Those of moderate means can thus make time take the place of cash, and they can also do much towards fostering ex-

tra development by persisting in a system of judicious and high feeding, and proper handling, care and housing. We have had half-blood heifers, three months after dropping their first calves, and when on August grass alone, produce nine and one-half pounds of butter per week; and have had them when they had dropped their third calf produce twelve and thirteen pounds with becoming regularity per week for quite awhile. Another one has a record of over sixteen pounds of butter per week, and her calves are sold two years and more ahead of their appearance; and at prices, too, which might cause doubting, hesitating farmers to believe that it does pay well to raise fine stock, even though it is not entirely thoroughbred. It pays to improve cows, not merely in the increased quantity of milk and butter obtained, but in the enhanced value of the offspring from such stock, which offspring naturally inherits these good qualities in an intensified form, and proper food and care develops them."

### Yellow Butter.

On that subject the Waitsburg Times has this to say:

"Many seem to think it quite impossible to make butter which is not white, in the fall and winter months. So the tempting advertised 'butter color,' which is claimed to be purely 'vegetable' and 'harmless,' is offered to dairymen. It is best to let all such imitations severely alone; the public like to believe what they buy is genuine, but at this age clever imitations of real articles are becoming quite common. There is no need of making white, unpalatable butter at any time. There are some who think that cream must be soured before it is churned, and I have seen those who regularly made butter for sale keep the cream by the fire in the sitting-room. All that can be said of such practice is that it is unclean, for cream not only gets too warm, thereby melting the granules of butter, but it retains all impurities floating in the air surrounding it. The cream should be kept in a cool place until enough has been saved for a churning, then it should be allowed to set in a warm room for an hour or two, in cold weather, before churning. The cream, if sweet, produces yellow butter of delicious flavor, equal to the best 'gilt edged' ever offered for sale. Such has been the experience of one who has made butter for years, and always had sweet, yellow butter the year round."

### Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brassy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

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

### Cattle.

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

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

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

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

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

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Missouri, Breeder and Importer of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. Stock for sale. Mention "Farmer."

OAKLAND STOCK FARM HERD, W. S. White, Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kas., Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale.

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

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W. W. WALTIRE, Side Hill View Farm, Carbon-oughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

D. A. M. ELDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of Pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for circular.

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

SMALL BROTHERS, Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Polled Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

### Swine.

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

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

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

KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS, N. C. Westfield, proprietor, Brookville, Kansas, breeder of Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red Games and Pekin Ducks.

DUTCHER, No. 90 Madison St., South Topeka, Kas., Breeder of Fancy Chickens, has for sale Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels, and Light Brahma Pullets; also Black Cochins Cockerels. Cheap, from \$2 to \$3. Eggs in season from above at \$2 for 13. Stock warranted pure.

KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS, N. C. and Miss Sude Westfield, prop'rs, and breeders of Plymouth Rock and Black Spanish Poultry.

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

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at \$2 for 13. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

### Plymouth Rocks,

BRONZE TURKEYS, EMBDEN GESE, PEKIN DUCKS, SCOTCH COLLEY SHEPHERD PUPPIES, and GRADE JERSEY HEIFERS, for sale, at all time, Eggs for setting, in season. J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kas.

MOON CITY POULTRY YARDS, breeder of high-class thoroughbred Poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and American Sebrights. All of the finest strains in the country. Send for circular and price-list. Address S. T. IVES, P. M., Moon City, Kas.

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

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RUSSIAN MULBERRIES, by mail, prepaid by us:—6 to 10 inches in height, each 5c.; per dozen, 50c.; per hundred, \$5. 10 to 14 inches, each 10c.; per dozen, 75c.; per hundred, \$7.50. By express or freight: 15 to 24 inches, each 12c.; per dozen, \$1.20; per hundred, \$12. 25 to 4 feet, each 30c.; per dozen, \$3. Mulberry Cuttings—by mail, per hundred, 50c.; per thousand, \$5.00. By express or freight, per thousand, \$1.50. For large quantities, prices given on application. Russian Apricots—Very hardy; come in bearing at 3 to 4 years old from pit; entirely new, and different from any other Apricot. Makes a good substitute for the peach. Price each, one year old, \$1; per dozen, \$8. Also a Matinee Jack for sale. E. STONER & SON, Branch Valley Nursery, Peabody, Kansas.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY. The largest assortment of Standard, Tried and New Fruit and Ornamentals. Trees of real merit and true to name, including new Apples, Peaches, Oriental, Hybrid, blight proof Pears, Champion and other Quinces, Russian Apricots; Downings' Ever-bearing and Russian Mulberry, promising Grapes, earliest and hardy Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, etc. Price list to applicants. A. H. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisville, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Orange Hedge. Send for price list. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisville, Kas.

Stark Nursery. 48th year. 100 acres. Catalogues free. Intending purchasers will do well to get their orders booked early; trees for spring being scarce throughout the country. STARK & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83. WHOLE-AL and RETAIL.

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock. BACOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

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

J. J. WELSH, Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Marys, Kansas, LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER and VETERINARY SURGEON; with 25 years experience; will attend cases or make sales anywhere in the state. Write.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good references. J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Junction City, Kas.

### Topeka Business Cards.

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

BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO. Wholesale and retail dealers.

FERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Head-stones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy street, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

GEO. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 261 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

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

CANE SEED.—Early Amber and Early Orange seed for sale at \$1.00 per bushel. Good Cane seed for sowing at 50 cents per bushel. X. K. STOUT, Troy, Kansas.



## The Tariff.—No. 3.

## MORE ABOUT PRICES.

Our country is not now what it was in January 1825. Then Illinois, as a State, was only six years old, and did not have one-tenth as many inhabitants as Kansas has today. Indiana was then eight years old, and Iowa was not born till 22 years afterwards. The first American railroad was made in 1829, and that was only eight miles long, and the cars were drawn by horses. The first locomotive engine was put on the track in 1831. Now, a person may breakfast Monday morning in Boston, Massachusetts, and dine the next Saturday in San Francisco, California, and have his choice of three through routes across the continent. In 1834, when Philadelphia and Pittsburg were connected by canal and rail, it cost \$1.12½ to carry a barrel of flour over that line, and now a mechanic in Boston may have a year's subsistence of grain and meat carried to him from Chicago, 1000 miles away, for \$1.25. In January, 1825, as we have seen, wheat was \$1.01 in New York City, and to-day a Kansas farmer may send his wheat to that same market, paying all expenses of transportation, and have 80 to 85 cents per bushel left. At that time, our total population was about 10½ million; now it is five times that many. The value of all the goods we imported in 1825, though we had no factories of our own, was about 80 million dollars, and our exports amounted to 52 million. In 1881, though we had factories by thousands running, our imports amounted to 650 million, and our exports to 883 million.

These are merely skeleton outlines to indicate our expansion and growth as a nation. If we compare the wealth of individuals at that time and this, we find a favorable showing. Farms in the older states are worth more now than they were then, though no one can state how much. Farmers, and laborers of all kinds, are in better condition now than then. A good farm in Kansas to-day is worth more than a similar one was in Ohio 50 years ago. Laborers in Pennsylvania, even 40 years ago, received \$7 to \$8½ per month. They get twice that much in the Great American Desert (Kansas) in 1883. The public school was hardly born then, and now we have a quarter million teachers paid out of public treasuries. If there is any department of industry that is not in better condition now than it was then, it does not occur to our mind as we write.

This marvelous progress has come from a combination of causes, among which may be numbered our home

## COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The word "commerce" is here used as it relates to trade among our own people without reference to foreign commerce. By reason of cheaper and safer means of transportation, we are enabled to carry heavy articles over long distances at comparatively trifling cost. The transportation charges on a suit of clothes scarcely affects its cost to the purchaser, and wheat is carried from Topeka to New York for about one-third of a cent per pound. The average rate of railway transportation, take the country over, does not exceed 1½ cents per ton per mile on through freight. This makes it possible to prosper on lands lying far away from great markets. Our growth has run in lines parallel with improved and cheapened facilities for moving our personal property from place to place. If the Kansas farmer could not ship his products outside of the state, his lands would not be worth the taxes on them. Nearly every county town has one or more railroads, and that puts Kansas on the road to market. The aggregate length of all the railroads in the United States is upwards of one hundred thousand miles. In some places the track is double. The New York Central road has four tracks.

With extension of railroad lines has come a corresponding reduction of freight, so that the farther a producer is from market, the less, in comparison, does it cost him to send his goods there. In 1881, wheat was carried by rail from Chicago to New York City for 7¼ cents a bushel. The average freight rate on a large number of strong lines in 1880 was only seven-hundredths more than one cent a ton per mile. So low is the possible rate of carriage by rail tending that canal companies are considering the propriety of letting out their water and laying

## RAILS ON THE BOTTOM.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern carried through freight three years ago at

an average of ¼ of a cent a ton by the mile. Here in Kansas now the average on heavy freight does not exceed 2 cents.

Manufactures have grown as fast as railways. Cotton factories did not start until after the war of 1812 began, and iron furnaces were not known (speaking generally) until 1825. Manufactures, as we know them to-day, have grown side by side with the railways. As transportation has become cheaper, so have manufactures. Take the statement of our tariff act of 1816 on cotton goods. The duty was made on the basis of a minimum value of 25 cents a square yard. In 1824 this minimum was advanced to 30 cents, and in '28 to 35 cents. That was the valuation put on the goods as a basis for the tariff duty, and it so continued for some years, though, for the last forty years, the same goods that were then valued at 35 cents, have been sold for from 5 to 8 cents. From the New York Mercantile Journal of March 10, 1883, we see that cotton shirtings and sheeting are quoted as low as 3 cents a yard, prints at 4½, cambrics 7½, osenaburgs 7½, cottonades 10½. In 1816, cotton cloth sold from 30 to 50 cents; calicoes 25 to 75. In the same year, says the Boston Journal, blankets sold at \$10 to \$20 a pair and broadcloth at \$16 a yard. Nails sold at 12½ cents pound.

We may run through the long list of manufactured articles and find that there has been a general reduction of prices all around. Without quoting markets, our older readers all remember when prices of many articles were higher than they are now. Some things, as nails, common cotton and wool goods, have been ranging at about the same figures thirty years or more.

We see then, that prices of farm produce have advanced and that prices of manufactured articles have receded. This is a general statement, only. There are many instances where grain is lower and iron, cotton or wool higher; but we must deal with general propositions in so large a subject as this. It may be said, for instance, that in some parts of Kansas wheat is not worth more than 65 or 70 cents; it may also be stated, and quite as truthfully, that in Central New York 60 years ago wheat was 25 to 44 cents, corn 12½ to 20, oats 15, and farm labor 3 to 8 dollars per month. The editor of the Winfield (Kas.) Courier says that about the year 1820—New England farmers sold potatoes at 6¼ cents per bushel, corn at 12½, butter at 4 cents per pound, beef and pork at 1¼ cents, and eggs at 2 cents per dozen, taking pay in cloth at 50 cents per yard, which is not worth 5 cents to-day. Instances might be multiplied, but that would be useless. They must all be considered under one general head. We must take the country as a whole when considering what is better or worse for the country.

We repeat, then, that, as a general proposition which every person will admit, agricultural produce has improved in price while manufactured goods have gone down since our nation was born. That, then, shows not only an absolute gain to the farmer, but also a relative gain. His crops are more valuable in themselves, in dollars and cents, and their proceeds will pay for more manufactured articles. The difference between the price of a pound of cheese in 1825 and in 1883 would pay for a yard of muslin now that would have taken 5 pounds of cheese at that time. A bushel of wheat then paid for 4 to 8 pounds of nails, and now an equal quantity of no better wheat will pay for 15 to 20 pounds of nails even out here in Kansas a thousand miles from the factory.

Now, what has the Tariff to do with all this? We shall see.

Before the Revolution our tariff laws were against us. They were enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain, a nation that ruled its colonies with an iron hand. These American colonies were among her dependencies, and her tariff laws passed to apply to us were, as Lord Chatham expressed it, on the theory that "England should not suffer her colonies to manufacture even a horseshoe for themselves." It very naturally resulted that when we became independent of Great Britain in a political sense we were still her slave in a commercial sense. We had no manufacturing establishments in the country. What cloth we made was woven on hand looms. But English people were well skilled in manufactures. Their looms and shops supplied much the larger part of the civilized world with cotton, wool and iron goods. England had ships and trained sea-

men as well as factories and skilled operatives. She had cheap capital and an abundance of it. Interest on money there was low, and a few persons, comparatively speaking, owned all the land. She worked up raw material into forms which would put the most value in the least bulk and weight, so that cost of transportation was greatly lessened.

It was not so with us. We had no shops, no skilled workmen, no machinery for manufacturing anything. We had raw materials in unknown quantities, iron, wood, cotton, wool, wheat, corn, etc.; but because of their great weight and the long distance to Liverpool or London we could not afford to ship them in foreign ships and pay duty in English ports. It was impossible, therefore, for our people to compete with the English in anything save agriculture. It costs from one-fourth to two-thirds of the value of heavy raw materials to ship them across an ocean, while one-tenth, and often much less, will pay freight on manufactured goods. The principle is precisely the same as that where a farmer puts his grass and corn into pork and beef so as to save expense in transportation. One hog, or the meat of one hog, is not as heavy and does not occupy as much space as 25 bushels of corn and a ton or two of grass. So in this case. England could ship her iron in the form of needles or knives much cheaper than we could ship ours in the natural ore. She could send us a bureau for less money than it would cost us to send her a sawlog.

That state of things, of course, permitted British manufacturers to continue to regulate our prices for us just as they had done from the beginning; and unless some means of relief were afforded agricultural Americans must forever remain the slaves of manufacturing and commercial Englishmen.

Besides this dependence in matters of trade, we had been impoverished by a long and devastating war. Our treasury was only a name. How to raise means to carry on the government in a way that would be least offensive and therefore most satisfactory to the people, was of the first importance. In that condition of things, and subject to the influences named, was our first tariff law enacted. In the preamble to that law is a statement that it was for the double purpose of raising revenue and affording encouragement to American manufactures. As further encouragement, laws were passed protecting inventors in the use of their inventions for a term of years.

As we have already seen, the duties first imposed in 1789 were low. They were increased afterwards from time to time, and by men who were well informed—the founders of the Republic, until, in 1832, they had reached a high figure and were attacked by Calhoun as being oppressive to the cotton interest. The next year, '33, the Compromise act was passed to appease the nullifiers. So, we find that during the first forty years of our national existence our tariff laws grew more and more protective. During those forty years cotton manufactures grew to such strength that notwithstanding the reduction of duties on cotton goods in '32, it was only a few years afterwards that our manufacturers began to ship out that class of goods to foreign countries, and the price of them had fallen to about one-fourth what they were when the first tariff act was passed. In iron manufactures, also, there had been considerable improvement and corresponding diminution of prices. In 1832, axes had fallen to \$12 a dozen from \$24 in 1818; scythes, spades and shovels had fallen in the same proportion; iron hoes at \$9 per dozen had been displaced by steel ones at \$4, etc.

From 1833 on, as we have seen, tariff duties were varied, raised and lowered, in different years, but for the last 22 years we have had a high protective tariff.

There has been a general lowering of prices. All that remains for us, then, in this article is, to consider what would have been the effect of British tariff laws upon us if we had not had any of our own. On this branch of the subject our information is not as full as on some others, and hence we must use philosophy as well as fact. First, it may be stated that without protection at least equal to that of the distance across the Atlantic ocean, say 20 per cent. ad valorem, our home manufactures would necessarily have remained in a primitive state because of the overwhelming advantages of England with her two centuries lead of us. Following that, it may be stated that be-

cause we had no manufactures of our own from which our people could be supplied, we would furnish a perpetual market for England; and as demand regulates price, our increase in population, affording a constantly growing market, would have tended to keep up prices. There is the further fact that, as there could not be any competition here, we could not force any checks to the cupidity of foreign traders. The only hopeful source of reduction was in improvement of machinery and better facilities for handling and shipping. These were not cheering conditions; and there was no relief in the knowledge that England was our enemy and had tried so hard and so long to collect tariff duties from us that we finally rebelled and went to war.

But we have other evidence. In some instances of our history, English dealers, just as other men would have done, took advantage of our misfortunes and raised prices when our competition had ceased by reason of failures or other reverses. There have been several periods of stagnation and failures of our iron factories, and in every instance prices were raised on us by English merchants. Only a few years ago, when it seemed certain that our tariff duties on steel rails would be cut down, the price of English rails was put up \$15 a ton, and again reduced to the former rates as soon as it became certain that no reduction of duty would be made. These latter facts are given only to show that Englishmen, like other men, will take advantage of every favorable turn of fortune, and take all they can get and keep all they have.

Further: England did not abandon her own protective policy until after it became evident that Americans intended to manufacture everything they could. So long as Americans shipped, or sold to others who shipped, raw material to England and there paid tariff duties on it to the English government and permitted English manufacturers to make it up into salable merchandise and sell that back to us at a profit, that long it was policy for Britain to continue to levy tribute on us and other nations. But the progress of American and other national manufacturing interests presaged future competition in this, the chief resource of England, and it was as reasonable as politic that she should repeal her corn laws so as to get provisions cheaper for her working people. That was done in 1846.

If it required more than half a century for England, our only enemy, to learn that her protective policy was not a good one for her, and during all that time we were growing stronger, it is not unreasonable, we think, to believe that without tariff laws prices of manufactured goods here would be higher than they are and that prices of agricultural products would be lower. Without our competition, there would not have been any stimulus here to reduce prices.

In our next will be further considered the subject of prices in connection with the question—How much and how long is tariff a tax? These will introduce pertinent topics—wages and markets.

## Tame Grasses.

In a paper read before the Hiawatha Institute by a practical farmer, occurs this language:

After many trials in different ways I come to the conclusion that the soil must be compact and in a condition to retain moisture as near the surface as possible, and I find stubble land pastures where the native grasses have been destroyed by close feeding and orchards that have not been plowed for grass to give the very best results with timothy sown in August and clover in early spring.

## Flax in Kansas.

We believe that an organization ought to be formed in this state for the purpose of encouraging the raising of flax for the fiber. Thousands of dollars are wasted every year in this state because we can not utilize the lint of our flax. There is no better flax growing region in the world than Kansas, and whenever we make noise enough about it to make the world hear us, men will come and propose to build factories in our midst to work up our flax fiber. With the seed and lint in market, flax would be a paying crop here. Talk it up.



## A Grand Truth.

Mr. S. O. Thompson, of Saline county, writes to the FARMER on the subject of the growing power of monopolies. He believes our liberties are endangered, and gives some reasons for it. The letter is too long for our use now, but he states one truth so eloquently and forcibly at the conclusion that we give it in his own words. He says:

"The lasting remedy will be education. Our boys and girls are to help rule this country some day. Let them be educated; let them learn while young their duty as citizens."

"The lasting remedy will be education." That is a grand truth. The children; the boys and girls must be taught their duties as citizens. There lies the assurance of perpetuating our liberties. They must be trained up to a robust independence and must be armed for the conflicts ahead with substantial knowledge. Party ties must be made to bind less tightly; men must be made free.

At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific stockholders last week in New York, the following exhibit was made: Gross earnings for the year, \$22,823,884; operating expenses and taxes, \$10,727,049; surplus earnings, \$12,096,834; interest and dividends collected on investment securities, \$22,011,096; total surplus earning, \$14,307,934. Expenditures—interest on bonds, \$4,976,203; discount, interest and exchange \$172,722; sinking funds \$442,000; amount due the United States on the business of the year \$2,097,189; premiums paid on lands redeemed and losses on securities disposed of in 1882-2 total \$7,707,039; balance applicable to dividends \$6,600,895; stock dividends 7 per cent. \$4,260,788; surplus for the year \$2,340,107; total funded debt of the company \$90,757,705; less amount held by the trustees of the consolidated bonds \$8,872,200, being a balance outstanding of \$81,845,575.

The farmer that raised a large crop of strawberries on subsoiled land had the same experience that every one who follows his example will have. Deep breaking and pulverizing of the soil is one of the first essentials in profitable agriculture.

A telegraph wire is like a moustache. It is of no use when it is down.

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

## Consumption Cured.

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



Mixes perfectly with Cold Water. Safe to use in Coldest Weather. It is a sure cure for all Skin Diseases and Insect Pests of domestic animals. Every farmer should keep it. For the various uses of the Dip see our paper of January.

T. W. LAWFORD, Gen'l Agent,  
296 E. Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.  
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210 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Red Cedars and Forest Tree Seedlings

We have the largest stock in the West of Red Cedars, Forest Tree Seedlings, Hardy Catalpa, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants. Write us for price-lists. Address BAILEY & HANFORD, On Ill. Cent'l R. R. Makanda, Jacks'n Co., Ill.

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

FOR THE CURE OF  
**FEVER and AGUE**

## Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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

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Manufacturer and Vender of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

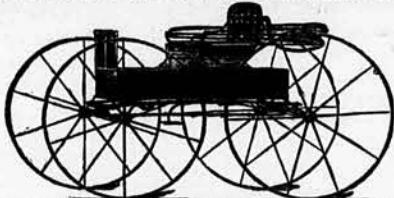
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

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Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

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Russian Oats, the best in the world.  
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D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

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Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

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Kansas Pacific Railway, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,  
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Manufacturers of all Styles of Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Single and Double Harness.

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\$25.



We have no agents, and if what you order is not satisfactory we pay all expenses. No. 42 Buggy (see cut.) is just the same as others sell at \$130. Top Buggies at \$90 fine as usually sold for \$125 to \$140. Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$8.50 to \$20. Everything fully warranted. Before buying send for our illustrated 50 page catalogue free. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, INDIANA.

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**BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS** 500 Acres. 18 Greenhouses. 29th Year. Beautiful Catalogue of about 100 pages, free.

The famous Kieffer Hybrid Pear, \$1.50  
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Quince, 75 cents; Japanese Dwarf Chestnut, fruit immensely large, sweet, berry, hardy as the oak, very productive, 50c. Set of 6, worth \$4.10, only \$3 by mail, or \$8 by express.

12 Beautiful Ever-Blooming Roses, 12 Tuberoses, 12 Gladioli, 30 Verbenas, 15 Basket or Bedding Plants, 30 pk's Choice Flower Seeds, 40 Sweet Chestnuts, etc., etc.

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

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10 Years' Practical Use.

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## WIRE CHECK ROWER.

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever Invented.

Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate. Ten years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes' Check Rower beyond question. It has the lead with the dealers and the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower, and all claims established by actual use:  
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 avoiding 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,

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The only Ring that will effectively keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.



Only Single Ring ever invented that closes on 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 flesh to keep it sore.



## KATIE DARLING, OR, LIFE IN WESTERN KANSAS.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

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CHAPTER IV.

"Into each life some rain must fall,  
Some days must be dark and dreary."

It was on the morning of Lucy's departure with Dick. A week had passed since we last saw them. One of those periods in which a world of happiness seems crowded into a few short days. On the eve of their departure they were married. A few old-time friends had gathered in to see them off. Old Zeb and Chloe, too, were there, each waiting silently for the last good bye. Last of all came her father.

"God bless and keep you, my child," said he, as he folded her to his breast.

They were soon driving down the road toward the front gate; Old Zeb walked before, to let them out. They paused a moment to say good bye and then drove on.

To Lucy's sensitive nature every familiar object seemed saying "good bye." Presently, as they drove in the main road, Dick drove faster. Lucy laid her head on his shoulder and wept softly. He passed his arm round her and drew her close in silent sympathy. By noon they had reached a town where they took dinner, and by that time Lucy had regained her composure.

At night they stopped at Fulton, the county seat of Calaway. There the Deaf and Dumb and State Lunatic Asylum are situated. During the war both these buildings had been vacated, and while the Union troops were stationed at Fulton, they used these buildings for confining prisoners and other purposes. The town was not damaged to any great extent, as some others had been. It is a lonely place. Our travelers rested here some time.

The Union element in this section was very scarce. Most of the young men had been in the Confederate army; those less inclined had stayed at home or taken to the brush to avoid being taken and held as prisoners, or for the purpose of plunder. The latter class at the end of the year had left for parts unknown.

How quiet and peaceable everything seemed. Those who lived in Missouri just at the close of the war, can remember what a dead calm succeeded the scenes of confusion and strife. Everything seemed stagnated. It might have been the contrast in part that produced this effect. People can become so accustomed to excitement that they crave it and are unhappy without it. Even war with its evils has its charms.

The next day's journey brought our travelers to Mexico, a beautiful prairie town of Audrain, situated on the N. M. railroad. There's no lovelier country in Missouri than along this road. At this point are broad rolling prairies, intersected by streams bordered with timber. Following the N. M. the next day toward noon they reached Centuria; and stopping there for dinner, Dick observed some men talking, and soon learned from their conversation that they were loyal. One of them, a new-comer, the other an old Missourian. Approaching them, Dick said—"If I remember right, gentlemen, this is the scene of that terrible massacre of the Union soldiers by the 'bushwhackers'?"

"Yes," said the Missourian; "I was eye-witness to that tragedy. Its barbarity beggars all description. The fearful scene lives only in the memory of those who saw it."

"Tell us what you know of it," said Dick, and the three men drew their chairs up close together.

Tilting back his chair and knocking the ashes from his pipe, he began:

"I belonged to the home militia; it was in the fall of sixty-four, at the time Grant's army was besieging the confederates at Petersburg. The resources of the enemy were well nigh exhausted. The negroes who up to this time had been their support, had been turned against them. Scouts from the Rebel army had been sent all through Missouri to recruit and collect supplies from those in sympathy. Up to this time we had been well armed by the Government; but it was reported that Price's army was approaching Missouri and intended to scour the state for ammunition, arms, provisions, clothing, etc. For this reason it was thought best by the commanding officers to disarm the militia.

This left us completely at the mercy of the lawless bands that were scouring the country in every direction. Did I say mercy? They had no mercy; they never knew the meaning of the word. As for those officers who disarmed the militia, many thought they were traitors, and that they were playing into the hands of the Confederates. There were but few armed soldiers left; those were stationed at the towns or military posts. There were not over thirty at Sturgeon, ten miles above this. The depredations were generally committed in the night, and on being reported to the soldiers, they would bravely mount their horses, with guns, and spurs rattling, and gallop to the scene of the raid, make inquiries, look important, and then gallop back to camp and rations.

"If the few loyal men had been allowed to protect themselves, no doubt they would have fared better; but the Union men were left without any means of protection, in many instances having given up their own weapons; for most every one had one or more guns of his own, and it was safest those times for a man, if called to his door, to go with a gun in his hand; in which case they would generally take to their heels until they reached a shelter, where they would send back a volley regardless of the danger to women and children. These gentlemen were 'fighting for their rights,' they would tell you, and all they asked was to be let alone.

"Seeing times were a little squally, the Union men generally sought safety at the military posts; some taking their families; others, whose means would not admit of this, leaving them at home."

"What!" said the new comer. "Did they leave their families at home and unprotected in such a time as that?"

"No. They were protected; their rebel neighbors were held responsible for any outrage that should occur. The Rebels who owned real estate, though enemies, were a protection, using their influence with the outlaws (whom they generally knew) in favor of these poor helpless families. They did not always succeed, but no doubt many of them did their best; for we had all been friends and neighbors before the war. Yet, exceptions were many, and those measures failed to a certain degree. Families were robbed in many instances.

"There were twenty or more soldiers going home on furloughs, disarmed; and Quantrell's band who had been plundering the citizens north of here, heard of it. They must have had an underground telegraph.

"Just imagine a mob composed of boys and men ranging from sixteen to twenty-five and thirty years, dressed in every conceivable manner, in the clothes they had plundered; uniforms of both Union and Confederate, mingled with women's costumes, ladies' hats decking the heads of long-haired, slouchy looking villains, swearing and yelling. They entered wherever they chose, took what they chose, and entering the grocery, they broke in the heads of the whisky barrels; and with the boots and shoes from the store for cups, they drank themselves into demons. They then cut down the telegraph wire, tore up the railroad track, and were ready for the train from St. Louis, which was thundering on with its unsuspecting victims. It makes me sick to think of it, sir. You would not think a civil state like Missouri would produce so many men capable of such brutality.

"On came the train, bearing its precious freight, the warm-hearted boys in blue; but the brakeman, seeing the broken track, stopped the train, and all those howling demons had possession before the passengers knew it. With revolvers in their hands, they ordered every soldier on the train to strip,—to the last garment,—appropriating the clothes, they then literally riddled their poor victims with bullets; only one of the number escaped. A passenger having a large coat, threw it around him, and in the confusion escaped and was secreted in a private house. It was told me, sir, that it was hard to tell who suffered most, the citizen passengers or the victims themselves.

"The engineer and fireman replaced the rails and uncoupled the engine from the car and steamed on into Sturgeon. The wood car was covered with men. We had intelligence that a large body of rebels were collecting somewhere in that vicinity, and we did not dare venture out. The old men, and boys who were too young to enlist in the

regular army, had organized themselves into a company for home protection. They had such arms as could be scraped up among them, and some old muskets that had not been used for years. This company was following the dare-devils who were literally strung with weapons. They came into Centuria, and seeing the terrible deed, were so incensed and enraged that, contrary to the advice and entreaties of the citizens, they rushed in the course the bushwhackers had taken. They were thought to be encamped in the timber about a half mile from town. To this wood, covered by a thick undergrowth, the home guards followed; and on entering a short distance, were halted, and found themselves surrounded by five hundred as merciless, blood thirsty outlaws as ever left a blot on the page of any nation's history. It was said they never fired a shot, and the old rusty carbines would not have gone off if they had tried. They were ordered to 'surrender' and 'dismount.' They did so. 'Fall in line!' and eighty of them (the remainder being left to hold the horses) obeyed. Then the order from the outlaw chief—"Take aim, fire!" and those eighty men and boys fell dead, in a line as they stood. Those left sprang, terrified, to their horses. Several succeeded in getting on; others were shot in the attempt. Those who succeeded in mounting, fled towards Sturgeon.

"Some people talk of war again; but while men live who hold such memories as these, there'll be no more war."

(To be continued.)

### Cookies--Crackers--Pickles.

Cookies: 2 cups white sugar, 1 cup butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water, 2 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda; mix soft; roll thin; sprinkle with sugar before baking.

Egg crackers: 3 eggs well beaten, a piece of butter the size of an egg, cup of sweet cream or milk, teaspoon of salt; knead quite stiff; pound with the rolling pin or something heavy, until the mass is very smooth. Bake in a quick oven until a light shade of brown. Leave them near the stove for several hours that they may become dry. Break off small pieces; form it into balls and press flat with masher; pick with a fork.

To freshen cucumbers that have been in brine, place in a jar large enough to hold a plenty of water; pour it over them boiling hot each time it is renewed, then they will be hard and brittle; not the soft uninviting things we so often see. "F."

### Temperance and Cookies.

"F" talks as if it is in Governor Glick's power to pronounce temperance to the state; if so, why did not St. John? Has St. John done any grander work in the way of educating our people in the way of truth and temperance than others in our state are doing? I think not. I am satisfied there are other men that deserve as much praise as he if they are not governors. Because Governor Glick does not howl prohibition every breath, does not go to prove that he is not in favor of it. Governor Glick may do as much good in time as the ex-Governor has done; at least I hope so.

I will give my receipt for cookies: One cup white sugar, 1 cup sour cream, 1 cup butter, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, flour enough to make soft dough and bake in hot oven.

MRS.

### Profits of Poultry.

I would suggest that the subject of suffrage be dropped for a while.

I think poultry raising is a profitable and pleasant occupation for the farmer's wife. Last year I had three dozen hens; I sold \$33.50 worth of eggs, and raised 40 chicks besides having all the eggs I wanted to use. I did not try to see what I could do. This year I have fifty-five hens, and am going to see what success I will have. I believe poultry will give quicker returns and larger profits according to the amount of capital invested than anything else on the farm.

INEZ.

HAYESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M. D.

The first cargo of corn ever exported from Savannah, Ga., was shipped thence January 16th. It was Tennessee corn.

### Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

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

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

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

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

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

The Rural New Yorker gives the following as a specific for the squash bug: To a barrel of water take half a bushel of hen manure, mix thoroughly. Stir every three or four days. Keep covered to prevent evaporation. The older it is the better. Apply to the vines with a coarse sprinkler. Do not use too much at a time, as it is a powerful fertilizer.

### "Can Sleep Now and Feel Rested."

A clergyman writes: "Your Compound Oxygen has done much for me. What I value most is, that I can sleep now and feel rested in the morning, a privilege which I did not have for two years." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Felen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is claimed by some fruit growers who claim to have tested it, that gas tar water is as effectual insecticide as Paris green, without being poisonous as the latter. Two quarts of gas tar are put into a pail, the pail filled up with water, stirred and allowed to settle. The clear water is then used for sprinkling the vines.

I have been troubled with liver complaint, kidney disease, and bad blood for a long time. I have used Simmons Liver Regulator, and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever took.

Geo. H. Pratt,

U. S. Dep'y Col., 2d Dist Ga.

The annual report of the State Agricultural College of Maine has just been published, and shows that the institution is in a flourishing condition. During the coming year, the president says, the State must provide better accommodations or this work must be given up.

At this season of the year foot-rot in sheep can be cured with comparative ease by paring away all loose and diseased parts of the hoofs, then placing the foot in a strong solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol). Some put powdered vitriol on the affected parts after dipping the foot in the solution, and then bind the foot with a cloth.

Albert Knittle, attorney for Douglas county Kansas, has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic for a long time and recognizes it as a valuable tonic and an efficient remedy in malarial diseases and others of a like nature.

The New York State American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association met at Rochester, Jan. 15th, in annual session. The officers of last year were all re-elected. Opposition to any change in the tariff on wool was expressed in the remarks made.

The best Spring medicine known is that wonderful tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

Reports come from Mexico of the discovery near La Paz of the largest pearl the world has ever seen. It is of light color and oval form, one inch in length and three-quarters of an inch thick at its shortest diameter, and of surpassing lustre.

\*Lydia E. Pinkham, whose benevolent face is shadowed in almost every paper we pick up, appears to have discovered what Addison calls "The grand elixir, to support the spirits of human nature." It is quite evident that she has the patient and has secured the contract for making over and improving the invalid corps of American Womanhood.—Globe.

A station master in India telegraphed 200 miles to the central authorities: "Tiger jumping about on platform. Please telegraph instructions."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic.

Spalding's Commercial College  
LARGEST—CHEAPEST—BEST  
KANSAS CITY, MO., J. F. SPALDING, AM. PRES.



## The Young Folks.

### "Nigger Mighty Happy."

#### PLANTATION SONG.

Hog start a-runnin' when de overseer callin';  
Whipperwill holler when de jew-draps fallin';  
Duck keep a-quackin' when de hard rain po'in;  
Crows flock togedder when de young corn growin';  
Pig gwine to squeal when de milk-maid churnin';  
Nigger mighty happy when de blackberries turnin';  
Squ'el go to jumpin' when de scaly-barks comin';  
Bee-martin sail when de honey-bee hummin';  
Lean horse nicker when de punkin-vine spreadin';  
Rabbit back his ears when de cabbage-stalk headin';  
Rooster a-crowin when de broad day breakin';  
Nigger mighty happy when de hoe-cake bakin';  
Big fish flutter when he done catch de cricket;  
Bullfrog libely when he singin' in de thicket;  
Mule git slicker when de plantin'-time over;  
Colt mighty ga'ly when you turn him in de clover;  
An' it come mighty handy to de nigger man nater  
When he soppin' in de gravy wid a big yam 'tater!  
Black-snake waitin' while de old hen hatchin';  
Sparrow-hawk lookin' while de little chicken scratchin';  
Big owl jolly when de little bird singin';  
'Possum gwine to clam whar de ripe 'simmons swingin';  
Nigger mighty happy—ef he alnt wuf a dollar,—  
When he startin' out co'tin' wid a tall stan'in' collar!  
—J. A. Macon, in *The Century Bric-a-Brac*.

#### Kansas.

A sea of grass, a sea of flowers,  
Bold headlands clad in scrubby oaks,  
Streams gliding down through leafy bowers,  
A new white town, a shadeless street,  
A wind that tryeth "tender feet,"  
And on the landscape's farthest rim,  
A winding train of iaden cars,  
With Texas steers behind the bars;  
A whirling windmill tall and trim,  
Beside some prehistoric mound,  
Where Briggs or Brown breaks up the ground.

The silent Indians have gone  
Beyond the boundless horizon,  
And cottages the vales adorn,  
Midst orchards set in fields of corn;  
But yon low hill-top wears the crown,  
And boundless pride of all the town,  
—A four-wing'd school house large and brown.

Coffeyville, March 1. AGRICOLA.

#### The Original Judge Lynch.

The Galway Council Book shows that the earliest date assigned to this exhibition of a developed "iron conscience" is the year 1498, when an Irishman in municipal authority in the county of Galway, and named James Lynch, hanged his own son out of a window for despoiling and murdering strangers, "without martial or common law, to show a good example to posterity." Another ancestral derivation is to be found in one Lynch, who, about 1678, was sent to America to suppress piracy. As justice was not administered with much rigor or formality in the colonies, "owing to the difficulty of adhering to the usual forms of law in the newly-fashioned territories," it is presumed that this Judge Lynch was empowered to proceed summarily against the pirates, and thus originated the term.

"William, my son," says an economical mother to her son, "for mercy's sake don't keep on tramping up and down the floor in that manner, you'll wear out your new boots." (He sits down.) "There you go—sitting down! Now you'll wear out your trousers! I declare, I never see such a boy!"

#### Cloves.

Cloves grow on trees from twenty to thirty feet high, having a handsome pyramidal shape, with leaves that are large, glossy and evergreen. It is a native of Malacca, but is now grown in nearly all of the spice islands of the Indian Ocean, the larger part of the crop coming from Amboyna, in the Island of Ternate. The cloves of commerce are not, as many suppose, the fruit of the clove tree, but are the flower buds. The ripe fruit in shape resembles a small olive; it is of a dark red color, with one or two cells containing as many seeds, and it is also aromatic to a certain extent, and sometimes appears in commerce in a dried state under the curious name of "mother of cloves." It is not nearly so pungent, however, as the flower stems. Indeed, the whole tree—leaves, bark and wood—seems to be impregnated in some degree with the strong, distinctive clove flavor; but the flower buds are the principal commercial product of the tree. When first gathered they are of a reddish color, but in the drying process, which is generally partly done by wood fires and partly in the sun, they turn to a deep brown color, as they are when they reach us in America. Although the trees grow wild to some extent, it is regularly cultivated in plantations, the plants being set some ten or fifteen feet apart and carefully pruned and cared for.

#### What the Diver sees.

The first sensation in descending under water in a suit of armor is the sudden, bursting roar in the ears, caused by the air driven into the helmet from the air pump. The flexible air hose has to be strong enough to bear a pressure of twenty-five to fifty pounds to the square inch. The drum of the ear yields to the strong external pressure, the mouth opens involuntarily, the air rushes in the tube and strikes the drum, which snaps back to its normal state with a sharp, pistol-like crack. Peering through the goggles eyes of glass in his helmet, the diver sees the strange beauties about him clearly, and in their own calm splendor. Above him is a pure golden canopy, while around and beside him are tints and shimmering hues, including all colors, which are indescribably elegant. The floor of the sea rises like a golden carpet, inclining gently to the surface. The change in familiar objects is wonderful. The wreck of a ship seems studded with emeralds, glittering in lines of gold; piles of brick assume the appearance of crystal; a ladder becomes silver; every shadow gives the impression of a bottomless depth.

There has just been opened in the Punjab, India, the Sirhind Canal, one of the greatest works of the kind in the world. The canal is over 500 miles long, with subsidiary channels measuring some 2,000 miles more. The canal is designed to irrigate an area of over 1,200 square miles. It is fed by the Sutlej river, and great and numerous engineering difficulties were overcome in its construction. Three-quarters of a million acres will be brought under cultivation by means of this gigantic work.

The bank of California lately received a bar of gold weighing 511½ pounds troy, and valued at \$114,000. Its length was 15 inches, width 6 inches, depth 7 inches. It was shipped by the North Bloomfield Hydraulic Mining Company, of Smartsville, Nevada county, California, and is said to be the largest gold bar ever cast in the United States.

At a happy home the other evening where the family was gathered around the tea-table entertaining unexpected guests, the fond mother said to her youngest darling, "Weedie, darling, be careful; you musn't spill the berries on the table cloth." "Tain't a table cloth," responded the darling; "It's a sheet!"

An Albany paper tells of a woman in that city who woke her husband during a storm the other night and said: "I do wish you would stop snoring, for I want to hear it thunder."

It has now become fashionable in eastern cities to be married as early as six o'clock in the morning. This starts the bridegroom in to the habit of early rising right off.

People who don't understand why parrots are invariably so vicious in their discourse, must be stupid. What would we expect from a bird but fowl talk?

#### Letters From Little People.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: Kansas is a beautiful country; it has hills, level ground, stones, timber, and running streams of water. It is a good stock country, and some of it is good for farming. What land cannot be farmed has grass on it for stock. You can go upon the hills and look down on the beautiful farms in the river and creek bottoms below, and when everything is fresh and green, with stock on the hillsides and ripening fields of grain, nothing is more beautiful to behold. It looks to me as if the hills were made for stock to graze on and the bottom land to raise feed for them in the winter.

There are a good many poor families in Kansas that work hard, but the work is all in vain. There are free schools in Kansas for children, and if their parents have not much money their children can get an education, which is worth more than money. I am a boy fourteen years of age. I have been here four years. I like this country much better than the East. I have been herding sheep two years for John Clayton, of Solomon City. He has five hundred ewes. I have fourteen sheep. I think there is money in sheep business. I go to school in the winter.

ALONZO B. CUMBACK.

Solomon City, Kas., March 14, 1883.

MR. EDITOR: Since I wrote to you last papa sold the pig that sucked the cow, but we have about fifty left, and he says he will sell them too if they go to sucking the cows. I have a nice new brother, what must I name him? Tell Frank Beal not to say "dickens" and "bet his boots," but save his boots for Sunday.

MAMIE SMITH.

Fort Scott, Kas., March 15, 1883.

[Call the baby Charles Alfred.—EDITOR.]

MR. EDITOR: My father is a farmer. We have 12 head of cattle. We are going to fence a pasture of 50 acres. I have a printing press to print cards. It prints nice you bet. I will send what I think is the answer to enigma No. 10, "Madagascar," and riddle No. 1, "egg."

I. W. PLANK.

Lyons, Rice Co., Kas., March 15, 1883.

#### Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

##### ENIGMA No. 15.—Yankee.

Composed of 10 letters.

My 2, 3, 6 is an instrument of torture.

My 6, 3, 4, 7, is a favorite bird.

My 1, 10, 8, is a powerful instrument.

My 6, 3, 4, 7, 2, is a city in Rhode Island.

My 5, 9, 10, is to be used by congelation.

My whole is a city in Eastern United States.

##### ENIGMA No. 16.—Emma Graves.

Composed of 10 letters.

My 3, 8, 4, is a pet.

My 9, 8, 4, is a quadruped.

My 7, 6, 1, is to bow.

My 2, 1, 5, 6, 4, is a foolish person.

My 4, 6, 7, 10, is what an aristocratic person is called.

My whole is something that is used in every school.

##### ENIGMA No. 13.—Nellie M. Pepper.

I am composed of 16 letters.

My 1, 2, 16, is a girl's name.

My 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, is made of leather.

My 15, 7, 5, is a small animal.

My 8, 14, 7, 6, is a kind of fruit.

My 12, 16, 13, is the juice of a tree.

My 3, 8, 9, is an animal.

My whole is the motto of my native State.

##### ENIGMA No. 14.—Joe and Jim.

I am composed of 15 letters.

My 10, 5, 10, is not near.

My 13, 11, 15, 4, 3, 1, is where people like to go once a week.

My 2, 14, 6, is a domestic fowl.

My 13, 8, 7, 1, 3, 16, is to excel in anything.

My 9, 5, 10, 14, is free from all danger.

My whole is a welcome weekly visitor.

#### Answers to Questions.

There were no answers sent with Questions 23 and 24. It is a rule with us that answers must always accompany questions. Hereafter we will not publish any questions unless the answers come with them, except such as are asked for information.—EDITOR.

Question 25. Answered correctly by J. C. G. W.—A little past Troy—nearly 170 miles, and also by H. F. N.

Enigma 9. Ans. England. Answered by C. W. F., B. L., N. M. P., Yankee, A. F. A., Z. B. W., J. C. G. W., E. G., Schoolgirl, C.

A. L. L. H., and H. T. N.

Enigma 10. Ans. Madagascar. Answered by C. W. F., B. L., N. M. P., Yankee, A. F. A., J. C. G. W., E. G., Schoolgirl, C. A. L., L. L. H., and H. T. N.

Riddle 1. Ans. Egg. Answered by B. L., N. M. P., Yankee, A. F. A., Z. B. W., J. C. G. W., E. G., Schoolgirl, C. A. L., L. L. H.

EASILY PROVEN.—It is easily proven that malarial fever, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

#### A Strong Statement Vindicated.

Mr. W. E. Clarke, of Providence, R. I., several years ago made concerning his Kidney medicine, Hunt's Remedy, the strong statement that it "was never known to fail." How did he dare say so much? How did he know it to be the truth? Because Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, proved itself to be a positive cure for Bright's Disease of the kidneys; and he knew that a medicine that would accomplish that, would cure any ailment of the kidneys, bladder, liver, or urinary organs. And time has proved the statement strictly true.

The following large yields of honey are recorded: Mr. Ira Yager, of New Jersey, took 496 pounds from a single hive. Mr. B. F. Carroll, of Texas, got 800 pounds. Mr. Farley, of the same State, has a colony of bees that has sent out ten swarms and from these and the old colony he has taken about 1,800 pounds of comb and extracted honey.

Consumptives call on your Druggist and get a free Trial Bottle Dr. King's New Discovery.

A shipment of 800 bushels of red oak acorns has been made to Germany for planting on unutilized hillsides. This tree is found to do well in Europe and its wood is valuable. The acorns are gathered in Missouri at an average cost of \$1 per bushel. The same party has also shipped 180 bushels of pig nuts for similar purposes.

The best known remedy for that state of nervous exhaustion brought about by severe mental or physical labor or other excesses, is Lels' Dandelion Tonic.

It is bad policy to wash harness with soap, as the potash injures the leather. If the harness becomes rusty rub off the dirt as well as possible with a soft brush and apply a dressing of grain black, followed with oil or tallow, which will fasten the color and make the leather pliable.

A peach grower at St. Joseph reports a case in which a peach tree affected with the yellows was dug up and dragged out of the orchard, brushing against nine other trees during removal, and says that the following year the nine trees were infected with the disease.

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cents.

Southern cotton mills increase remarkably. During the last four months of the year they took 130,000 bales of staple, an increase of 30 per cent. from 1881, while the Northern mills took but 928,268 bales, showing an actual decrease of 9 per cent.

A true tonic medicine, a blessing in every household, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

According to newspaper report, the appointment of women as school superintendents in Illinois has been notably successful. They bring a painstaking care and thoroughness to their work not always shown by their masculine colleagues.

#### To Consumptives.

Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men, whom physicians pronounced incurable because one lung was almost gone. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The cluster of eggs that may be found on apple tree limbs should be picked off during open weather in the winter, and thus prevent the hatching of the tent caterpillar. The eggs appear to be varnished; but such is not really the case, since a slight coat of varnish or oil would destroy their vitality by excluding the air.

Young or middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

H. C. MOTTE, President.  
E. M. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
H. A. BATH, General Business Agent.  
W. A. FERR, Editor.

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

The next annual meeting of the Butler county exposition is to be held at Eldorado, April 10th.

A narrow roller attached to the listing drill would, we believe, prove to be of value in planting corn.

The address of the Bermuda grass man, referred to by Mr. Buckman, is H. H. Parks, Newnan, Ga.

If the Gregg raspberry is as large as the cut of which Jacob Knapp, of Columbiana, Ohio, sends us, it is a very desirable berry.

A company has been organized in Topeka for the manufacture of Smiths' Roller Attachment in particular, and agricultural implements generally.

B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, Kansas, has a good and large selection of small fruit plants for sale. He aims to send out only good plants and packs them carefully.

If a man ought to succeed by reason of persistent advertising, Mr. Beatty, the organ and piano man, cannot fail. By the way, Beatty makes good instruments.

We have a report on New Fruits, prepared by the secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society. In brief the report speaks favorably of the Wealthy apple, Keifer and Leconte pear, and De Caradenc plum.

Road making received a great deal of attention at the Farmer's Institute recently held at Columbus, and we think it would be well if the people generally would give the subject more thought and labor. Good roads are always in order, and they are just as much needed as good drains.

We have received a copy of the report of the State Historical society. It is a pamphlet of 98 pages. It contains an exhibit of the work of the society during the past two years, together with the address of Hon. T. Dwight Thacher, President of the Society, delivered before the late annual meeting.

It begins to look very much as if "Mrs. Annie S. Carr" is a fraud. A New York farmer, having read a letter signed by that name says: I addressed an inquiry immediately to said company and inquired where I could find their office in Newark. Receiving no response, I made inquiries at the postoffice and learned that there is no such company. Since that notice appeared in the Husbandman, the postmaster at Newark received over eleven hundred letters addressed to the "C. S. Incubator Company." As Newark is a large city, and as no letter was directed to a number of any street, the postmaster held them on suspicion, and when a representative of said company called for letters he was arrested as a fraud. He has not yet been tried.

## Public and Private Robbery.

Among the good things done by the last Legislature of this State was to respond to the petition of citizens of Ellis county asking for an investigation of elevator frauds at Hays City and praying for protection against their robbery.

On information of a correspondent last summer, this paper called attention to the same matter and denounced it as a stupendous steal.

The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and from their report it appears that on application of Hon. Mr. Motz, State Senator, who owns an elevator at Hays City, the U. P. railway company refused to furnish cars to any shippers of wheat at that place unless the wheat had passed through an elevator. This put farmers at the mercy of the elevator men, and the result was, that they were robbed of 10 to 15 cents on every bushel of wheat that passed through the elevators. Testimony shows that the cost of handling the wheat was three-fourths of a cent a bushel, that fair commission was one cent, and that freight to Kansas City was 15 cents a bushel, making a living margin 16 cents for the commission men; but that instead of paying for wheat 16 cents less than Kansas City prices, they paid not less than 25 cents below.

The elevator men pooled to effect this monopoly whereby they robbed their neighbors. The committee, among other things, say:

8. The evils especially complained of grow out of this latter pool and the evidence shows:

9. The price of wheat in Hays City was not controlled by competition, but by the elevators, and during January, 1883, ran from 57 cents (Henley's testimony) up to 62 cents, and in certain cases, usually accompanied with an injunction of secrecy, 65 cents. The price in Kansas City during January steadily improved without a corresponding improvement in Hays City. On January 4th, the net margin of profits in Hays City was from five to seven cents per bushel. On January 10th, it was from ten to twelve cents, and although during the month a higher margin was reached the evidence shows an average of from ten to twelve cents was maintained. In the month of February, up to 12th (date of breaking of pool), the price of wheat in Hays City did not much improve and ranged from 60 to 65. But we have record of one transaction on February 9th of a sale, by special agreement to be kept private, at 67 cents, the market being 63; at the same time the Kansas City market was 63½. The margins of profit ran from 12 to 15 cents per bushel.

10. We find by statement furnished us by Mr. Motz, that his October business, last year, was done on an average margin (above said 16 cents) of 2 1-5 cents per bushel. We find that after breaking of the pool the margin in Hays City ranged from 1¼ to 2½, but averaged not to exceed 2 1-5.

11. We find that by the combination the elevator owners kept the price of No. 2 wheat at Hays City far below a just and reasonable price, and that they profited largely thereby, and that the trade and business of Hays City was much injured thereby. We further find that during the said last pool only two of the elevators were in the market, the other two being closed, and we find that the owner of one of the closed elevators (Madden) admits having received from the others a bonus of \$7.50 per car on all wheat shipped from that point.

12. Since January 1, 1883, the railroad company had been refusing wheat cars to all shippers except elevator owners. But on February 6th, a statement of the condition of affairs in Hays City was sent to the management of the railroad company. On February 12th, the company ordered the station agent at Hays City to "give cars to any shipper until further orders." The pool was broken by this order and wheat in Hays City rose 10 to 13 cents per bushel upon the first day.

Here we have a case of plain, open, wilful theft. This pool and its methods were not a whit better in any respect than the secret consultations and divisions of counterfeiters and horse thieves. If a dozen or so earnest, substantial farmers should combine and employ good legal talent, we are not sure but those fellows might be put to a good deal of trouble to keep out of the penitentiary where they ought to be.

Every farmer ought to take one or more good agricultural papers and watch the market reports. They can keep themselves posted as to prices

and freights, so that they will have some means of exposing these swindles earlier.

When you want any blood-letting done, send the facts to the KANSAS FARMER. We keep a lancet for all such cases.

Farmers are interested in farm machinery. This week we present an illustration of Barnes' Wire Check Rower in use as a corn planter. It is claimed that this machine does its work so perfectly that the labor of first laying off or marking the ground is saved, and it reduces corn planting to accurate measurement. We know nothing from experience about the machine, but have heard its merits highly praised by farmers, and we believe it is worth trying.

One of our readers writes to the FARMER: Caution your readers not to spend money on Bermuda grass as many will be likely to do after reading the letter in your last week's issue from a party that after recommending it to grow in any latitude, confesses that he has never grown it. The fact is, that it will not stand Kansas winter. My father, living in Douglas county, a few years ago received a few roots from Texas. It grew and spread immensely but was killed the first winter.

The Flax seed Inspector to the Chicago Board of Trade, in his report, says: "I would call your attention to the great waste caused by the neglect of the producers to sow pure seed and properly prepare their crops for market. There has been received during the year at this point, intermixed with flaxseed, an impurity approximating 645 carloads, for which at least \$60,000 freight has been paid. Add to this storage, commissions and other expenses, and the amount becomes worthy of consideration. Perhaps the bare publicity of the facts evolved by our system of inspection, will cause the farmer to see his true interest in the matter and cause him to procure clean seed for sowing, and if that is not possible, to retain the impurity on the farm, where it is not without value."

## Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

We again remind our Kansas breeders of the importance of preparing for the exhibition and test of fat stock at Kansas City next November 1 to 8. The object is bring out the meat qualities of different breeds and classes of stock. Premiums of 30, graded down to 20 dollars are offered for Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus or Galloway, and on grades and range cattle. One hundred dollars is offered for "best carcass of steer, spayed or barren heifer of any age. Premiums on hogs and sheep range from 20 to 8 dollars, and on poultry 10 to 1 dollars.

Machines and implements used in butchering and dairying will have space on the grounds.

For Premium List send to Edward Haren, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

If any of our readers think we are giving too much attention and space to the Tariff, they are reminded that this is a subject of vital importance to the farmer and that no one is competent to form a safe opinion upon it until after he has given the matter a great deal of thought. Besides that, we have had a great many private letters asking and urging the editor to present the subject in his own way for public use, and that is what he is now doing. He will say all that occurs to him as pertinent, and he would be pleased if his readers would take notes as they read on all points not made clear, so that if they are not cleared up before the end, it may be done then on request of persons interested. We ask careful study of every article as it appears, remembering that only one point is taken up at a time. When the end comes, all these points will be brought together and compared.

## New Fruits and New Vegetables.

Mr. E. J. Hollman, Leavenworth, one of the most successful and best informed horticulturists in the State sends the following communication to the KANSAS FARMER for publication:

To such an annoying extent has the production of new varieties been made known to the public in gorgeous advertisements, that the most experienced are liable to be led into costly experiments. 'Tis right to give generous encouragement to any one that originates anything superior in fruit, vegetable or grain. So profitable has it been to the disseminators of new fruits, &c., in the past that many Eastern dealers at present are competing with each other in the multiplicity of something new to an unhealthy extent. Catalogues teem with novelties, and the novice that has never grown anything is sure to be the first to buy the novelty, which, according to the record of the past, has only one chance in fifty of proving superior. Very few new fruits ever do away from, as in the locality of their origin. As for instance, strawberries. Of more than two hundred varieties in cultivation, fifty of them may have profit in certain localities, while about five varieties might be said to do well over a wide area of country. Of raspberries, in the red varieties, new varieties have been introduced with the regularity of the seasons. Of them all we have in the West but three of decided merit, and apart from vigor and hardihood, but one—the Turner—that has excellence of flavor.

The bad feature of the matter is, that the merits of reliable and trustworthy fruits are neglected. It has ever been thus; but why won't we learn? How many years have the people been buying Russian apple trees at \$1.50 a tree of sharpers on the road, when their neighboring nurserymen would have gladly sold the same at fifteen cents? Just now we have what might be termed crazes in Russian apples, Russian mulberries for their fruit, strawberry, red raspberry and white grape.

And if we will introduce these high-titled strangers to our plantations, let us be careful that we harm not ourselves by forgetting the merits of old friends that have ever rewarded our labors. We will not forget the Concord grape, the Chas. Downing strawberry, the Turner raspberry, the Snyder blackberry, the Bartlett pear, the English Morello cherry. They and others have no charges against them.

In the North American Review for April, the scriptural and the legal aspects of Divorce are presented respectively by the Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, well known for his insistence on the indissolubility of the marriage tie, and by Judge John A. Jameson, a jurist whose long experience with divorce cases in Chicago, both on the judicial bench and at the bar, lends to his observations a very special value. Dr. P. Bender, who has studied to some purpose the political, social and economic conditions of his country, under the title, "A Canadian View of Annexation," makes a forcible presentation of the reasons which incline many citizens of the Dominion to regard with favor the idea of absorption by the United States.

We observe with much satisfaction that all of our State exchanges are urging the planting of trees. If there is just one tree started this spring for every man, woman and child at every home, the number would be large. But every farm ought to have trees by the thousand, and every school house ought to be surrounded with trees. The advantages cannot be estimated. Every growing tree adds five dollars to the value of a farm.



The editor of the Modern Age in selecting the story entitled, "An Embarrassing Wife," which appears in the April number of that magazine, supposed that he had chosen a remarkable piece of fiction, but afterwards from a gentleman who held a position in the United States diplomatic service—his post being near the scene of the story—learned that the main incidents of the narrative were actual facts, and that they created great excitement at the time of their occurrence.

The March meeting of the Sumner county Horticultural society was not largely attended. Col. St. Clair said "that it is not enough to observe Arbor day, but we should have an 'arbor month' each spring; that no home could be really enjoyable unless there was an orchard and a grove growing near or about it." About irrigation, he said that so far as trees, shrubbery and gardens are concerned, these would certainly be benefitted by it, though it is not practicable or really necessary for the general crops of the country.

At a late meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural Society several important papers were read. The discussion on seeds was specially interesting. Prof. Ward stated that one farmer in Johnson county had raised 1,500 bushels of clover seed. Raspberry and blackberry culture received a good deal of attention. Mr. Hill said wild raspberries taken up and planted in the field suffer from hot weather as much as the cultivated varieties. Mr. Marlatt had tried listing for potatoes and succeeded well with thorough cultivation. Mr. Gale thought mulching berry plants had a tendency to draw the roots near the surface.

The York Nursery at Fort Scott is doing a largely increased business this year, and it affords us pleasure to note the fact. Their chief merit, as we understand it, consists in the faithfulness honesty with which they comply with and their contracts. Their trade extends largely over Kansas and into adjoining States and Indian Territory, and we have not heard of a single instance of dissatisfaction on the part of any purchaser. They sell no stock that they cannot warrant to be true to name, because they grow it all on their own grounds.

#### Reliable Lawyers.

It frequently happens that farmers and others living a long distance away from their State capital need services of lawyers there, and do not know whom to consult. Without intending to cast any reflections upon other attorneys here, we wish only to say that we are well acquainted with Messrs. Welch & Welch, 173 Kansas avenue, Topeka, and know them to be temperate, able and competent men. We believe that they are worthy of every confidence. We entrust our own business to them, and have no hesitancy in recommending them to others.

Referring to impurities in flax seed, Hiram Sibley & Co. say: The total flaxseed crop of 1882, of the Western and Northwestern States, has been estimated by Messrs. R. S. Wallace & Co., flaxseed merchants of Chicago, at about 7,500,000 bushels, 500,000 bushels of which are still expected to arrive, while about 2,000,000 bushels have found their way to the St. Louis oil mills and other points. It is, therefore, safe to assume that at least 1,000 carloads of impurities intermixed with the flaxseed has been sent to the different markets, on which freight, storage, commission and other expenses to the amount of at least \$125,000 has been paid which might and ought to have been saved.

#### Bees in Kansas.

From the Manhattan Republican's report of the meeting of the Central Kansas Bee-keepers Association we get some interesting facts. A resolution was passed that the Kansas State Agricultural College be requested to add apiculture to the entomological or other appropriate department of the College.

The following reports from bee keepers were read by the secretary:

By R. Corbett—Spring of 1882 I started with twelve colonies in fair condition. By caring for them, I kept them living till June, when they were able to take care of themselves. After this, I took about 700 lbs of honey; made an increase of twenty-one colonies; sold \$100 worth of honey besides eating all we could.

C. A. Boyden reported one colony of Italian bees in fair condition. From the same took 55 lbs honey and put them into winter quarters weighing 68 lbs, hive and all; put them on the stand Feb. 15 in good condition. They weigh about 60 lbs.

Mrs. Tupper, the great "bee woman," said in an essay, "I began keeping bees when a confirmed invalid, expecting only to live a short time. I have now regained my health and am assured a handsome income, for all of which I may thank my bees; as they compelled me to spend much of my time in active exercise in the open air, and paid me for being there."

After some miscellaneous discussion the report of Treasurer, etc., society adjourned to meet in Manhattan, June 30, 1883.

#### About Sheep Dip.

The necessity of a cure for scab is imperative, and hence dipping has come into general use. The FARMER has frequently mentioned this subject and has given different remedies. But like nearly everything else in trade, it is monopolized by persons that have got the start, and the charges are therefore very high.

There is a demand for cheaper dips. Here is a letter from a man in quest of information. We ask attention of sheep men generally to it, and specially request that they give our readers benefit of such knowledge as they have on the subject.

Our correspondent says: I would be pleased to hear through the KANSAS FARMER from any one who has used either the carbolic, or Scotch sheep dip, both advertised in the FARMER. I want to know which is the cheapest and the best, or if either one will cure scab, and how to use it. I know that Ladd's Tobacco dip will cure scab, but it costs too much. I want a cheaper dip if I can get one that will cure scab, or any good suggestions in regard to the best way to dip sheep. One writer to the FARMER said dip common muslin in boiling linseed oil, dry and dip again, then stretch over a platform, would make a good dipping table. If any one has tried that plan please let us hear if it does well.

#### Gossip About Stock.

W. H. Mann & Co., Gilman, Illinois, are importing and breeding Dutch Friesian cattle.

Wm Booth lost only one lamb during the winter, and he says that was from carelessness.

H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., will have a public shearing of a few Merino sheep April 2d.

Volume 4 of the Ayrshire Record is now in press. Price of Volume 1 and 2 is \$3; of Vol. 3, \$2.

Five hundred cattle were sold lately at Larned, Kas. Yearlings are selling there at \$15 to \$18.

The sale of Shorthorns by L. Palmer, at Sturgeon, Mo., April 19, will be interesting to breeders. One-half of the 70 head he offers for sale are of Cruikshank

breeding, including his show herd which won \$220 worth of premiums last year.

Ayreshire cows are of good size, shape and disposition, with long teats and great milking capacity.

Cattle in Southwestern Kansas are reported as having wintered better than cattle usually have done.

In reply to a question the Breeder's Gazette says that Berkshires are admitted to record at any age.

T. C. Murphy says he has a Jersey one year old steer from a 20-quart cow, and he proposes to exhibit him at the Kansas Fairs next fall.

Leonard Bros., Saline county, Mo., and Hon. M. H. Cochrane, London, Canada, advertise 190 head of Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways April 25, 26, and 27. These gentlemen are prominent breeders and their sale will be worth attending.

A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, and Geary Bros., Canada, advertise sales of Polled Angus cattle April 11 and 12. They are importers, and the stock they offer may be regarded as pure. They will sell 145 head. The stock was personally selected in Scotland with a view to meeting the wants of Western cattle breeders.

It is said of Almont Pilot, the property of E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, Kas., that he is "the highest and most fashionable in-bred trotting stallion in America." He traces back to Imported Messenger. He is advertised in this paper, and persons interested in raising trotting stock will do well to correspond with Mr. Smith.

The Las Vegas Gazette says that Geo. W. West & Co., of Gainesville, Texas, have purchased the famous Stonerod herd of sheep consisting of 15,000 California Merinos, mostly. Four dollars per head was paid for the sheep, making a grand total of \$60,000. The same gentlemen are now negotiating for the Pablo Baca herd of sheep, consisting of 20,000 head.

Hon. R. W. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., has purchased of Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Ill., the Jersey bull, Elmwood Favorite 7548, A. J. C. C. H. R. Favorite is solid fawn, black points, has mellow and deep yellow skin, an extra high and wide escutcheon, and not only a fine bull for the show ring, but in quality fit to head a choice herd of superior butter cows.

#### Book Notices.

We are in receipt of a work of 263 pages entitled TRUCK FARMING AT THE SOUTH, published by Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York, and for sale at \$1.50 post paid.

This book is intended to give instructions in growing vegetables and fruits in southern localities for northern markets. It is really a very valuable book, and cannot fail to be of much service to those of our Kansas people who wish to engage in market gardening. It contains just such information as they need. The author, Dr. A. Oemler, is in love with this kind of work, and has done good service in this book.

#### THE MAN OF THE HOUSE

is a story by "Pansy," a well known author, and published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. Price, \$1.50. The publishers say this is really one of the most fascinating stories Pansy has written, and aside from its interest as a story is calculated to exert a powerful influence for good upon the minds of young readers.

It is the story of a poor boy who worked his way through poverty and temptation to success. The story tells how he withstood all attempts to lead him astray, how he fought off temptation,

and how he worked his way to honorable success is graphically and interestingly told.

#### PRACTICAL FARM DRAINAGE.

This is a work of special value to every farmer. It is astonishing how little attention is paid to the theory and practice of drainage. We have seen whole fields of wheat lost just because they were not surface drained. Gardens and orchards, lawns and pastures often need nothing so much as draining. Not one farm in a hundred that will not be improved by draining. And for low, flat, wet lands, nothing is so much needed, in the first place, as drainage. We do not know the price, but that may be learned by addressing the publisher, J. J. W. Billingsley, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 19, 1883.

#### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,412; shipments, —; market steady; native steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, \$5.90a6.60; stockers and feeders, \$4.25a5.15; cows, \$3.40a4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,742; shipments, —; market steady and a shade higher; good to choice packers, \$7.30a7.60; medium and mixed, \$7.10a7.52; light, \$6.85a7.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 84; shipments, —; market steady and unchanged.

#### Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 10,714 bus.; withdrawn, 15,863; in store, 202,098. There was a firmer tone to the market to-day and fair demand in a private way on shipping account. Speculation, however, was slow, holders advancing their views too fast for buyers who were cautious, hence transaction on call light. No. 3 cash, 85½¢ bid; 87½¢ asked. No. 2 cash, 94½¢. No. 1 cash, \$1.00 bid; \$1.04 asked.

CORN—Received into elevators the past 48 hours, 28,999 bus.; withdrawn, 23,018; in store, 430,754. There was lighter receipts to day which seemed to encourage buyers. Reports from elsewhere showed no improvements, yet buyers showed more disposition to trade than Saturday and values of both cash and futures ruled a little stronger. No. 2 cash, 41½¢.

OATS—35½¢ asked; no bids.

RYE—No bids; 51½¢ asked.

BUTTER.

Creamery, fancy (nominal).....28 a

Creamery, choice.....a24

Creamery, fair.....22 a

Kansas Dairy.....a18

Good to choice Western store packed.....11 a

EGGS—The market was active to-day and sales easy at 13c.

CHEESE—Market steady. Young America, 16½¢ per lb; full cream flats, 14c½; Cheddar, 13½¢; skim flats, 10.

POTATOES—70 to \$1.00.

BROOM CORN—Common, 2a2½¢ per lb.; Missouri evergreen, 2½a3c; Hurl, 8a8½¢.

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

FLAXSEED—We quote \$1.18a1.20 per bu.

SORGHUM—We quote at 33a34c per gal. for dark and 38a42 for light.

SEEDS.

These prices on country orders.

Per bus.

Clover, red, prime.....\$8 25a

Timothy.....1 95a2 00

Kentucky blue grass, clean.....1 20a

Kentucky blue grass, extra clean.....1 30a

Orchard grass.....a2 10

Red top, or herd grass.....90a 95

Hungarian.....a1 00

Flaxseed, pure.....1 50a

Osage orange, old.....2 50a

Osage orange, new.....3 75a

German Millet.....90a1 00

Common millet.....60a 70

Set onions, tops.....8 75

" yellow bottoms.....4 50

" white bottoms.....5 50

WOOL—We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-

washed 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a

21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico,

11a 8c.

#### Chicago.

WHEAT—April opened at \$1.06; noon, \$1.05½¢;

May opened at \$1.11½¢; noon, \$1.10½¢.

CORN—April opened at 55½¢; noon, 55c; May

opened at 60½¢; noon, 59½¢.

HOGS—Mixed steady, \$7.10a7.65; heavy, \$7.70a

8.05; light, \$7.10a7.65; skips, \$1.85a6.75.

CATTLE—Good to choice shipping \$5.90a6.50;

common to fair, \$5.30a6.00; butchers, steady at

\$2.70a4.90.

SHEEP—Market fairly active and steady; ex-

ports, \$6.00a6.60.

#### New York.

CATTLE—Extremes, \$6.00a7.40; extra and fancy

steers, \$7.50a7.75.

SHEEP—Extremes, \$6.00a7.25 for sheep; \$6.50a

8.25 for yearling lambs.

HOGS—Market firm at \$7.50a7.80.

WHEAT—Ranges \$1.03 for ungraded spring to

\$1.18 for No. 2 red.

CORN—53 to 68c.

OATS—49 to 56c.

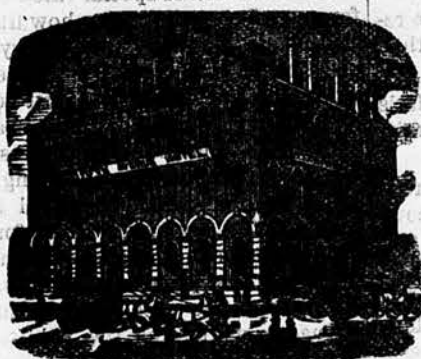


M. HARRIS.

C. M'ARTHUR.

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Centrally Located. Good Sample Rooms  
\$2.00 PER DAY.HARRIS & M'ARTHUR,  
Proprietors.

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ALL KINDS OF

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

Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes in their season. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Address **S. H. DOWNS**, 78 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

I will sell, privately,

## FOURTEEN BULLS,

of the following families: 2 Cruickshank Orange Blossoms, 4 Young Marys, 2 Aylesby Ladies, 1 Lady Elizabeth, 1 Annabella, 1 Milk Spring, 1 Phoenix, 1 Rosemary, and 1 Beauty. Prices reasonable. For catalogue and particulars, address **J. C. STONE, JR., Leavenworth, Kas.**

Galloway Cattle  
CORN HILL HERD.

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

## STALLION SEASON

NORWOOD STOCK FARM,  
1883.

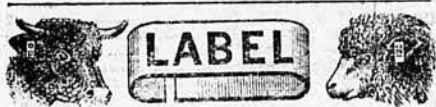
The standard-bred trotting horse

## Almont Pilot,

The highest inbred stallion in America—bay, 16½ hands high, weight 1,200 pounds; sired by Almont, the sire of W. H. Vanderbilt's Aldine and Early Rose, the fastest double team in the world, record 2:16½ at Hartford, October, 1882. Also twenty others with records of 2:30 and better.

First dam, Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah; 2nd dam by Pilot, Jr. Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah; 1st dam by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Pilot, Jr. Service—\$25 for the season. Payable Jan. 1st, 1884.

Young stallions for sale; also Jersey bull and heifer. **E. A. SMITH**, Lawrence, Kansas.



Dana's White Metal Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted. **O. H. DANA, WEST LEBANON, N. H.**

## EVERGREENS.

Norway Spruce, Scotch, Austrian, and White Pines, Balsam Fir, Red Cedars, Arbor Vitae, etc., etc. Nursery grown. All sizes CHEAP. Price list free. Address **D. HILL, Nurseryman, Dundee, Ill.**

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PLATTSBURG, (CLINTON COUNTY,) MISSOURI.

—Breeder of—

## Vermont Registered Merino Sheep.

150 Merino ewes for sale at \$10 each; 400 grade Merino ewes for sale, from \$3 to \$4.50 each, if taken now.

Eggs from all varieties of Poultry. Circulars free. Send 10 cents for New Book on Poultry. **OAK LAKE, Dwight, Mass.**

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is the short and cheap route from and via Kansas City to Olathe, Paola, Fort Scott, Columbus, Short Creek, Pittsburg, Parsons, Cherryvale, Oswego, Fredonia, Neodesha and all points in

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To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, and all points in

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To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Alma, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in

## NORTH WEST ARKANSAS,

To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in

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All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1st, 1883.

**B. L. WINCHELL**, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. **J. E. LOCKWOOD**, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th, Kansas City, Mo.

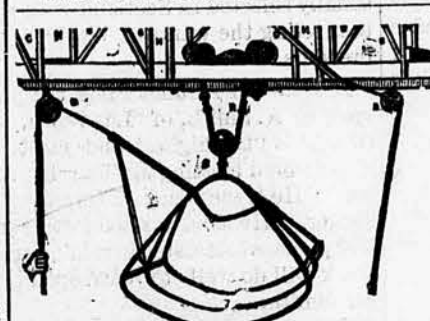
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Nursery Established 25 Years.—Delaware and Lady Vines at special low rates by the 100 or 1000. By mail, 5 of either, for \$1.00, or 6 of each for \$2.00. Also our 100 varieties, best, new and old sorts, including Concord, Hartford, Ives, Iona, Early Victor, Pocklington, Prentiss, Jefferson, Vergennes, etc., etc. Also other small fruits. Splendid Stock. Prices low. Catalogue Free. **GEO. W. CAMPBELL**, Delaware, Ohio.



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State & Monroe Sts., Chicago. Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1883, 700 pages, 210 Engravings of instruments, Solis, Caps, Bells, Pompons, Euphonias, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for a Band, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.



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50 Name neatly printed in pretty type on 50 ENAMEL (CHROMO) Cards, no 2 alike. Just out, 10 cts. 20 GILT BEVEL-EDGED, and 40 turned corners and plain, 15c. 12 PEARL FLORALS, imp'd, new em-bossed hand designs, 20c. 12 SWISS FLORALS, name covered by hand and flowers, 25c. Send 25c. for new Album of Samples for Agents. Reduced Price Lists &c. 500 NEW DESIGNS and free season. Orders promptly filled. **BLANK CARDS** at wholesale. **STEVENS BROS. & CO.** Northford, Conn.

## BETTER COFFEE

At One-Third Cost of any other process. Perfection Coffee Pot, indispensable to every family. Agents Wanted. Enormous profits, choice territory for sale by lot or freight charges. One agent made \$175 the first week. Another \$40, etc. Write at once. **L. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., Kansas City, Mo.**

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LARGE & SMALL FRUITS. Now Ready. 36-page Semi-annual Illustrated Catalogue SENT FREE. **CAVUGA LAKE NURSERIES** (Established 1855) H. S. ANDERSON, Union Springs, N. Y.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

These are not the Small Variety, but LARGE AND MODEL HOGS. Best Feeders, Earliest Maturing, and cut more lean meat to the fat of any known hog. Pigs 75 to 150 days old for sale cheap. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! Orders now booked for spring pigs. Write for prices and breeding lists. **CHAS. G. MCHATTON, FULTON, MO.**

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## HAZELWOOD

## Poultry and Egg Farm

DAVIS &amp; NYE, - - LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

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

Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St. Jo, Bismark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special premiums. Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January, 1883.

## Cottonwood Farm Herds.

## ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor,

And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keillor Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.

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## FLORIDA.

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

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**SAVE MONEY!** Every Farmer should know that 3 cts. per bushel can be saved in raising Corn, 25 cts. in Wheat, and 2 cts. per lb. on Cotton by the use of a **THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW**. Also manufacture the **PERFECTED PULVERIZER**, which contains 72 sharp steel blades, covering 70 feet at each sweep. Warranted the most powerful Pulverizer ever invented. For pamphlet containing illustrations of both machines, work, and list of agents, address **THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW CO.** Gettysburg, Pa.

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First Premium, Illinois, Michigan and Kansas State Fairs, 1882! All sizes for dairy or factory use. For convenience of handling, raising the cream quickly and thoroughly, and ease of cleaning, are unsurpassed. Send postal for circulars and testimonials. **Dairy Implement Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

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

## BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER PEA



Extra Early, Very Dwarf, (8 to 10 inches), Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor. Acknowledged by all to be the best and earliest Pea grown. CAUTION.—As there is another Pea in the market called "American Wonder," send to us and get the genuine Bliss's American Wonder. PRICES.—Half pint package, 25 cents; pint, 45 cents; quart, 80; by mail, postpaid.

B. K. BLISS &amp; SONS'

## HAND BOOK FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.

300 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS

With a richly colored plate of a Group of Carnations, and a descriptive priced list of 2,000 varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE seeds—with much useful information upon their culture—150 pages—mailed to all applicants enclosing 6 cents.

Our Illustrated Novelty Sheet, containing a description of all the Novelties of the season, mailed free to all applicants.

Bliss's Illustrated Potato Catalogue, containing a list of 500 varieties Potatoes, with explicit directions for culture—50 pages, 10 cents.

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## Kalamazoo Tubular Well

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JUST THE THING FOR OPEN OR CORED WELLS.

Buy a Pump which will Work Easy, and Throw a Good Stream.

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Patent Non-Packing Valves and Cylinders,

For Tubular Wells, Adjustable Stroke Pumps,

and dealers in Well-Drivers' Supplies and Tools.

For circulars and prices, address

**KALAMAZOO TUBULAR WELL CO.,**

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are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other Presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best. No one has ever dared show up any other Press, as Derick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and will bale at less expense with twice the rapidity and load more in a car than any other. The only way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculously false statements, and thus sell without merit or seal, and swindle the purchaser. Working many other Presses alongside of Derick's always sells the purchaser a Derick Press, and all know it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern storehouses and Agents,

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—OF—

## GATHERING CREAM

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## CREAMERY SUPPLIES.

200 Cans sent on trial.

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



## The Busy Bee.

### Healthfulness of Honey.

An exchange makes the following remarks on the subject:

Americans are lovers of sweets and consume an average of 40 pounds or more of sugar for every man, woman and child of our population. To meet this demand, millions of dollars' worth of sugar are imported annually, and millions of dollars' worth of honey are allowed to go to waste for the want of bees to collect and put in proper shape for the use of man. It is not as generally known as it should be that honey may be employed for sweetening purposes instead of sugar, for most of the purposes for which the latter is used. But could we supply it to the extent of diminishing our imports of sugar to one-half their present proportions, and millions of dollars would be saved for the purposes of business in our own country. But far above all money considerations would be the use of a pure sweet upon the health of the people instead of the vile compounds now sold as sugar and syrups. The healthfulness of honey as food has been admitted from the earliest writers down through the centuries to the present time. Hence we have nothing to fear from the free use of honey, while recent developments show we have much to fear as to healthfulness in the use of adulterated sugars and syrups. But the price of honey in the past has had much to do in the keeping it from the tables of men of limited means, who did not possess the workers to collect and store it for them. Honey is a vegetable production, appearing in greater or less quantities in every flower that nods to the breeze or kisses the bright sunlight in all this heaven-favored land of ours. It is secreted in the flower for the purpose of attracting insects, thus securing the complete fertilization of the female blossom. Hence it follows that all the honey we can secure in the hour of its presence in the nectaries of the flowers, is clear gain from the domain of nature.

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

If ranchmen expect to keep their improved bulls, of whatsoever breed alive and in good working condition, they must take the same care of them as they were accustomed to where reared. Their cows must be brought to them for service. In this way a bull will beget more calves annually, and these will be better in every respect, than where the bull is allowed to run at large.

In order to produce early and healthy milkers, it is said that a heifer should come in at two years old. She may be coupled at thirteen to fifteen months. If the heifer is well kept she will be in heat so as to come in at two years.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: Please notify your readers that we have secured another lot of Mammoth Sugar corn, Stockmen's Pride and Alfalfa clover and we can furnish them with all they may want at same prices as heretofore published in your excellent journal.

SOUTHERN KANSAS SEED HOUSE,  
Augusta, Kansas.

SPLENDID! 50 Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c. Premium with 3 packs.  
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## DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

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

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

### Darby's Prophylactic Fluid,

A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics.

Also as a Gargle for the Throat, as a Wash for the Person, and as a Disinfectant for the House.

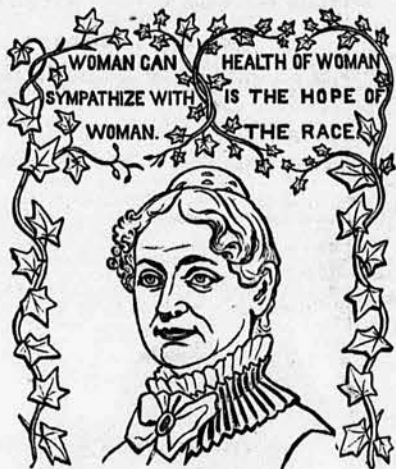
A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors,  
Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle. Pint bottles, \$1.00.



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*Lydia E. Pinkham*

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PILES, LAPSPUS UTERI, &c.

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

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

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

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

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

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

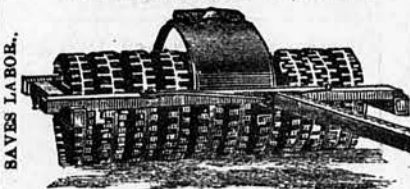
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

Sold by all Druggists. (3)

## EVERY FARMER

who farms for profit should use

### OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



Strongest, Simplest, most Durable CLOD CRUSHER in the field. Send for circular.  
H. P. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

### STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS,

Etc. 10,000 Peach Trees, 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, from selected natural pits, \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1,000. Manchester, Bidwell, Mt. Vernon, Chas. Downing and other Strawberries. Raspberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc.  
E. J. HOLMAN,  
Leavenworth, Kas.

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

## GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED

Polled Angus or Aberdeen,

GALLOWAY AND HEREFORD

CATTLE!!

By Leverett Leonard, Hon. M. H. Cochran and W. H. and A. Leonard,

AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, April 25, 26 & 27, '83,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. each day. The sale will include

45 IMPORTED POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN COWS,

35 IMPORTED GALLOWAY COWS,

45 IMPORTED YEARLING ANGUS BULLS,

35 IMPORTED YEARLING GALLOWAY BULLS,

15 IMPORTED YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS and 10 to 15 Females of the same breed.

A grand total of 175 head, being the largest number of these breeds ever offered at public auction on this side of the water. The cows that are old enough will be with calf or have calves by their sides. The bulls will be in fine condition and fit for immediate service. They are all recently imported and are from the noted herds of Sir George McPherson Grant, Alex. Mann, Cunningham, Clark, McCormack and others, of Scotland, and were purchased without regard to cost. Among them will be found representatives of the most noted families of these famous breeds of cattle. For catalogues address

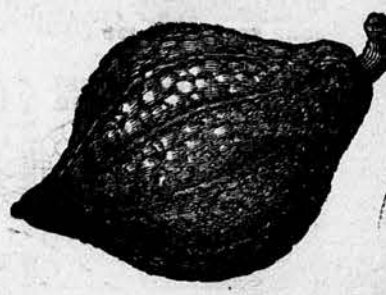
LEONARD BROS., Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.,  
HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Campton, Canada,  
THE LIVE STOCK INDICATOR, Kansas City, Mo.,  
or BREEDERS' GAZETTE, Chicago, Ill.

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**KANSAS SEED HOUSE.**  
F. BARTELDES & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



ESTABLISHED  
1862.



Oldest and Only Exclusive Seed House in the State. Our Catalogue for 1883 of Field, Grass, Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds will be Mailed Free to anyone who applies

TESTIMONIUM, ONE OF HUNDREDS.

SALINA, KANSAS December 21st, 1882.  
F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence Kas. Gents:—The seeds I purchased of you last Spring produced fine crop of the first quality. I had some Paragon Tomatoes from your seeds, 3 inches in thickness and smooth as an apple. They are ahead of any I ever saw. I was never better satisfied.  
Premiums received this year from Saline County Fair, all from your seeds: First on Turnips, \$2; Tomatoes \$2; Cabbages, \$2; Squashes, \$2; Citrons, \$2. Sweepstakes for best display of vegetables by exhibitor: 1st, \$15 2d, \$10; total \$35. My township (Smoky Hill) also received a flag and a silk banner for the best township display of Grain and Vegetables, value, \$50. I have gardened in Saline county seven years. This is the bold truth, you may publish it if you like.  
Please send catalogue as soon as you have it and oblige yours truly,  
CHAS. BUSH, Gardn'r, Salina, Kas

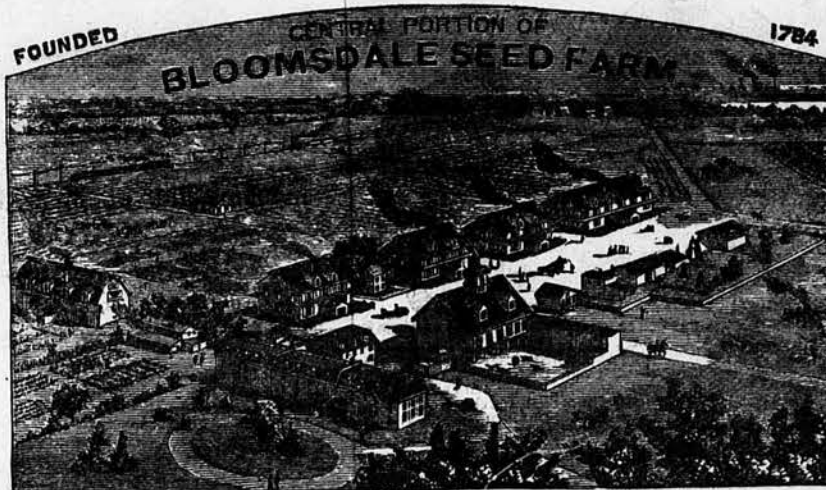
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## THORNBURN & TITUS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD CIRCULAR,  
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**AMBER CANE SEED.**

One thousand bushels pure Amber Cane seed for sale. Prices reasonable. Address, F. P. TRUEHEART, Sterling, Kansas.

**RED CEDARS.**

Now being taken from the sunny slopes of Arkansas, by experienced men and warranted equal to the best in the market. 8 to 16 inches, on car at Eureka Springs, \$10 per 1,000; from here at \$13 per 1,000. Write for our circular. W. CUTLER & SONS, Junction City, Kas.

**WESTERN STOCK FARM**

Situated in the heart of the great Western stock region. Valuable improvements; 1,000 acres under fence. Thoroughbred Stock, Stables, Sheds, Corrals, and every convenience for fine stock growing. Handsome Brick Residence. For full particulars apply to GEO. P. BENNIS, OMAHA, NEB.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."  
Engines, Threshers, Saw-Mills, Horse Powers, Clover Hullers  
(Sulted to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

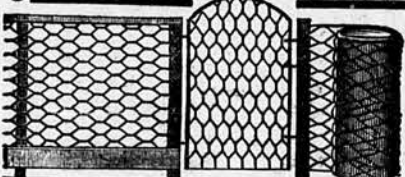
**Wanted**

AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL book, Mother, Home and Heaven. The work of best authors. A choice volume elegantly illustrated; 70,000 already sold. Great success of agents everywhere. Write for circulars. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**THE COOLEY CREAMER**

Saves in labor its entire cost every season. It will produce enough more money from the milk to pay for itself every 90 days.

over and above any other method you can employ. SEND FOR CIRCULAR to JOHN BOYD, Mfr., 199 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

**SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE**

It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock runs, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, schools, and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gate, also cheap and neatest all iron fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Mfrs., Richmond, Ind.

**19 STALLIONS GRADE PERCHERON-NORMANS.**

THE PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSE COMPANY OF DENVER, COLO., will offer for sale, during the next thirty days, NINETEEN Grade Stallions, at Wall and Witter's stables, Denver, Colo. This is a bona fide sale, as the company wish to make room for twenty imported Percheron stallions, lately purchased from M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., it being their intention to use only the best imported stallions in the future.

The stock offered for sale has been in use on the company's range (on which they have 1500 acres), and have proved themselves sure foal-getters. Parties desirous of securing grade stallions, fully acclimated and accustomed to range use, will never again find such an opportunity for procuring horses of this kind.

For further particulars address JNO. A. WITTER, Manager, Denver, Colo., or M. W. DUNHAM, Pres., Wayne, Ills.

**CONSUMPTION.**

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BIG Wages summer and winter; samples free. National Copying Co., 300 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

40 Lovely chromos, name on, 1 Mod. love letter, 10 love cards, all 10c. 6-50c. O. A. Brainard, Hingham, Ct.

\$7 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

**PUBLIC SALE****SHORT-HORN CATTLE,**

AT DEXTER PARK, OHIO.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, 1883.

At the above time and place I will sell about 70 head—20 bulls and 50 cows and heifers. Among the bulls to be sold are LONDON DUKE OF GREENWOOD 34281, A. H. B., six years old, the grand show bull, 5th DUKE OF ACKLAM 41734, A. H. B., five years old, the renowned sweepstakes winner at St. Louis and Kansas City fairs last fall, COMMANDER 41637, six years old, a grand breeder, and imported EARL OF ABERDEEN, two years old this spring, one of the best bulls of Cruickshank's breeding ever brought to this country by Jas. I. Davidson, or any other man.

AT LEAST ONE-HALF of the above animals are of CRUICKSHANK BREEDING.

SEVEN of which WERE IMPORTED FROM HIS HERD.

There are also representatives of such noted families as Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharnon, Josephines and Young Marys. Included in the above is my entire show herd, which has won more premiums and sweepstakes prizes in the last two years than any other herd in the West, taking last year over \$2,500.

I feel confident that in individual merit and excellence of breeding, a better lot of cattle was never sold in Chicago. All of the cows and heifers that are old enough are bred to some one of the above bulls, or have calves from them by their side.

Catalogues ready by the last of March, and will be sent on application to L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Mo. Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

Attention is called to the important sales by H. Y. Attrill, Richard Gibson and Rigdon Huston & Son, to be held on the day preceding the above sale.

**High Class Berkshire Swine.**

The attention of Swine Breeders is called to the famous Manhattan Herd of Berkshires

Bred by A. W. ROLLINS.

This herd has won 143 high class premiums, including 58 prizes and 13 sweepstakes won this season, showing from Manhattan to St. Louis, and winning the

Grand Sweepstake Prize at St. Louis.

Also have for sale a number of Young Boars, fit for service, and a very fine lot of

Young Sows, either bred or not, at very reasonable prices. Send for catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kas.



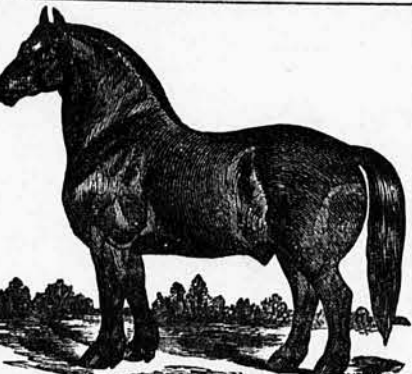
E. D. HODGSON,

EL PASO, ILLINOIS,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

NORMAN AND CLYDE HORSES.

Nineteen Normans and Clydes recently imported. Thirty-five imported and grade animals of both sexes on hand. I have been breeding draft horses over 20 years, and have taken more prizes than any other man in Illinois. El Paso is 18 miles north of Bloomington, Ill. Write for Catalogue.



JOSEPH C. MORRISON, PONTIAC, ILL.,

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred

NORMAN HORSES.

Carefully selected in France by myself, aided by experienced French experts. My last importation consists of 30 large and vigorous Stallions which are now thoroughly acclimated and in prime condition. I am offering this magnificent exhibition of fine Normans for sale and will warrant each horse. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

**GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR****Norman Horses**

The Draft Horse center of America.



ST. LAURENT. Weight 2,100.

E. DILLON & CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

The Oldest and Most Extensive Importers and Breeders in America, of

**Norman Horses.**

Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted exclusively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. Have imported and bred OVER 1,000 HEAD, and have been awarded over 2,500 premiums. 20 head imported within twelve months.

New Importation of 100 NORMANS Arrived July 29, 1882.

Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-bloods entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.**

Imported and Graded Stock of all ages. Call and see stock and get prices.

We have first class stock at moderate prices. Come and see and judge for yourself. Catalogue sent. GEO. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.

104 South Madison St. Bloomington, Ills.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

New Importations Constantly Arriving.



CHOICE BREEDING. Rare Individual Excellence and

Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

Trotting-Bred Roadsters,

HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

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

Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited. POWELL BROTHERS, Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania. Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

Poland and Berkshires.

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

J. V. RANDOLPH Emporia, Kansas.

**Riverside Stock Farm.**

MILLER BROS., Proprietors.

Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brag 1879, Sandburr 1981, Roderick Dhu 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1941; Dam 1914 4th 3210, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

**MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,**

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

WM. BOOTH, Proprietor, Leavenworth, FRANK L. GIBBS, Manager, Winchester.

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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



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

**Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.**

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2185 and Royal Niudeunere 3347, American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow impig, write us.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.



J. J. ATHERTON,

EMPORIA, : : KANSAS.

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

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



## Use of Cast-off Clothing.

I am now speaking to my Kansas sisters who feel that they ought to make every dime they spend bring fully ten cents worth to the family. Unless you have time to spare from your family duties, from your reading, from your writing and reading; if you have children large enough to need instruction in the use of scissors and needle, and employment when other things of more importance do not claim their time, it is well to have them make carpet balls of old things about the house that is not of more value for something else. The colors you wear will make a carpet look very well for common use. In a family of small children the cast-off clothing of grown people can be used as second-hand to much better purpose than for carpet rags. I have known men's cast-off clothing to be made into children's and little girl's undershirts, after the patterns of the felt skirts. They can be bound around the bottom and trimmed as you wish with fancy colored braid; they are just what we need to resist our Kansas winds, and they will last for years. They will make leggings, caps, mittens, and capes; and some mothers can half dress their little sons with the cast-off clothing of their father. While of the softer kinds of flannel, etc., if they are not needed for undergarments for children, they cannot be surpassed for linings for winter clothing; or, if not strong enough for that, they make far better wadding than the cotton of commerce. It is admirable for lining the back of grandfathers' vest or the hood of Bessie's cloak; and the remnants, properly laid and stitched together between two strong sides, make very good chair cushions.

As to cotton and linen rags, the uses to which they can be applied all house-keepers know cannot be enumerated.

## AUNT POLLY.

P. S. Since writing the above, Rachel asks how to tear her rags for carpets and how to apportion the same. Tear your thickest rags (or cut) from one-fourth to one-third inch wide, and grade all the others in width, making the thinnest the widest, so that when they are woven they will be all of a size. One and one-half pounds to the yard is sufficient; if very fine, less; if very coarse, a little more. The amount of warp will be governed by the way you have it woven. Your weaver will tell you about that.

Hermit Hill.

A. P.

## A New Growth.

Jas. Placker, Oasis, Wisconsin, begins a letter to the KANSAS FARMER with: "Fifty years ago, as a rule, the farmer sold yarn and cloth. Twenty years afterwards, homespun was the exception. At present the western farmer pays for the tariff, the railroad and the distant manufactory. The resumption of specie payments, causing low prices, together with the poll tax system of taxation by means of tariff, excise, stamps, license, etc., bear hard on both South and West as the debtor section. Gold and silver mining, the bank, the saloon, as so many gambling institutions, keep the farmer in the grip of the non-resident vagabond dead-head."

His letter closes with these truthful words: "As it takes a gold mine to work a silver mine, and as the value of gold, silver, diamonds, are of a price, it is lucky that we have a class gaining strength who are a match both for money lender and speculator, before whom the landlord and bondholder will have to hide their diminished heads; who, by union will have power to substitute the factory for the bank and the saloon in the new Northwest."

WANTED.—A good shearer, one who can shear wrinkly Merino sheep. To such a man an opportunity is offered. For particulars address

WILLIAM BOOTH,  
Leavenworth, Kansas.

C. G. Bessey, Abilene, Kansas, breeder of high-class Plymouth Rocks—"the farmer's fowl." My stock is made up of the best strains in the country, and my breeding pens are carefully mated. Send card for illustrated price list of fowls and eggs.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS  
Given Away.

To the person ordering 300 or more Crescent Seedling Strawberry plants at \$1.00 per 100 (my catalogue price), I will make a present of two dozen Turner Raspberry and one dozen Eldwell Strawberry plants. Orders for 400 or more of Turner's Raspberry at \$1.00 per 100, will secure gifts of a dozen Miami and a dozen Thwack Raspberries; also a dozen each of Wilson and Downing Strawberries.

My plants are all of my own growing and true to name. Send in your orders early and secure these gifts and get a good start of varieties.

B. F. SMITH,  
P. O. box 939, Lawrence, Kansas.

Gregg Raspberry Plants.  
PRICES THE LOWEST.

Write at once and secure your plants before my stock is exhausted. Plants FIRST-CLASS and warranted true to name. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address JACOB KNAPP, Columbiana, Ohio, Columbiana County.

## Farm for Sale.

My farm of 160 acres on Plum creek, six miles north-east of Emporia, Kansas, is hereby offered for sale. All enclosed; forty acres in pasture; sixty acres in meadow, and sixty acres in cultivation; mostly bottom; some timber, some clover meadow, and plenty of water in creek and wells; 100 peach trees in bearing; 100 apple trees, three to seven years old; some cherry, plum, blackberry, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry and grapes. Open range on two sides. School house in half mile. Fair house, cellar, stables, cribs, sheds, etc. Address, W. T. WALTERS, Emporia, Kansas.

## Hotel Delmonico,

DEHONEY & WEST, PROPRIETORS.  
Corner Fifth & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building, Armour Bros. bank Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri. House newly furnished. Union Depot street cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

## A Book for Farmers.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEED AND TREES and NORTHERN SUGAR CANE SEED. 80-page catalogue free. E. L. MEYER, Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kansas.

Sorghum Seed.—300 bushels Early Amber, 50 bushels Kansas Orange, (bushel 42 pounds). Lots of 10 bushels or over \$1.15; less than 10 bushels, \$1.25 on board cars and including sacks. Cash must accompany order. Above seed was grown by one man from seed costing \$3.50 a bushel. C. A. LOMB & Co., Delphos, Kansas.

SILK WORM EGGS—Raised on Orange. Price \$1.00 for from 1,000 to 2,000 eggs. MISS A. E. BYRD, Lawrence, Kansas.

FARMS To suit all. West or South. S. P. BROCKWAY, Times Building, Chicago, Ill.

MAMMOTH PEARL POTATOES.—I have a choice lot of the above potatoes that I will sack and put on the cars at \$1.25 per bushel. S. W. HINCKLEY, Brenner, Doniphan county, Kansas.

CARDS CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with 15c, and we will send to you with your NAME on, 40 of our finest assorted Gold Beveled Edge and Chromo Visiting Cards in a fine Scotch plaid card case, and will also send you a HANDSOME PRESENT with each order. CLINTON BROS. & CO., Publishers of Chromo Cards, Clintonville, Conn.

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

SHEEP SCAB CURED  
BY  
LITTLE'S  
CHEMICAL FLUID,  
THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Used COLD at all seasons of the year. Ticks, Red Lice, Borers and Tapeworms destroyed. Sore Eyes and Fly-blows cured. No CARBOLIC; non-poisonous; harmless when used either externally or internally; improves quality and quantity of wool more than cost of two dippings every year. Send for price list, testimonials and directions.

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

25 CARDS ASSORTED, latest styles and best quality. 10c. 11 cards and your choice of Rings A or B or 6 Tea Spoon, as a premium, for \$1. Get 10 persons to send with you, thereby getting YOUR PACK FREE, with our elegant premium. DO NOT CONFUSE our Cards with the cheap packs of 50 advertised so extensively. LARGE SAMPLE BOOK and AGENTS' FULL OUTFIT, terms, etc. 40c. BLANK CARDS at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD CO., Northford, Conn.

## Russian Mulberry.

I will forward by mail, prepaid, 100 cuttings for \$2.00; 50 cuttings for \$1.00; 25 cuttings for 50 cents. Also, one dozen one-year-old trees for \$1.00.

A. ELLSWORTH,  
Hutchinson, (Reno Co.), Kas.

## I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 188 Pearl St., New York.

USE  
**LEIS' DANDELION TONIC**  
BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

A SURE CURE FOR  
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-  
work or excess of any kind,  
—AND FOR—  
Female Weaknesses.  
—IT PREVENTS—  
Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,  
And is a Specific for Obstinate  
**CONSTIPATION.**  
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S  
**COUGH SYRUP**  
This COMPOUND gives QUICK RELIEF in  
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness,  
Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing,  
Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma,  
Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption,  
Laboratory 1228 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents.

MATTHEWS' SEED  
DRILL  
THE STANDARD  
OF AMERICA.  
Admitted by leading Seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill ever in use. Send for circular showing improvements for 1888. Made only by EVERETT & Small, Boston, Mass. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

**SEEDS!**  
FARMERS GARDENERS NURSERYMEN  
It pays to have good tools and seeds. It pays to buy of a reliable house. It will pay you to send for our illustrated Catalogue.  
**IMPLEMENTS**  
Philadelphia Lawn Mower, Cahoon Broadcast Sower, Matthews' Seed Drills, and other first-class goods. Everything for the Lawn, Garden, Greenhouse or Nursery. We WARRANT everything as represented.  
**HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.**  
SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS,  
Fully illustrated Catalogue sent free. CHICAGO, ILL. Wholesale and Retail. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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

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

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

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

**KANSAS**  
The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale  
**TWO MILLION ACRES**  
Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in  
**ARKANSAS VALLEY**  
on the 38th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in  
**SOUTHWEST KANSAS**  
FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS  
**A. S. JOHNSON,**  
Land Commissioner A.T. & S.F.R.R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

**LANDS**  
The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath. For circulars and list of Agents, address  
T. SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky.

Sold at manufacturers prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

R. T. McCULLY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. 50 choice yearling Ewes in lamb to Rams valued at \$1,000 Each will be sold at a bargain if taken in the next 30 days; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Also a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels of the Duke of York and Autocrat strain. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.



## Scratchings.

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

The Langshan is the only Asiatic fowl that feathers fully when very young. It does not run about naked, and on long legs like some other breeds.

The American Sebright is too closely inbred, and the fact is apparent to the observer at the first glance. After a while, however, they will be hard to beat.

None of the Asiatic fowls mature early. Brahmas, especially, do not arrive at full size till a year old. They increase in weight by the accumulation of internal fat for several years after that.

There is no general purpose fowl. Each particular breed has certain qualities peculiar to it. The small Leghorn, for its purpose, is the peer of the large Brahma, but cannot rival it in some other respects.

To throw meal dough, mashed potatoes, or any moist feed upon the ground, or upon a board, where the feet of the fowls can trample it, is not economical. Enough is saved by the use of a feed trough to pay for it in a little while.

The very high prices at which the better grades of American butter are ruling are encouraging the importation of butter from Europe. It would seem almost incredible, yet a shipment of butter was lately made from Liverpool for Chicago.

A great many farmers are entirely too careless about their horses' manes and tails. Nothing adds more to the beauty of a horse than a fine mane and tail, and it often enhances its value. The horse is not properly groomed when mane and tail are not combed and brushed every day.

There are too many farmers who think sheep can live on nearly nothing. A bite of straw and no water, or a few dry stalks of fodder and a run to the straw stack, is considered choice care for sheep. Without shelter, they are huddled up against fences, and with this treatment, in a few weeks their fleeces are ruined, and the poor sheep not worth half their cost.

Samuel Jewett, of Independence, Mo., has a farm of 300 acres devoted mainly to raising pure bred Spanish or American Improved Merino sheep. He purchased in Vermont 210 choice rams, and with those of his own raising, made sales during the year 1882 amounting to \$10,085. The number of sheep sold was 250, making the average price \$40 a head. The wool sold off of 675 sheep netted \$2,157.

The bringing up of young calves requires more skill and attention than during any period of the after life of the animal, as a cow or a steer. There is far greater mortality among calves in the earlier weeks and months of their life than at any subsequent period. Death is sometimes due to the kind of food given them, to irregular feed, to exposure, to delays by railroad while being transferred, and to other adverse circumstances.

Many a shepherd would find his work much lighter and greatly simplified were he the owner of a well-trained shepherd dog—not that the personal supervision of the flock can be relegated to a canine deputy, for it can not. But a good dog is of vastly more value than those who have never had such assistance would suppose. The more general introduction of the Scotch collie into this country has brought this assistance within the reach of almost any flock-master who cares to make the experiment.

Our Citizens desire no notoriety, but are always ready to proclaim the truth.

Mrs. GEO. DAWLEY of 76 Knight Street, Providence, R. I., relates to our reporter her experience with the wonderful curative properties of what is destined soon to be the standard and leading specific of the whole wide world, for Kidney and Liver diseases, etc. Mrs. D. says:—"Early last spring I was severely afflicted with torpidity of the kidneys and enlargement of the liver, and the Kidney disease came upon me so fast and suddenly that before I was scarcely aware of the cause of my trouble I became badly bloated, and my body and limbs very much swollen, so that it was with great difficulty and severe pain that I was able to walk any. I became dreadfully troubled by being short-breathed, so that even a slight exertion or a little exercise would tire me almost to exhaustion, and I was so distressed when I retired nights that I could not sleep, and was very restless. One of my limbs especially had a very severe nervous pain, which always seemed to be more severe at night than at any other time, and would frequently ache so sharply as to arouse me from sleep. I was very nervous and uncomfortable all the time, and was being doctored, and taking all kinds of medicine for this complaint and that and the other, but all to no good purpose, until at about the time when I was tired out and somewhat disgusted and almost discouraged with medicines and doctors, a relative and highly-esteemed friend persuaded me to try Hunt's Remedy. I began to take it a few days ago, and am happily disappointed by the result, for before I had used a bottle of it I began to feel relieved, and soon commenced to sleep splendidly; the severe nervous pains in my limb which I had to handle so tenderly do not appear any more, my headache and backache have disappeared, I feel well every way, and rest well at night. The swelling has disappeared from my body and limbs. I am now able to do my housework comfortably and easily. Hunt's Remedy has certainly done wonders for me."

Mrs. GEO. DAWLEY."

## Safe and Reliable.

A. W. BROWN, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says, "I have used Hunt's Remedy in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a safe and reliable remedy."

Hunt's Remedy is purely a vegetable compound, scientifically prepared by a first-class registered Pharmacist, and will surely cure all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, and Urinary Organs.—Con.

## SEEDS

We invite the attention of all in want of First-Class varieties of Reliable Seeds, Novelties, etc., to our New Catalogues of Seeds and Plants, which we send free to all who apply.

## HOVEY &amp; CO.

Seed and Plant Growers, Importers, Etc. 16 SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 free. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

\$125. for \$79

All Freights Prepaid. 27 STOPS 10 SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS.

Beatty's Patent Stop Action.

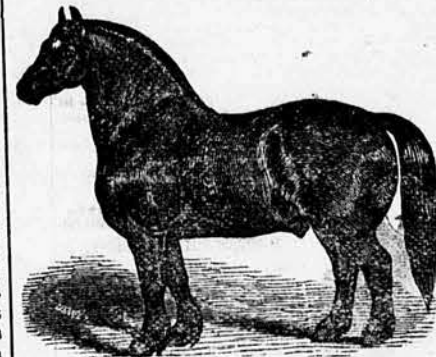
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# The Premium Norman Stud.

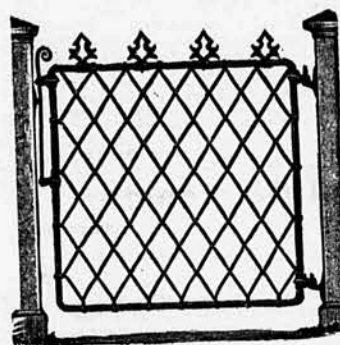
## VIRGIN & COMPANY, FAIRBURY, ILL.



We Have More Prize Winners than any Stud in the United States.

We took Six First Premiums, including Sweepstakes on all ages at the Illinois State Fair, Sept., 1882. Have made Four Importations in the past year.

Have Horses and Mares, all ages, For Sale. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



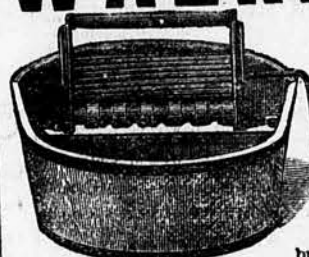
## GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.

"Wire Netting Fence," for Farms, Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap as barbed wire. If not for sale in your town, write for illustrations to the manufacturers,

E. HOLENSHADE, 136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

# WALKER--THE BEST WASHER



Warranted 5 years, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and Durable Washer in the world. Has no rival, the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rubbing. Can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. So simple and easy to operate the most delicate lady or child can do the work. Made of Galvanized Iron, and the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes. Exclusive territory. Retail price, \$8.00. Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at Manufacturers' lowest price. Address ERIC WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

# GRAPE VINES, FAY'S PROLIFIC.

Low Prices. Mailing a Specialty. WATER FOWLS. Free Catalogues. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, New York.

## BEATTY'S 27 STOP BEETHOVEN ORGANS FOR ONLY \$79, ALL FREIGHTS PREPAID.

FIVE OCTAVES or MANUALS. This organ is a triumph of the organ-builders' art. It is very beautiful in appearance. Handsome solid black walnut case, profusely ornamented with hand carved carvings. Manufactured so as not to take the dirt or dust. Thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried, will stand the test of any climate, handsome rubbed Varnish finish and polished carved and ornamented with arabesque designs in gold. IT IS BUILT TO LAST NOT FOR SHOW. It is deserving of a place in the mill-maire's parlor and would ornament the boudoir of a princess. Contains Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Treble (5) Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, Nickel Plated Pedal Plates, BEATTY'S PATENT STOP ACTION AND SOUNDING BOARDS.

27 Useful Stops. 1 Cello, 8 ft. tone. 2 Melodia. 3 Clarabella. 4 Manual Sub-Bass, 16 ft. tone. 5 Bourdon, 16 ft. tone. 6 Saxophone, 8 ft. tone. 7 Viol di Gamba, 8 ft. tone. 8 Diapason, 8 ft. tone. 9 Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone. 10 Grand Expression, 8 ft. tone. 11 French Horn, 8 ft. tone. 12 Harp, 8 ft. tone. 13 Vox Humana. 14 Echo, 8 ft. tone. 15 Dulciana, 8 ft. tone. 16 Clarinet, 8 ft. tone. 17 Vox Celeste, 8 ft. tone. 18 Violina. 19 Vox Jubi. 20 Piccolo, 2 ft. tone. 21 Coupler Harmonique (doubles the power). 22 Orchestral Forte. 23 Grand Organ Knee Stop. 24 Right Knee Stop. 25 Automatic Va ve Stop. 26 Right Duplex Damper. 27 Left Duplex Damper.

TEN SETS REEDS. (GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, Patented.) 1st. Set Charming Saxophone Reeds. 2d. Set Famous French Horn Reeds. 3d. Set Beautiful Piccolo Reeds. 4th. Set Jubilant Violina Reeds. 5th. Set Powerful Sub-Bass Reeds. 6th. Set Sweet Voice Celeste Reeds. 7th. Set of the Soft Cello Reeds. 8th. Set of Dulciana Reeds. 9th. Set of Diapason Reeds. 10th. Set Clarinet or Celeste Reeds.

## Special Offer to the readers of the FARMER:

If you will remit me \$79 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for \$125. You should order immediately and in no case later than 10 days from date. One year's test trial given. Fully warranted for six years.

Given under my Hand and Seal Daniel F. Beatty, March 21, 1883.

**COUPON** On receipt of this Coupon from any reader of the Kansas Farmer \$46 and \$7.00 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Check on your Bank, if forwarded within 10 days from the date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this Coupon for \$46 as part payment on my celebrated Beethoven 27 Stop \$125 Parlor Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of \$79 accompanies this coupon; and I will send you a receipted bill in full for \$125, and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years. Money refunded with interest from the date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

**FREIGHT PREPAID.** As a further inducement for you (provided you order immediately within the 10 days), I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point east of the Mississippi River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place an instrument, as it were, at your very door, all freight prepaid, at manufacturer's wholesale prices. Order now nothing saved by correspondence. As a further inducement for you (provided you order immediately within the 10 days), I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point east of the Mississippi River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place an instrument, as it were, at your very door, all freight prepaid, at manufacturer's wholesale prices. Order now nothing saved by correspondence. As a further inducement for you (provided you order immediately within the 10 days), I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point east of the Mississippi River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place an instrument, as it were, at your very door, all freight prepaid, at manufacturer's wholesale prices. Order now nothing saved by correspondence.

**HOW TO ORDER.** Enclosed find \$79 for Organ. I have read your statement in this advertisement, and I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forward it, at six per cent according to your offer. Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad. Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order, or by Check on your Bank, if forwarded within 10 days from the date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this Coupon for \$46 as part payment on my celebrated Beethoven 27 Stop \$125 Parlor Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of \$79 accompanies this coupon; and I will send you a receipted bill in full for \$125, and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years. Money refunded with interest from the date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

**DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**



## The Poultry Yard.

### Artificial Incubation.

From the Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer, we extract the following without comment:

There are various kinds of hydro-mothers and some of them quite expensive; but any one that can use a saw and hammer can make one with but little cost that will answer a good purpose. Make a box about ten inches deep and fourteen by thirty-six inches square without top or bottom; hinge at one end, on top, a board that will cover about one-half the length; on under side of this board tack strips of flannel cut in shreds, so they will hang down within about one inch of the bottom; cover the other half of the top with loose panes of glass; for the bottom, nail on tin or sheet iron, and at the end which is under the flannel should have two thicknesses about one-half inch apart; place a small kerosene lamp under the double-thick bottom part and you have a warm box that the chicks will delight to nestle in. This artificial mother will accommodate twenty-five chicks, when first hatched; but soon they will require more room, so you can make a small opening at one end of the box fixed so as to close with a slide; through this you may let them run out in a covered runway, if in cool weather, or into an open pen if in warm weather. Or if you choose and can get a few hens to sit from five to ten days before your chicks hatch in the incubator you can then place a few chicks under them at night taking them off the next morning, and give them all they can cover according to the weather, and they will feel very proud of their hatch. It is far less trouble to rear them artificially than many would suppose; in fact, we think it less work when a person has the conveniences, and also less cost, for we have no old hens to grab the best and swallow it; then there is no picking of young chicks, or getting in wrong coops, or chance to get them infested with lice, and fowls thus reared are tamer and more quiet when handled. For feed we find nothing better than cracked corn from the start and all the way through, with occasionally some soaked bread crumbs. When chicks are first hatched we usually give the corn a second crack by running it through a hand mill kept for the purpose, and making it quite fine, still not like meal. Soak or scald with hot water so as to swell it before feeding, and give clear water to drink.

### The Best Early Chickens.

The quickest growing chickens are the Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. The best cross known for producing quick and large chicks is to mate a Houdan cock with a Brahma hen. The pullets of this cross should be kept till the next season and bred to a Plymouth Rock cock. The excessive weight of four and one-half pounds has been known to be attained from chicks three months old, by this cross, and although such weight cannot always be relied upon, the experiment demonstrated that not only was the cross a good one for inducing early maturity and increase of carcass, but a fine chick for the table is also the result. Among other good crosses may be mentioned the mating of Houdan cocks with crossed Langshan hens, or the Langshan cocks with any kind of good, square-bodied hens. The Plymouth Rock cock makes good crosses with all the breeds, especially for market chicks. The best cocks for such purposes, therefore, are those of the Houdan, Langshan and Plymouth Rock breeds.—*Farm and Garden.*

## KIDNEY-WORT

**HAS BEEN PROVED**  
The SUREST CURE for  
**KIDNEY DISEASES.**

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or rosy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. **43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.**

## KIDNEY-WORT

"My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort cured him."—Jas. M. Kinney, Druggist, Alleghany City, Pa., Aug. 23-82.

## KIDNEY-WORT

**IS A SURE CURE**  
for all diseases of the Kidneys and  
**LIVER**

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

**Malaria.** If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

**4- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.**

## KIDNEY-WORT

"I've gained 20 lbs. in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82), and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort cured me."

Strong words from a New York clergyman: "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, N. Y.

## KIDNEY-WORT

**FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF**  
**CONSTIPATION.**

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

**PILES.** This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

**43- If you have either of these troubles**

**PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell**

## KIDNEY-WORT

"For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia, Va., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. It has cured me."

## KIDNEY-WORT

**THE GREAT CURE**

**FOR**

**RHEUMATISM**

As it is for all the painful diseases of the

**KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.**

It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

**THOUSANDS OF CASES**

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time

**PERFECTLY CURED.**

**PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.**

**44- Dry can be sent by mail.**

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.**

## KIDNEY-WORT

"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington, Vt. Kidney-Wort has cured them all."

## KIDNEY-WORT

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S**

**IMPROVED**

**BUTTER-COLOR**

**A NEW DISCOVERY.**

For several years we have furnished the

Dairymen of America with an excellent arti-

ficial color for butter; so meritorious that it met

with great success everywhere receiving the

highest and only prizes at both International

Dairy Fairs.

But by patient and scientific chemical re-

search we have improved in several points, and

now offer this new color as the best in the world.

**It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It**

**Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the**

**Strongest, Brightest and**

**Cheapest Color Made.**

And, while prepared in oil, is so compound-

ed that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

**BEWARE** of all imitations, and of all

other oil colors, for they are liable to become

rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "Improved" write us

to know where and how to get it without extra

expense.

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.**

## PAWNEE VALLEY STOCK BREEDER'S Association.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Kansas. Capital Stock, \$100,000.

We have constantly on hand, and for sale, Thorough bred and Imported

STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETTS,

MULES, SHORT-HORN CATTLE

sucking and yearling colts. We have the mammoth

Jacks "TIGER" and "JOHN S."

bought in Kentucky, also

"TRAVEISO,"

a ne Jack imported from Spain.

We are now through with, and will sell "TOM

O'LINCOLN," an imported English Draft Stallion

price \$1,000. The best bargain in the state.

Correspondence, or inspection of our stock, invited.

**F. E. SAGE, Pres.,**

**LARNED, KAS.**

## BLUE VALLEY HERD.

MANHATTAN, : KANSAS,

Offers for sale at fair and reasonable prices

some very fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle

—recorded animals—Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

Also High Grade Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and one

and two-year-old steers, and a few good horses

mares and mules.

The proprietor has been eight years in the

business, and is prepared to show the public some

good stock. Correspondence and a call at the

Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

**WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM,**

Manhattan, Kansas.

## THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P.

R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is com-

posed of Imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others

from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland.

Also,

GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS,

YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS

YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank

and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39130 head

the herd. Inspection invited. **W. A. HARRIS,**

Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.

## "THE HAMILTON"

Combined Drill, Planter and Wire Check Rower.

Wheels can be run on or off the seed row.

Will drill 1 grain at a time 12, 16 or 20 inches apart.

Will plant 2, 3 or 4 grains in a hill.

Send for Circular.

**FARMER & DEUSCHER,**

Hamilton, Ohio

## THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT

Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator.

All steel teeth. Best im-

plement in use. Unequaled

as a soil harrow and pulver-

izer. Works equally well

in growing Wheat Potatoes

or young Corn. Adds

5 to 10 bushels per acre to

the yield. 25 to 50 acres

per day cultivated by one

team. Will pay for itself

in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List.

**H. A. Streeter, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,**

80 to 86 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

## FLAX! FLAX!

\$48,000,000 Annually Wasted by Flax-Growers.

Save it by Sowing

**DUTCH & RUSSIAN SEED**

This will Double the Seed Crop; the seed yielding ONE-

THIRD MORE OIL than the common. This makes a

fiber fit for the finest manufactures. Will quadruple

the income per acre; 300 to 500 per cent. profit on the

cost of the better seed. We import this seed in sealed

bags. Send for our book on FLAX CULTURE FOR

SEED AND FIBER; only 10 Cents. Price List and

Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue Free.

**HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen,**

Chicago, Ill., Rochester, N. Y.

## Russian Mulberry Trees.

**HARDY CATALPA SEED.**

I live near the Mennonites. Send for price list. Ad-

dress

**G. F. CLARK, Odell, Nebraska.**

## Out of Debt: Happy Homes

Jefferson county, Kansas, don't owe a dollar.

Map, statistics, price of land, etc., free. Address

Metzger & Inaley, Oskaloosa, Kas.

## THE DELAWARE CO. CREAMER.



WE HAVE A SPECIAL PRIVATE OFFER to make one man in every town where there is not a creamer of our make, for every Creamer sent into a town causes the sale of more.

As samples of many letters received from those who have recently bought a Creamer, at our special offer, we publish the following:

LONGTON, KAS., Feb. 10, 1883.

Delaware Co. Creamer Co.: Gents: The creamer I have just bought at your special offer has arrived. It is a daisy. It must be seen to be appreciated. It beats all other modes in the world for setting and handling milk. No more cans, and back-aches from lifting. I enclose cash for another. Sold it to the first farmer who saw mine. I want the agency. Yours truly,

**R. J. W. STROUD.**

WOODSTOCK, ILL., Jan. 1883.

Delaware Co. Creamer Co.: Gents: The creamer I bought of you at your special offer came all right. It is beyond our highest expectations in point of excellence. I would like the agency. Yours, &c.,

**F. A. ABBOTT.**

Write at once for Special Private Offer.

**DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.,**

BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

## Peter Henderson's

COLLECTION OF

SEEDS AND PLANTS

Embraces every desirable novelty of the season, fully described in their

MANUAL of EVERYTHING for the

GARDEN

which for 1888, contains PETER HENDERSON'S

"Revised Instructions on Vegetable and Flower Cul-

ture," making it a condensed Gardening Book, having

all the latest information known to the author of "Gar-

dening for Profit." Mailed free on application.

(Please state in what paper you saw this.)

**Peter Henderson & Co.,**

35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

## CHEAPEST

PLANTS

SEEDS!

750,000 THRIFTY PLANTS

FOR SALE, Large sized,

(purchaser's selection.) All labeled. We sell 10 large

beautiful showy GERANIUMS for \$1. 12 sweet

HELIOTROPES, \$1. 12 handsome FUCH-

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## THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending March 7, '83.

**Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by J. E. Russell, in Otter creek tp., January 30, 1883, one roan yearling steer, branded, as near as can be made out, O on left hip, no ear marks; valued at \$20.

**Usage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by E. F. Painter, in Barclay tp., January 18, 1883, one mare pony, 15 years old, dim brand on right shoulder; valued at \$15.  
COW AND CALF—Taken up by V. G. Haerr, in Arvonla tp., February 8, 1883, one 3-year-old cow and a calf, cow pale red and branded T. M. on right hip; valued at \$25.

**Kingman county—Charles Rickman, clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by W. A. Westbrook, in Hooster tp., February 9, 1883, one sorrel horse, white in face and four white feet, saddle marks on right side; valued at \$12.50.

**Phillips county—J. W. Lowe, clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by Frank Dixon, in Freedom tp., one white Texas mare, 8 years old, mane sheared, weight about 800 pounds, branded on left hip with the letters A and K, or A and P; valued at \$25.

**Wyandotte County—D. R. Emmons, clerk.**  
COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. M. Bagley, of Wyandotte City, December 21, 1882, one pale red cow, 14 years old, swallow fork in right ear, white spots on forehead and breast; calf, red, and no marks or brands.

**Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by W. B. Hanlon, in Chikaskia tp., December 20, 1882, one red steer, about 8 months old, no marks or brands, some white on belly and tail and some white on three feet; valued at \$10.  
BULL—Taken up by D. H. Hilday, in Belle Plaine tp., February 8, 1883, one red bull about 9 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

**Nemaha county—John Mitchell, clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by J. C. Riley, in Marion tp., January 15, 1883, one red yearling steer, crop off of both ears and bush of tail off; valued at \$18.

**Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by John Nevans in Mission tp., Feb. 17, 1883, one red cow, 3 years old, underbit out of right ear; valued at \$25.

**Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by Lewis W. Bishop, in Winches-ter tp., about January 17th, 1883, one 2-year-old bay mare, a little away back, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending March 14, '83.

**Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by D. W. Crossen, of Lexington tp., November 22, 1882, one light roan cow, supposed to be 5 years old, medium size, brand or scar on right hip, right ear split, about 2 inches of the left horn off, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

**Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by James P. Sebitts, of Caldwell tp., November 30, 1882, one 4-year-old bay horse, indelible brand on hip; valued at \$30.  
HORSE—By same, same time and place, one 4-year-old dun horse, branded O on left hip; valued at \$30.

**Cloud county—L. N. Houston, clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by J. W. White, of Meredith tp., one horse pony, 14 years old, 12 hands high, chestnut sorrel with gray hairs intermingled, left hind foot and right front foot white, star in forehead, collar mark on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

**Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by Wm Maxwell, in Diamond Creek tp., February 16, 1883, one yearling steer, red roan, reddish about the head and neck and lighter-colored about the body and hinder parts, marked with swallow-fork in right ear, both ears appear to have been frozen; valued at \$20.

**Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.**  
MULE—Taken up by W. H. Brown, of Union Center tp., February 22, 1883, one mare mule, supposed to be 9 years old, bay or brown, small white spot on right side of back or withers, white hairs in forehead, shod in front, and has harness marks.

**PONY—By same at same time and place, one brown pony mare, black mane and tail, 4 white feet, and legs white to knees, white face and chin; both foregoing animals valued at \$12.5.**

**Wabunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by Eugene Weltner, in Maple Hill tp., one red and white spotted yearling heifer; no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

**Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by Thos. McGrath, of Fairmount tp., March 2, 1883, one heifer, 2 years old last spring, white, underbit out of right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

**HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Morgan, of De-la-ware tp., March 10, 1883, one heifer, three or four years old, red and white, clip in the ear; valued at \$25.**

**Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.**  
BULL—Taken up by Jacob Mitchell, of Centerville tp., November 27, 1882, one red yearling bull, white on the belly, star in the forehead, two white spots on the body, end of tail white.

Strays for week ending March 21, '83

**Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by T. H. Hamilton, in Netawaka tp., January 31, 1883, one white yearling steer, without marks or brands; valued at \$15.

**COW—Taken up by Leonard Elliott, in Jefferson tp., February 15th, 1883, one roan brindle cow, three years old past, marked in left ear with tin tag—supposed to be figures 3 and 8, brindle heifer calf by side.**

**COLT—Taken up by Nathaniel Chestnut, in Cedar tp., February 19th, 1883, one light bay horse colt, one year old past, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, no brands or marks; valued at \$25.**

**STEER—Taken up by A. J. Turner, in Franklin tp., December 22, 1882, one large yearling steer, white and red, swallow fork in left ear; valued at \$15.**

**HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Graham, in Grant tp., — 1883, one pale red heifer, a few white spots, brand on right hip which appears to be the number 11, also an underbit out of the right ear; valued at \$20.**

**Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by Anthony Bane, in Wea tp., February 28, 1883, one red and white cow, mostly red, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

**Pratt county—Paul Truitt, clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by W. D. Fletcher, in Saratoga tp., January 25th, 1883, one bay horse 9 or 10 years old, branded JY on left hip, unknown brand on left shoulder; valued at \$22.50.

**Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by J. F. Jayns, Lincoln tp., January 22, 1883, one two-year old steer, roan sides, red neck and ears, white face and red streak around right eye and running down to corner of mouth, balance of steer white, branded on right hip; valued at \$15.

**STEER—Taken up by Joseph Nolen, Ottawa tp., February 18, 1883, one red yearling steer, short tail; valued at \$14.**

**Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by R. A. Clark, in Menoken tp., January 29, 1883, one cow, medium height, red head and neck, white spot in forehead, body red and white

speckled, point of right horn off, about 12 years old; valued at \$15.

**Ford county—H. P. Myton, clerk.**

**COW—Taken up by McLaughlin Armstrong, of Dodge City, Kansas, February 12, 1883, one 3-year-old cow, red and white spotted, branded E H on left hip; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one 3-year-old steer, brown and white spotted, E H on left hip; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one red steer, 4 years old, E. H. on left hip; valued at \$25.**

**STEER—By same, one 2-year-old steer, red and white spotted, E. H. on left hip; valued at \$15.**

**STEER—By same, one 3-year-old red and white steer, E. H. on left hip; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one 2-year-old red and white steer, white face, E H on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$15.**

**HEIFER—By same, one 3-year-old black steer, E H on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$18.**

**HEIFER—By same, one yearling mulberry heifer, E H on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$10.**

**STEER—By same, one 3-year-old white steer, red ears, E. H. on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one 3-year-old black steer, white tail, E. H. on left hip; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one 3-year-old brown steer, E H on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one 3-year-old dun steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one white and black spotted steer, E H on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.**

**COW—By same, one 3-year-old red cow, E H on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one 3-year-old black steer, white tail, E H on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one red steer, white belly and tail, E H on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$20.**

**STEER—By same, one 2-year old white steer, branded 4 on left side and a plus-mark on right side; valued at \$15.**

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