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Forestry.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I have read with much interest all that has been said by your correspondents in the FARMER on the subject of forestry, and believing the subject has not been exhausted, I will therefore venture a few thoughts upon the matter, trusting that what I shall say will be of some interest to your readers. That the subject of forestry is awakening a great and a growing interest throughout our entire country, as well as the British possessions, no one will question that has read the proceedings of the Forestry Congress of Montreal of last August, as well as many papers by those that have made the subject their careful study. I am in receipt of a pamphlet from the Department of Agriculture entitled "Preliminary Report of the Forestry of the Mississippi Valley and Tree-planting on the Plains," and have read it with interest and care. In it I find valuable statistics and many good suggestions for tree-planting and cultivation, etc., and wish every reader of the FARMER would procure a copy and carefully read it. While I agree with the author, F. P. Baker, in his suggestions in regard to planting and cultivation of forest trees and what he has brought forward to show what is likely to succeed on our western prairies, I cannot quite agree with him on "the best tree" to plant. On page 28, under the head—"The Best Tree," he uses the following language: "Something has been learned, too of the relative value of trees. Limited as the list seems, few persons will care to plant them all, and a choice must be made. In making the selection, we should advise as the first choice the black walnut. It seems for the first three or four years a slow grower, but after that period it grows rapidly; and admitting that the soft-bodied trees grow faster at the start, they are of little value when grown, while the black walnut has an actual money value greater than any other American forest tree. It should be the Western farmer's main reliance." The last clause, particularly, I cannot endorse. I am far from believing the black walnut should be the Western farmer's main reliance. While I concede that there is a large money value in this tree, it must be recollected that its main value arises from being largely used in furniture, and that is only the fashion of the present day. We very well recollect that thirty-five or forty years ago mahogany was the style, and also wild cherry entered largely into the make-up of furniture. What fifty or a hundred years hence may bring forward as the fashion, I cannot divine. Suffice it to say it will take about that time to grow the black walnut sufficiently to be profitable for furniture-making, and then should it not be the style at that period, the farmer that is now planting the walnut for furniture purposes, stands two chances at least of being disappointed—the one, to not live to see his trees sufficiently matured for furniture purposes, and the other (peradventure his days should be lengthened out to four score years), he would be likely to see some other wood used for furniture.

I have been planting and caring for forest trees, as well as fruit trees, for twenty-five years in Kansas, though only in a limited way; but I make it a point to set out a few every spring and care for them as well as I can, among other farm duties. And I have planted most all kinds of native trees of our State and noted their growth and hardness to withstand carelessness, drouths, grass-

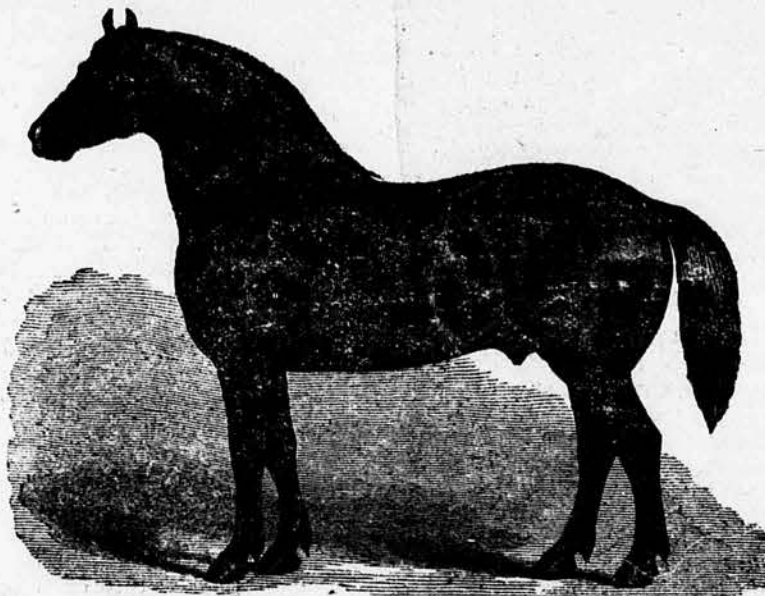
hopper raids and other trials that they are liable to, especially on our high prairies. With me nothing that I have planted has been so satisfactory as the red cedar, and I have planted cottonwood, soft maple, box elder, chestnut (though the latter is not a native), black walnut, redbud, elm, burr oak, black locust (also not native, I believe), and some other varieties. With me the red cedar is iron-clad; easy to transplant and will grow nearly as fast as the black walnut, and for raids of grasshoppers, drouths, and other hardships that trees in general are called to pass through in Kansas, it has no equal. The driest weather has no bad effect upon it, and grasshoppers and all animals shun it for forage purposes. If I would recommend any tree for the best tree for Western farmers to plant, I know of no other I could more highly recommend than red cedar. Besides being a beautiful evergreen, and the best wind-break in winter, as well as summer, and will easily conform to any training that the most fastidious amateur may fancy, it is one of the most durable woods for posts that we have. It also is an excellent wood for fuel. Another advantage it possesses—it very easily reproduces itself. I find it springing up all over my artificial grove, as well as the native grove, a mile or more distant, and not many years hence will greatly enhance our surroundings.

Three years ago this past winter, I passed through Illinois on the C., B. & Q. road from Chicago to Burlington Iowa, and I was much delighted with the scenery along that road. I noticed very many of the farmers had beautiful groves surrounding their dwellings, and nearly all of them had the red cedar interspersed among their deciduous trees, thus lending a charm to the traveler and tourist—especially at that time of year—that few other trees can give.

My experience in tree-planting on our prairies leads me to recommend the red cedar as the best tree; the black walnut the second, and in order as follows: Soft maple, box elder, red bud and cottonwood. I place the cottonwood last as it is with me least satisfactory.

But I have made this article longer than I intended when I commenced. I will therefore, for the present close.

J. W. WILLIAMS.



Percheron Stallion "MONOLOA" (No. 2133, P. N. S. B.)
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Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.

Take Courage in the West.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I endorse the article in a recent issue of the FARMER signed "Freese," and will give some of my observations, with changes, etc. I settled in what is now Shawnee county, and where now stands the city of Topeka, in the fall of 1854. I have lived here ever since. When I first settled here there was nothing to see but grass, and nothing to hear but the howling of wolves. Solitude was then master of the situation. The sky—oh, how blue and clear! The wind was out, but no clouds to "fly in the sky." Not a sign of a cloud for weeks and months, day or night. The sun would rise and set, followed by the moon, each trying to outshine the other. The days hot and dry, the nights cool and clear, the air dry and pure. I could sit in my cabin door and hear people talk a mile away. Kill a beef in the fall and hang it up; cut from it all winter and eat the last in May, without taint or smell. The wind blew the most of the time with great force, which tanned one's skin a dark brown, and filled the eyes and ears with dust. (We got a good sample during the last State Fair.) All the rain fell accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning, and sometimes hailstones as large as teacups. The water would fill the creeks full to overflowing, and in three days the prairies would be as dry as they were before the rain. Had the first settlers depended on farming for a living, they would have been starved out. It took six yoke of oxen to haul a breaking plow that cut two inches deep, and no breaking was done any other way.

When I first crossed the prairie southwest, and before the A., T. & S. F. R. R. was built, over a large portion of McPherson and Harvey counties, from Cottonwood to Sand creek, my impression was that the soil was worthless; that it would never produce white beans. The upland was spotted, without grass, except spots of buffalo grass, dry and crisp. Now, clouds can be seen at all hours of the day or night. We now have rain without thunder and lightning, and black, sticky mud for months; and farming, in eastern Kansas, is profitable.

The causes that have brought the change: Before the breaking of the sod, the water ran

from the hillsides into the creeks; now the sod is broken and large fields are cultivated. The rain soaks into the soil; more vapor rises from the earth; the air is damper; clouds form, and wind is less violent. The western portion of Kansas will be subdued in time, both in soil and climate alike. The poorest of God's earth was first to be settled, even in the new world. The highest type of civilization has outgrown the deserts of the old world. God has saved the best for the last, and a higher state of civilization will soon occupy the land. The mountains of gold and silver of the Rocky range will furnish the wealth to purchase the products of the soil at its base, and Western Kansas will ripen mankind for a still higher state of existence eternal in the Heavens.

DAN HORNE.

Topeka, Kansas.

Ottawa Heard From.

We are highly pleased with the FARMER, and on the perusal of each number I feel like saying to you, Mr. Editor, thank you for the bold stand you take and so ably maintain, in the interest of the people. Just laws wrong no one. Let the laborer have the fostering care and support of such laws enforced, and the community prospers, industry and morality prevail and happiness result. Reverse the laws, and indolence, rascality and crime increase, and all their train of evils—suffering, wretchedness, degradation and woe follow as surely as day follows the rising and night the setting sun. "Man's inhumanity to man;" how strange.

Readers of the FARMER, have each number, before you begin to read it, sowed with a strong thread, down and back, six or eight stitches, and tie the ends of the thread together, and then cut the leaves apart, and eight or ten in the family can read it and not tear it apart, as when fastened with a pin or two.

A. C. WHEELER.

Delphos, Ottawa Co., March 11.

The Silk Industry of the Arkansas Valley.

There were thirty-three contestants for the premiums offered by Messrs. Strawberry & Clothier, of Philadelphia, for the best cocoons raised in this county. E. L. Meyer, of Hutchinson, was one of the lucky contestants. The cocoons entered by him were raised by the Mennonite colony of this county. For twenty-five years these people were extensive silk-raisers for the French market and made it a very profitable business. Since they came here they have surrounded their gardens and farms with the Russian mulberry, which not only makes the very best kind of hedge (an absolute barrier against animals), and one of the most convenient forms of planting for gathering the food for the silk worms. Their food supply is inexhaustible and they will become the most extensive growers of silk in the United States. The recognition their products have received fully confirms their judgment as to the best food for silk worms. They say the Russian mulberry grows more luxuriantly here than it does in Russia. It has withstood the severe drouths of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, the extreme cold of Canada, and is the most rapid grower we have. The industry and experience of these people justify us in saying that this industry can be made a success in this country.

E. L. MEYER.

Hutchinson, Reno county.

Don't lose an hour in cleaning up for the spring work.

The Stock Interest.

About Handling Cattle.

The Live Stock Journal says: That the art of handling, for any profitable application, can be learned only by observation and regular practice, may be granted. An old breeder who has it may take a beginner under his tuition, show him where and how he handles, and explain, so far as words, with the living illustration to help, can explain, what is supposed to be desirable to feel when cattle are handled, what sensations are believed to indicate good quality of flesh, and what sensations are believed to indicate the reverse. But handling is not like swimming or like calligraphy, "taught in six lessons," as advertisers put it. The pupil with all these advantages, must mainly teach himself, when all that his instructor knows has been told him. He must be constantly among cattle, handling them in all stages of growth and changes of condition, and if he intends breeding for beef, he had better not stop at handling the animals when lean, fattening, and fat, but just go across to the butcher occasionally and see the carcass cut up, so that he may learn the meaning of each kind of touch.

The question, how far judges by the touch may be right, how far wrong, in believing that certain sensations felt in handling cattle indicate certain propensities in animals, or certain qualities of flesh, belongs to another branch of the subject, and needs the result of experiment for a sufficient answer. The men best acquainted with the practical part of the matter are not usually the men best able to furnish clear statements of their experience and views, but it is obvious that if handling tells them all they profess to know by it, the slaughter house and the stable should afford abundant confirmations of their forecasts, so far as concerns quality of meat. Concerning the cost of production and time occupied, the handlers are themselves witnesses. They are the authorities upon the relation of "touch" to economy of keep.

The use of that sense to ascertain the supposed indications of the quality of beef, or of the animal's aptitude to thrive, is not like the performance of a difficult feat of strength or skill, for which it is essential that the activity of certain muscles be kept up to an extraordinary degree by constant exercise, as, we will say, for the raising of an enormous weight, above the common strength of man to lift, for the rapid and imprecipitable movement of hand or fingers in a conjuring trick, or for the execution of an intricate piece of instrumental music. It is more like the use of the same or any other sense in the daily events of life. The sight or song of a well-known kind of bird is recognized by eye or ear, the scent of a favorite flower by the organs of smell, a flavor by those of taste, after many years. Great differences and fine differences, known to every observant handler of cattle, would be recognized, probably, after as great a lapse of time, by the organs of touch or feeling. If the hand of the handler is "out," we may fairly question whether it was ever "in."

Loss of memory, of course, may account for the loss of the use of an unimpaired sense, but this admission applies with equal force to all the five senses. The smell of a rose, as well as the touch of a mellow skin, may be forgotten.

A skillful handler—that is, one who can detect and appreciate the finest differences, and who has, right or wrong, defined notions of the meaning of each sensation to the touch—is often a sparing handler. Not that he never, for a

special purpose, handles an animal thoroughly, but that, as a rule, he will not go all over the animal, poking, pinching, and punching it, and twiddling his fingers in its hair, as a beginner does, who wishes to appear knowing. The skillful fingers have instructed the eyes, and the accomplished judge can see more than the raw, rude hand can feel, the qualities of hair, skin, and so much of the underlying substances as the touch outside enables any man to estimate. It is not commonly necessary, in order to tell which is the harder, to touch a heap of feathers and a lump of lead.

The Color of Short-horn Cattle.

The great fancy of many farmers for red cattle has been the means of many breeders using second-class males on their herds when a first-class roan male could have been secured for the same money. Again, at fairs where judges have been picked up from among the crowd, often judges have been selected that never owned a thoroughbred animal, but they supposed they knew all about thoroughbred cattle, and in many cases a red cow or bull has received the premium over a roan, when if the animal had been judged by an expert, the roan would have secured the prize. If the plan of the late Breeders' Convention is carried out, and an expert is secured as judge at fairs, and cattle are judged by the scale of points, it will work a reform that has been needed for several years. Then each animal will stand on its merits, which has not been the case in many instances. Often we have heard the judges say that the roan was the best made animal but he was not a fancy color. I was well pleased with the State Breeders' Convention, and with the sentiment expressed by the large breeders. Instead of the big fish eating up the little ones, in this case the sentiment was fair dealing, and if the owner of a few cattle could make them surpass in merit the high priced, fancy pedigree cattle they should have the premium, or the merit of the animal should be the test; color and fancy pedigree to take no premiums. With that sentiment carried out, the breeders of Short-horn cattle have a bright future. Carry out that policy and the Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways may contest for the prizes in vain; but let the public sentiment drive the breeders to adopt any single color, and the result is that one-half of the Short-horn cattle are driven from the herds, and among them many of the finest specimens that can be found, and in their place many second and even third-class animals take their place. As a breeder, I say secure good stock first, color second.

H. WARD.

Qualities in Beef Cattle.

The following is extracted from an address by Prof. G. E. Morrow delivered not long ago in Washington:

The model which the thoughtful and wise breeder for beef sets before himself is a symmetrical animal of good size, vigorous constitution, excellent digestive and assimilating power, quiet disposition, early maturity; giving the largest attainable percentage of meat of a high quality, the offal and comparatively valueless parts being reduced to the smallest practicable percentage. He sees in his mind's eye, although he may fail to find his ideal in material form—an animal with long, broad, well rounded body; top and bottom lines nearly straight; the bony structure everywhere covered with a thick coating of firm, yet yielding flesh, protected by a soft skin of medium thickness, this carrying an abundant coat of soft, bright, waving hair; the carcass supported on short legs, the strength of the bones of which comes from firmness of texture rather

than from great size; the head short, broad at the eyes—the fullness, mildness and beauty of which bring to his mind the phrase "ex-eyed Juno"—the muzzle fine; this head joined to a short neck, fine at throat but gradually swelling until it is lost in the broad, smooth shoulders. Whether this ideal of his fancy has long or short, thick or slender, or no horns, will depend upon his preference for this or that breed, and is a matter of minor importance. This animal he will think of as possessing perfect health and vigor; a quiet, yet reasonably active disposition; the best of appetites and digestion and a ready disposition to carry and accumulate flesh at any age, becoming well matured, at the latest, before it is three years old.

Bearing in mind the rule that great excellence in one point is usually accompanied by comparative weakness in some other, and that this ideal animal must needs be modified by its environment—by the climate, food and protection—the breeder will endeavor to select for his breeding stock animals which as nearly approach the ideal as the condition of life under which he must place them make advisable. In a vigorous climate, subject to severe storms, hardness—the ability to withstand cold, drouth, excess of rain or snow—must be counted the first requisite, even though it be secured at sacrifice of early maturity. When the pasture is sparse activity is essential, even though the legs increase in length and muscle be developed rather than fat.

We define a breed as a collection of animals of common origin, possessing distinctive characteristics, which they uniformly transmit to their offspring.

It will be wise, then to select animals which are well bred, the test and proof being that they not only possess the qualities and adaptation desired, but also inherit these from a line of ancestors possessing them.

The general farmer and many of the beef producers underestimate the value of good breeding, but this is partly because of the extravagant claims made by the "purists." A long pedigree, tracing back to famous, remote ancestors, has value if the good qualities which made those ancestors famous have descended to the present time; not otherwise. It is absurd to ask a breeder for beef to reject cattle, however excellent in themselves—however uniform in their good quality—because of an unfashionable cross a half-dozen generations back. It is one of the strongest claims to be made for the improved breeds that, by persistent use of males of these breeds, common or inferior stock may be, in a few generations, made equally valuable with the pure bred. The proof of this claim has been proven in thousands of cases.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Hunners, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick. For sale by all druggists.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

303 S. Paca St., Baltimore.
Nov. 28, 1881.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.

JOS. McCRAWLEY.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is not a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.



PATENT CHANNEL CAN CREAMERY.

Deep setting without ice. Perfect refrigerator included. Suited for large or small dairies, creameries or gathering cream. Special discount on large orders. One creamery at wholesale where I have no agents. Send for circular. Agents wanted.

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The patent entirely covers the submergence or water-sealing process of straining milk. Raises all the cream between milkings. Saves two-thirds of the labor and gives more and better butter. The strongest proof of the superior merit of the Cooley is the large number of imitations on the market. Some are infringing; some are worthless.

The COOLEY CAN made for creamery and factory use is by far the best and cheapest.

The U. S. Court has just decided the suit, Boyd vs. Cherry, in Boyd's favor, fully sustaining the Cooley patent.

For circulars and prices, address
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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 Culture," making it a condensed Gardening Book, having all the latest information known to the author of "Gardening for Profit." Mailed free on application. (Please state in what paper you saw this.)
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The Big-toothed, or Ivory Breed.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

My attention has been called to a letter from Mr. Eicholtz, of Wichita, Kansas, that appeared in a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER. This gentleman, I am told, is a breeder of Short-horn cattle and has a perfect right to champion their cause. He is, however, not content in so doing, but makes some very wicked thrusts at rival breeders and then turns his guns upon us poor benighted ranchmen who he says are ruining our herds by using White-faced and Black Polled bulls. It matters not when Mr. Eicholtz made his tour of inspection or whether the vast herds of the plains were inspected by him in person or by proxy; he has discovered that we are ruining our herds, and, therefore, has ascended the watch-tower and sounded warning from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. Many benighted ranchmen have had but a limited experience of from ten to twenty-five years in the cattle business on the plains, with small herds varying from 5,000 to 80,000 head, and as a matter of course would scarcely be considered competent to manage their own business. It is, therefore, very kind in Mr. Eicholtz appointing himself as their general guardian.

Heretofore ranchmen of this vicinity have gone clean around Mr. Eicholtz and his lordly Short-horns, and have bought White-faced bulls of Eastern breeders at long prices, and thereafter have added the exorbitant freight bills of the M. K. & T. R. R. or those of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. in order to get them home; and until the appearance of Mr. E.'s letter supposed they had made profitable investments.

The Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Canada, is the most successful Short-horn breeder on this continent. He has upwards of 30,000 cattle on his ranch in the Bow River country. He evidently differs with Mr. Eicholtz or he would not import so many Hereford and Scotch Polled bulls for use on this ranch, when he could secure all the Short-horn bulls he could desire in America, at less than one-fifth what the imported White-faces and Muleys cost him. The Swan Bros., of Cheyenne, W. T., recently sold their ranch cattle for \$2,500,000. They have used the Hereford bulls in their herd for many years, and when they could not secure what Hereford bulls they needed in America, they imported them direct from England. The result is, they have built up an excellent herd and have sold them for a cool million more than any other herd ever attained upon the globe. If this is the way Hereford bulls ruin the Western herds, I believe I will try some of them myself.

I will now make a few extracts from the Official Report of Prof. Wm. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College to his government: "The Hereford keeps fat on pasture and in stable, never failing off, even when suckling. Greedy enough, no doubt—down to the horse manure—not a specialty, as showing a want of something, but a constant looking out for number one. We have no breed as a whole, no individuals among breeds, that can touch the Herefords in maintaining flesh on pasture." (The italics are mine.)

The Hereford and Polled breeds have invariably been victorious over the Short-horns when put to the slaughter test. At the late Chicago Fat Stock Show the Short-horns received some valuable premiums on account of their early maturity of teeth. The development of ivory in the mouth of the Moninger Short-horn steers in particular, was perfectly wonderful. Two permanent or second-growth teeth are all that can possibly be produced in the mouth of any Hereford or Polled steer that is less than two

years old. But it is no trouble for a Short-horn yearling steer to produce three times that number and show up six full-grown second-growth teeth, as was demonstrated by the yearling Short-horn steer Champion, of Iowa, exhibited at Chicago by D. M. Moninger last fall. His other cattle were in the same boat and had a corresponding growth of teeth. Ranchmen not knowing much about cattle, and only having the teeth to judge by, mistook this yearling for a long three, or a short four-year old.

In view of the above facts, Mr. Editor, would it not be well to re-christen the Short-horns and name them the Big-toothed or Ivory breed? The elephant will soon be extinct and his place must be supplied by some great ivory producing animal, and who can say that the lordly Short-horn is not destined to take his place as the producer of this beautiful article, thereby enabling every cowboy to sport the ivory handled pistols they so much need. A. MULEY.

Erin Springs, C. N., I. T., 3, 16, '83.

In the Dairy.

Edwards County Creamery.

A number of enterprising citizens of this county have organized a stock company under the name of the Edwards County Creamery, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars, which can be increased if necessary. The officers of the association are as follows: J. E. Crane, president; J. S. Jones, manager; L. G. Boies, secretary and treasurer; and J. E. Crane, J. S. Jones, H. B. Oliphant, Geo. W. Mahoney, Robt. McCause, S. K. Williams and L. G. Boies, directors. They have erected a one story frame building about twenty by forty feet for their creamery. The machinery has been ordered and part of it has arrived and in the building, and the balance is expected daily.

The object of this association is more to help the farmers than with any expectation of making large dividends for the stockholders. Their plan is to buy the cream from the farmers and manufacture a superior article of butter which will command such a price in the market as will enable them to pay the farmers a price for their cream which will be more remunerative than making their own butter. They will furnish at cost price to their patrons the Davis & Fair-lamb patent cans which are of three sizes, having a capacity of three, five and seven gallons respectively, and of a uniform diameter of ten inches. These cans are made with water-tight covers so that they can be entirely immersed in water if desired, and are marked with a scale in inches, the cream being purchased by the inch. The association will send wagons around daily to collect the cream from the farmers, and will make settlement for it on the first day of the following month. They will send to all farms not over ten miles distant from the creamery. No price has as yet been established for the purchase of the cream, but probably will be shortly. The capacity of the works will be from 400 to 500 pounds daily, and will be increased whenever the supply of cream will warrant it. The cream from over four hundred cows is already pledged to the association, and they desire about as much more. It is expected the works will be in running order about the middle of next month. They intend to employ an experienced practical man to run the works. Full particulars can be obtained from manager Jones, and all who desire to furnish cream will please communicate with him as soon as possible that he may order the cans to supply them. We think this enterprise will be of great value to all our farmers who are near enough to avail themselves of its advantages, and will doubtless lead to the establishment of others in more distant neighborhoods.

The merchants and people of Kinsley will indirectly reap great benefits from the establishment and prosecution of this enterprise, and our citizens should do all in their power to make the scheme a grand success.—Kinsley Graphic.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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, Willey, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattsburg is near Leavenworth.

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

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

Cattle and Swine.

W. W. WALTIRE, Side Hill View Farm, Carbon-dale, Osage county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

D. R. A. M. EIDSON, 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 "Evenswood" herd of Short-horn Cattle, Merino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets, P. O., Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., R. R. station, Bunceton.

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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I. HAWKINS, Box 476, Wichita, Kansas.

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Correspondence.

Destroying Wild Artichokes.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In May or early June plow the ground, being careful to turn under and cover all the weeds. Sow about three pecks of millet seed (either common or German) to the acre. When the millet is six or eight inches high, cut the weeds high enough so as not to cut the young millet. Mow the millet as soon as evenly headed out. This makes the best of feed for stock. Then in the dark of the moon in August, plow the ground, if in a dry time so much the better. This will eradicate the artichokes. Now the land is in good shape to sow wheat or rye. I think rye the surest and most profitable, as it produces a first-rate fall and spring pasture and a crop all from one sowing, and is a preventive of dry murrain, by letting stock feeding in corn-stalk fields run on rye pasture part of the time, and supply them with plenty of salt and water.

G. LOEFFLER.

Junction City, Kansas, March 17, '83.

Likes The Farmer.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I feel deeply interested in the matter you lay before us weekly in your valuable paper, the KANSAS FARMER. Being a new hand at farming, and only twelve months ago arrived here from England, I find your reliable periodical replete with so much instruction to beginners, that I cannot but speak highly of it and feel thankful for such a fund of useful information it contains. The free and outspoken way in which you deal with subjects of the highest importance merits the recommendation and praise of all the farmers in our state. I felt indeed pleased on coming over here to find myself dwelling where the law of prohibition was in force, for the drinking customs that I had been accustomed to in my old country were such as to make me at times very sad at heart. I trust, however, that notwithstanding the election of a new Governor, the cause of temperance in the state will not fail nor lose heart. I am a life long abstainer and mean to continue so. Yours very truly,

HOPEFUL.

Newberry, Washburn Co., March 17, '83.

The New Railroad Law, Et Als.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In your issue of the 14th inst. you ask the question: "What do you think of the railroad law?"

Well, to be explicit about it, we think it very thin. But it is as good as we could expect from a St. John Senate. If a new Senate had been elected last fall, we might reasonably have expected something better; but we can thank fortune that many of them have misrepresented their constituents for the last time, and deserve to have "D. Traitor" branded on their backs. If ever a grossly insulted and indignant people could be justified for inflicting summary punishment on their public servants, it would be in this case. It seems almost incredible that any set of men could formulate and advocate such a thing as the Kelly bill and give it the title of a railroad law, as it was when it first went to the House. All the good the bill may have it got from the House committee.

Then the appropriations of the public money comes in for a little righteous condemnation. Appropriating of public money to private parties under any pretense whatever is a dangerous and unwarranted practice. The stamp steal, with a host of other local bills worked through for political capital: all these things should be treasured up in the book of memory of every honest taxpayer.

Now, let us see where the responsibility rests for all this failure to give the producer and taxpayer the promised relief. All parties had the anti-monopoly plank in their platforms. The party in power in this State has been pledged on the transportation question for years; yet many sessions of the Legislature have met and squandered a large amount of the public funds and given no relief. Right here let me say, the two leading daily papers of Topeka are largely responsible for the failure this winter. While one is owned by railroad men, the other claims to be the hub on which the Republican party of Kansas revolves; it claimed in an editorial this winter that the Kelly bill was what the people wanted, for

a number of leading, unbought weeklies said so, and they expressed the sentiment of the people; while in the same issue he published a large list of petitions, all asking for maximum rates, but not one asking for the Kelly bill. Yet in the face of all this these subsidized demagogues howled for the Kelly bill and condemned any man or measure offering any relief to the people. No one refused to sign a petition asking maximum rates except our editors, and now they are all wasting a great deal of ink in trying to convince the people that they have got a grand railroad law, and that they knew we would get a good law this winter. We think they have a very hard task before them to make farmers believe this is such a law as they want. I feel proud of the position the KANSAS FARMER has taken in this matter, and hope it may ever prove to be the same reliable advocate of the great agricultural industries of Kansas. Then we will rally around our standard-bearer.

Sterling, Kansas.

WILSON KEYS.

Our School Books.

By a recent act of the legislature the state will hereafter publish its own school books. This is a step in the right direction. It will give uniformity, which is a great advantage, and it will or can give us books at less than half the price we have hitherto paid. It will give general satisfaction if the books are as they should be; the readers, choice selections from the masters of our language, chiefly American, and the text books absolutely simple and free from crochets. There is one step, however, still lacking to make the system perfect. The books should remain the property of the state and the use of them be given free to all scholars. The purchase of books bears heavily on many poor families, especially in the western part of the state, often interfering with the attendance of their children at school. If the state undertakes the education of its children, it is its interest as well as its duty, to remove all obstacles that poverty may interpose to prevent it. The wealth of a state may be measured by the intelligence, i. e. education, of its citizens. Kansas has, I believe, taken this step in advance of its sister states, and I am sanguine that it will yet take the other. There is another matter, in which, it seems to me, our school system might be improved. In the western part of the state there are many school districts, in which the settlers live wholly or principally on United States lands, not yet available for taxation. These settlers have, as a rule, but little taxable property; the \$200 exemption freeing most of them from taxes. From such districts but little school taxes can be collected; generally not enough, when added to that received from the state, to pay for three months school in a year. This is of little use to scholars. In the nine intervening months they will forget much that they have learned. The settlers who farm for a living, cannot afford to pay for extra schooling. Holding the fort on the frontier, fighting a grim and, to them, profitable fight with the drouth, breaking up the prairies and increasing the area of sufficient rains, which benefit their brethren a hundred miles to the east, or which will benefit their successors some years hence, but from which they, as yet, can derive no profit, their labors benefit the state to their own disadvantage, and the state should help them to educate their children. In such cases, I think it would be to the interest of the state to enable those districts, if they have enough scholars, to pay for at least six months of school. JOHN. J. CASS.

Decatur County, Kansas.

From Jackson County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I received the several copies of the KANSAS FARMER you sent and like them very much. I have been a resident of Kansas four years and now wonder how I have got along without your paper—have not been without agricultural papers, however, for I have taken several, but for Kansas I think yours the best. I see nothing in the FARMER concerning our county so I will send a few items. I have the impression that some of our friends in the eastern part of the state think we are too far west to be of much account—so far out of rainfall that we are a dried up set of beings; but such is not the case. Last season was perhaps the driest for some kind of crops, such as corn, cane, etc., that we have had; yet some fields made

a very good yield, and wheat went from ten to twenty bushels per acre. I have a lister and put in one hundred acres of corn and thirty-five of cane. Have had plenty of corn and like the cane very much for feed. Planted ten acres of artichokes. They yielded well. Many will be planted in this county this season. I am selling them for seed at fifty cents per bushel. Stock of all kinds is looking well. Many have not fed more than six days this winter in the corral. For a stock country this part of the state cannot be excelled, and some are selling farms in the east and bringing their stock here. Several have come this winter and more will be here in the spring. Some good places with water on can yet be had for from one to six hundred dollars. I am writing this upon the bank of a beautiful spring creek which empties into the Solomon river. A creamery will be erected about half a mile from here in a few weeks. A flouring mill is already on the creek and in running order. A large amount of cane will be planted this year in the county, for people are coming to see it is a good stock feed. In your paper of January 31st "Rustic" says he lost a hog by eating salt. I have some that I have fed salt to many times this winter and they are all right. One of my neighbors who has fed many hogs thinks salt does them as much good as it does cattle. W. T. DUDLEY.

Rosco, Graham County, Kansas.

A Good Place to Live.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Stock of all kinds appear healthy and a good price is paid for farm products. At the present writing it is difficult to determine as to the result of the wheat crop. If the weather be not too dry and cold an average yield may be had. Several farms have been sold, ranging from \$400 to \$800 per quarter; the principal purchasers hailing from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

A great many fine farm houses and good barns will be built the coming season.

The town is improving. Several fine cottages are being erected. Highland, being situated as it is on the upland, and surrounded by a fine agricultural region, no swamps breeding malaria, no saloons inviting drunkenness, plenty of work for all who have any desire for employment, good society, fine educational facilities, being the site of Highland University, with Dr. H. D. McCarty late State Superintendent of Public Instruction at its head, bids fair to be one of the most desirable locations for a home in the state.

Several breeders of fine blooded stock live in the neighborhood.

Considerable attention is being paid to fruit culture. WESLEY TREVETT.

Highland, Kas., March 19, 1883.

Short Letters.

PARSONS, Kas.—Wheat is very much injured by the cold, freezing weather; never saw it so badly killed; can't be more than one-third crop here; fruit not injured much; stock is looking better than usual for March; stock hogs very scarce. M. M. McC.

SMITHLAND, Jackson Co., March 19, '83.—Things on Soldiers' Creek, rye and winter wheat, are looking well, and both are starting to grow. Stock of all kinds are looking well and have come through the winter in fine condition. Feed is plenty; hay a drug in market. A large amount of corn is cribbed, and being put up and sold at the railroad stations. Hogs, \$6.00 per hundred. Stock cattle, high and in demand; also, stock hogs. Peach buds killed; apple all right yet. It seemed as if spring had set in, but yesterday morning there came a "blizzard" from the North which blew hard and cold. Farmers are preparing for spring work; some oats sown already. R. J. TOLIN.

NICKERSON, Kas., March 22, 1883.—We are having fine weather here now. Spring work has opened up briskly for so early in the season. Quite an interest, also, is being taken in the poultry business. A number have bought or made incubators, and are going to try their luck in poultry raising. Plymouth Rocks, W. Cochins, W. Leghorns, Light Brahmas, and other strains of chickens are being tried. I procured a trio of light Brahmas of F. E. Marsh, of Manhattan. They are beauties I tell you. Many persons have

come to see them and all admire them, and Mr. Marsh may look out for orders in the near future. Wheat looks well for so little snow or rain, prospect of good crop. We are to have a first class grist mill with latest and most improved machinery. It will be ready to go to work by the first of May.

A. CLARK.

Inquiries Answered.

Castor beans are crushed by machinery, and the oil is extracted by means of heat and pressure.

The hens of J. C. have roup, we suppose. Separate them from the other fowls at once. If we owned them, we would kill every one and burn their nests, and thoroughly disinfect their roosting places.

The agricultural report for 1881-2 contains a great deal of detailed information about making sugar from sorghum cane of different varieties. The Department of Agriculture also has one or two pamphlets on the same subject. Write for them.

The name of the man who buds peach trees in the spring can be found by consulting the files of the FARMER. He does the work precisely as he does it in summer, except that he keeps the buds back till the proper time for operation by placing branches with the buds on in a cool place. They are kept the same as cuttings.

A correspondent has a piece of land suitable for a garden, but it has several ant hills, and he wants to know how to get rid of the ants. The FARMER will be pleased to publish anything useful on this subject from any one who can give a good suggestion. In the meantime, we advise frequent and thorough soaking of the hills with strong ley. A sharp stick run down into the hills, will assist in making channels for the ley.

Salsify, (oyster plant,) says the Fruit Record, is rarely grown to perfection. The cultivation is precisely the same as for parsnips and carrots. Salsify is a good crop for the field garden where land is comparatively cheap. The roots bring the highest price in the spring. Like parsnips, salsify can be left in the ground all winter, but a portion should be dug in the fall and kept in pits or in the cellar.

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Horticulture.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

One of your correspondents, W. H. Hall, asks some questions about small fruits which is in my line of business.

Mr. Hall's question as to small fruit culture in Kansas being a failure. I can say it is not a failure, but it is attended with more uncertainty than in the eastern or middle portions of our country. We are harassed here more by insect enemies and have our long dry seasons, both of which we must learn to overcome. To check the destroying influence of the latter we must devise some way to irrigate our strawberry gardens. The KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly called our attention to the subject of irrigation of small gardens and berry patches.

Of the varieties best suited to Kansas, after fifteen years experience with the Wilson, and eleven with the Downing, I consider them the old wheel horses. The Wilson will last as long as there are distant markets to be supplied. But it is sadly wanting in flavor compared with the Downing. They may be reduced to this: The Wilson is the good shipper, and the Downing the home market supplier. On account of the beautiful scarlet color and taste, I usually get one dollar more per case of twenty-four quarts for the Downing. It also stands long drouths better than the Wilson.

The Crescent seedling is the greatest yielder of any variety I ever grew, and it looks well in quart boxes and on the market stand; but, like the Wilson, it is not up to the standard in taste. As soon as consumers become acquainted with it they will pass it for the Downing or Cumberland Triumph. It is a vigorous, strong grower and stands drouth equal to the Downing.

The Crystal City is the earliest of all of fine taste, but it is not productive enough to suit the wants of commercial growers. I sold them in our market last spring for thirty-five cents per quart.

The Sharpless is the largest strawberry of all, and when not allowed to set too many plants, yields well; and when well cared for, it is profitable to growers for market. It is too tender to ship to distant markets with certainty.

The Cumberland Triumph suits the taste of the most fastidious, and wherever known sells for five cents per quart more than any other variety. It is too soft to ship, but it continues long in fruiting, with large berries to the last picking.

Many new varieties are coming into notice, some of which are worthy of a careful trial. A dozen or fifteen new varieties will fruit with me this season, and whose behavior I will report to the FARMER after fruiting.

Will give some notes on the raspberries that I have fruited in Kansas in a future letter. B. S. SMITH.

Lawrence, Kansas.

Prof. Budd, of Nebraska, speaks favorably of the Russian mulberry. He says last year's plants from cuttings withstood the cold of last winter which reached thirty-four degrees below zero. He thinks this tree will prove to be good as furnishing feed for silk worms.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure 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. NOYES, 149 Power's Block Rochester, N. Y.

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

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(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad,) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

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Manufacturers of all Styles of Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Single and Double Harness.

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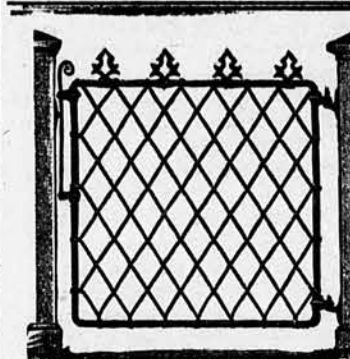


We have no agents, and if what you order is not satisfactory we pay all expenses. No. 42 Buggy (see cut) is just the same as others sell at \$130. Top Buggies at \$90 fine as usually sold for \$125 to \$140. Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$8.50 to \$20. Everything fully warranted. Before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

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We Retail at Wholesale Prices. Ship anywhere with privilege of EXAMINING BEFORE BUYING.



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.



Free Seed for TRIAL.

Desiring every farmer (and nearly one hundred thousand now use them,) to test the purity and choice quality of the seed I raise, I will send free a collection containing a trial package of each of the following 12 Varieties for the cost of postage and putting up viz., 12 cts. Early Red Globe, Round Danvers and Cracker Onion; Marblehead Early Corn; Danvers Carrot; Cocoon Squash; Talbys and Improved White Spine Cucumber; Sugar Pumpkin; Improved American Savoy; Tottlers and Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. My large Seed Catalogue free to all who write for it. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.



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The Planet Jr. Seed-Drill, Wheel-Hoe and Horse-Hoe are without an equal in the world. We have never before offered them so perfect, or in such variety, nor published so clear and full a Descriptive Catalogue of them. We guarantee it to interest every one who plants seeds or cultivates the soil. It is a beautiful descriptive work, of thirty-two pages, with over thirty New Engravings, showing the tools at work among Onions, Beans, Celery, &c., and also contains a chapter on the proper Cultivation of Crops. Send your own address, and ten neighbors' most interested in Farming and Gardening, and we will mail it free. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the PLANET JR. GOODS, Nos. 127 and 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

MAKE HENS LAY

immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose. 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

STILL HOLDS THE LEAD

10 Years' Practical Use.

BARNES'

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.

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

CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE.

Only Double Ring Invented.

Champion Hog Ringer,

Rings and Holder.

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

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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.

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

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. Bore and sows from 8 months to 3 years old for sale; also sows bred, stock in pairs, trios and larger numbers not akin. Reduced rates by express.

Ladies' Department.

Cracker and Birdsnest Pudding.

Will some one give a recipe for making a cracker pudding? Also birdsnest pudding?
AUNT SUE.

A Question.

I would ask the question—Because a few women do not wish to vote, is that any reason why those who wish to vote should not?
NORA.

A Little Threadbare.

The Woman Suffrage question is becoming a little threadbare, but this much I want to say,—that I consider voting one of the many ways in which a woman can use her influence in society; then ladies, if the time ever comes when we have the privilege of voting let us accept it.
MRS. E. D. H.
Allen, Kansas, March 8, 1883.

How to Make Mush.

As one of the sisters asks about making mush I will give my way. When the water is boiling, I stir in slowly enough meal to make it as thick as cake batter, then I add one cup of sweet milk (which makes it fry a nice brown); now boil for one hour; turn into a crock to cool. Cut in thin slices and fry, and you have a fine dish for breakfast.
HOMESPUN.

Let Us Have Peace.

I have been a silent admirer of our most excellent department, until the disgusting "Woman Suffrage" question has been so shamefully discussed and dissected. I could not longer constrain my pen. When our kind editor gave us a place within his noble paper think you he suspected us of quarreling about so mean and little a thing as a woman voting? I wouldn't vote if I could.
NON-SUFFRAGE.

Ho, Fanny!

May I ask for just a little of the Ladies' Department as I wish very much to ask Fanny Field whose make of incubator she uses. I see one lady wants to know how to pickle onions. This is the way I do: Take small onions and boil in milk and water a few moments; put cloves, spice, pepper and salt into your vinegar; boil them in brass; turn it on your onions and cover tight.
M. E. E.
Rattlesnake, Stafford Co., Kan., March 9.

Time Wasted.

I care nothing for the different receipts for knitting lace or any other kind of trimming; have no time or talent in that direction, and almost feel disgusted sometimes that so much space should be occupied in that way; yet I do not think it wrong if any one has time or taste for it; but think there is as much danger of neglecting other home duties to make trimming that could be bought almost for what the material costs, as there would be in spending time to cast a vote.
ENTERPRISE.
Emporia, Kansas.

When to Plant Flower Seeds.

It is a comfort in these times of confusion to see the women of the Household so united in their opposition to the suffrage movement. Let the shoemaker stick to his last. If a woman hasn't sense enough to vote and make cake too, let her give the whole of her mind to cake. It is awful to be a fool, but it's a good thing to know it. Now, lots of the men don't know any better than we do how to vote, but they think they do all the same, and what a mess they make of it.

For instance: We poor simple minded women would naturally imagine it to be a very easy matter to get these dreadful railway rates made more reasonable. All there was to do was to go and vote to send somebody to the legislature who would vote to reduce them. Just one vote all around and the people's will would be done. After years of groaning and growling they undertook it, and the result is such, that if it didn't make us poor souls cry who are waiting for a change of gowns till the next crop is raised, it would make us laugh.

Yes, I am glad that women are responsible for no such tomfoolery. Let us all make cake. Selah.

To the lady who asked in the issue of February 28th when to plant flower seeds I would say from the middle to the last of

April is best. Make the soil mellow and plant deep—no seeds less than half an inch—from that to three according to size. Pat the soil down firmly upon them and cover with pieces of old carpet, old blankets, or any heavy woollen cloth. If a rain occurs soon after planting followed by a dry time, keep the beds moist by sprinkling the cloths every night. Watch for the young plants and when they begin to appear remove the covering. Verbena seeds I never plant in the open ground for if they get dry after beginning to swell, the germ dies. The cloth covering serves a two-fold purpose. It prevents drying of the soil and if one of our flooding rains comes, it keeps the beds from washing away and burying the seeds somewhere in the next lot.

Fanny Field is too pert. She will get the worst of it if she continues to kick against St. Paul's sharp goads.
GRISLDA.

Bread and Health.

I want to ask the ladies—If they do not think that many of us are making too much lovely, white bread and not enough Graham or brown bread, at least to have more bran in it? I have settled that question in my own mind, much to the satisfaction of our family, as far as general good health is concerned. If women were to eat more Graham bread and other coarse food, such as oat meal, cracked wheat, canned corn, or dried corn with plenty of fruit and vegetables, also use more sweet milk and pure water, taking more out door exercise, and doing less of oftentimes unnecessary hard work indoors, I think they would be much stronger, enjoy good health, make better natured wives and happier mothers.
NIXIE.

Wall Pockets—Stand Covers.

To make a wall pocket; Take twenty-six pieces of pasteboard (old boxes will do), cut them perfectly round, about two and one-half inches in diameter; then cut a round out of the center of each one inch in diameter; then thread a large needle with German-town yarn (brown and red shaded is pretty) and sew round and round the rings till covered; then sew sixteen of them together in diamond shape; then ten half the length of the other and sew together.

To make a good stand cover that can be washed and boiled, get unbleached drilling and a dime's worth of red table cloth; take a piece of the drilling the size wanted for the stand cover and fringe the edges about two inches by drawing out the threads; then work a border and figure in the center with red. The ravelings out of the red table cloth are cheaper than floss and answers just as well, and red looks well on the creamy tint of the unbleached cotton.

Another way to make stand covers, splashes, chair tidies, wall pockets and mottoes is India ink spatter work. If you would like to have me I will tell you how it is done the next time I write.
REBECCA.

A Good Cup of Tea.

Some one asks in the FARMER for a good way to make tea. The first requisite is good tea. (We use the best uncolored Japan we can get.) Scald the tea-pot thoroughly; put in the tea (not just shake the top of the tea-canister over the pot) and pour boiling water over it, a very little more than enough to wet the leaves; set back for a little while where it will keep hot but not boil. When the meal is ready fill up with boiling water. Tea made in this way has a fresh lively taste. Tea should always be made of fresh water, not water that has stood in the tea-kettle and been boiled over, or stood in a wooden pail over night. We think the English breakfast tea is better for boiling a few moments; also many kinds of cheap tea seem to be improved by boiling a little while, but never longer than three or four minutes. Never let tea stand long after it is made before sending to the table.

Ginger snaps with a snap to them—One pint molasses (New Orleans is best), one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup lard, two tablespoons ginger, one wine-glass milk, one tablespoon soda; knead rather stiff; bake quick.

Lincoln Cake—Two and a half cups flour, one cup corn-starch sifted, two cups white sugar, one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, the whites of six eggs, two teaspoons baking powder, or one teaspoon cream-tartar and half teaspoon soda.

Hominy—Onions—Pies—Johnny Cakes, etc.

I wish some one would give me a good receipt for making home-made hominy. I make it sometimes, but it is not as good as I like.

Pickled Onions—Take small onions no larger than marbles; skin carefully; throw them in a very strong brine; let them remain eight days; change the brine two or three times; then dry them between a cloth and place them in bottles; add spice and fill up with strong, distilled vinegar. A teaspoonful of olive poured on top will prevent the onions from turning yellow.

Another way—Take small onions and skin; throw them in boiling hot brine and the next day put them in cold pickle of seasoned vinegar. Mustard seed, horseradish, allspice, cloves, black pepper corns, are used for the pickle.

Mrs. Hoisington, I think, you must have made a mistake and used the wrong receipt for pie crust. Please try this receipt for four pies with upper and lower crust: One cup of nice lard (never warm the lard) and work it in the flour till it is all crumbly, then pour on the flour just as little luke-warm water (not hot) as you possibly can and make a dough; but do not knead it a bit; just press it together; then sprinkle the board with flour and roll out as long as you can; then sprinkle the crust with flour and fold it all up and roll it out again, and so repeat till the crust is right for the tins; then bake in a quick oven, as it spoils any kind of pastry to dry.

I will tell those that don't know how to make apple jonny cake. Make a batter of corn meal the usual way, then have some sliced sweet apples and stir all you can in the batter and bake. We think this is splendid. To cook parsnips—wash and scrape them nice, then cut the woody center out, then put over the stove with some water and a little salt; let them come to a boil; drain that water off; pour on a little more water and enough lard or butter to fry nice, and season with a little salt and some pepper.

Chanute, Kansas.

GYPSIE.

Stale Bread.

How I use my scraps of stale bread—Soak them in boiling water until soft, then drain off all the water and add salt and one or two beaten eggs; fry a light brown in boiling lard, or lard and butter. I have tried "Mother's" receipt for cookies and find them good. I have also tried the "Good Brother's" receipt with the addition of two eggs and another spoonful of baking powder; they are good. I think that the most important topic for conversation at present would be garden and chickens. I have not had much experience in raising chickens. We keep the pure breeds and the men folks take charge of them, but they say I must help this summer; so I suppose I must begin to learn more about them. I am saving all the best and most interesting letters for a scrap book. I am never too busy to read the FARMER.
"SISTER PHEOBA."

Emporia, Kansas.

"Am Wonderfully Improved."

A gentleman in Coal City, Pa., who was in the first stages of consumption, having night sweats, cough and expectoration streaked with blood, with loss of flesh, ordered a Compound Oxygen Treatment in June last. In a letter dated August 22d, he makes this very favorable report: "I am wonderfully improved, and when I look back on those hours of suffering at the commencement of your treatment, I can hardly believe my eyes. I am increasing in flesh and strength, and my lungs are wonderfully developed if not quite well. * * * Last Saturday I walked up a high hill on my way home without coughing once, a thing I have not done since last March." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1169 & 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them.
J. C. STOLTZEL,
683 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results were so satisfactory, that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers and of richer colors.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B. with variously devised names in which the word "Hop," or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Many so-called cases of pear blight are due to other causes than blight. Quite often trees are said to be blighted from too much manure, when, in fact, the heavy doses of manure water would have killed an oak or butternut as quickly as it killed the pear.

Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors only 10c.

A New Jersey experimenter made excellent syrup from watermelon juice; but watermelons can never be economically used in this way except for experiment on a small scale. The raw fruit will always sustain a greater value than any manufactured product.

Why suffer from a state of ill health? Why be troubled with dyspepsia? Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

Cider apples are now more profitably used by good farmers in feeding stock in the fall and winter than in making cider, as was the practice years ago. Hard cider is one of the worst and most dangerous intoxicants, and has caused the downfall of many farmers' sons.

Drunkennes

Those trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance, will experience great relief from the use of Lels' Dandelion Tonic. It restores the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action and strengthens the will-power. There is nothing that will so quickly cure the ravages of a long course of debauching. It is recommended by leading temperance advocates.

Where grapes are enclosed in paper bags for protection against insects, a horticulturist advises making a few pin holes in the bottom of it, to permit the moisture to escape after a rain storm.

The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist

says: "Simmons Liver Regulator is acknowledged to have no equal as a liver medicine, containing those Southern roots and herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where liver diseases prevail." Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

A complete failure of peaches every other year is by no means considered the greatest calamity. The trees get a rest, and the curculio is much reduced in numbers. A dead curculio, like a dead Indian, is considered the safest.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Pennsylvania fruit grower, when he plants a strawberry bed, applies manure at the rate of 80 to 40 tons per acre, and dresses it annually afterward with a fall much of 25 tons more. He raises 5,000 quarts to the acre, and they are big berries.

By the Thousand.

During several years past, Mr. W. E. Clarke, of Providence, R. I., has sold thousands of bottles of his great kidney and liver medicine, Hunt's Remedy. He recommends it to cure the most stubborn of all kidney, bladder, liver and urinary complaints—even Bright's Disease; and throughout its career, he has kept the motto, "Never known to fail," flying, without once having had occasion to tear it down. Hunt's Remedy is, without question, the best kidney medicine.

Dear as corn has been, it well pays to feed it moderately to cows giving milk. Butter is proportionately as dear as corn, and a feed of the latter affects the butter product, both in quantity and quality, even more than it does the flow of milk.

Spalding's Commercial College
LARGEST—TO—CHEAPEST—BEST
KANSAS CITY, Mo., J. F. SPALDING & CO. PREST

The Young Folks.

A Child of Seven.

All the bells of heaven may ring,
All the birds of heaven may sing,
All the winds on earth may bring
All sweet sounds together;
Sweeter far than all things heard,
Hand of harper, tone of bird,
Sound of woods at sundown stirred,
Welling water's winsome word,
Wind in warm, wan weather;

One thing yet there is, that none
Hearing ere its chimes be done,
Knows not well the sweetest one,
Heard of man beneath the sun,
Hoped in Heaven hereafter;
Soft and strong, and loud and light,
Very round and very light,
Heard from morning's rosiest height,
When the soul of all delight
Fills a child's clear laughter.

Golden bells of welcome rolled
Never forth such notes, nor told
Hours so blithe in tones so bold,
And the radiant mouth of gold,
Here that rings forth Heaven.
If the golden-crested wren
Were a nightingale—why, then,
Something seen and herd of men
Might be half as sweet as when
Laughs a child of seven.

—A. C. Swinburne.

"Look at the timid fellow,
Who always is afraid
To venture on a project
Without his neighbor's aid,
Ere long the chances are, my son,
He'll altogether lean
Upon the arm that aided him—
A spiritless machine.

"How salt his food who daily
At another table fares!
How lame the feet that labor
Up and down another's stairs!
O, son, what'er your place in life,
What'er your aim and end,
Be brave, be proud, and never lean,
But on yourself depend."

Household words—"Shut the door."

The Bank of Venice was established in 1171
Thermometers were made by Drebel in 1620.

The Bank of England was established in 1694.

A friend every man turns his back on—His bed.

Postage stamps were first used in England in 1840.

There is no wisdom in contention. Silence is a strong argument, as well as a great virtue.

Speak kindly; yes, not only speak, but feel kindly to all, and the effect will come home to yourself.

We may learn as much by our failures as by our successes, if we would but utilize the experience.

"O Lord," said an Ohio minister in his prayer at a Monday evening class-meeting, "Thou hast seen by the morning papers how the Sabbath was desecrated yesterday."

A New York girl has made \$150,000 by a single oil transaction. A can of it exploded and killed her rich aunt.

Life is like a pack of cards. Childhood's best cards are hearts; youth is won by diamonds; middle age is conquered by a club, while old age is raked in by a spade.

"Pa, is it right to call a man born in Poland a Pole?"

"Of course, my child."

"Well, if a man is born in Holland, is he a hole?"

To break up a five-acre field would require a farmer to walk some forty miles; harrowing, ten miles; furrowing, twenty miles; planting, eleven miles if with a planter, and if dropped by hand and then covered, twenty miles. Thus it will be seen that it takes about one hundred miles of travel to put in a five-acre field of corn, to say nothing of cultivating, and going to and from the field while planting.

Never Too Late.

Whatever adversity may have overtaken him, or whatever unfortunate habits may have fastened upon him, no one is too old to take a fresh start and again make a man of himself. For the benefit of those who are discouraged and are deterred from making further efforts against fate by the feeling that they are too advanced in life, we cite the following examples to show what men have accomplished late in life:

Franklin was fifty before he fully entered upon the study of natural philosophy. Dryden and Scott were not known authors until each was in his fiftieth year. Dr. Arnold learned German at an advanced age, for the purpose of reading Niebuhr in the original. Handel was forty-eight before he published any of his great works. Alfieri was forty-six years old before he began the study of Greek. James Watt, when between forty and fifty, while working at his trade as an instrument maker, in Glasgow, learned French, German and Italian, to enable him to pursue the valuable works on mechanical philosophy which existed in those languages. In his old age Robert Hall became desirous of accurately judging the parallel drawn by Macauley between Milton and Dante. He accordingly proceeded to learn the Italian language.

Maccaroni.

The best maccaroni is made in Italy. This would seem natural, as it is an Italian invention; but the manufacturers claim that the wheat grown in the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea is the best for this purpose. Some is made in the United States. I have heard that a great deal is made in New Orleans.

Boiling water is poured on wheat flour, making a thick dough. This dough is then placed under the end of a lever, the other end of which is attached to a post. The lever is then worked up and down, kneading the dough thoroughly. Sometimes it is kneaded by treading on it with the feet. After it is thoroughly mixed, it is rolled with a large rolling-pin. The dough is then placed in a round vessel, made of cast-iron, the bottom of which is furnished with openings, either round or flat, according to the size and shape they wish to produce. A fire is then built under the vessel, partially cooking the dough as it is forced through the openings by means of a powerful pressure, produced by machinery. As the dough comes through, it is cut off into lengths.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

ENIGMA No. 17.—By Anna S.

I am composed of 22 letters.
My 5, 10, 1, is an animal.
My 1, 7, 14, 16, 18, is a color.
My 22, 3, 17, is worn by a man.
My 12, 16, 6, 17, 10, 12, is used by a house-keeper.
My 13, 21, 15, 6, 8, is a man's name.
My 22, 6, 9, 17, is a fish.
My 20, 9, 7, 14, is a musical instrument.
My 4, 10, is a negative.
My 11, 20, 9, is an insect.
My whole is the name of a secret organization.

ENIGMA No. 18.—By Emma.

I am composed of 9 letters.
My 1 is in yolk but not in egg.
My 2 is in over but not in under.
My 3 is in run but not in walk.
My 4 is in King but not in Queen.
My 5 is in sugar but not in honey.
My 6 is in tug but not in chain.
My 7 is in apron but not in dress.
My 8 is in tub but not in barrel.
My 9 is in earn but not in steal.
My whole is my native State.

ENIGMA No. 19.—Minnie.

I am composed of 8 letters.
My 1 is in ill but not in well.
My 2 is in love but not in hate.
My 3 is in low but not in high.
My 4 is in in but not in out.
My 5 is in nibble but not in bite.
My 6 is in oyster but not in shell.
My 7 is in imp but not in monkey.
My 8 is in sweet but not in honey.
My whole is my native State.

QUESTIONS.

Question No. 28.—If every tree in an orchard of ten acres in a square bears ten bushels of apples, what will be the total yield, the trees being 2 rods apart both ways?

Question No. 29.—N. E. H.—How many rounds will a man will a man have to plow around a field that is 80 rods long and 60 rods wide, to plow half the field with a 12 inch plow?

Answers to Questions.

Question 26. Ans. Liverpool. Answered by N. M. P.

Question 27. Answered by Anna S.—July 30, 1884.

Enigma 11. Ans. Young Men's Christian Association. Correctly answered by Anna S., N. M. P., C. A. L., W. A. W., L. J. M. and N. E. H.

Enigma 12. Ans. Dnieper. Answered by N. M. P., and Anna S., L. J. M. and N. E. H.

For His Mother.

A poor little newsboy, while attempting to jump from a city car, the other afternoon, fell beneath the car and was fearfully mangled. As soon as the child speak, he called piteously for his mother, and a messenger was at once sent to bring her to him.

When the bereaved woman arrived, she hung over the dying boy in an agony of grief. "Mother," whispered he, with a painful effort, "I sold four newspapers—and the money is in my pocket."

With the hand of death upon his brow, the last thought of the suffering child was for the poor, hard-working mother, whose burdens he was striving to lighten when he lost his life.

The Late Rose potato is losing its popularity. It never was so good in quality as the Early Rose, and the former has helped bring the latter into disrepute. Now the farmers complain of the Late Rose as likely to rot in wet seasons and to blight in dry ones.

Why be weak? Why not be healthy, robust and strong, by using Brown's Iron Bitters?

The reported large crops of beans do not make their appearance anywhere this year. Generally the yield is reported at from eight to twelve bushels per acre, with fifteen bushels as an exceptionally large yield. This follows the light crop of 1881, when large quantities of beans were imported from Europe.

Woman's Friend.

So many women suffering with female diseases have been thoroughly cured by the use of Let's Dandelion Tonic, that it is very justly and appropriately called the Woman's Friend.

A writer in the New York Tribune recommends Italian rye grass as one of the best of lawn grasses.

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

Fifty-one sheep of the famous Rambouillet breed were recently imported from France. Some of them are worth \$500 apiece. They were each furnished with handsome silk blankets.

"Now Well and Strong."

SHIPMAN, Illinois.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery" for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong.

Very truly yours, Rev. Isaac N. Augustin.
"Discovery" sold by druggists.

Mr. Smiley, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has grown three acres of melons for several years, by standing them under six inch boxes, covered with mosquito netting. Has used refuse hops from brewers as a fertilizer, with success.

Sick Headache.

Mrs. J. C. Henderson, of Cleveland Ohio, writes: "The use of two of Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' a day, for a few weeks, has entirely cured me of sick headache, from which I suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days." Of all druggists.

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

London purple is better adapted to fighting the canker worm on apple trees than is Paris green. It dissolves in water, which is not the case with Paris green, and the former is, therefore, more evenly distributed.

*Those who deaden sensation and stupefy the patient to relieve suffering make a grave mistake. They proceed upon the false idea that it is legitimate to procure relief from pain by destroying physical sensibility. This method, carried to the last extremity, would kill the patient to end suffering. It is not presumed that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will raise the dead but it often does restore those who are given up as hopeless cases.

BILIOUSNESS AND BILIOUS PATIENTS.

Pertaining to Bile, Bilious Symptoms, Bilious Temperaments. THE REMEDY.

The Bilious, is a disorder of the human system. A technical definition of the term is this: "pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect to the bile; as, a bilious patient; dependent on an excess of bile; as, bilious temperament; bilious symptoms."

The word bile, when employed in the sense in which it is to be understood in this article, signifies, according to the Dictionaries, "a yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver." "Any derangement of the bile at once manifests itself in great bodily discomfort, in loss of appetite, and in despondency," recently remarked an author of a valuable treatise upon this subject.

The same writer further adds: "Some of the following symptoms are usually prominent: Pain in the right side, which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain will sometimes appear to be located under the shoulder blade. There is also irregular appetite, flatulence, a sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, and, sooner or later, the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, the stools clay-colored and the urine yellow, depositing a copious sediment." The balance of the too familiar train of ills needs no further mention here. The bilious is, as will be seen, an affliction of great magnitude, and of varied forms of direct and indirect appearance. The disease is no respecter of persons or localities. Its deadly and implacable enemy is found in

KIDNEY-WORT.

It acts on the liver and kidneys at the same time, and by its mild but efficient cathartic effects moves the bowels freely. The morbid poisons that have been the cause of all this disease and suffering will be thrown off; new life will be infused into every organ, and nature, thus aided, will soon restore the patient to health.

Physicians of repute and standing, men who are honored for their probity, and respected and trusted for their scientific attainments, are using Kidney-Wort in their practice regularly. No stronger evidence of the worth of the remedy would seem to be necessary. Such endorsements are few and far between. We had almost said that they were without precedent in the history of a proprietary remedy. Be that as it may, however, the fact remains established that Kidney-Wort is a matchless remedy, and one that needs only to be tested to demonstrate its rare merit as a healer of the common maladies of the human family.

DR. PHILIP C. BALLOU,

lives in Monkton, Vt. Under date of April 20th, 1882, the doctor wrote to the proprietors of Kidney-Wort, and said, among other things, "Nearly a year ago I wrote you about the success I had had in the use of Kidney-Wort in my practice. The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It cured Mr. Ethan Lawrence, of this town, of a terrible case of bloated kidney disorder. I have also treated many other diseases successfully with it. Constipation, in all its forms, yields to it, and in rheumatic affections I have known it to give almost immediate relief. In female disorders it is equally successful. Take it all in all it is the most wonderful medicine I have ever used." Dr. Ballou does not stand alone in his experience with this remedy. R. K. Clark, M. D., of South Hero, Vt., says "Kidney-Wort does all that is claimed for it." Whilst Dr. C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia, says, in a nut-shell: "Kidney-Wort cured my wife when my own and other physician's prescriptions only palliated her troubles."

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.

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

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

THE KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

For sweet corn the soil ought to be deep, rich and clean.

Let every farmer that can do so, experiment on a small lot of sorghum cane this year.

Farmers in the Southern half of the State have been sowing oats the past few days.

It will be an advantage if you will mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

All kinds of garden seeds may be made more productive if planted or sown in rows. It is so much easier to keep them free from weeds.

Joseph Gault, Great Bend, Kansas, offers one of his farms for sale. It is a valuable stock farm and can be secured on easy terms. See his card in this paper.

While in some localities wheat is not in good condition, our information is, that, taking the State generally, the prospect is good. A larger area was sown last fall than in 1881.

The raising of tea in this country is still an unsolved problem. In China the tea leaves are gathered by women and children, and hence the cost of foreign tea will be small for many years at least.

The meeting of Missouri Wool Growers at Sedalia April 4, 5 and 6 will be worth attending. An interesting programme is published and prominent breeders and practical men are detailed for addresses—Col. Colman, C. E. Leonard, Samuel Jewell, R. T. McCulley, J. Q. Thompson and others to lead.

Persons interested in poultry will notice the card of the Wichita Poultry Yards, I. Hawkins proprietor. He has spared no pains in selecting the best noted strains of Patridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and the everlasting egg producing Brown Leghorns. He has, also, Pekin ducks. Send for circulars.

The Kansas City Indicator wastes nearly a column of its valuable space in abusing the work of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This seems queer when we reflect that the editor of the Indicator worked in the Secretary's office a long time, and was himself Secretary a short time. We have not heard any complaints from disinterested persons.

For Sale.

Our foreman has set apart all short advertisements that mention things for sale under the heading FOR SALE. Farmers, breeders, traders—everybody, indeed, often have one or more things to sell. When you want to advertise anything for sale, send it to us in as few words as possible, accompanied by cash according to terms named immediately under the words—"For Sale." You will know, by consulting that note, just how much the advertisement will cost.

Politics in Agricultural Papers.

Occasionally we hear a farmer say that political matter is out of place when in the columns of a paper that is devoted to the interests of agricultural pursuits. Pray, then, where will you get political information? Or, don't you want any? Do you propose to remain the slaves of politicians and business leaders? You answer—"We can get our politics out of our party papers." So you can. That is where you have been getting such matter in the past, and you can see with your eyes shut just how much influence you have exerted in public affairs.

The farmer needs good government, not party tyranny. He needs wholesome laws justly administered, not a combination of jobbery. Look back over the affairs of any single county in the State, and see what influence the farmers, as such, have brought to bear in administration of public business. The present Senate of Kansas has five farmers among the forty members, and one of them has to bear the odium attached to the ostensible fatherhood of the Kelley railroad bill. What good, for the people in general, are the party papers doing? Here and there one, like the New York Times, has courage and conscience enough to go in among the lions and wage perpetual war; but, as a class, party newspapers are mere weathercocks showing which way party breezes blow. Look at them; study them; then say if these statements are not correct.

Agricultural papers that have been intelligently handled, have done more in the past five years to emancipate the farmer and educate him, than all the party papers combined. There can be no question about this. The true policy for farmers, rural people generally, as it seems to us, is to encourage and support such papers published in their interest as have the brains and nerve to lead them onward and upward. A paper that has sufficient support to keep it above temptation, is a power in the land. It is constantly sowing good seed, and that seed silently and surely takes root and grows. Its information is accepted as correct; its opinions as honest; its statements of facts as reliable. It has no party to support and no party to support it. It looks to the people for its bread. It works for them, and cares not a whit about their party politics. The people need correct information, and when it comes through trustworthy hands, they believe it, and it makes them wiser and stronger.

Let the parties take care of themselves. Let the farmers take care of themselves. Stand by the papers that stand by you, and give them such support as will make them feel you are behind them.

The KANSAS FARMER does not belong to any party. It has no party ambitions to serve. It cares nothing about the party affiliations of its readers. It studies their interests in all aspects and works to further them. Give us names and dollars by thousands, and we will be able to help you get what you need in politics.

E. L. Meyers, Hutchison, Kansas, dealer in seeds and Russian mulberry trees, has our thanks for a sample of trees. Only one of the five is well rooted, and if the others grow we will feel like throwing up our hat for the tree. We have set them out carefully and saved some cuttings to experiment with. Our readers will be informed as to what success we have.

TYPE FOR SALE.

This office has several hundred pounds of Brevier and Nonpareil type for sale at sixteen cents a pound.

General News Items.

Postmaster General Howe is dead. Business failures last week 195. Apaches are creating trouble again. Mexican General Diaz is traveling in the United States.

The wool house of Harrison & Simons, Boston, failed.

A mail carrier was killed and robbed by Mexicans near Eagle Pass.

Nearly all the New England cotton mills are running on time with orders ahead.

It is believed that government troops will be required to quell disturbances in Indian Territory.

New York milkmen refuse to deliver milk to the city at less than three and one-half cents a quart.

Ministers in Louisville and Cincinnati protest against the introduction of the Passion Play in those cities.

John T. Burrell, a prominent Free Mason, was found guilty of embezzling Lodge funds, at Carlinville, Illinois.

A clerk named Marston, in the Equitable Trust Company of New York, has been stealing to the amount of about \$80,000.

Chicago Republicans have adopted a city campaign platform demanding \$250 license for beer, and \$500 for whiskey saloons.

Remains of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," were recently disinterred at Tunis and brought to New York.

C. P. Markle & Sons, Pittsburg, the largest paper manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania, have assigned their property to creditors.

Cowboys in the Panhandle country want their wages raised from \$30 to \$50 per month, and propose to strike if the request is not granted.

Gossip about Stock.

Mr. Laferty, north of Dodge City, lately lost some 2,000 sheep by a prairie fire.

Frank Neal, Wamego, Kas., has been receiving some choice Cotswold sheep from Col. Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ills.

T. J. Mathews, Menoken, Kas., has purchased Kansas Boy, a prize Short-horn bull from his breeder, Hon. J. B. McAfee, of Topeka.

A prairie fire on the farm of C. N. Crocker, fifteen miles from Arkansas City, Kansas, Sunday last, destroyed about fourteen hundred sheep.

Mr. Leonard, Mt. Leonard, Mo., recently sold two Galloway heifers, coming two years old this spring, for \$500 and \$550 respectively. Mr. Leonard promises a grand show on the day of sale.

C. H. Gibbs will have a public shearing, May 1, at Wakeeney. There will be competition for the largest clip and finest quality of wool, and for speed in shearing. All are invited to enter the lists.

Another large transaction was made at Dallas, being the purchase by W. E. Hughes, late of St. Louis, of Jno. Simpson, of Weatherford, of an interest in the Mill Run cattle company for \$28,000 cash.

Archie Galbraith, of Galbraith Bros., left for Scotland last week for another shipment of Clyde, English Draft and Cleveland Bay horses. He says he expects to bring with him the finest lot of horses that ever crossed the Atlantic.

Larned is becoming an active stock market. The number of breeders, and the number of cattle—mostly Short-horns, is increasing, and the railroad company has promised to construct capacious stock yards there.

S. A. Sawyer, live stock auctioneer, writes the FARMER under date of March 22: I have been selling at auction nearly every day for two months. Prices are advancing, and the demand for pure bred and improved stock of all kinds is unprecedented.

Col. Ballinger, of the Larned Chronoscope, is growing into an active stock trader. Since last October he has shipped

into Pawnee county some 1,800 head, over half of them yearlings, and all heifers. He was expecting seven car loads more this week.

Randolph & Randolph, swine breeders of Emporia, are doing a prosperous business. They have 50 Poland China and Berkshire breeding swine. They inform us that they will show in every class at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, also are preparing a car load lot which will average over 500 pounds.

The Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders Association had 1,020 members on the first day of last January. During 1882, 250 flocks were accepted for registry, 11 were rejected, and 30 laid over for further consideration. Total number of flocks accepted since the association was organized in 1876 is about 800.

W. B. Page, Secretary, gives notice that the third annual public shearing of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association will take place in Russell, April 4th and 5th. There will be no premiums offered on sheep, but as an inducement to shearers, \$30 in premiums will be given to the five best operators. Comfortable quarters and feed will be provided for sheep.

J. V. Randolph, of Emporia Riverside Herd of Poland and Berkshires, sold to James A. Yoe, of Montana Territory, fifty-three spring pigs (fifty sows and three boars,) for five hundred dollars. These pigs are of the Poland China breed, and are to be shipped about the first of June. This is probably the largest sale of pigs for breeding purposes that has ever been made West of the Mississippi river.

A St. Louis dispatch says: Perhaps the largest transaction in cattle ever made in this country was effected in Fort Worth, Texas, last Saturday, the sale being 75,000 head of grown cattle by the Ikards and the Harrold Brothers to the Franklin Land and Cattle Company, of New York. The prices paid are secret but the values are understood to be about \$25 per head, which would aggregate nearly \$2,000,000.

We wish to call attention of our readers to the grand public sale of Short-horn cattle by Mr. Launcelot Palmer, of Sturgeon, Mo., at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Thursday, April 19th. It will embrace the largest number of the celebrated Cruickshank cattle ever offered at public sale in America. The entire offering will number 70 head—cows, heifers and bulls, together with 30 or 40 calves. The catalogue can be had on application to the Breeder's Gazette, 42 Merchant's Building, Chicago.

L. S. Crozier, the pioneer silk grower of Kansas, who has been south several years working up the industry there, was in Kansas again last week to take a personal survey of the field here with the object of establishing a filature—that is a silk reeling establishment where cocoons will be bought and silk prepared for weaving. This will be worth, if successful, many, many dollars to Kansas. Silk can be raised in Kansas, Mr. Crozier says, and all who have tried it know he states the truth, as well, as easily, and of as good quality as anywhere in the world. With a capital of \$5 any one can start the business, and, with ordinary success, need never invest a borrowed dollar afterwards. We again repeat our suggestion that all who have time, inclination and osage orange leaves, ought to spend a dollar or two for silk worm eggs and experiment to learn if the business would be agreeable.

Since the decline in profitable grain farming in Great Britain, English farmers are paying more attention to fruit, putting out orchards on land formerly devoted to tillage. This may not, however, indicate a lessened demand for American fruit for many years to come. The home supply of fruits in England has always been smaller than in this country.

THE TAME GRASSES.

We do not know any one in Kansas better qualified to speak on this subject than Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, and what follows are some of the good things he said in last week's Industrialist:

WHAT GRASSES SHALL BE GROWN.

So far as practical agriculture is concerned, all grasses and clovers may be classed into two principal groups, according as they are valuable for pasture or mowing. Occasionally, as in alfalfa and the clovers generally, sorts may be found which are equally good for both purposes; but, generally, those kinds which are most valuable for grazing have but little value when brought under the scythe.

For pasture, I have no hesitation in recommending the following sorts, placing them in the order of their importance: orchard-grass, alfalfa, red clover, English blue-grass, Kentucky blue-grass. For mowing purposes our experience has shown, very steadily, that alfalfa, red clover, English blue-grass, perhaps meadow oat-grass, and timothy are the best. So far as the matter of withstanding the effects of drouth is concerned, these sorts rank, with us, in about the following order: alfalfa, orchard-grass, red clover, meadow oat-grass, Kentucky blue grass, English blue-grass and timothy.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION.

In our experience, the best results have been obtained with most sorts of tame grasses upon a fertile clay loam, resting upon a permeable clay subsoil. But, let it be remembered, land can hardly be too rich or too highly manured for grasses. Indeed, we have found that not only are the largest yields obtained upon such fertile lands, but the effect of insect depredations is greatly lessened. Of course, comparatively poor lands, in Kansas as elsewhere, will grow grass; but poor lands produce poor crops everywhere. Better far, commence the growth of the tame species of grass before the land has become impoverished by injudicious cropping.

But, while a strong clay loam is well suited to most kinds of grasses and clovers, we have obtained the largest yields of both alfalfa and orchard-grass from land that was of a pronounced sandy type, though very fertile; and we are very confident that upon soils composed largely of sand alfalfa will give better satisfaction in Kansas than any grass or other clover.

But, whatever may be the character of the soil, prepare the land as well and thoroughly, by plowing and harrowing, as for any grain crop. This is a rule with scarcely an exception; and its violation in various ways explains a large proportion of the failures that have attended the attempted cultivation of tame grasses in Kansas.

DO NOT SEED WITH ANOTHER CROP.

Oats, wheat and rye are often recommended as excellent crops with which to sow grass seed. The argument is, that the tall grain will shade and protect the young grass. But grass does not need shade, when sown in proper season; it needs the sun; and, especially, it needs moisture, and this the vigorous grain is continually taking from the soil, thus robbing the young grass plants from the start. Every farmer knows how spindling, sickly, and how lacking in strength of root and stem, is a grass or clover plant growing in dense masses of grain. When this grain is harvested in June or July, just when the summer's heats are the greatest, the delicate, starved grass plants are certain to perish, unless long continued, cool and cloudy weather prevent.

THE TIME TO SOW

grass seed is, we believe, without any exception, in the spring; and recent experiments show that this work should not be undertaken too early in the season. Seed sown any time during the month of April, will rarely fail to germinate and make a vigorous growth. However, we cannot advise seeding, as we have before said, until the warm spring rains have set in. We have sown both alfalfa and orchard-grass during the early part of May with uniformly excellent results.

ALFALFA OR LUCERN, (*Medicago sativa*.)

In regard to the value of Alfalfa for Kansas, we have no hesitation in saying that, all things considered, it is a most valuable clover, especially for the western and southwestern sections of the state. In the southwestern portion of the state, along the Arkansas river,

where irrigation is practiced, it has proved a most invaluable forage plant. However, it will prove valuable only in warm climates. North of the parallel of forty degrees north latitude we should expect it certainly to fail. Nevertheless, a large proportion of those who undertake to grow alfalfa will fail in the first attempt. Let us emphasize two or three of the matters about which most of these failures cluster. Alfalfa must have old, rich and well-drained land to begin with; and the freer this is from weeds, the better. More accounts come to us of failure with alfalfa than with any other clover or grass that we have had experience with. Inquiry into the cause of these has satisfied us that the character of the subsoil has much, perhaps most, to do with success or failure with alfalfa. A soil overlying a tenacious, impermeable subsoil should be avoided in the cultivation of the plant. Prepare the ground thoroughly, by plowing and harrowing. Sow not less than twenty pounds of seed per acre, and sow this about the middle of April; harrow in lightly, following with a roller, if possible. Do not be discouraged if the plants make a feeble growth during the first season, as they always do. Do not pasture or mow during the first and critical season. The mower should occasionally be run over the ground high enough to miss the alfalfa and cut off the tops of the weeds. After this season, alfalfa will take care of itself and all the weeds within its reach. Alfalfa is perennial, perhaps eternal; at all events, it will outlive the "oldest inhabitant," if it gets good treatment. The dangers which threaten it most are the common mole and pocket-gopher, especially the latter which, by burrowing among and cutting the roots, has destroyed several acres of valuable alfalfa meadow upon the College farm. Severe cropping by cattle and swine during the summer and late fall ought also to be avoided. Alfalfa makes good pasturage for neat stock, and the best "hog pastures." It cuts the most hay; we have cut three and even four large crops from the same ground in one season.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

deserves a prominent place in the list of forage plants suited to Eastern and Central Kansas. In 1874 and '75, two exceptionally dry seasons, it failed almost entirely here, giving neither pasture or hay. But, during the favorable seasons which have since prevailed, it has flourished abundantly, and has yielded more—both of hay and pasture—than is generally obtained in the East. We have in one season cut two excellent crops of hay and a crop of seed from the same ground. Red clover in this state has one interesting peculiarity worth mentioning. When land is once seeded it never "runs out," as is the case in the Eastern States, but thickens and spreads continually by self-seeding. We believe that nowhere are such large crops of clover seed grown as in Kansas. Red clover is worth a trial anywhere in the state. Already it has taken a high place in the agriculture of the eastern and central portions of the state, where its cultivation is rapidly extending. In very dry seasons, however, it lacks the "staying" qualities so remarkable in alfalfa. But, while drouth generally reduces the yield of clover, as of all other crops, it will rarely, upon clay soil, permanently injure the plants. Regarding the relative merits of clover and alfalfa—a question often raised—we have to say that while clover yields scarcely more than half the hay or pasture given by alfalfa, in point of quality alfalfa is greatly inferior. The stalks of alfalfa are nearly solid and woody, and the waste in feeding it is great compared with clover. We are decidedly of the opinion that where clover is successfully grown no farmer will long cultivate alfalfa.

ORCHARD-GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*.)

Two years ago, in giving our experience with this grass, we stated that it had proved to be "one of the very best and safest of all pasture grasses that we have tried." The same must be said of it to-day with emphasis. It has proved with us but an indifferent hay plant, yielding moderately upon ordinary soils; and the hay, when well secured is not relished by our stock. In our experience, the hay is hardly equal to that cut from prairie. Our experience is totally against this grass as a hay plant; but, in grazing, its valuable qualities soon become apparent to the farmer. We feel confident that it will yield fully twice the feed that can be obtained from the same area of blue-grass or timothy; and, in nutritive qualities, it is greatly superior to blue-grass. Orchard-grass is one of the earliest grasses

to start in the spring and the last to succumb in the fall. By giving it a good start in the fall, it will furnish good pasture far into the winter. It is consumed with great relish by stock of all kinds, especially if the grass is cropped short. It seems to do equally well upon heavy clay and sandy soil; and any rich and well drained soil seems suited to it. It germinates about as easily as oats; and, with good seed, no difficulty is experienced in getting a "stand" that will endure moderate cropping the first fall after seeding. As might be inferred from its common name, it does best when moderately shaded, and is admirably suited to orchard culture; yet there are few grasses that will so well endure the prolonged sunshine of our dry seasons. For these reasons we feel safe in recommending this grass to the farmers of Central Kansas, for the purpose of pasture. It should, however, be remembered that orchard-grass will not make a sod as blue-grass does. It always grows in tussocks, or bunches; and, to counteract this tendency, seed should be sown with a liberal hand. Not less than one and one-half bushels of seed should be sown per acre; and two bushels would perhaps be better. We have obtained excellent results by adding to the above three quarts of red clover seed.

The clover has always thrived with the orchard-grass, besides furnishing to animals that variety of food so agreeable to the taste. We have found that orchard-grass is relished even by swine, and therefore it makes excellent "hog pastures." In our experience, too, no amount of tramping or close grazing at any season has been able to injure a well-rooted sod.

Orchard grass will endure late seeding better perhaps than any other sort; but this operation ought not to be delayed much beyond the middle of April.

MEADOW OAT-GRASS (*Avena elatior*.)

This grass has within two or three years been extensively sold in the West under the name of "evergreen grass." We have the authority of Professor Beal for the statement that this new candidate for popular favor is neither more nor less than the old English meadow oat-grass. We are able to report but a single year's trial of this grass; but this experience, short as it is, has been quite satisfactory.

No grass that we have yet tried has, during its first season, made such a vigorous growth as meadow oat-grass did last year. In this respect it has greatly surpassed our old favorite, orchard-grass. It made a much better stand than did orchard-grass growing beside it, and endured the severe and protracted drouth of the latter part of the season better, retaining its intense green throughout. This grass, although sown late in April, gave a heavy cutting of hay in July, a feat that we have never before accomplished with any other sort. Whether this grass will endure tramping, severe drouths, and at times the gnawing of grasshoppers, remains to be seen. We shall watch with hopeful interest the behavior of meadow oat-grass in the future.

We suppose that not less than two bushels of seed per acre should be sown.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*)

has been extensively introduced into Kansas from Southern Missouri and Arkansas during the last two or three years; and the most extravagant claims have been made for it by interested parties. After two year's experience with this grass upon a considerable scale at the College farm, we have no hesitation in saying that for this section and, we are confident, generally throughout the state, these claims are totally unfounded. Bermuda grass has shown itself with us to be quite worthless either for hay or pasture. Of all the "tame grasses," it is the latest to appear in the spring, and the lightest frosts cut it off level with the ground. Until the hot weather of June had set in, our Bermuda grass showed scarcely a sign of life and growth. But even then the amount of feed which it furnishes is quite insignificant. Moreover our stock of all kinds showed no great fondness for it, leaving it always for orchard-grass growing near by. It is possible that in exposed positions, or upon poor sandy soils which cannot give support to the more vigorous species, this grass may be useful. It grows vigorously, turning its energies chiefly to the production of root-stocks with which it fills the soil, and—we say it with much regret—it is not apparently injured by our winters. We are confident that our farmers will do well to keep their farms clear of a grass which, like the Bermuda grass, has some of the

worst qualities of the most pernicious weeds.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*.)

Of this favorite Eastern sort, we shall say but little, believing that over a large portion of the state it is of little value. We have obtained good yields upon the College farm, and have seen good crops of timothy grown west of this point. Still it suffers much from drouth and the attacks of chinch-bugs, and it rarely survives the ravages of the grasshoppers.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum halapense*.)

Our experience with this grass, covering as it does but a single season, enables us to say but little beyond the expression of an opinion. In the outset, we experienced a difficulty, common with the seed of this grass; only a small proportion germinated. The straggling plants that appeared, however, grew and thickened rapidly, so that the ground was before fall fairly well occupied by the coarse, rank-growing stalks. These were mowed in July, but, on account of an unfortunate accident, we are unable to speak of the value of the hay. Johnson grass seems to be of too coarse a habit to be of much value either for hay or pasture.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 26, 1888.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Market firmer and 5a10c higher; native steers averaging 1200a1500 lbs sold at \$6.46 75; stockers and feeders, \$4.15a5.10; cows \$3.50a4.50.

HOGS Market steady; good to choice packers, \$7.10a7.80; medium and mixed packers, \$6.95a7.10; light \$6.80a6.90.

SHEEP Market steady; good to choice native muttons, averaging 85 lbs sold at \$4.65.

	Receipts.	Shipments
Cattle.....	1158
Hogs.....	1742
Sheep.....	712

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT No. 3 cash, 87½c; No. 2 cash, 90c; April, 95½a95¾c.

CORN No. 2 mixed cash, 42¾c; April, 42¾a42¾c.

OATS No. 2 cash, 31¾c.

BUTTER Market slow; 8a30c.

EGGS Shippers net offering over 12c per dozen.

POTATOES Market weak at quotations; 650a1.00.

CHEESE Unchanged.

Young America, 16 ½c per lb; full cream flats, 14½c; Cheddar, 13½c; skim flats, 10.

BROOM CORN—Common, 2a2½c per lb.; Missouri evergreen, 2½a3c; Hurl, 3a3½c.

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 33a42c for light.

WOOL—We quote: Missouri and Kansas tu: washed 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a 8c.

SEEDS.

These prices on country orders.

	Per bus.
Clover, red, prime.....	\$3.25a
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.....	4.00
" white bottoms.....	5.50

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 4,000. Market 10c higher. Export steers, \$6.50a6.90; good to choice shipping \$5.90a6.30; common to fair, \$4.95a5.80; butchers and canners, cows, \$2.70a4.50; fair to good steers, \$4.75a5.50; stockers \$3.10a4.30; feeders, \$4.10a5.00.

HOGS Receipts 7,000. Market 5c higher. Mixed packing, \$6.85a7.35; heavy, \$7.45a7.95; light, \$6.8a7.40.

SHEEP Receipts 3,000. Market steady. Common to fair, \$3.50a4.50; medium to good, \$5.25a6.00; fancy, \$6.25a6.50.

WHEAT April opened at \$1.05½c; noon, \$1.04½c; May opened at \$1.10½c; noon, \$1.10½c.

CORN April opened at 50½c; noon, 51½c; May opened at 55½c; noon, 56c.

St Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports.

HOGS Dull; light \$7.30a7.45; packing \$7.35a7.60; butchers to extra heavy, \$7.50a7.70.

CATTLE Exporters \$6.75a7.00; good to choice shipping steers, \$6a6.60; light, \$5.50a6.00; common \$4.75a5.25.

SHEEP Steady; better grades firm and wanted; common to medium, \$3.50a4.50; fair to good, \$1.75a5.65; choice to fancy, \$5.75a6.25.

WHEAT Lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, \$1.09½a1.09¾c cash; \$1.10½a1.10¾c April.

CORN Lower; 46½a48½c cash; 46½c March 47a47½c April.

OATS Easier; 40½a41c cash.

RYE Dull; 64c bid.

The Tariff.—No. 4.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF PRICES.

This is a broad field. Lying before us as we write is a compilation of figures presented in the first place, as we understand, to prove the value of high protective duties, but now used to show that a high tariff is not so good as one that is lower. In our collection of arguments, and papers intended as arguments, we have every variety of statement and opinion, some cool and argumentative, others fiery and vituperative. The chief difficulty in the way of most of us is, our arrogance in assuming what has not been proven. That leads us at once into pursuit of facts and figures to prove our theories, and when they seem cold or sterile, we enliven them with fancy. We all are more or less selfish, and this is only one exhibition of it. Figures do not lie, but they may be used in multiplying sophistry. We ought to seek for truth only, all that it is possible to obtain, and then believe whatever that proves, no matter what it is, what party theory is affected or what individual prejudices it may crowd.

Transportation of commodities is a LEADING FACTOR IN PRICES.

To give some illustrations: At Chicago, Illinois, and in that vicinity, are large iron-making establishments. But there is no iron ore in beds there. That comes from the Lake Superior regions and from Missouri. There is no good coal near the mills. That is hauled from Pennsylvania, largely. Their limestone is obtained at different places. It is evident that the hauling of raw materials is not only expensive, but that much the larger part of all the cost of that transportation must be added to the cost of the manufactured iron. If the ore, and coal, and stone were all within a few miles of the furnaces and mills, it would cost less to obtain them, and the prices of iron manufactures would be correspondingly lower. It must be equally evident, also, that a large part of all that excessive cost of transportation must be paid back to the iron mongers by the people who purchase the iron. Over in England and Scotland the ore, coal and stone all are within short distances of the factories. The cost of hauling them from the mines and quarries to the furnaces is much less than in Illinois, and that is one reason why iron and steel are cheaper in Liverpool than in Chicago. But our tariff protects the American against the Englishman, and the people pay the difference.

Another good illustration comes near home to us. Only a few days ago a committee appointed by dry goods merchants of New York city met some representatives of great railroad lines and urged upon them a new classification of freight on domestics to the West, so that lower rates might be had. The request was based on the fact that large cotton factories are located and being located in the Southern States, practically in the cotton fields, and they are making cotton goods cheaper than it can be done in the North because of the saving in transportation of raw cotton to the mills. Their raw material is raised all around them and near at hand, while the Northern mills must haul theirs long distances over railroads. This difference alone gives the Southern mill great advantage; and it is still more apparent when we consider how really small, comparatively speaking, is the cost of carrying manufactured goods over railways. This very day the writer of this saw a statement by reliable authority that the cost of bringing a suit of men's clothes from New York to Kansas City does not exceed 5 cents. Cotton goods are sold very low—3½ to 8 cents a yard, and forty yards do not weigh much more than a heavy suit of clothes. The cost of transportation is so light that the consumer does not feel it, though he pays it; still, small as it is, these merchants must have it decreased or Southern merchants will undersell them in the West, and because Southern mills are close to the raw cotton.

The Tariff, however, cuts no figure in this, though the duty is 5 to 7½ cents a yard; and it is because Americans, speaking of them as a people, raise their raw cotton in their own fields, while England has to carry her cotton thousands of miles to her factories. It is taken from the United States, India, Africa and South America. Give England her raw cotton free of transportation and she would make cotton cloth for 4 cents a yard. The ocean acts in our favor as a tariff.

We have familiar illustrations in the ship-

ment of our wheat, corn and other property. The only reason why wheat does not sell for as much in Kansas as it does in Pennsylvania is that costs money to take it there. In cases like this the Tariff has no effect except as it increases or lessens the price of materials used in transportation; and of that we will speak further on.

Going back, now, to one of our original propositions—"The first effect of a tariff is to raise prices on consumers"—we will now consider why that is true, to what extent it reaches, and how long it continues.

WHAT THE ULTIMATE EFFECT

on American industries must be, will be reserved for thought in our concluding article.

The first effect, we say. When the act of 1816 was passed, it put the minimum or lowest value of cotton fabrics at 25 cents a square yard. That was then the lowest price for such goods at that time. From a table before us we see that calico, in 1816, was selling at 25 to 75 cents per yard and muslin at 30 to 50 cents. The tariff act put a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, or 6¼ cents a yard on common goods. There being no cotton factories here worth considering at that time, the effect was to raise the price about as much as the duty, for we find in the law of 1824 the minimum rate was put at 30 cents, and this must have had the effect to still further increase in the price, because in the law of 1828 the minimum value was put at 35 cents where it remained until the law was amended some six years afterwards.

During this time, however, cotton mills were built, and the manufacturing of cotton goods grew to such an extent that their products were coming into serious competition with English manufacturers; and when the tariff act of 1833 was passed, it became evident that foreign manufacturers must obtain their raw material cheaper or they must lose money in American trade. Nearly all their raw cotton was purchased in our Southern States, and when, because, our tariff, they proposed to reduce prices of cotton on the Southern planters, they, the planters, rebelled, and the nullifiers forced a reduction of tariff duties the next year—1833. Though the Tariff was then greatly modified, it was not, and never has been, repealed.

Cotton manufacturing, having started, grew in extent and facilities so that by the time the act of 1842 was passed, prices of cotton goods had fallen so low here that our manufacturers began to ship their cloths across the sea; and in 1851, as we have seen, the quantity so exported was upwards of 2,000 million yards. So, we see that though the first effect of the tariff was to raise the price, and because we had no factories of our own, yet, in a period of 40 years, the price had fallen from 25, 30, and 35, to 5 cents; for in 1850 and since, for these same classes of goods and better, 5 cents and lower have been ruling prices in first hands. That is less than the duty has been for a long time. Plain cotton goods are now selling, as we have stated before, as low as 3½ cents.

Iron manufacturers have been affected in the same way, though, perhaps, not to the same extent. (Transportation comes in here again.) Take cut nails. The duty on them once was 3½ cents a pound, or \$3.50 cents a hundred pounds. They have often been selling as low as that and lower. The market reports at our great iron centers for the past few months quote cut nails at \$3.40 to \$3.50. Of course they cost us more here in Kansas, but it is because of the cost of bringing them here.

We may run through all the long list of iron manufactures home-made and we find reductions in prices. Iron furnaces and factories and mills have not been as uniformly successful as the cotton mills have been. There have been, perhaps, ten failures of iron making firms to one of cotton. Still, the reduction of prices has been very great and the quality improved. American manufactures of iron are now being exported to foreign countries and successfully competing with those of foreign nations. In 1881, we sent out 8½ million pounds of cut nails; and of pig iron 8¼ million; railroad bars or railroad bars or rails, upwards of 2 million; and of castings, car wheels, stoves, boilers, steam engines, machinery, cutlery, edge tools, files, saws, fire-arms, &c., we sent away about 12 million dollars worth. We are also shipping farm machinery, reapers, mowers, plows, &c.

The history of iron and steel rails shows

the same state of things. When our high tariff duties were put on steel rails, the first effect was to raise the price, notwithstanding the fact that English rails were at the same time reduced in price to American customers. But American rails are now, and have been for ten years, sold much lower than English rails were when the duty was raised in 1864 and '67. In '64 American railroad managers were paying \$80 to \$112 in gold per ton for English steel rails delivered at English seaports. In 1867, the price had dropped to \$72.50 to \$77.50. In 1870 it was \$55, and is now about \$25 to \$27.50.

American rails were first put on the market in 1867, when English rails were selling in their own ports at an average of \$75, and now in March, 1883, quotations for American are \$40 to \$42, a fall of about 40 per cent below the English price of 15 years ago, and our home mills are capable of producing all the rails needed by our railroad builders. In 1881 they turned out 1,187,770 gross tons of steel rails, and in the year ending June 30, '81, English rails imported amounted to less than one-fifth of that quantity, or a little over 200,000 tons.

Prices of American rails at the works in Pennsylvania were, 1867, \$166 (in currency, less than \$123 in gold); in '68, \$158.50; in '69, \$132.25; in '70, \$106.75. The decrease continued steadily every year to 1878, when the price was \$42.25. It went up to \$67.50 in '80, fell to \$48 in '82, and is now \$40. All these prices are in currency, which affects all the years to '78.

In '64, when the building of our steel rail mills was begun, English rails in English ports were selling at \$80 to \$112 a ton, and in seven years after the mills began to turn out rails, or in 1874-5 the price of American rails at American mills was \$68.75 to \$94.25.

What effect the first rise, consequent upon the passage of the tariff act, had on our other industries, it is impossible to determine. It did not increase the cost of transportation, because there has been a decrease in that respect of about fifty per cent in the last fifteen years. Whether the decrease has been as great as it would have been had English iron mongers continued to supply us with rails, we are not now discussing. It may be repeated, however, as pertinent, that when it appeared probable, in 1880, that the tariff would be reduced from \$28 to \$10 a ton, English rails were put up \$15 a ton; and when it became certain that the reduction would not be made, the price dropped to its former figures.

Taking the cost of transportation from Chicago to New York as an index to that of the country generally, the decrease in cost of transportation has been greater than the statement above—(50 per cent.) In 1868, it cost an average of 42½ cents to take a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York. The average decreased every year down to 1881 when it was 14½, and it is now still less.

WHEN TARIFF IS ALL TAX.

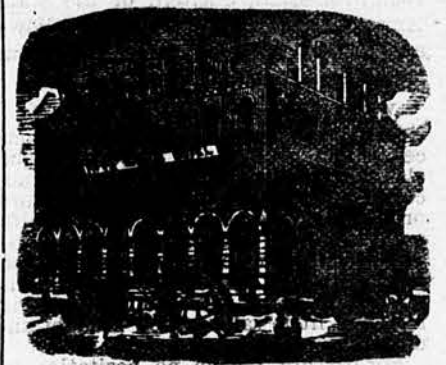
On every article which we do not and cannot produce here, the tariff is all tax, and the consumer must pay just that much more for it than it would cost him if there was no tariff. Such was the tariff on tea and coffee when those articles paid duty. We do not raise them, and hence must import all that we use. We make some sugar, but the quantity is not large enough to seriously affect prices; and unless sorgo sugar comes into general use, there is not much ground for hope that prices for sugar here will ever be much less than they are now unless the tariff is taken off.

It may be stated as a self evident proposition that prices are most largely regulated by the dealers that have control of the market. Americans have control of their own markets in all plain cotton goods, in many articles made of iron, and in farm implements; and prices of those articles are regulated accordingly. Eighty years ago England had control of our markets, and England regulated our prices. Foreign traders bring to us all our tea, coffee and spices, and the prices of those articles are not in our hands except as we may impose tariff duties on them, and then we only raise prices to the extent of the duties.

If appears clearly, then, that at least one effect of the growth of our manufacturing interests has been a reduction of prices of the articles made; and it seems quite as plain that whether tariff duties on products are all tax depends upon whether we produce those commodities at home, and that whether they are any tax at all depends upon the extent of our home production, as to whether we can supply our own markets wholly or partially. On common cotton and iron goods and agricultural implements and machinery, and many other things the tariff is no tax on us. The importer must and does lose it outright. Our next will take up the subject of markets, and possibly wages.

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G. M'ARTHUR.

Fifth Avenue Hotel,
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Centrally Located. Good Sample Rooms
\$2.00 PER DAY.

HARRIS & M'ARTHUR,
Proprietors.

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ALL KINDS OF

Garden and Field Seeds

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 in order received. No paper Seeds sold. All kinds of

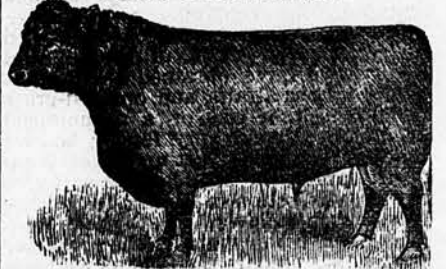
Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes

in their season. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Address S. H. DOWNS,
73 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,

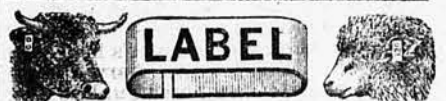
The highest inbred stallion in America—bay, 16½ hands high, weight 1,300 pounds; sired by Almont, the sire of W. H. Vanderbilt's Aldine and Early Rose, the fastest double team in the world, record 2:16½ at Hartford, October, 1882. Also twenty others with records of 2:30 and better.

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 Metallic 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.
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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,
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H. V. PUGSLEY,

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.

From all varieties of Poultry. Circulars free. Send 10 cents for New Book on Poultry.
OAK LAKE, DUNSTON, Mass.

Breaking Vicious Horses.

They seem to have discovered something useful at Philadelphia. At a recent exhibition there several troublesome animals were cured in an incredibly short time. The first trial was that of a kicknig or "balking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was a piece of light rope, which was passed around the front jaw of the mare just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth, thence secured back of her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse after receiving the treatment a few times, will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for a horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse, which for years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.

Co-operative Stores.

We are in receipt of a statement of the business of the Seneca Falls (N. Y.) Co-operative Grocery Store for the ten years and two months ending December 31, 1882.

Sales, total amount of, during above period.....\$150,299.87
Merchandise, cost of goods sold.....121,631.49
Balance, gross profits.....28,688.38
Labor, salaries of manager and assistants.....14,511.72
Expense, rent, insurance, freight, interest, &c.....8,542.67
Balance, net profits, carried forward.....5,613.99
Dividends paid in the years 1873, '74, '75 and '76, total amount.....3,519.48
Allowances for depreciation on store furniture and movables.....279.70
Balance, surplus, Dec. 31, 1882.....1,814.81

From the foregoing statement, some idea may be formed of the way in which farmers and working people can lessen the cost of their living. In the face of much opposition and many obstacles, this effort to apply and work out the principles of co-operation has, it is shown, succeeded to a limited extent, having already paid in dividends to the members of the company, formed in 1872 to carry it out, more than the amount of capital they invested, and the undivided profits are now equal to the sum of 80 per centum in excess of the capital still remaining invested in the business.

What is Chufa?

A Southern writer in the Home and Farm says: "The chufa is a berry or tuber, little larger than a china-berry, that grows in the ground under the vine like a ground-pea; they have no hull. When planted one berry in a hill eighteen inches apart on three foot beds, they come up one single sprig and continue to spread and enlarge until they occupy the whole ground. I am satisfied it will grow in any state in the Union, as it only takes five months for them to mature. Some ask why they are not more generally planted. Simply because their great value is not known and appreciated, and in the South we have had cotton on the brain, and have not tried to raise anything else; but we are learning better, and have decided to mix in a little 'hog and hominy.'"

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.

DARBYS 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.



Good for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman.
Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. 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 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

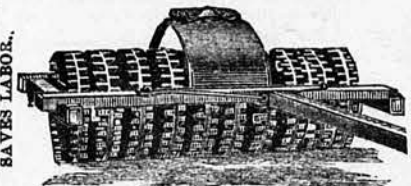
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EVERY FARMER

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.

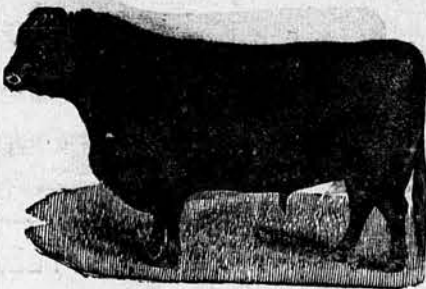
STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS,
Etc. 10,000 Peach Trees, 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, from selected natural Pits, \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1,000. Manchester, Bidwell, Mt. Vernon, Chas. Downing and other Strawberries. Raspberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc.
E. J. HOLMAN,
Leavenworth, Kas.

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

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Polled Angus or Aberdeen,
GALLOWAY AND HEREFORD
CATTLE!!



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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 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.

COLS. J. W. JUDY and L. P. MUIR, Auctioneers.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

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

TESTIMONIAL, ONE OF HUNDREDS.

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. Premium 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

SEEDS.

THORNBURN & TITUS,

158 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK,

SEEDS FOR GARDEN AND FARM.

Catalogues Mailed Upon Application.

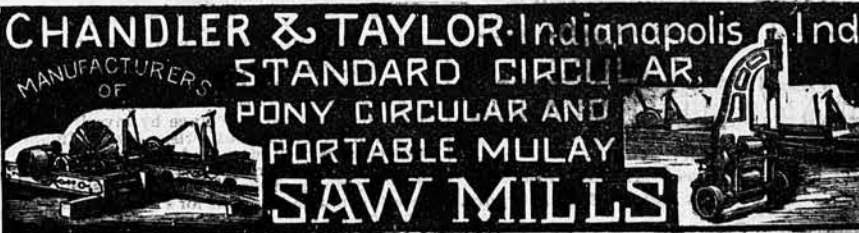


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and Prices of

PEDIGREE SEEDS

Sent Free to
any Address.

D. LANDRETH & SONS Seed Growers,
PHILADELPHIA



MANUFACTURERS
OF

STANDARD CIRCULAR
PONY CIRCULAR AND
PORTABLE MULAY

SAW MILLS

AMBER CANE SEED.

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

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

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 18 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.

Lowest prices ever known
on **GUNS**, Rifles, & Revolvers.
OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN
at greatly reduced price.
Send stamp for our New
Illus. Catalogue, 1883-84.
P. POWELL & SON, 233 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use
the lungs 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 VAL-
UABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Ex-
press & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

**STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS
Given Away.**

To the person ordering 200 or more Crecent Seedling
Strawberry plants at \$1.10 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.

**HAZELWOOD
Poultry and Egg Farm**

DAVIS & NYE, - - LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls,
including Brahmas, Cochins, French, American, Ply-
mouth Rock, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Spanish,
Dorkings, Langshans, Guineas, Bantams, Ducks, Geese
and Turkeys.
Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St. Jo. Dis-
mark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka
this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special pre-
miums.
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 Kellor 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 Bally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.
Address

J. J. MAILS,
Manhattan, Kansas.

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

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

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

Southwest Missouri,

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

TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

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.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

-TO-

RAMSEY, MILLET & HUDSON,

Printers, Engravers,
Lithographers, Map-Makers,
Binders and Electrotypers.

224 W. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE**SHORT-HORN CATTLE,**

AT
DEXTER PARK, OHIOAGO.

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 GREEN-
WOOD 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 year old, a grand breeder and imported EARL OF
ABERDEEN, two years old this spring, one of the best
bulls of Crickshank'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
CRICKSHANK BREEDING.

SEVEN of which WERE IMPORTED FROM HIS
HERD.

There are also representatives of such noted families
as Young Phyllis Rose of Sharons, Josephines and
Young Marys. Included in the above is my entire
show herd, which has won more premiums and sweep-
stakes 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 excel-
lence 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. ATRILL, 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 fa-
mous Manhattan Herd of Berkshires

Bred by A. W. ROLLINS.

This herd has won 145 high class premiums; includ-
ing 53 prizes and 18 sweepstakes won this season, show-
ing 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.



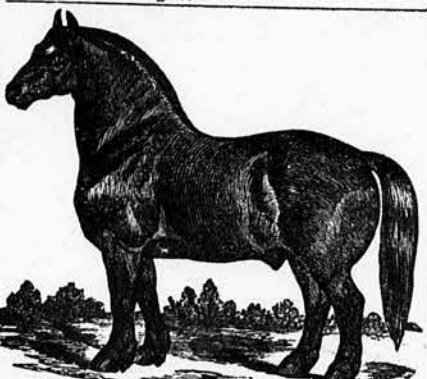
E. D. HODGSON,

EL PASO, - - - - - ILLINOIS.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

NORMAN AND CLYDE HORSES.

Nineteen Normans and Clydes recently import-
ed. 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 import-
ation 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 war-
rant each horse. All inquiries cheerfully an-
swered.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,

HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,
And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES,
WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment
in the West. My stock consists of choice selections
from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M.
W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to
furnish parties in the South and West, Imported, Na-
tive Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever
imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as
stock of the same quality can be had in America.
QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-
ANZA No. 839—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pas-
torage furnished for mares from a distance.
Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspond-
ence solicited.

**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.****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 differ-
ent breeds, low prices, because of extent of busi-
ness, and low rates of transportation.
Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROTHERS,
Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania.
Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

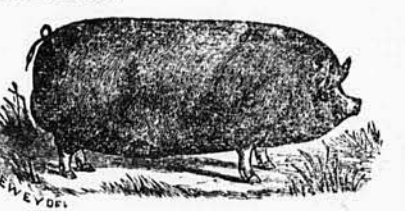
MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

WM. BOOTH & SON, Proprietors, Leavenworth.

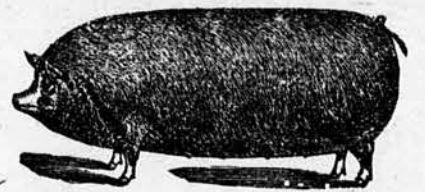
Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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



WM. BOOTH & SON, Leavenworth, Kansas,

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

Established in 1868.**RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.**

Poland and Berkshires.

I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for reg-
istry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the
country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wish-
ing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to far-
row, 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.

**Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.**

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in
the state. For ten years past we have been per-
sonally selecting and purchasing, regardless of
cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire
breeders throughout the United States, choice ani-
mals 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 2135 and Royal Nindemere 3317
American Berkshire Record are four of our lead-
ing males. We have as good hogs as Eastern
breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as
breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in
fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for
them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined)
to send out inferior animals. We intend to re-
main in the business, and are bound to keep
abreast of the most advanced breeders in the
United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs,
a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow
in pig, write us.

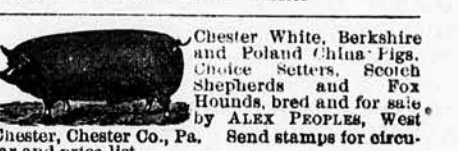
RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.



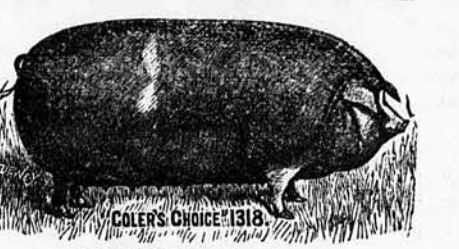
J. J. ATHERTON,
EMPORIA, : : KANSAS.

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERK-
SHIRE 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 circu-
lar and price-list.

Riverside Stock Farm.

MILLER BROS., Proprietors.
Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and
Frymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our
boars Brag 1379; Sandburr 1951; Roderick Du 1921, and
the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam 1XL 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.

**ROSES—FINEST
EVER—
BLOOMING**
10 for \$1; 21 for \$2. GERANIUMS, 12
for \$1. CARNATIONS, 12 for \$1. VER-
BENAS, 20 for \$1. TUBEROSES, 12 for \$1.
CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS!
25 packets, \$1. Hundreds of varieties—many
new and rare. A Handsome Present with
every order. All sent by mail, post-paid, and
safe arrival guaranteed. 81st year. 15 Green-
houses. Illustrated descriptive Catalogue, FREE.
PAUL BUTZ & SONS, NEW CASTLE, PA.

Sorghum Sugar and Molasses.

The following statement of work actually done at the Champaign (Illinois) Sugar Works is published officially, over the signatures of H. A. Weber and M. A. Scovell, both of whom personally know of the facts they state.

Let it be remembered that this is not a merely experimental patch, but the whole work done, including good, bad and middling. The work was done last year—1882.

Total number of acres of cane manufactured.....	244
Number of acres worked for sugar.....	185
“ “ “ “ “ syrup only.....	59
“ “ “ “ “ pounds of sugar made.....	86,600
“ “ “ “ “ gallons of molasses made.....	25,650
Tons of stripped and topped cane per acre.....	9½
Price paid per ton for cane stripped and topped.....	\$2.50
Price paid per ton for cane stripped but not topped.....	2.00

The above includes all grades of cane brought to the mill, some of which on account of the unfavorable season, was of a very poor quality.

The best results were obtained from a field of Early Rose cane. As this was the best cane brought to the mill during the season, it was run through by itself, and all the products kept separate. The field contained 12½ acres and the results obtained from it are as follows:

Tons of cane stripped and topped.....	151
Pounds of sugar made.....	9,600
Gallons of molasses.....	1,450
Pounds of sugar per acre.....	768
Gallons of molasses per acre.....	116

RECEIPTS.

9,600 lbs. sugar @ 8½ cts.....	\$816 00
1,450 gals. molasses @ 40 cts.....	580 00
	1,396 00

EXPENSES.

151 tons cane @ \$2.50.....	\$377 50
Labor.....	84 66
Fuel.....	18 00
Cooperage.....	54 00
Interest on capital, 8 percent.....	66 67
Wear of machinery, 10 “ “.....	52 00
	653 43

Net profit on 12½ acres.....	742 51
“ “ “ “ “ 1 acre.....	59 41

This statement we believe to be true in every respect. Mr. Scovell has been in Kansas and has examined Kansas grown cane. He pronounces it superior, in sugar making qualities, to Illinois cane. We again commend the subject to Kansas farmers. Having raised sorghum and made sirup and sugar from it, we know the thing pays when well done; and now, that certain methods of obtaining sugar are known to the people without royalty, we are not left in doubt as to the profits. The best of cane can be raised here, and any one who tries can make first-class sirup. A little care and practice will bring sugar. Ten acres of ground can be made worth an ordinary farm. Don't go wild, but prudently, and with good judgment, experiment with determination to succeed, and you will find there is money as well as sugar in sorghum.

Persons who are not familiar with the growth and cultivation of sorghum cane, may be discouraged the first few weeks. It is well to remember that the seed does not sprout as soon as corn does, and it does not grow as fast at first. And when the young plant appears the leaves are narrow—more like grass. Inexperienced persons often hoe it out, mistaking it for grass. Keep it clean; be patient and attentive until it is four to six inches high; then cultivate shallow; keep the ground clean and soft, and you will soon be delighted with its appearance and growth. The FARMER will have many items of interest to give about cane as the season advances.

Don't be in a hurry about planting corn unless the ground is in good condition. Nothing is ever gained by putting seed in the earth when it is either too cold or too wet. This is specially true of corn and cane.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1883, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 hind 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 \$125.

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 Delaware 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 figure 3 and 8, brindle heifer calf by side.

COLT—Taken up by Nathaniel Chesnut, 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 \$25.50.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. F. Jarvis, in 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, in 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 EH on left hip; valued at \$20.

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

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

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

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

HEIFER—By same, one 3-year-old black steer, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$15.

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

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

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

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

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old brown steer, EH 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 year and a half old red steer, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$15.

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

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

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

STEER—By same, one red steer, white belly and tail, EH 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.

Strays for week ending March 28, '83.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by H. Meir, in Zeandale township, March 14th, 1883, one dark red two-year-old heifer, small star in forehead, upper-bit in right ear, tin tag on lower side of same ear.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Taylor, in Shannon township (P. O. Atchison), March 2d, 1883, one white heifer with roan spots, no marks or brands, two years old; valued at \$15.

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. W. Dee, in Illinois township, February 24th, 1883, one cow, black, with a few white spots on each side, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

A 3,000 ACRE PASTURE.

For Rent—A fenced pasture of 3000 acres; plenty of water; convenient distance to this city. For terms call on or address STILSON & BARTHOLOMEW, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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 off 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. LOED & Co., Delphos, Kansas.

FARMS

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

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.

Farm for Sale.

My farm of 160 acres on Plum creek, six miles northwest 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. Up a range on two sides. School house in half mile. Fair house, cellar, stable, crib, 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.

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.

KANSAS
The ATCHISON, TOPEKA
and SANTA FE R.R. CO.
have now for sale
TWO MILLION ACRES
Choice Farming and
Grazing Lands, spe-
cially adapted to
Wheat Growing,
Stock Raising,
and Dairying,
located in the Ot-
tonwood
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

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP.

CURES SCAB.

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. MALLINGROD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
(Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists)

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 Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Live Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. BOOTH, 185 Pearl St., New York.

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 Plymouth Rock cross upon Light Brahma pullets has been successfully tried with many, and while we do not recommend this as the best way to improve, it is far better than none.

It is always a good plan to have a place where fowls that are sick can be placed. A sick fowl is always jostled by its mates, often hurting it more than the ailment under which it is suffering.

The demand for improved poultry has never been better than now. This is an age of progress, and he who would keep up with the times must improve not only his poultry, but other stock as well.

Not a chicken is to be found on Landreth's great seed farms. All the tenants are forbidden the privilege of possessing a hen. But guineas in large numbers are allowed access to all the fields, and are considered the best insectivorous fowl known. Then, too, they are not destructive to the growing crops.

When the turkeys are regularly fed every evening they learn to come home every evening, which is a good thing for them to learn to do. Their feed should consist of cracked corn, wet with milk and curds. This, with insects they find in the fields will keep them growing through the warm weather.

Poultry manure is nearly equal to guano, and the value of the quantity annually derived from a single fowl is about fifty cents, fully one-half the cost of the feed. Five hens will make about one barrel of manure, and on farms where large numbers of poultry are kept the importance of this fact should not be overlooked.—Every ounce should be saved.

The large purple plums that ripen late and have tough skins should be peeled before they are preserved. This may be done quickly and with ease by pouring boiling water over them. If you then let them lie in an earthen dish for an hour or so there will juice enough drain from them to put with the sugar to make the sirup in which they are to be cooked.

Corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse—which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal and still retaining their perfect shape—placed before fowls, is greedily eaten by them, with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.

Many a man has had his pork fail to keep properly because it was salted in a frozen condition. Frozen meat, whether beef, pork or mutton, will not properly assimilate the salt, and can not be depended on to keep in hot weather. A moment's reflection will make this seem so reasonable that one will wonder why he did not think of it before.

With a good basement barn and a large stock of cattle or sheep, roots for winter use may be stored, if guarded by thick walls, with no other warmth than that given off by the animals kept close by. Turnips and carrots are easily injured by slight frosts, but mangles and beets should be stored only in the warmest places. Keeping in basements, where practicable, is much more convenient than storing in pits in the field.

A hog sweats, not like a horse or man, but through his fore legs, just below the knee, in the form of a sieve. Through this the sweat passes off, and it is necessary that this be kept open. If it gets closed, as is sometimes the case, the hog will get sick. To cure him, simply open the pores. This is done by rubbing and washing with warm water. There is not much danger, however, of a healthy hog ever being troubled in this way. Once in a while it will occur in the best regulated hog pens.

The World Moves.—Skill and Science Triumphant.

OUR reporter relates the following remarkable experience of one of our most reliable and substantial merchants, Deacon Stephen G. Mason. Mr. Mason says that from 1869 to 1880 he suffered terribly from frequent very severe attacks of inflammatory Rheumatism. The last attack in the winter of '79 and '80 was so severe as to render him unable to take a step in four months. His physicians thought that one side of him was paralyzed, and both knees became so stiff that he could not bend them. The doctors pronounced his case incurable, leaving him in a terrible condition. He was then induced to try Hunt's Remedy, by a medical friend who told him that his whole sickness and trouble arose from Kidney disease, and convinced Mr. Mason that such was the case, and after taking it six weeks was entirely cured, and is now in such excellent physical condition that neither damp weather nor wet feet affect him disagreeably. Mr. Mason says that his cure is complete, as it is more than two years since he has had the disease. "I attribute my most remarkable cure solely to Hunt's Remedy, the Infallible Kidney and Liver Medicine," says Mr. Mason.—*Providence Evening Press.*

The Best.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, M.D., Springfield, Edington Co., Ga., says: "I prescribed Hunt's Remedy in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and I find Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used."

Owe My Existence.

ABIGAIL S. COLES, of Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., says: "Eighteen months ago I had Dropsy around the heart. My physicians and friends despaired of my ever getting well. The first bottle of Hunt's Remedy gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to Hunt's Remedy, and I am deeply thankful." Abigail's lamp wrought mighty things, but Hunt's Remedy works mightier. Try it.

In the Whole History of Medicine

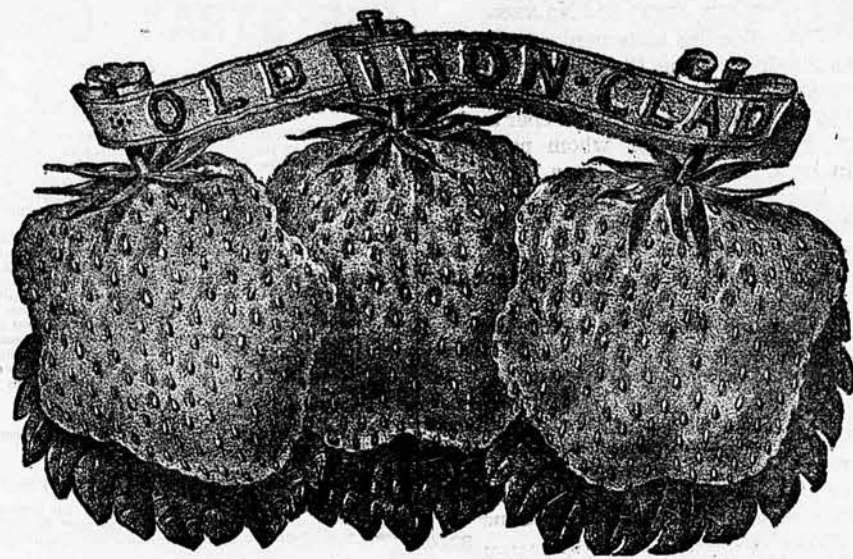
No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

WILSON'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilson's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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



OLD IRON-CLAD.

"The best Strawberry of All!"

"The Acme of Perfection!"

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"A Good Shipping Berry."

"A Popular Market Berry."

"The Strawberry for the Million."

"Not Injured by Drouth or Rust."

"The Strawberry for all Sections."

"Five Days Earlier than the Wilson."

Address, for Description and Prices,

BAILEY & HANFORD,

Makanda, Jackson Co., Illinois.

Pedigree What my customers say: "The Onion Seed was superior to any I ever had." —S. W. Scamman, Mott's Corners, N. Y. "I can get seed in my own neighborhood, but, prefer yours at double the price." —N. P. Watts, Perry, Ohio. "Your seed is the only seed from which we can raise good Onions the first year." —J. M. L. Parker, Jhennep, Wis. "I have used your seed for six years and had rather pay \$2.00 for it, than have seed from any other source." —J. T. Myers, Turners Mills, Iowa. "The Danvers Onions from your seed grew larger than any onions around here grew from sets." —James McGowan, early Red Globe yielded at rate of 948 bush. This is just the kind of onion seed I have to offer. Last year planted as a test side by side with seed from eleven different growers, the onions from my own markedly surpassed all in roundness, earliness and fineness. If those of you who grow red onions will try my Early Red Globe you will not be likely to raise any other for the future. Early Round Yellow Danvers by mail per lb. \$2.50; Early Red Globe \$3.00; Yellow Cracker (earliest of all) \$3.00; Large Red Wethersfield, \$2.50. My large Seed Catalogue free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

ONION Seed

The New GRAPES Prentiss, Pocklington, Duchess, Lady Washington, Veroneses, Moore's Early, Brighton, Jefferson, etc. Prices reduced. Also other Small Fruits and all other varieties. Grapes. "LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA." Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. H. HANFORD, Fredonia, N. Y.

\$1.35 SEEDS FOR 50c **BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE WAR-**

CUBAN QUEEN 103 LBS. **WATER-MELON**

Gourd, of great value to every poultry-keeper, they make very best of nest-eggs. Egyptian Beet, earliest. Improved Hollow Crown Parsnips, best parsnips. Golden Globe Radish, beautiful, perfect shape, quick growth. Perfect Gem Squash, very prolific, fine grained, sweet flesh, wonderful keeper. Spaulding, new thick leaved round. Early Snowball Turnip, very early, both skin and flesh white as snow, most delicate flavor. All above are full, regular size packets, with illustrations and directions for culture, printed on each packet.

A REMARKABLE OFFER! The above 18 packets at usual prices cost \$1.55. We will send the entire collection by mail, postpaid, to any address for ONLY 50c. or a collection for \$2.00 and we will put in each collection, free of charge, a sample packet of ONLY 50c. **COME OATS**, heaviest and finest Oats ever seen.

We will send above splendid collection of 15 varieties. ALSO one packet each of the following: New Profitee Tree Bean, most prolific known. 1175 Beans having been raised on one plant. Burpee's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage, standard for winter. New Dwarf Round Purple Egg Plant, earliest, succeeds everywhere. Round Yellow Danvers Onion, one of the best. New Amber Cream Sweet Corn, of delicious sweetness, produced 1120 good ears from 114 hills. Danvers Carrot, smooth and handsome. Spanish Monstrous Pepper, new, very large, sweet, mild. Burpee's Extra Early Peas, earliest and the best extra early. London Long Green Cucumber, excellent for table or pickling. Round Dark Red Radish, extra early, intense red skin and crisp, brittle flesh. Long White Salady, a delicious vegetable. New Mayflower Tomato, early, smooth, bright red. The seed for ONLY \$1.00, and in addition we will give a sample packet of Farmer's Favorite Golden Dent Corn and celebrated Golden Grain Wheat, in all 30 packages. A complete Vegetable Garden for One Dollar, and all the finest **ORIGINATORS** of the system of offering valuable collections of seeds far below value. We grow and paper these seeds in immense quantities. We know that all trying our seeds—once will be regular customers.

\$775.00 IN CASH PRIZES for 1883, to growers of best vegetables and farm products from Burpee's Seeds. Competition open to all. See catalogue for particulars. Show this advertisement to your friends and get them to send with you. 3 Complete Dollar Collections mailed for \$2.50.

FLOWER SEEDS BURPEE'S GEM COLLECTION of Asters, Balsams, Pansies, Petunias, etc., with 10 packets, for only \$2.00. This and the One Dollar Vegetable Collection, total 40 packets. All the seeds named in this advertisement sent to any address for 40 Cts. **STAMPS. ORDER NOW.** and ask for BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1883, beautifully illustrated, a valuable book of nearly 100 pages, the only complete catalogue published, embracing Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Thoroughbred Live Stock, Fancy Poultry, etc. Important Novelties of real merit.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Warehouses, No. 475 and 477 N. 5th St., & 476 and 478 York Ave.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. These are not the Small Variety, but LARGE AND MODEL HOGS. Best Feeders, Earliest Matures, and more lean meat to the fat of any known hog. Pigs 75 to 100 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. MOHATTON, FULTON, MO.

The Poultry Yard.

Black Spanish Fowls Again.

I beg your pardon, Mr. Hughes, but crossing the "high-toned, white-faced" Spanish cockerel of to-day with the common hen will not produce the old-fashioned Black Spanish as they were twenty years ago. The Black Spanish fowls that my father owned twenty years ago were pure Spanish. I am no admirer of cross-bred or of mongrel fowls. I believe in thoroughbred stock, and I believe in breeding as near the standard as possible, but I do not believe in sacrificing the useful to the beautiful. If I were offered my choice between two flocks of Black Spanish fowls, one composed of standard white-faced hens with a yearly record of 127 eggs apiece, the other red-faced, disqualified birds with a yearly record of anywhere from 140 to 160 eggs apiece, I should certainly take the red-faces, and so would anybody who keeps fowls for eggs alone. But if the standard breeds could show an egg record to match that of their red-faced relatives, of course I would take the standard flock every time.

In regard to the laying qualities of the modern Black Spanish, I do not wish to be understood as advancing the idea that a white face of itself has anything to do with the laying qualities. The point that I am aiming at is, that breeders of Spanish fowls in their anxiety to get standard birds have bred for "face" without paying much attention to the laying qualities, and as a natural consequence the white faced fowls have but a poor reputation as layers. The Black Spanish of twenty years ago stood in the front rank of laying fowls; our modern Spanish fowls occupy fifth rank. The Leghorns, Hamburgs, Houdans and Plymouth Rocks are all ahead of the Black Spanish. I do not speak from my experience alone, or from that of a half-dozen farmers in one immediate vicinity, but from the experience of over a hundred farmers and poultry breeders scattered over half a dozen different States.

In regard to my personal experience with Black Spanish I will say that we gave the modern Spanish what we considered a fair trial. We procured the best stock that money could buy, gave our fowls the best of food and care, but the result, so far as profit from eggs was concerned, was simply a failure. Beauty? Yes, they had that, but the "solid merit" did not work hand in hand with the good looks. I admire beauty, but we kept poultry for money and not to look at, so my "high toned" Spanish fowls had to go.

My father kept the old fashioned Spanish for ten years, and then, influenced by a desire to own some fashionable fowls, procured some of the improved (?) Spanish; he kept the latter three years and then quit in disgust. His old Spanish hens averaged 163 eggs apiece yearly during the four years that he kept an account of their performances in the egg line. Their improved relatives averaged 127 eggs apiece each year during the three years that he kept them. His fowls always had comfortable quarters, good food and care, and unlimited range; over just as much of creation as they choose to travel over.

One of my father's old neighbors (the man who owns the flock of Spanish fowls that are extra layers,) has kept the Black Spanish for 18 years, and his best layers are directly descended from my father's old red faced fowls.

If Mr. Hughes has a strain of W. F. B. Spanish that can beat the egg record of father's old fashioned Spanish, then I congratulate him; such fowls are extremely rare.

If Mr. Hughes and others who read

my article on Spanish fowls in the FARMER of February 28, will read "have" instead of "save," and "impressed" instead of "influenced," the article will then stand as I wrote it, and make better sense.

FANNY FIELD.

DIAMOND DYES.

Best Dyes Ever Made.
FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 5c. stamp. **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.**

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10c. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.**

Twenty-Five Years

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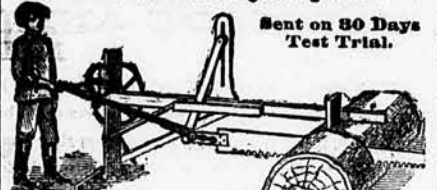
POULTRY-YARD,

Or How I Successfully Rear all Kinds of Poultry.

100 pages, only 25c. A BOOK FREE! (50 pages), explaining how GAGES, ROUP, HOOD and POULTRY CHOLERA may be prevented. **A. M. LANG,** (Cove Dale Farm.) Concord, Ky.

Sawing Made Easy

With the Monarch Lightning Saw!



A boy 16 years old can saw logs fast and easy. **MILES MURRAY**, Portage, Mich., writes: "An much pleased with the **MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW**. I sawed off a 30-inch log in 3 minutes. For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is peerless and unrivaled. A great saving of labor and money. Sent on Test Trial. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address: **MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.**

DAVIS SWING CHURNS.

Best and Cheapest. No inside fixtures. Always right side up. No danger cover falling off letting cream on the floor. Easiest to use. Nine sizes made. Three sizes Nesbitt Butter Printer. Every churn and printer warranted. One of each at wholesale where we have no agents. Send for circulars. Agents wanted. A full line of Dairy Implements for farm or factory. **VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

LANE & BODLEY CO.

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Exhibited at Atlanta in 1881.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Lath Machines, Hub and Spoke Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings, Gearing, Grist and Flour Mills. Send for Special Circular of our No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, which we sell for

\$200.

Special attention given to Plantation Machinery. Illustrated Circulars Free.

LANE & BODLEY CO., John & Water Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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

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

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

"TRA VEISO," 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.

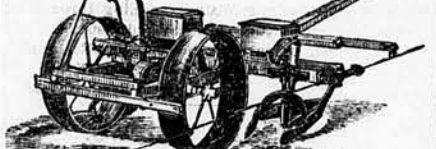
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Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of Imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also,

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Combined Drill, Planter and Wire Check Rower. Wheels can be run on or off the seed row.



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All steel teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. 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.

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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.

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200 Cans sent on trial.

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37 Name neatly printed in pretty type on 50 EXAMER (HOMO) Cards, No. 2 alike, Just out, 10 cts. 20 GILT REVEL, EDGE, and turned corners and plates, 15c. 12 PEARL FLORALS, Imp'd, new embossed hand designs, 20c. 12 SWISS FLORALS, name covered by hand and flowers, 25c. Send 25c. for new Album of Samples for Agents. Reduced Price List, 5c. 300 NEW DESIGNS added this season. Orders promptly filled. **BLANK CARDS** at wholesale. **STEVENS BROS. & CO.,** Northford, Conn.



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Address for circular **G. W. TAFT,** Abington, Conn.

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Should you contemplate a trip to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Florida, or in fact, any point in the South or Southeast, it will be to your interest to examine the advantages over all other lines offered by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'y—"Iron Mountain Route" in the way of Fast Time, Elegant Equipments, etc.

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, Fla., without change.

For further information address **C. B. KINNAN,** Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent, **F. CHANDLER,** Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Kerosene and milk thoroughly mixed are said to be good for destroying scale insects. It is applied as forcibly as possible so as to get into crevices of the bark.

As a remedy for the cabbage worm, a New York experiment proves the following to be good: A mixture of half a pound each of hard soap and kerosene oil in three gallons of water. This was applied August 25th to the second and most formidable brood, and an examination the next day showed nearly all destroyed.

Every farmer ought to raise his own grapes and plenty of them. The vines having been properly pruned in the previous fall or winter, all the necessary pruning for the succeeding crop is to disbud all unnecessary shoots, as they start in the spring, leaving only canes enough for the present year's fruit and the next year's reliance.

About grafting, the Massachusetts Plowman says that few persons are aware how large a proportion of scions, set on large trees, are prevented from growing by being misplaced by passing birds. Scions set late in the season are not as liable to be misplaced, because the time is so short between the setting and when the scion begins to grow; but when a tree is grafted a month before the growing season commences, unless some protection is provided, the chances are that the larger portions of the scions will be started by passing birds, before the growing season commences.

On the subject of raising strawberries, an experienced grower says: Any land rich enough to bring forty to fifty bushels of corn per acre, under good cultivation will do. The ground should be plowed deeply and thoroughly well pulverized. The cultivation is simple. The spaces between the rows, about two feet wide, may be kept clean with the cultivator. In the rows the weeds may be kept, early in the season, clean with the cultivator; later, when the runners have encroached on the rows, the weeds must be pulled out if necessary, but on fairly clean soil, the cultivation will not be difficult.

In setting out raspberries, Mr. Philbrick says we should be careful and set the rows six feet apart, and two and a half feet apart in the row. They should be tied to stakes, or trellised, in order to keep the fruit from damage by reason of the liability to be thrown on the ground in the severe storms that prevail at the season of ripening. The next thing to be considered is cultivation. The raspberry is a stool plant, and should be thoroughly cultivated; the ground should be highly manured, and the soil thoroughly pulverized, early as possible in the spring, and then thoroughly mulched, in order to retain all of the moisture.

When planting raspberries it is well, says good authority, to leave a short piece of cane only, say six inches long, above the roots, and from this the leaves and blossoms should be stripped as soon as new shoots appear from the roots. If suckers (sprouts) come up allow them to grow along the line of the row, occupying a strip of but a few inches in width and treating all others as weeds. The second spring the canes should be shortened to about three feet and the cultivation commenced early and continued till the berries begin to ripen. A small plow with a sharp share will be needed after the first year to cut under the surface all suckers between the rows. The canes should be cut off with a corn-knife at a height of three to four feet as early as the last of July. In the fall a liberal top dressing of manure should be applied along the rows and among the canes, and a sprinkling of manure between the rows.

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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.

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1 JERSEY BULL—two years old—for sale. Price \$50. J. WILLITS, Topeka, Kansas.

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Houdans . . . 1.50 for thirteen.
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Carefully packed in baskets and warranted to carry safely any distance. Illustrated descriptive circulars sent on application. Address V. B. MARTIN, Mentor, Saline Co., Kansas.

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A splendid stock farm of 240 acres; 80 acres in cultivation; a one-story frame house, also good well; three-fourths of a mile of Big Walnut running through it. Plenty of timber for fuel, shedding and posts; 50 acres of first bottom, balance second bottom. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Address BOX 16, Great Bend, Kansas.

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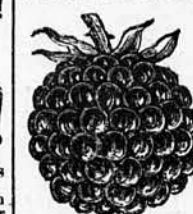
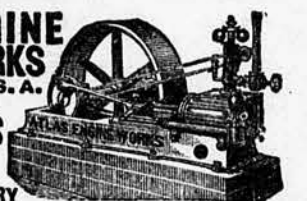
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