

KANSAS FARMER

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Correspondence.

Wheat Sowing Again.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Some readers of the KANSAS FARMER have asked me for an explanation of my views as set forth in an article appearing in that paper December 6th. I am asked how I expect to get a crop of wheat when seeding with only a peck of seed to the acre. If I should ask the same question and apply it to the corn field, it would be easily answered; and yet very few farmers expect to get less than 50 bushels of corn per acre, though they plant only six to eight quarts. The answer would come back that the corn will increase 300 to 400-fold throughout the field. And then we plant corn in the time of year when it will escape the freezing and thawing which is so destructive to the wheat crop. And then the manner in which our corn is planted; the soil is firmly pressed on the seed and all the good seed will grow; and we only plant the number of kernels that we want stalks to stand, and as a rule we are not disappointed. Now, if this is true of the corn crop, which very few will deny, it is equally true of the wheat crop, and a little more so, from the fact that wheat will increase a greater fold than corn if properly put in the ground. A stool of wheat having room to develop will have from 15 to 30 stalks and as many heads, and those heads from 20 to 60 kernels each. Now, we will suppose that 10 stalks is an average stool of wheat and that 30 kernels is an average head of wheat; (both of which are too low to be entertained, except for an illustration.) We have an increase of 300 fold. You will see that one peck, and that half thrown away, will yield 37½ bushels. But, you say that looks well enough on paper; it won't pan out in practice. I will admit that it does not yield in this ratio, and assert that, as a rule, there is but one reason, and that is, the manner in which the wheat is sown. I believe that nature has so provided that wheat will germinate as perfectly in the fall as corn will in the spring. If this be true (and we have yet to hear it disputed), then there is but one cause for the failures so common to wheat crops and the unnecessary expenditure of seed. My practice for the past four years, as given in the KANSAS FARMER, has proven a perfect success, so far as growing the plants in the fall and protecting it through the winter and early spring is concerned. I have, however, sown too much seed per acre, commencing at 1¼ bushels per acre and reducing the quantity each year until this, when I sowed a field of 63 acres with less than 31 pounds per acre, and in seeding a piece of 85 acres I used but a little more than one third of a bushel per acre, and yet all of my wheat is too thick. The explanation is substantially as given in the FARMER. The wheel following in the track of the drill hoe with a pressure of about 80 pounds each, makes a positive track and furrow, the bottom of which affords a surface for the wheat plant to form in. The roots of the plant must of necessity be forced to grow into the banks and under the ridges formed by the mode of making the furrow, the heart of the wheat plant always forming near the surface of the soil, no matter how deep or shallow the seed is sown, all of which places the plants in a position of almost absolute safety. The freezing and thawing so destructive to wheat, only serves to level down the ridges and place the moving soil in and upon the wheat roots, protecting them from frost and drought.

P. H. SMITH.

A Word About the Fairs.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

This may seem like an odd time to write about fairs; but then it is not a very great while until they will come together (I mean the stockholders) in their annual meeting, and I think it is the time for us to lay in our complaints if we have any, or to make suggestions for the consideration of the managers of our agricultural societies. Now I have no direct complaint to make, neither have I any suggestions to make that are of vital importance. I will say in the outset that I have never had any experience in the management of fairs and know very little of the difficulties of getting up a successful fair, but I am an old attendant—have been an exhibitor many years before I came to Kansas and have attended one or more of the leading fairs of Southeast Kansas ever since I have been a citizen of the State. I never attend a fair but what I hear more or less complaint of the management, some deservedly and some otherwise. The complaints are generally made in the absence of any one connected with the fair, which is not exactly right, for the fair is ours; we are all interested in it. Now among the exhibitors of cattle, hogs and sheep there is a deal of grumbling. How it is among the horsemen, I cannot say. I will take the Neosho Falls fair to begin with. As to the officers, no one can have any objection, for a more gentlemanly and accommodating set of men are hard to find. But then the Directors or stockholders, I don't know which, are too negligent of the accommodation of the stock. A few of the horses seem to be well cared for, have good box-stalls conveniently located to water and hay. To this I have no objection. I don't think they are any too good; but then there is not half enough, as is witnessed by the number of horses on exhibition which are tied to wagons, the fence or rope stretched from one tree to another. But I am answered, that the stalls are not all full. I know that, but it is because they are very little better than standing out. The most of the stalls are just open sheds without troughs or mangers, and you are charged a dollar for their use, and men tie out rather than pay so much for so little. And the cattle men have the same way of thinking. And then, when we come to the hog pens, how do we find them? As to number and capacity, they are ample, but they are without roof or floor, and they should be floored by all means, if not roofed; for who wants to take a really fine hog to the fair and put him in a pen that the hog will lie less than 24 hours? And if there comes a rain during the fair, he will have a corresponding depth of mud to wallow in the rest of the time. Said hog has been used to good dry lots and beds at home, besides the hogs are not in a condition for exhibition. Their owners ditto, for they are mad. The sheep pens are in the same condition,

but they do not need floors if there is plenty of litter but they should have roofs over them at least. Who wants to take a sheep that cost him \$50 to \$150, and that never was allowed to run out in the rain enough to wet the outside of his fleece, and put him in a pen to stand and take a hard, soaking rain, perhaps all night, and that just the night before the committee are to pass on them? Here, again, you find a lot of stock unfit for exhibition. Then the poultry is almost entirely overlooked; a little one dollar (per trio) premium offered and no place prepared for their exhibition. You have got to put your coops on the ground, or improvise a bench yourself. The grounds, naturally, are all that could be desired. I never saw better. The water supply is abundant; feed is furnished without stint; the premiums are paid promptly as per advertisement, etc., etc.

We go to Ft. Scott, and find the horse stalls about the same, cattle stalls scarce, hog and sheep pens—well, such a poor excuse for pens I never did see. I met men there with hogs who had come from a distance of 50 miles or upwards, and had sent in their orders for pens several days before, and when they got there they had to make their own pens. You may imagine they were out of sorts and were open in their declarations to never attend the fair again, unless assured of better accommodations. The sheep men fared no better, except they could turn their sheep out and herd them, though some went to work and fixed up pens in which they could keep their stock. The poultry was stuck away in a big tent used for a dining hall, and but few saw them. I frequently heard the remark, "There ain't any poultry here." Now, this is poor encouragement for exhibitors.

I don't know as I can give any suggestions, but will say this: Take the money paid for extra attractions, such as chariot, bicycle and foot races, balloon ascensions, tight rope performances, and offer it as a grand sweepstakes premium for herds of cattle, sheep or hogs, and see if you don't add a feature to your fairs that will draw, and do away with those diplomas which no one cares a cent for, and give us instead a second premium—some good agricultural or stock journal will do. And I would suggest to the Neosho Falls fair management that they substitute the KANSAS FARMER, our State paper, for the American Agriculturist.

X. Y. Z.

Listing Corn.

Upon our request for reports from farmers who used the lister in planting we have several responses which we give below.

Wilson Keys, Rice County, says:

Seeing repeated inquiries about the lister, I give my experience, having used one two years and expect to use them many more. Cannot say that it will prove a success with everyone on all kinds of soil in all seasons; but on sandy land that is not underlaid with hardpan to hold water in a cold, wet spring like last, it is a grand success. From my observations last spring it did not work so well on hardpan land, although in a dryer, warmer season it will work much better on such land, and by taking off the subsoiler and planter and listing the ground during late fall and winter as though you intended to plant, giving the frost a chance to penetrate deep, then when planting time comes, split the ridges with your lister and throw the earth back into the furrow, you destroy a large portion of weed seed that have sprouted, leaving no hard ridge to cultivate, and giving more loose soil to absorb and retain moisture. This theory was fairly demonstrated last spring by those planting corn and came very early and falling to get a full stand, re-listered and planted again. The difference between the cultivation and destruction of weeds was very marked, and should we double list all our corn and came ground we would then save time and labor over plowing, harrowing and planting in the old way with good assurance of a better yield.

D. W. Kingsley, Montgomery County, says: Last year I planted one field on the same plan, simply furrowed out with my cultivator

in the spring and plowed with a one-horse corn drill, I then put the two middle shovels on and run them as deep as the team could draw it and then followed up with the pulverizer cultivator and succeeded very well. But this year I planted the same field in the same way and the wet weather hindered me from tending as I should and the crop was a failure. I have not used a listing plow, but have seen the working of it and find that it is the poorest corn in all my travels this season. A man of my acquaintance planted all his corn and castor beans with a listing plow and his beans were a total failure. The corn may yield ten bushels per acre. The plow costs about one-fourth as much as the Chicago screw pulverizer and all its combinations, and the rapidity with which a crop can be put in, and the thorough work that it does makes it a much better machine than the listing plow, and generally better than any other plow. I proved to some, during the dry weather last summer, that they could not afford to board a man and team to plow.

Charles E. Allen, Riley County, says:

In 1881 I listed some of my corn, planted the balance with a two-horse planter after plowing and harrowing the ground, but was a bad year for corn. My listed corn was fair, but the planted corn was not worth gathering. In the fall and winter of 1881-2 I plowed all my corn ground that I had time; experimented by plowing a strip and leaving a strip a few feet wide unplowed. I also plowed some and then listed the ground next day. I could see a vast difference in the corn all the season. When I plowed in the fall the corn grew faster from the start, husked the corn and weighed it from the field this fall and the ground I plowed in early fall and winter gave me from twelve to fourteen bushels of corn per acre more than the ground not plowed or the ground plowed the day before planting. I tested this thoroughly in two fields, leaving strips unplowed all through the fields. My manner of listing is this: Soon after the corn is listed as possible, I go over the "ridges" lengthways with a "smoother" made by cutting off my corn-marker the right length to smooth two "ridges;" hitch my wagon-tongue to it, drive the team on the "ridges;" let the driver ride the crusher and it smooths the ground, mashes the lumps and scatters the dirt in the furrows to cover all weeds left on the sides. Soon as the weeds are sprouted again put the harrow on lengthways the four, harrow it well. By this time the corn is up row or five inches high. Now take a board 14 feet long and eight inches wide; cut in two in the middle, and nail together at right-angles; slant one end and fasten to the cultivator tongue as near the neckyoke as possible by a small rope; let it drag in the furrows between the cultivator plows far enough forward so the dirt will not roll in front of it; turn the plows so that the dirt will fall on the "box" or "trough." By the time it is pulled out of the way the dirt is so fine it will do no harm by falling on the corn. After which go through and bury all the weeds and "lay the corn by." I can raise more corn to the acre, and raise it for about one-half the cost with the listing plan, than I can by plowing in the spring and planting with planter. I used the Hapgood combined lister and drill.

The Best of Them

We have a number of good letters on various subjects; but as we cannot find room for all of them, we present such extracts from them as will give the most interesting thought.

A PLUCKY YOUNG MAN.

Ten or twelve years ago William Nelson came to this part of Kansas from Illinois. He was only a young man in his teens, and without any capital. Now he has a farm of 80 acres; he has an orchard of 1,400 apple trees and 150 peach trees, all of first class varieties, many of them bore fruit this year. He also has many small fruits, and a large and well furnished house. Mr. Nelson is also the leading sorghum man of this county. This year he had twelve acres of sorghum. The cane cost him about eight dollars

an acre delivered at the mill. He made 935 gallons of syrup, and he harvested and threshed 175 bushels of seed. He has a first-class syrup evaporator and a furnace for burning bagasse to heat it with. He made about 70 gallons a day on an average, at a cost of ten cents per gallon. The seed costs 12 cents per bushel to harvest. He also made several hundred gallons of syrup for the neighbors, at 22 cents per gallon. So much for a plucky young man in Kansas.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

A GOOD COUNTRY.

I think Brown county is one of the banner counties of Kansas. It is a bad place for men with small capital because land is so high. It is from \$20. to \$100. an acre, and most every foot of it is fenced up. Stock raising is played out entirely. Crops of all description are very good this year. Very few are through husking corn yet. I want to know through the FARMER which of the western counties has government land that is well adapted for stock raising. I would like to have about a section in one body. I do not care if the land is rough, if there is water and grass on it.

D. N. JONES.

FROM ATCHISON COUNTY.

Our corn crop is much better than we expected, and the most of it is gathered and is the best crop we have had for some years; is selling from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. Not so many hogs for the fall and winter market; young hogs increasing in number rapidly; not quite as many cattle feeding as usual; presume the price of corn is the reason; wheat generally threshed and much of it is being held for a rise in the market. Wheat prospect for coming season very good; not quite the area sown as usual. The oat crop was very good, also flax. The latter is an important crop in this county. No feed the straw to our cattle, and have for years and find it very healthy and nutritious. The only thing is, at first to be fed to cows with care, as not to produce abortion. It is of a laxative nature, but properly introduced, there is no danger even to cows. I see a correspondent recommends incubation for chicken cholera. I have found the following to be a specific for it: Nail or fasten a piece of black walnut bark in the bottom of the vessel where you have their drinking water and get a couple of pounds of cumfy root; take about one half pint of the roots, boil in sufficient water; make up that feed with boiled roots; do so for three days and the disease will soon disappear. Watch, and if you see cholera, use it again and chickens will become healthy. After losing several flocks of chickens, turkeys and peewees, by the above practice the cholera has become eradicated from my fowls. Be careful about getting fowls from other flocks or you may introduce the disease again among your own.

A STOCK GROWING REGION.

I have perambulated this State to some extent since last September and have met many enquiring ones, have answered a multiplicity of interrogatories concerning Western Kansas as a stock growing locality. I wish to say through the medium of your reliable paper, that there is no question nor the least risk in going directly to Western Kansas with stock to begin money. It is the best adapted region on this continent, from this one simple fact; stock ranges the whole year, as a general thing, and secondly, the nutritious buffalo grass is all that is required to put them up to a beef standard; and last but not least, the little attention required to hold them. The range next to be considered, is just all you wish. Western Kansas is fast filling up with cattle. Men with means of from five hundred up to ten thousand dollars, and even more, are to be found doubling their investment and fast replenishing their exchequer! Now, gentle reader, this is not gammon moonshine, but the truth without husk or chaff and the sooner you leave your pent up location of the East, the better it will be for your finances. I have spoken of Western Kansas, not pointing out any particular locality. I would say from Ellis county west, to the Colorado line, north and south of the U. P. railroad.

U. W. W.

SYRUP FROM SORGHUM CANE.

This fall I drew some Early Amber up to one of my neighbor's, Richard Florio, who has had a good

many years experience in making molasses, and I brought home some of the finest syrup that I ever saw. He used a horizontal mill, with corrugated rollers that press the cane very dry, the bagasse being used for fuel most of the fall. From the mill the juice runs into a box, or rather five boxes, with red clay in the bottom, falling from one to the other as it passes along; from them it runs into barrels, settling in one, while he draws out of another. His pan is home-made of galvanized iron, about three feet wide and perhaps fifteen feet long; through the center, lengthwise, is a division board, also cross boards, so that the left side has two apartments and the right three. From the barrels a trough leads over to the upper left hand box; there the juice is heated up, then it passes over to the right side, through three divisions to the furnace door; there it passes into the left-hand side and finishing box and runs into a cooler near the back end of the box. Every morning he changes the clay in the boxes and cleans up generally, taking an hour or more. He thinks cane should be cut as soon as stripped, and piled and covered if not used as soon as cut. I saw him last on the 18th of November, and he told me that he had made 2,500 gallons, mostly for himself, and had sold it all out, and could have sold many more barrels if he had had it, most of it at home. It is almost needless to say that he expects to go into the business on a larger scale than ever next year.

E. W. BROWN.

FROM RENO COUNTY.

Wheat and rye were late about getting in the ground but now looks well, and there is a fair acreage sown. Stock of all kinds is healthy and doing well. We have the largest yield of corn in southwest Reno county ever had since its settlement. There is a great deal of immigration to this part of the State and more said to be coming in the spring. Several men have bought five to ten sections of land recently for cattle ranches.

Thomas J. Anderson, one of the first settlers in Plevna township, and a large farmer, intends to fence a pasture six miles long by three miles wide, reaching a little into Stafford county. He will winter about 600 cattle this winter. He has a large tract on the North Niangua bottom which he keeps for mowing grass and winter pasturing. It adjoins the tract which he intends to fence.

B. P. HANAN.

State Farmers' Alliance.

HEADQUARTERS OF STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, TOPEKA, KAS., December 8, 1882.

In accordance to resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the State Alliance, there will be a delegate convention of farmers held in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1883, at 3 p. m., under the auspices of the State Farmers' Alliance.

Each Alliance, Grange and Farmers' organization throughout the state will be entitled to one delegate. The Secretary of each organization will please forward to the Secretary of the State Alliance at as early a day as possible the name of their delegate.

The object of this convention is to influence legislation protecting the farmers from monopoly and railroad oppression.

The exorbitant tariff for moving to market the crops of 1882, might be said to be "the straw that broke the camel's back," and the late election seems to indicate that "the camel" wishes a change of masters.

We hope that there will be a full representation of the farmers of the whole state, and that each delegate will come to Topeka with an eye single to the best interests of his constituents.

The Secretary will try and secure reduced rates of fare for all delegates attending this convention.

J. L. HART, President.

L. A. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 18.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE Receipts, 5,000. Market steady. Export steers 6 00a6 10; good to choice shipping 5 10a5 90 common to fair, 3 35a4 85; butchers, common to fair 2 35a4 25; good, 3 40a4 40; stockers and feeders, 2 90a4 40. HOGS, Receipts, 28,000. Market stronger. Common to good mixed packing 5 50a6 15; heavy packing and shipping, 6 10a6 60; light, 5 60a6 35. SHEEP, Receipts, 2,000. Market steady. Common to fair, 3 00a3 50; medium to good, 3 75a4 00; choice to extra, 4 50a5 40. WHEAT Winter, Jan. 92c; Feb. 93c. CORN Jan. 49½c; Feb. 49½c.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports. WHEAT Receipts, 25,500 bushels; withdrawn, 32,637. By the burning of State Lister elevator, Saturday evening, 21,728 bushels were lost. Call board: No. 4, cash, 60c; No. 3, 70c bid; No. 2, 77½c; No. 1, 84c bid. CORN Receipts in elevators 47,211 bushels; withdrawn, 54,305; in store, 361,979, including 24,970 bushels burned. Call board: No. 2, 37½c; No. 2, white mixed, 38. OATS 35—Market dull. RYE No offerings. CATTLE Shipping and butcher steers, 2 60a4 85; stockers and feeders unchanged. HOGS Heavy, 5 90a6 00; mixed, 5 75a5 85; light, 5 60a5 70. SHEEP 2 25a3 65. APPLES 40a50c bush. BUTTER We quote packed: Genuine creamery.....35a38 Kansas dairy.....25a27 Good to choice Western store packed.....20a23 Medium.....12a15 Cooking.....10a11 Roll butter choice.....20a23 Roll butter fair.....17a18 Roll butter common.....15

The Stock Interest.

About Grinding and Cooking Feed for Stock.

If we never fed anything but green grass to animals, no question would arise as to the propriety of cutting it in short pieces or of cooking it before feeding, and for the simple reason that such feed is in its best possible condition for use in all the stages of eating, digesting, and entering into the composition of animal substances. It is soft and watery, readily yielding all its properties. But dry it, and most of the conditions change. It requires more time to eat hay than it does to eat grass, and water must be supplied from other sources. It cannot be so thoroughly masticated, and therefore its nutritive properties cannot be so readily assimilated by the animal functions. And this philosophy is more perceptible with some plants than with others. Take a stalk of green rye. It is very tender, and every part of it is fresh and juicy. It can be rubbed into pulp between one's fingers. Let it mature, and the stalk becomes dry and hard and the seed almost stony.

The taking of food is to sustain life and growth. Its office is to supply animal structure with necessary elements; and all the machinery of eating and digestion is used for the purpose of extracting those elements and assimilating them in bodies of animals. This we all understand. It must, therefore, be equally true that unless we get out of the food all there is in it that is useful in making animal tissue, some of it is wasted—lost. It follows then that if there is any method better than another of preparing food which will insure greater certainty in putting its elements into the bodies of animals, that better method ought to be adopted.

Mastication is necessary in all animals that require speedy assimilation of food. Mastication is nothing but breaking, grinding if you please, the rough hard food to prepare it for digestion. Put whole grain into the stomachs of most animals, and it would be ejected whole; but if it is first ground, chewed, masticated, it makes flesh instead of dung. If the whole grain was digested farmers would not keep a drove of hogs in their cattle-feeding yards to pick up the droppings of whole corn. Fowls eat and digest whole grain, but they are supplied with organs unlike those of quadrupeds.

A mature animal will fatten faster if confined to a small space because there is less waste than if it were permitted to run at large and thus use much of its food in supplying power for this useless exertion. The gist of it all is, that the most nutriment possible ought to be taken from the feed and put into the animal's body. Nature teaches us the best method. The food must be ground first, or its elements must be made assimilable by cooking. The animal can and will do this for itself if it is not hurried; but men who are raising stock for profit are disposed to save all they can and make the most of it by doing themselves as much as possible to help the animal along with its work of growing and fattening, because there is money in it.

A beef bone is not always an attractive morsel for dinner; but when a skillful housewife presents her rich soup the bone is forgotten in the cheerful repast—and because the woman took from the bone all the good there was in it and made a meal out of it. Just so it is with food for stock. By grinding, or cooking, we get it into the best form for use in building animal structure. Corn meal is much more available, and that sooner than whole corn on the cob. By crushing it the parts most needed are more readily utilized.

As to percentage saved, that depends on circumstances. If one has hogs to follow the cattle, and if corn is not worth more than thirty cents, and the feeding must be done out-of-doors, etc., etc., then whole corn may be fed with little loss; but if the price of corn is 40 cents or more, even without any other closely relating circumstances, as water, shelter, health, etc., it pays to grind even corn. Under any circumstances, oats and rye ought to be ground. Taking things as they are on a general average we believe 15 to 25 per cent. of nutriment is saved by grinding or cooking the feed. An experienced feeder of Illinois grinds corn for cattle only when the price of it is above 40 cents, and for horses, sheep and hogs, when it is above 60 cents. But he fed in the fashion of the West—with hogs following cattle. Corn and oats or barley ground together in equal parts is the best feed for young and growing cattle. In stall-feeding at least 25 per cent. is saved by grinding the grain fed, and ground rye, mixed with cut straw, and wet, is first-class feed for horses.

As to the value of cooked food, we have a few figures taken from the Epitomist, given by as many different breeders, as follows:

"I find if I take ten bushels of meal and wet it in cold water and feed twenty-five hogs with it, they eat it well; but if I take the same and cook it, it will take the same number of hogs twice as long to eat it up, and I think they fatten twice as fast in the same length of time."

"I found that five bushels of whole corn made 47½ pounds of pork. The same amount of meal well boiled, and fed cold, made 83½ pounds of pork."

"A bushel of raw corn makes six pounds of pork, while a bushel of cooked meal makes seventeen and a half pounds."

"I was feeding sheep and cutting for them timothy hay, millet, carrots and feeding with bean and oat meal. Before steaming, I found, by weighing, I was putting on two pounds of flesh per week. After steaming, I put on three

pounds per week, and the stock ate the food cleaner, and I noticed they laid down quietly after feeding."

"I have a steam box in the basement of the barn, holding 400 bushels. I put two pounds of pea meal on a bushel of hay, and have fed from sixty to eighty cows. Milked daily fifty of them, and out of the lot have sold twelve of the oldest, after milking them every day, to the butchers. I think I have saved \$10 per head, on keeping—say \$600 on the stock fed, besides having the milk cows in much better condition than ever before in April."

"I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction, with the use of the Prindle steamer and careful weighing, that while five bushels of boiled mush will make 84 pounds of pork, three bushels of meal and five bushels of potatoes will make 72½ pounds of pork."

"I conducted an agricultural school and experimental farm for eight years, and experimented with feeding cooked and uncooked food of every description used, for cows, horses, swine, working and fattening cattle, and poultry, and carefully noted the result, which was in all cases very remunerative, so much so that even the defective, inconvenient, and expensive apparatus, used for want of better, in steaming, manipulating and feeding, I decided there was an average net profit of fully twenty per cent., that is, in feeding the variety of animals named; but in feeding swine for fattening, and milch cows, in profit, in cold weather, with warm steamed food of every description, there was a profit of over 30 per cent."

"Indian corn on the cob, if properly steamed, will be eaten by both cattle and horses, and is more economical thus fed than the corn without the cob."

"More flesh and fat can be extracted from food of any kind when it is cooked. Some things are comparatively useless when fed in a raw state, but when cooked are excellent food and decidedly fattening in character. The most remarkable of this class of food are potatoes, which require to be cooked in order to be digestible. When cooked, the starch in them the fattening portion—is readily assimilated in the stomach, but when fed raw it is otherwise. Raw potatoes are therefore among the poorest kinds of food for swine; but when cooked they are among the very best."

"Two Chester Whites were fed as follows, they being of the same litter, and No. 1 weighing 292 pounds and No. 2 weighing 280 pounds. No. 1 was fed for seventeen days on cooked unground corn. She consumed 2 bushels and 21 quarts and gained 36 pounds. No. 2 was fed for the same length of time on whole corn raw and gained 30 pounds, on 3 bushels and 13 quarts. In another experiment with four pigs of one litter, and four of another, the first fed on raw corn and the other four fed on cooked corn; the raw corn hogs gained 10 pounds to the bushel, and the cooked corn hogs 15 pounds to the bushel."

"Our society annually, for some twenty-seven years, has fattened 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of pork, and it is the constant practice to cook the meal."

"I put three hogs [into separate pens. One ate 3½ bushels of corn in the ear in nine days and gained 19 pounds. Another ate, in the same time, 13½ bushels of corn ground, and gained 19 pounds; while the third ate, in the same time 1 bushel ground and boiled meal, and gained 22 pounds."

"When experimenting to determine whether there is a saving and how much, in cooking food, I took the cow as the best animal on which to test it. Having two cows, six and seven years old, hearty and vigorous, calving in January, I commenced by feeding ten pounds of hay, one and a half pounds of oil meal, same of pea meal, and three pounds of bran per day, all steamed together. Upon this sixteen pounds of food each cow gave four gallons per day, and made eight pounds of butter per week. This result was surprising to me; but to test the effect of cooking they were fed two weeks upon the same quantity and quality of unsteamed food, and on the second week tested for butter, and it had fallen under five pounds."

What Kinds of Feed for Stock.

Nature has finger-boards set up all along the journey of life. By following these guides we may always know which way leads to certain points. It is this way in feeding animals. Their natural habits are unerring guides to men in the preparation of food for them.

All flesh is grass in the sense that grass is the great flesh-producer. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and other grains are but seeds of certain members of the grass family. Rye and oats cut green and so fed are no better than some other kinds of grass; and the seed of these plants, for some purposes are not as good as grass alone. It is proper, therefore, that in selecting feed for our animals that we know something about their nature and habits, as well as the effects which plants and seeds produce when used as food. An ox needs twice as much hay or rough feed as a horse, and a hog will do fairly well with little or none. A work horse needs more grain and less hay or grass than a horse at play, and the same is true of an ox. Cattle will grow fleshy on grass, and their milk flow will be large, but their flesh will not be as fatty, and their milk will not yield as much butter as if they ate some grain along with the grass. Horses will endure hard work better on oats and timothy hay than they will on corn and clover hay; cows will produce more and richer butter if their feed contains fat-producing elements; sheep will have better wool if fed some grain with their hay; and hogs will fatten faster and more profitably if fed on food containing starch and sugar. So, it appears that in de-

ciding upon what feed we shall use, we ought to consider not only the kind of animal we wish to feed, but, also, what we desire to produce specially—as muscle and bone, meat, milk, butter, wool, etc.

Of the four leading classes of animals which farmers raise for profit—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, cattle and sheep are ruminants or cud-chewing animals, and horses and hogs are non-ruminants. The ruminants have no front teeth in the upper jaw. They are essentially grass-eaters, and all coarse food they eat is chewed twice. This fact of itself should teach us that the best guide as to quantity of rough feed for them is all they will eat. Grass alone will produce milk enough to raise the young, and that is the natural use of milk. Butter is a manufactured product. The first churning was discovered by accident. Butter is oily; hence, to make good butter-yielding milk, we must use food that has more oil in it than grass has. The quantity of this kind of feed must depend on attending circumstances, as breed, shelter, care, etc. As to rough feed, hay, dried grass, is much better than straw, dry grain stalks, because much of the best parts of the latter have been used in maturing the grain. Rye, cut green and dried, is excellent hay. Oats, we suppose, and wheat would be nearly or quite as good. Hay alone will keep cattle and sheep in fair condition, but straw will not. If straw is fed instead of hay, something that was once in the straw—that is, grain, must be fed also, or the stock will go down. The farmer who expects his cattle to hold their own on straw only will soon discover his mistake. It is economy to mix straw, hay and grain as that the stock will not only not fall off in flesh, but will grow right along all the winter.

Of muscle and bone-producing grains, there is none equal to oats and rye. Colts and growing horses not worked ought to be fed all the good, clean hay or corn or cane fodder they will eat with a little oats and rye and in cold weather some corn. For any animal wheat bran is always good in moderate quantities, but its chief value is in promoting digestion and preserving a good condition of the digestive and alimentary organs.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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

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Only used in AYER'S AGUE CURE, has proven itself a never-failing and rapid cure for every form of Malarial Disorder, Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. No injury follows its use, and its effects are permanent. It rouses the system to a condition of vigorous health, cleanses the blood of malarial poison, and imparts a feeling of comfort and security most desirable in Ague districts. It is an excellent tonic and preventative, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic regions. The great superiority of AYER'S AGUE CURE over any other compound is that it contains no Quinine, Arsenic, or mineral; consequently it produces no quinine or injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

The direct action of AYER'S AGUE CURE upon the Liver and Digestive Organs makes it a superior remedy for Liver Complaints, producing many remarkable cures, where other medicines have failed.

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Duke of York and Antecart strain. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:
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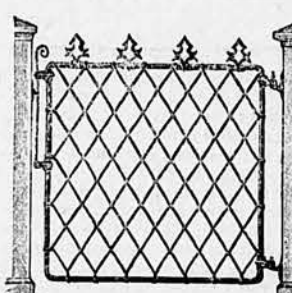
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One interesting feature of the Agriculturist—so popular during the past, will the coming year be continued with increased interest—namely, The Household.

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RADICAL CHANGES

Grange and Alliance.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry James, of Indiana; Wm. A. Alkon, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka; Secretary: J. J. Williams, Topeka; Treasurer: J. J. Williams, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.
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 " 2d " " R. J. Barnard, Humboldt.
 " 3d " " A. A. Power, Great Bend.
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FINANCE COMMITTEE.
 J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

Horticultural Department.

Horticulture in Montgomery County.

Having had occasion during the past summer to visit all the townships in this county, I embraced the opportunity thus afforded to look up its horticultural interests. Though it is thirteen years only since this county was organized, the planting of orchards has been pushed with such vigor, that this year we have raised not only abundance of fruit for our own use, but have exported it in large quantities. The sales of apples and peaches from single farms having run up into the thousands of dollars.

The number of large orchards of from ten to fifty acres each, and the healthy and vigorous growth of the trees, and their productiveness show that fruit growing here is no longer an experiment but a decided success. Here, as well as elsewhere, there are failures, but for those, mainly, soil and climate are not to blame. And as we come to know more of the adaptability of varieties to our climatic conditions, and learn to regard and treat our fruit trees as living beings, and not as posts or stumps, there appears to be no reason why Southern Kansas should not become one of the best fruit growing sections of the country.

STRAWBERRIES.
 This excellent fruit, of which William Cobbett said that while "God might have made a better fruit, he did not believe that he had," has not received the attention in this county that its merit and importance demand. While a few persons raise strawberries in abundance for family use, and in some instances, in large quantities for market, more have become discouraged by a failure or two, or have never tried to raise them. Late frosts nearly destroy the crop, or at least the earliest blossoms, and protracted spring droughts sometimes greatly lessen the amount of fruit. A right location will usually save the crop from frost, and proper preparation of the soil and mulching will greatly obviate the ill effects of drought. The strawberry plant is a gross and heavy feeder, and the soil for a plantation should be made fine and mellow and rich, for at least a foot in depth, and if deeper all the better. The roots, thus encouraged, will soon fill the entire mass of soil, and will not suffer usually from even long continued dry weather. For a strawberry of all work, no variety has been found that exceeds the genuine Wilson.

GOOSEBERRIES.
 This valuable fruit takes very kindly to Montgomery county. It is raised easily and in great abundance. A year ago they were so plentiful in this market that they were sold out of the stores, six quarts for twenty-five cents.

RASPBERRIES.
 Far less attention is paid to the cultivation of the Raspberry in its varieties of red and black, than the ease with which it may be grown and the many good qualities it possesses demands. It is surprising that the foreign fruit known in the markets as "Currants," though really a small grape, can be raised in their native country, shipped four thousand miles by water, and twelve hundred miles by land and sold in our town for ten cents a pound, while the black raspberry native, and easily grown, is so scarce in a dried state, that it brings readily forty cents a pound. Raspberries of all berries delight in soil filled with vegetable matter, and in a moderate amount of shade.

When they are cultivated to limited extent only, they should be grown on the north side of a fence or wall, and heavily mulched with well rotted manure. In this climate when practicable, plantations of any species of fruit should be planted on a northern slope.

BLACKBERRIES.
 This plant is cultivated to a much larger extent than the raspberries, and this year the crop was very large and fine, bringing good returns. Forty dollars worth of this fruit was sold from a little garden patch of fourth of an acre, besides supplying a family of six persons with all the berries they required. None of the small fruits are raised so easily, last so long, or afford as large returns for the labor required to raise them.

The Kittatiny and the Lawton both are cultivated, with preferences in favor of the first named variety.

GRAPES.
 A large number of vines have been planted in this county. There are several vineyards of from two to eight acres each. The Concord is raised much more extensively than any other variety. The crop this year was not large, but brought paying prices. The Prohibitory law has cooled the order of some grape grow-

(Concluded on page 406.)



Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction known as Sick Headache, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Malaria.

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

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

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

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

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

Buy only the Genuine. In White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates:
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Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured. When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

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

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

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

With the beginning of 1883 the KANSAS FARMER will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the KANSAS FARMER send in subscriptions without delay. Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then. Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

Address: KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

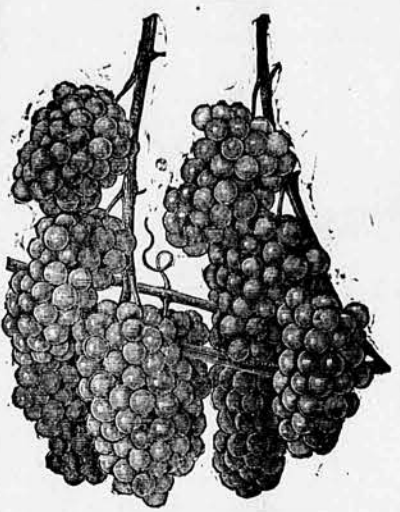
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 For several years we have furnished the Dairyman of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.
 But by patently chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this color as the best in the world. **It will Not Color the Buttermilk. It will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.**
 And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. **BEWARE** of all imitations, for the cheap colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.
 If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (46)
 WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Various Causes.
 Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. **AYER'S HAIR VIGOR** will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft luster and richness of tone it imparts.
 AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.
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 No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. **PILES.** This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have failed.
 If you have either of these troubles, **PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE. Druggists Sell.**
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 A Book giving a complete description of their Cities and Towns, Lands, Railroads, Forests and Rivers, of their Manufacturing, Mercantile, Mining, Fruit and Stock Raising Interests. Cost of coming and cost of living here. Ruling prices of lands and lots, live stock and articles of daily use. The appendix and map are well worth the price. Sent post paid to any address for \$1.00. Address **HOWARD & CO., Portland, Oregon.**

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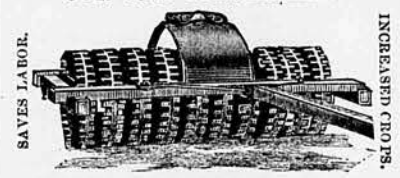
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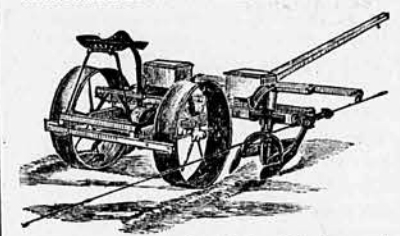
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SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effects. It has been compared by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments, and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent cures in three days.

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But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as "just as good!" Insist on the genuine with the name of **Washburne & Co.,** on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other or send to us.

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 Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brock 1879; Sandburg 1901; Roderick Dhu 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Anson 1241; Dan 1X1, Ab 2210, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

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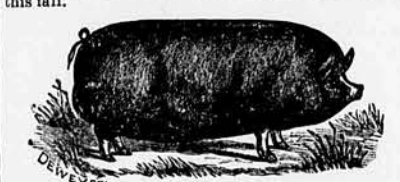
My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, a British Sovereign II 633; Hopewell 3337, and Imported Vainomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 526; Sally Humphrey 4232; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422, and Queen Victoria 7386. Correspondence solicited.

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



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

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We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of the best 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 Nindennere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have been successful in sustaining our breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and can not afford if we were so inclined to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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

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, Thoroughbred and Imported

STALLIONS, MULES, JACKS, JENNETS, SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

sucking and yearling colts. We have the mammoth Jacks "TIGER" and "JOHN S."

bought in Kentucky, also

a fine Jack Imported from Spain.

We are now through with, and will sell "TOM O'LIN," 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.

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 720,000 Acres of timber and prairie land along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway for sale on seven years time, at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers as per Circular sent on application to **W. H. FLATON, Temple Building 6 W. E. CORNER, St. Louis, Mo.** Land Co.

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QUIMPER, No. 490, has proved himself second to none as a foal getter; his colts have taken 1st premium wherever shown, and are remarkable for their uniformity.

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Mares in foal by these Stallions. Stock for sale, with individual merit, equal to the best in America, and at prices to suit the times. Young Horses for Sale. Pedigrees Registered.

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SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

SHEEP DIP

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

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

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

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GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR

Norman Horses.

The Draft Horse center of America.



ST. LAURENT, Weight 2,100.

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

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

New Importation of 100 NORMANS

Arrived July 29, 1882.

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

Holstein Cattle.

THOS. B. WALES, Jr.,

IOWA CITY, IA. Herd was established in Massachusetts in 1870 and now numbers over 80 head, all represented in the HolsteinHerd Book. Many animals we personally selected in Holland.

NO ONE SHOULD PURCHASE

Holsteins without visiting this herd. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue.

AN OFFER TO FARMERS.

I have invented a Self-supporting Board Fence, needs no posts, can be made in the barn on rainy days; costs 30 cts a rod less than post and board fence. It is not patented, but for 30 cts I will send Illustrated Fence Treatise, telling how to make it, and one of the following premiums: 1st, a one foot boxwood pocket rule, 2d, Kendall's Horse Book, 100 pages, 35 illustrations, 3d, one package of Sugar Trough Gourd, Acme Tomato, Prize Head Lettuce, Verbena, and Phlox, or all the above for 60 cents. A. Drew

Waldo F. Brown, Box 75, Oxford, O.

KANSAS

The **ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO.** have now for sale

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LANDS

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$125. Pianos \$207.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address **DANIEL F. BEATTY,** Washington, N. J.

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

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
H. R. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
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W. A. PEPPER, Editor.TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00

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

Wallace's Monthly for December is a choice number.

The State Wool Growers' Association meets in Topeka, January 17th.

Hon. Wm. Sims was re-elected Master of the State Grange. A good selection.

Congress is discussing civil service reform and how to get the "drop" in 1884.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., favor us with a set of their beautiful Placques.

Harper & Brother, New York, will please accept our thanks for their "Harper's Christmas."

There are about one hundred active Granges in Kansas with a membership of about 4,000.

The Kentucky Live Stock Record wants agents. See advertisement in another column.

L. W. Mickey, Plainville, Rooks county, Kas., wants some walnuts for seed. Who has them.

We have just received a manuscript draft of a railroad bill. We will examine it and report next week.

The stock interests of Kansas demand the establishment of a State Veterinarian. Let the Legislature take notice.

B. Lawrence & Co., 44 Park Place, N. Y., have our thanks for a box of their excellent new pens—"Metallic writing quills." Our business manager is delighted with them.

Messrs. Metzger & Insley, of Oskaloosa, real estate men, have arranged their office in a very attractive form for the interest and information of their callers. They keep the KANSAS FARMER regularly on file.

Mary M. is informed that any facts she has to present on Osage orange leaves as food for silk worms will be welcomed at this office. More light is what we all need. The FARMER wants to convey information; not theory only.

The Grange co-operative association of Olathe made sales in the year ending July 1, 1882, amounting to \$243,100.88, an increase over the preceding year of \$53,923.04. New branch stores have been added at De Soto and Gardner.

One of the fine specimens on exhibition during the session of the State Horticultural Society was an Early Golden sweet potato, weighing 93 pounds, grown by D. H. Johnson, Shawnee county. It would require a cubical space of 8 inches to the side to hold it.

We hope soon to be able to report on a Kansas silo owned by S. S. Mathews, who is now feeding cattle and sheep from ensilage made this year. We have so often urged experiments on this subject that it pleases us greatly to know that Kansas has at least one silo.

We wish our friends throughout the State who are doing such effective work for the FARMER to know that we appreciate their services. We hope to so conduct the paper as to merit all the good words they say of us. The FARMER is rising in value and is increasing in influence. Its value, in the end, however, depends largely on the people's support.

Prof. J. W. Robson writes: In answer to J. E. Pingleton, I would say the tame grass (Evergreen) is the *Avena elatior* of Wood, and is identical with the *Arrantherum avenaceum* of Gray. Sow the seed as soon as the soil is in good tith in the spring. Sowing broadcast makes a more even meadow. Two bushels, or twenty-eight pounds, to the acre.

We are in receipt of the first number of the U. S. Veterinary Journal, a new publication just begun in Chicago. It is a 16-page paper of four columns to the page, neatly printed on good paper. If the Journal continues as good as it begins it will prove to be worth much more than its cost—\$2 a year. Address U. S. Veterinary Journal, 501 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.

The President's Message.

We had a complete digest of the President's message prepared for last week's paper, but it gave way to more useful matter. About the only portions of it that will interest our readers are his recommendation that the coinage of silver be stopped, and that taxation be lightened by reducing the tariff, and also all internal taxes except those on tobacco and spirits.

Mr. Hiram Ward, of Osage county, while in attendance upon the Horticultural Society meeting, brought in a few stalks of orchard grass which he pulled from his pasture Thursday morning last after the hard freeze of the night before. The blades measured 18 to 26 inches in length. The tops were blackened and wilted, but about six inches of the lower part seemed wholly unaffected by the cold. Mr. Ward likes the grass well.

A Stitch in Time.

The time is not long until the Kansas State Legislature will convene for the most important session in our history. The lesson of the last election was plain. The people spoke in unmistakable language on at least one important subject. In response to their call, every candidate for the legislature pledged himself to "such fair and liberal legislation as will put it beyond the power of common carriers to discriminate in favor of or against particular individuals, places or communities."

We have a word or two to say to the members elect. Some of you are new men; that is to say, you have not had much experience in legislation. Nothing, therefore, will be more natural than that you will be quietly casting about for items of information of importance that will be useful to you in your official work. In this innocent and laudable pursuit of knowledge lies one of your greatest dangers. Self-interest is argus-eyed. Railways are built and operated by men for purposes of making money. The companies owning and controlling them are organized to perfection, and they have POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS, every one of them, with shrewd, intelligent, affable, well-paid men in charge. These men look after members of legislatures and courts. They operate in the line of their duties. Like efficient detectives they study men, learning their weak points and their strong points, so as to know their opinions and actions. The methods of these men are purely selfish, though their good nature, liberality and affability always appear on the surface. Their office requires of them that they shall labor in the interest of railroad companies. They let the people at large take care of themselves. The danger to our new members lies in the silent and unsuspected power of these openhearted emissaries. They invariably approach a new man on his blind side. Their methods are made to suit the work in hand.

The first duty of a legislator is to learn how to listen. It is that which cometh out of the mouth that defileth a man. His second duty is to learn how to act. This naturally includes time, place and method. Any man who can keep his mouth shut, can learn how to listen; but it requires brains, patience, courage and self-control to learn how to act.

No legislative body can get along without committees. They can and do largely control legislation. They are appointed by the Speaker, and members of the House elect the Speaker. Thus, that officer is a great power. Every member will be approached by somebody in advocacy of his man's claims for Speaker, and when they get to Topeka they will find caucuses already arranged in the interest of these aspiring statesmen. Listen—act. Don't make promises.

Influences will be brought to bear on you without your knowledge. Your judgment is subjected to unseen power. Your opinion may be changed without your perceiving it. Attentions without number will be showered upon you, and agencies will operate from unknown headquarters.

A legislator must command himself or he is of no use to the people whose servant he is, and he must have courage enough to say "No, sir, I will not support you or your measure," and that without giving any reason. This does not demand coarseness nor require offensive words. Politeness is always in order; courage only gives it force. Study, read, listen for yourselves. Go to proper sources for knowledge. Let other people talk, if they wish, but, as for you, attend your duties to the people who sent you here. Remember that a great many people have axes to grind—their own or somebody's else.

Arguments in great profusion will be advanced to show why no railroad legislation is necessary. But the people know better. They know that they are absolutely in the power of railroads. They know that some men and some towns get accommodations that other men and other towns do not and cannot obtain. They know that some men get free transportation when other men, traveling from and to the same points and on the same car, must pay regular fare. They know that a single telegram from railway headquarters may take ten or fifty per cent. off the value of wheat and corn lying in the bin. They know that all this is outrageously unjust, and they have commissioned you to correct these abuses of power.

The KANSAS FARMER will watch your course with much interest. It will encourage you in every good move; it will forgive every innocent mistake; it will expose every neglect of duty that comes in view, and keep the people posted as to what is being done or left undone, and who are doing the work. The time has come for action. We want justice only—plain, simple justice, and that we must have. Railroad men must be taught to deal justly, fairly, equitably with the people—all people. Pay them well; pay them liberally, we say; but compel them to do right. Frame good, plain, reasonable, just laws, and then enforce obedience. The man who shirks duty now is a coward and must be crushed. Deal with traitors roughly. We want no child's play, and so far as the KANSAS FARMER is concerned, it will suffer none. It wants railroads, more and plenty of them; it is their friend and co-worker; but it does not propose to have them swallow the people whole. It asks no favor but justice to the people, and for this it will wage war to the bitter end.

Mutton is the cheapest meat sold in this country now, while in Great Britain it is higher than beef. Exporters are just beginning to "tumble" to this fact, and a "boom" in fat sheep is likely to result. Poor sheep from Western ranges have spoiled the market for mutton recently.

Christmas is at Hand.

How the heart wells up in expectation of pleasures as the Christmas time approaches. We expect to give and we expect to receive—not gold or silver, or lands, or herds, but little things whose greatest value consists in the good will which goes or comes with them. With the first song on good will ever sung, dawned this immortal day. "Peace on earth, good will toward men" came freighted with the spirit of the Babe of Bethlehem. And how that kindly spirit, coming down through the centuries, still warms us and makes us better. It comes to us as the generous sunshine comes to plant life in the spring, greeting and urging and feeding. Let us all remember at least one person on this blessed day in such manner as that none shall be neglected; and if our good nature includes many, so much the better. One always feels better after having done a good deed. Christmas affords us opportunities that we might not otherwise see.

The poor especially ought to be remembered. Their lot is not the most pleasant one. If we can impart a little pleasure in the cheerless home, let us do it. It costs us nothing to be good, though the gratitude which comes to us from hearts that we have made happier has value that coins cannot measure. In our own families first let the good work begin, and then go out among those who will most enjoy the receiving of our gifts. A little here, and a little there—a kindly greeting, a tiny gift, a general good will to all is what makes the day enjoyable, and these continued acts of good neighborhood among men are the ties that bind us to Him in whose memory we do so many good things.

Before the next issue of this paper appears the day will have come and gone; therefore we take this occasion to wish to all of our readers and friends and enemies a Merry Christmas, and that they may live long and prosper.

The Abilene Meeting.

About thirty members elect of the legislature met at Abilene last week to consult about proposed railroad legislation. The lack of information and method apparent among them is evidence that ignorance on the railroad subject is very general. The KANSAS FARMER has been doing what it could to arouse the people to a study of the subject by showing both its importance and magnitude.

These men whom the people have elected to frame legislation on the most vital subject now pending, gather to consult and hold a "quaker meeting," not a quarter of them having a word to say or a suggestion to make. We do not censure them, because we believed beforehand that they were going with their hands in their pockets; but if they know and say no more when they meet at the adjourned session in Topeka, we expect to rake them fore and aft. Every member pledged his best efforts to this very matter when he was a candidate, and if they do not come up to the work manfully, their constituents will know it before they get home again, for the KANSAS FARMER will be there to spread the news.

Time and again have we pointed out particular grievances which the people have against railway management, and yet it seems that about as far as the most of these legislators have gone is, to suggest the appointment of commissioners whose duty it shall be to do what the men elected to it do not know how.

We again suggest to the members that the legislation needed is that which will be like pruning to a tree that we wish to preserve, or like careful breeding of animals to produce perfect stock. We need to improve and perfect the railroad management so as to make it subserve its proper uses—the carrying of persons and property, cheaply and fairly. Now, let the subject be taken up with the object first, of obtaining necessary and reliable information on these points. What is a reasonable compensation? Fix that. Then consider the different classes of grievances and their causes. Fix that. Prohibit pooling; prohibit all combinations which may operate against any of the people; prohibit all discriminations in charges for freight and passengers; require all rates to be published; leave broad margins for all uncertainties; but make the law and its object so plain that any ordinary person can understand it and then elect a board of railroad commissioners to enforce the law.

It is a subject of great magnitude, but surely it is not beyond the comprehension of common men who wish to learn something about it. A good active, industrious committee in ten days can collect facts enough to frame an honest, liberal law. The people don't want to cripple the roads nor to underpay them. All they want is protection against extortion and injustice. It may not be possible to establish uniform rates for all the roads in the State, but it is possible to fix a uniform standard of business morality, and the member who shirks duty now would do well to obtain a mission to the Sandwich Islands.

Cost of Passenger Travel.

Mr. Carter sends us a manuscript copy of some matter extracted from the Free Citizen's New York, relating to cost of passenger travel. The gist of it is in a paragraph or two replying to a question as to what price passengers could be carried from New York to Chicago:

"We could take passengers over our road and the Lake Shore to Chicago for two dollars a head, and make money. We could take them in good passenger cars, running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. We can carry a man weighing one hundred and fifty pounds as cheaply as we can carry a hog weighing four hundred pounds. We would be glad of the chance to get one hundred dollars a car for carrying hogs. Sixty hogs fill a car and weigh twelve tons. Now, if we can make money carrying twelve tons of hogs for one hundred dollars, don't you think we could make money carrying fifty passengers weighing four tons for the same money?"

The State Grange.

From a granger friend who wrote as he rode on the cars, we get the following facts from the proceedings of the late State Grange meeting at Olathe:

The Kansas State Grange closed the 14th inst. Its financial condition is good, and its membership hopeful of a brighter future. The fifth degree was conferred upon about 175 applicants, after which all partook of a bountiful supper furnished by the Patrons of Johnson county. (If there is any one thing that Patrons are successful in doing it is in furnishing plenty that is good for the inner man.) The State Grange appointed a committee of three to draft a bill regulating freight and passenger tariffs and is to present the same to the Legislature. It also recommended that all property be listed for taxation at its market value; that all property not owned by the public should bear its equal share of taxation; that the bounty on wolves be raised to three dollars, and that there should be a bounty for killing hawks of twenty-five cents each; that school boards should be required to contract with school book manufacturers for books at stipulated prices for the full period of adoption, and if at any time the manufacturers raised the price above that stipulated sum, the board be allowed to adopt any other series of books; that the laws be so amended that where a person gives a note and that note was obtained fraudulently, and the maker of the note can show that the note was obtained by fraud, he will not be held for said note, even though it pass to the hands of a "third party." The last recommendation will be concurred in by almost every one who is not a villain. As the law is interpreted by the courts "A" can obtain from "B" in the most fraudulent manner his note, then sell it to "C," who perhaps knew all about the transactions, for 25 or 50 per cent. of its value, and then compel "B" to pay it. The prospect is that in the future the Grange will be much more aggressive than in the past. It should have been stated in connection with needed legislation and transportation, that Senators Ingalls and Plumb are asked to use every honorable means to secure the passage of the bill elevating the Commissioner of Agriculture to a Cabinet officer. The bill passed the House and it now remains for the Senate to do its duty. Our delegation in Congress is also urged to secure the passage of the Reagan bill or of a similar bill to regulate inter-State commerce.

Inquiries Answered.

What rules or regulations are necessary for forming a joint stock company for entering into the cattle business?

—On page 217, Compiled laws of Kansas, you will get the information you need. Begin something like this: We do hereby associate ourselves as a corporation under the laws of Kansas. First—The name of this corporation shall be—. Second—The purpose, etc., following the law. With the charter send two dollars to the Secretary of State, and on return of copy you are ready for business.

Can manuscript intended for publication be sent through the mails, unsealed, at one cent per half ounce, providing the envelope is marked, "Manuscript intended for publication?" FARMER please answer.

—No written matter now passes through the mails at less than letter postage except proof sheets with the author's corrections.

J. H. D. writes about a sick pig, but he does not give any of the symptoms, so that we cannot even guess at the disease. We hope the doctor will report when he either cures or kills the pig.

To D. L. M.—Well-rotted stable manure, with wood ashes is better for gardens than lime and plaster. Alfalfa seed can be had from Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

Varieties of Fruit for Kansas.

We are so frequently asked what varieties of fruits do best in Kansas, that we again publish a list of those recommended by the State Horticultural Society in their report of 1880. It is as follows:

APPLES—SUMMER.

Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, American Summer Pearmain.

AUTUMN.

Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Fall Wine.

WINTER.

Winesap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, (late fall, early winter), Rawles Genet, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Rome Beauty, (late fall, early winter), Gilpin, Dominie, (late fall, early winter.)

Mr. Bishir sends us a model of the fence he writes about in a letter to the FARMER, and which he offers to send to anybody for a dollar. It consists simply of pickets, sticks, laths, etc., held in place by crossing two wires between every two pickets. The weaving is done in two places—near the top and near the bottom. To illustrate: Take a wire any length—say ten feet, and double it. In the bend place a picket; cross the wires at one side of the picket, then put another picket in the cross, and cross again over that; then another picket, and so on. The pickets are held in the spaces between the wire crossings.

A Tree Protector.

A reader of the FARMER sends us a model of a tree protector. It consists of nine pickets about 30 inches long and 1 inch by 1 inch in width and thickness. These are connected by two 3-inch zinc strips 20 inches apart. A space of 12 inches is preserved between every two pickets, and the zinc strip, at one end, extend 4 or 5 inches, so that when the pickets are set around the tree, the strap ends may be bent around the outside picket, thus placing a little fence around every tree.

Gossip About Stock.

Sales of short horn cattle are thus summarized by the Breeders' Gazette: In Illinois, 26 sales, aggregating 1,178 cattle, sold for \$270,337, average of \$229.53; Kentucky, 19 sales and 1,001 cattle for \$218,248, an average of \$218.03; Missouri, 5 sales and 333 cattle for \$48,177, an average of \$142; Kansas, 5 sales and 168 cattle for \$23,240, an average of \$132; and Iowa, 7 sales and 455 cattle for \$49,980, an average of \$109.

Miller Bro's, Junction City, Kas., have lately increased their herds by several noted additions, among them the boar, Eclipse, and the sow, Chloe, from C. W. Jones, Richland, Michigan.

We are in receipt of the National Registry of Norman Horses. Besides being a registry of Norman horses, the book contains a general history of the horse kind, and hence is doubly valuable. It is edited by James M. Hiatt, of the Chicago Drover's Journal. All French draft horses, both imported and native full-blood, are entitled to register in this book.

The highest price paid for a yearling colt this year was \$4,500 for Emperor, bought by Mr. Lorillard, and he has been shipped to England.

Mr. Waddell, Marion, Ohio, an experienced breeder believes the best cross in sheep is a Merino ram on a Shropshire ewe.

Entries for the second volume of the national Norman horse record will close January 1, 1883.

S. T. Bennett & Co., Short-Horn breeders, Stafford, Kansas, are entitled to favorable consideration by buyers of good stock. They propose to do a fair and honorable business.

For dressed carcass in the 3-year-old class, a Hereford steer, Sir Richard, took the prize at the Chicago fat stock show.

Joseph Morgan, of Dodge City, recently sold his herd of about 4,000 head of cattle to the Prairie City company for \$100,000.

The Kansas City fat stock show for 1883 is now an assured fact.

Sheep men will do well to consult the new card of R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., who are well known in the west as prominent and reliable breeders of prize winning Thoroughbred American Merino sheep.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association held its second annual meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, recently, and had a full attendance of members. The election resulted as follows: C. M. Culbertson, Chicago, Pres.; C. K. Parmelee, Wolcott, Ind., Vice Pres.; C. B. Stuart, La Fayette, Ind., Treas. Board of Directors, H. Morris, Aurora, Ill.; E. R. Price, Chicago, and C. G. Giddell, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

It having been decided to have but one Short-Horn Record in this country, the different records have been purchased by the American Short-Horn Association. The stock of the association is \$20,000, and the price of a share is \$25. Address L. P. Muir, Secretary, Paris, Ky., until January 1, after that, Chicago, Ill.

There is to be an inter-national exhibition of animals connected with agriculture at Hamburg, July 3 to 11, 1883. It will include horses, cattle, sheep, swine, bees, fish, poultry. Will Kansas be represented?

Matt Ryan, Leavenworth, is stall-feeding a thousand cattle and has three thousand sheep, feeding all of both classes of animals largely on the pressed cane from his sugar works.

Mechanical Organette.

The most wonderful musical instrument ever made. Plays automatically any tune that was ever written. The Organette is a reed instrument on the principle of the Cabinet Organ, but with this difference, that no previous knowledge of music is required to play the most difficult pieces. A child who has no knowledge of music can execute the most difficult airs with all the skill of the most accomplished musician. Plays religious, sentimental and dancing music with equal skill. Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge or Ball-Room. The sweetest toned instrument ever heard, the wonder and admiration of all. The Organette is simple in principle, strong in construction and durable in every part. Will not get out of tune or require repairs even if used constantly. The music is produced by sheets of perforated paper. This paper is of great strength and durability, and will not wear out. The number of tunes being unlimited any person can play the latest compositions of the day without the trouble of learning them. The price of the Organette is \$48, but during this month in order to increase our holiday trade we will send the Organette complete, with choice selection of tunes, on receipt of Six Dollars (\$6). The Organette has a very handsome black walnut case, highly polished and elegantly ornamented with gold. It is the perfect of mechanism and will last a life-time. Every instrument shipped without delay, and warranted perfect in every respect. Extra tunes (several hundred in number) supplied at 4 cents per foot. Send for Catalogue of extra tunes. Remit by Post office order, or registered letter. The firm is reliable—Boston Globe. Can and will do all they promise—Chicago Herald. A rare bargain—Philadelphia Press. ROBERTS & CO., 7 Murray St., New York.

According to the best information, there are 4,600,000 sheep in Texas. This will in all probability be increased during the coming lambing season 20 per cent, bringing the number up to 5,500,000. Valuing them at \$2.50 would make the total valuation of sheep in the state of Texas \$12,800,000.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. 41-47

Rams for Sale.

Twenty-three fine thoroughbred Merino Rams, worth \$40 apiece will be sold for \$25 each; also, twenty, \$25 Bucks at \$12 to \$16 each. All young, sound and healthy; fully acclimated. We sold our rams and old ones. We want to close this sale at once. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Office 129 Kas. Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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 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.

There are few cities in the United States, or the Canadas, which have not several well known residents, who have been materially benefited by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. The original youthful color has returned to faded and bleached locks; bald spots have been re-covered; or brassy, dry and wiry hair has been brought to a smooth glossiness.

Read the following plain statement, every word of which is true:

Mrs. Oliver Davenport, of Williamstown, Vt., and 59 years old, lost her hair 30 years ago, by a disease of the scalp, presumably, as she had no sickness. For 38 years she tried many "restorers," etc., with no effect. A year ago last May, coming by chance, in possession of a part of a bottle of "Ayer's Hair Vigor," she applied it and a downy growth of hair began to cover her head. She has since used three bottles and about a half, and at this time her hair is twelve inches in length, brown in color, not at all gray, and covering her head, with the exception of a spot on top, and that has a downy growth starting upon it, which she thinks a persistent use of the Vigor will bring on in time like the rest.

Oct. 22, 1880.

The particulars of this case can be verified by the Postmaster and other prominent citizens; also, by the editor of the Northfield, Vt., News.

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The leading journal and organ of the Live Stock Breeders of Central Kentucky will enter upon its seventeenth volume January 1st, 1893; a weekly of sixteen pages, situated and published at Lexington, Ky., the centre of the Blue Grass Region and greatest Live Stock Market and Breeding Section of America. The Live Stock Record is devoted to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dairy, Poultry, Farming, Household Affairs and all the minor departments of rural interest. Reliable and responsible agents wanted in each city and town. Advantageous arrangements made with solicitors and agents. Specimen copies free. Address
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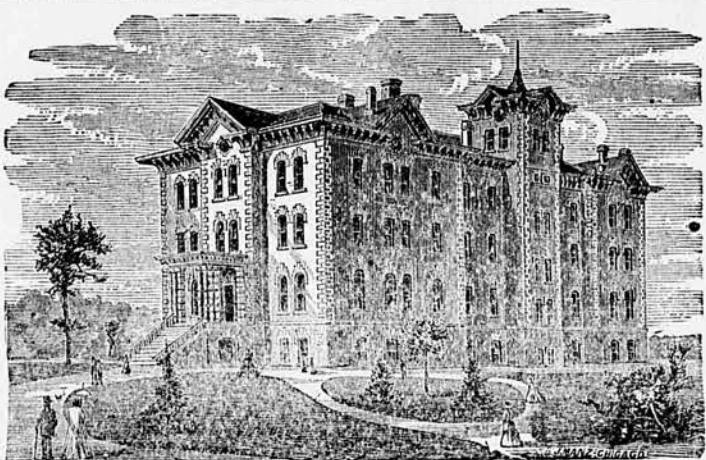
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Have Horses and Mares, all ages, For Sale.

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—As Bred by—

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(Continued from page 403.)

ers. The owner of one vineyard I visited was about plowing up a large portion of it, though he admitted, that at the present prices of grapes, it was paying him far better than any other part of his farm. So long as temperance people even, use wine medicinally, it is far better that it should be manufactured at home, and sold under proper restrictions than to compel persons who need it, or think they do to buy the miserable compound usually sold under its name.

PLUMS.

Plum trees have been planted in this county to a moderate extent, and this year, generally have borne good crops, especially the Damson and Wild Goose varieties. These varieties seem to adapt themselves readily to our climate, and are as near curculion proof as any.

QUINCES.

It was only occasionally that I found the quince in cultivation, and still more rarely old enough to fruit. So rarely that their success here is an open question.

PEARS.

Pear trees have been quite extensively planted in Montgomery County, and this year those of bearing age have yielded a large crop. The blight affects the trees to some extent, but most of them are too young to suffer much from it.

Bartlett, Louise Bonne, Duchess, Buffam, Seckel and Clapp's Favorite are the varieties most cultivated. I saw some magnificent trees of the Bartlett and Louise Bonne loaded to the ground with large fair fruit. This year the crop of pears has been large, and the size and quality of the fruit all that could be desired.

PEACHES.

This year though the farmers throughout the county have canned and dried a two years supply of peaches for their own use, and have dried large quantities for sale, and thousands of bushels have been sold to the canning factory at Independence, and thousands of bushels have been shipped out of the country. Still many bushels have rotted or have been eaten by swine. And if all the peaches in the county were of good varieties and the people had been prepared to take care of such a crop, the peaches raised in the county would have been worth more than the wheat crop. Hale's Early, the Crawford's Early and Late, Stump the World and Heath's Cling, are perhaps more generally cultivated than any other varieties. Many seedling peaches have been raised in this county that are of great value, and have acquired a local celebrity. Several of these are very early, and large and as good or better than the Amsden and Alexander. Other varieties are later, but larger and of excellent quality. In Montgomery County we have peaches from the first week in June until the close of the season.

From Independence alone over fifteen thousand crates of peaches, have been shipped during the season of 1892.

APPLES.

For the number of bearing trees it contains, it is probable that no county in the State, has produced a better crop of apples this year than Montgomery. The cool and wet weather of the spring and early summer, that proved so disastrous to the chinch bugs, was equally unfavorable to the growth of the multitude of insects that prey upon our fruit, and apples especially are remarkably free from worms, and I do not remember to have seen even in the great apple districts of the East fruit more uniformly fair and sound.

With its success or failure in raising apples depends very much on the varieties cultivated. I have observed in going over the county and visiting nearly every large orchard in it, that the following varieties have been uniformly healthy and vigorous, and have endured the extremes of our climate with as little injury as would be found anywhere in the country. Early Harvest, Red June, Benoni, Fameuse, Jonathan, Talmari's Sweet, Wine Sap, Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis and Rawle Janet. The Red Astrachan and Maiden Blush do tolerably well only, while the Yellow Bellflower is unhealthy and short lived. The Baldwin and R. I. Greening compared with the varieties first named, are not worthy of cultivation. Many other varieties are cultivated to a greater or less extent, and with varying success.

It will be seen from the list of varieties noted as doing well, that they have originated in portions of the country so widely apart, and under such different conditions of climate and soil, that it can hardly be said that varieties from any particular section of country, do best here.

The Fameuse was introduced into this country from Canada, doubtless an old French variety, and is one of the best of apples of its season. The Jonathan originated in eastern New York. And here twelve hundred miles from its birth place, appears to be well fitted for pioneer life. The tree grows more vigorous here than in New York, while the fruit, though ripening in the fall, retains the eastern beauty, and attains twice the size.

The Ben Davis is a Kentuckian, and need not be ashamed of its origin, while the State may well be proud of so good an apple.

Rawle's Janet is a Virginian and one of the best of Southern apples.

Fruit growers should know the names of the varieties of fruit raised by them, and their synonyms, that they may not buy what they do not want. And they should closely observe the hardiness of each variety, and its bearing qualities, and if not satisfactory in these respects, it should be discarded at once. While in Cherokee township I visited a large orchard of more than two thousand trees, consisting al-

most entirely of Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin and Wine Sap, and the orchard with hardly an exception was healthy and vigorous. And for apples in their season these varieties should be generally planted, in this portion of the State. It was not my purpose to give a homily upon the management and culture of fruit trees, but to give a few notes upon what I have observed of our fruits, in passing over the county.

We have two or three species of native plums, and three species of wild grapes, all of which are sometimes used as a substitute for the cultivated species. We have two or three species of blackberries that are quite common, and worthy of cultivation. Also the common black raspberry, one wild strawberry, and one gooseberry with smooth fruit of good size and quality.

E. N. P.

The demand for the best draft horses is in excess of the supply. English and Scotch breeds take the lead.

Containing all the essentials of a true tonic, and sure to give satisfaction, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Persons who succeed with poultry can always be studied to advantage, even if not copied. There are some such in nearly every neighborhood.

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We would say that unless you have thoroughly tried Leis' German Baking Powder you are practically ignorant of the very best Powder manufactured, as the materials used for it are the purest and strongest, and the process of compounding and putting it up is performed with the greatest care and exactness so we say what we know, that it is the very best of Baking Powder.

The stock raisers of California estimate the aggregate value of their flocks and herds at \$35,000,000. The number of horned cattle is placed at 2,250,000.

A Grave Error.

No error in the conduct of physical life can be greater, or of more serious consequence, than to suppose that pains in the back and loins, fluttering of the heart, and disturbances of the urinary system are trivial, and will "go as they come." To neglect such symptoms is a sure way to incur serious and often fatal diseases. The true cure for them is Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. This medicine is never taken without benefit. If nervous about your kidneys, bladder, liver, or urinary organs, use Hunt's Remedy.

Black corn has been raised in Livingston county, N. Y. It is described as being as black as an African, as sweet as sugar, and retains all the attributes when cooked.

"Example is better than precept." It is well known that dyspepsia, bilious attacks, headache and many other ills can only be cured by removing their cause. Kidney Wort has been proved to be the most effectual remedy for these, and for habitual constiveness, which so afflicts millions of the American people.

It will be interesting to lovers of chocolate to know that the manufacture of chocolate cakes out of peanuts alone, is an immense and profitable industry in the Northern States.

"No lady of refinement likes to resort to superficial devices to supply a becoming semblance of her former beauty. It is health alone that kindles the fire that lights the countenance and brings back the fresh tints of the apple blossoms to the faded cheek. If anything on earth will do this it is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which has already brought health to multitudes with whom all other means had failed.

Grapes can be pruned at any time between the falling of the leaves and the starting of the sap. It is not pleasant winter work, and if left until pleasant Spring weather comes there is danger of bleeding. November is a good time.

Swindlers Abroad.

If any one has represented that we are in any way interested in any bogus bitters or stuff with the word "Hops" in their name, cheating honest folks, or that we will pay any of their bills or debts, they are frauds and swindlers, and the victims should punish them. We deal in and pay only the bills for the genuine Hop Bitters, the purest and best medicine on earth.

HOP BITTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

If every farmer would keep a record of the number of eggs laid, chickens hatched, and those sold or eaten each year, they would form the basis of most interesting statistics, and be a matter of surprise to every one as to the value represented by them in money.

"Made New Again."

Mrs. Wm. D. Ryckman, St. Catharines, Ont., says: "R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., I have used your Favorite Prescription, Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pills, for the last three months and find myself—(what shall I say)—'made new again' are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. I now live (to the surprise of everybody) and am able to do my own work."

The Pillsbury A mill, at Minneapolis, did one day last week what it has been trying for some time to do, and what some skeptical persons have said it could not do, viz., turn out 5,000 barrels of flour. It succeeded in making the best record ever made by any mill in the world—5,107 barrels.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. \$1. at drug stores. Kansas Depot, McPike & Fox, Atchison, Kansas.

The origin of the Jersey Red breed of swine is not positively known. In some parts of New Jersey they have been bred for over half a century. The characteristics claimed for them are early maturity and great size, often having been made to weigh 300 pounds gross at nine months, and dressing 600 at twenty months.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases \$1. at drug stores. Kansas Depot, McPike & Fox, Atchison, Kansas.

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

For Sale.

For Sale, or Trade for other Stock, 3 Thoroughbred Short-horn Bulls. H. W. MCAFEE, Three miles west of Topeka, on 6th st. road.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1888.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefited by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can cut any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Yrs. truly, J. W. FLYNN, 30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists. Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trademark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

A NOTED BUT UNTILTED WOMAN.



The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It cures entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the changes of every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes fatness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system."

It costs only \$1. per bottle or \$5. and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others. Mrs. A. M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. **4- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.**

KIDNEY-WORT Presents

Offered by OOTHOUT & CO., especially for Holiday Trade, at the following low prices: Bank Box, 30c; Anchor Puzzle, 25c; Finger Trap, 25c; Coin-box Tricks, 30c; Trick Cards, 15c; Trick Match Box, 25c; Chinese Ring Puzzle, 20c; Grasshopper, 25c; Link Puzzle, 25c; Climbing Monkey, 25c; Chess Board, 25c. All for \$2.40 prepaid. OOTHOUT & CO., Sioux City, Ia.

Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00.

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW

Pool's Signal Service Barometer

OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED.

WILL TELL YOU!

It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to navigators. Farmers can plan their work according to its predictions. **SAVES 50 HOURS** its cost in the season. Has an accurate thermometer attached, which alone is worth the price of the combination. This great **WILL TELL YOU** is the only one of its kind. The most eminent Physicians, Professors, and Scientists of the world, have pronounced it the best in the world! The Thermometer and Barometer are put in a nicely finished mahogany frame, with silver-plated trimmings, etc., making it a beautiful as well as useful ornament. We will send you a sample one, delivered free, to your place, in season, on receipt of \$1. or \$1.50 for \$1. Agents are making from \$5 to \$20 daily selling them. **A trial will convince you.** Order at once. It sells at \$1.50. Just the thing to sell to farmers, merchants, etc. Invaluable to everybody. U. S. Postage Stamps taken if in good order, but money preferred. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular and terms. Address all orders to **OSWEGO THERMOMETER WORKS**. (Largest establishment of the kind in the world) Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y. We order to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, and First and Second National Banks, or any business house in Oswego, N. Y. Write now Post Office, County and State plainly, and remit by money-order, draft on New York registered letter, or our risk. This will make a beautiful and very useful present.

READ WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY ABOUT IT.

"I find Pool's Barometer works as well as any that costs fifty dollars. You can rely on it every time." **CARR, CHAS. B.** Rogers, Ship "Twilight," San Francisco. Barometer received in good order, and must say that the instrument gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. It is really made and wonderfully cheap at two dollars. **Geo. H. Parsons, M. G. R. Co.** Office, Detroit, Mich. Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost, in preventing the weather. It is a wonderful curiosity and works to perfection. **F. J. ROBINSON,** Milwaukee, Wis. without our Trade Mark and Signature of **J. A. POOL**, on back of instrument, as below:

J. A. POOL TRADE MARK

Every instrument warranted Perfect and Reliable. Size 8 1/2 inches long, 3 1/2 wide. If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it at once and we will refund your money. Please state where you saw our advertisement.

The New GRAPES Prentiss,

Pocklington, Duchess, Lady Washington, Verne, Moore's Early, Brighton, Jefferson, etc. Prices reduced. Use our fruit. Largest stock in America. Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rate to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. HARRIS, Freedom, N. Y.

MAKE HENS LAY

Immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and full to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 5 letter-stamps. **Sheridan's Condition Powders**, U. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

"I had suffered twenty years with severe disease of the kidneys, before using Hunt's Remedy for two days I was relieved, and am now well." **JOSHUA TUTHILL.**

"My physicians thought that I was paralyzed on one side. I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism from 1850 to 1880. I was cured by Hunt's Remedy." **STEPHEN G. MASON.**

"My doctor pronounced my case Bright's Disease, and told me that I could live only forty-eight hours. I then took Hunt's Remedy, and was speedily cured." **M. GOODSPEED.**

"Having suffered twenty years with kidney disease, and employed various physicians without being relieved, I was then cured by Hunt's Remedy." **SULLIVAN FENNER.**

"I have been greatly benefited by the use of Hunt's Remedy. For diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs there is nothing superior." **A. D. NICKERSON.**

"I can testify to the virtue of Hunt's Remedy in kidney diseases from actual trial, having been much benefited thereby." **REV. E. G. TAYLOR.**

"I was unable to arise from bed from an attack of kidney disease. The doctors could not relieve me. I was finally completely cured by using Hunt's Remedy." **FRANK R. DICKSON.**

"I have suffered extremely with kidney disease; after using Hunt's Remedy two days, I was enabled to resume business." **GEO. F. CLARK.**

"I sold in two years (1883-1885) thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty bottles of Hunt's Remedy. It is a valuable medicine for kidney diseases." **B. BLANDING.**

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to **HUNT'S REMEDY CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

Prices, 75 cents and \$1.25.

Established in 1868.

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD

POLAND AND BERKSHIRES.

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

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

Patents Secured.

H. K. JOHNSON & CO., patent agents, Washington, D. C. References: Hon. J. A. Logan, Hon. W. B. Allison. Send for circular.

Garmore's Artificial.

A deafening and worn by him perfectly restoring the hearing. Entirely deaf for thirty years, he hears with them even whistles, distinctly. Are not observable, and remain in position without aid. Descriptive Circular Free. CAUTION! Do not be deceived by cheap imitations. Mine is the only successful artificial Ear Drum manufactured in America.

JOHN GARMORE, Fifth & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

SUMMIT STOVE-PIPE SHELF.

Improved Extension Just Patented. **AGENTS WANTED.** \$1400.00 made by one Agent in fifty-six days. Full particulars and list of agents' reports, showing quick sales and large profits, free. Prompt or Foreign Charge to Agents. Address at once and secure choice territory free.

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Over 9,000 in actual use as a nation where it is not one has a blown down tower breaking a record or mill can show. Mills of trial. Best Feed Mill. Three Cylinder. **CHALLENGE WIND MILLS** FEED MILL CO.

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GOT CORNS

Hoffman's Lesbig's CORN CURE. All kinds hard or soft corns, callouses and bunions, causing no pain or soreness, dries instantly, will not soil anything, and never fails to effect a cure in 24 hours. The genuine is put up in yellow wrappers and manufactured only by **JOS. H. HOFFMAN**, Wholesale & Retail Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.

EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS

Has displaced all other trusses, is a truss, with Self-Adjusting Ball's center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball's center presses back the trussing, with the Finger. With light and a radical cure. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. **EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.**

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Lowest prices ever known in the West. **OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN** at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Catalogue, 1892-93, and old one. **OWELL & SON, 233 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.**

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