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The Sorgo Industry.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Our aim is to treat the above subject as a branch of farming, for such it is. No other is more local in its nature. The weight of the cane binds it to local channels. It is not even expedient for the farmer to dispose of corn as corn. The average acre of Kansas soil will produce ten tons of cane with greater certainty than forty bushels of corn. Hence the greater need for local condensation as the comparative weights stand, say 20,000 to 2,000.

The cane in seed or stalk, or seed and stalk is productive of eggs, butter, and wool, and animal flesh generally. A uniformly high grade syrup can be produced by the proper application of heat, which the crushed stalks will readily furnish. Thus we may furnish a full syrup direct to the consumer, or a semi-syrup reduced to a shipping value for the production of sugar at central works. The mill as a condenser has many times the ability of animals. Quite a stock farm is required to equal one small mill. While the per cent. of syrup is greater than that of flesh, etc., the price compares favorably, pound for pound. The mill, too, winters with less liabilities. True, there is greater labor; but labor is the poor man's accompaniment wherever he may go. The small mill, horse power, will often bring labor and its reward to the home of many farmers who must otherwise seek them abroad.

The sorgo industry belongs strictly to the farmer; the soil must produce the plant. The farmer who has the ground and means to cultivate corn, can grow the cane. A barrel of good syrup is required for each family in rural districts; with this barrel the demand for other sweets and meats is much reduced. Farmers generally have fowls, sheep, cattle, etc., sufficient to take the seed and blades, and a vinegar barrel for the scum. A family mill is tedious; but a neighborhood mill is a necessity.

Cane can not be hauled over three miles at fair prices. All can not reach a central factory; nor is it likely that cane will be grown within easy reach of it to justify except it be transferred as semi-syrup.

If the value of the syrup alone has been sufficient to hold the industry in recognition for over thirty years, and that with very labored and indifferent appliances, there is certainly a margin for profit when we consider the value of the seed, blades, bagasse, and scum which must be utilized and reduced from the waste heap; besides a clarified syrup instead of black strap. The seed, as part of a mixed diet, compares favorably with other grains; the blades are the best of forage. The bagasse (crushed cane) not only furnishes the fuel, but the best fuel; the scum is valuable for hogs. Economy, then, will be our watchword, and temperature the through agent. The quality or quantity of any product avails but little if the cost exceeds the value.

Every operator knows, in a measure at least, the value of the proper application of heat while evaporating. The innate temperament of the seeds; the time of planting, in short the temperature in composing the elements of the cane, is less considered than in the analysis of the juice; yet it is certain that if the saccharine virtue is not instilled, it can not be extracted; it is one thing to instill and quite another to retain. The temperature becomes more technical in the production of the grain of sugar than the grain of seed. Whether we attempt the extrac-

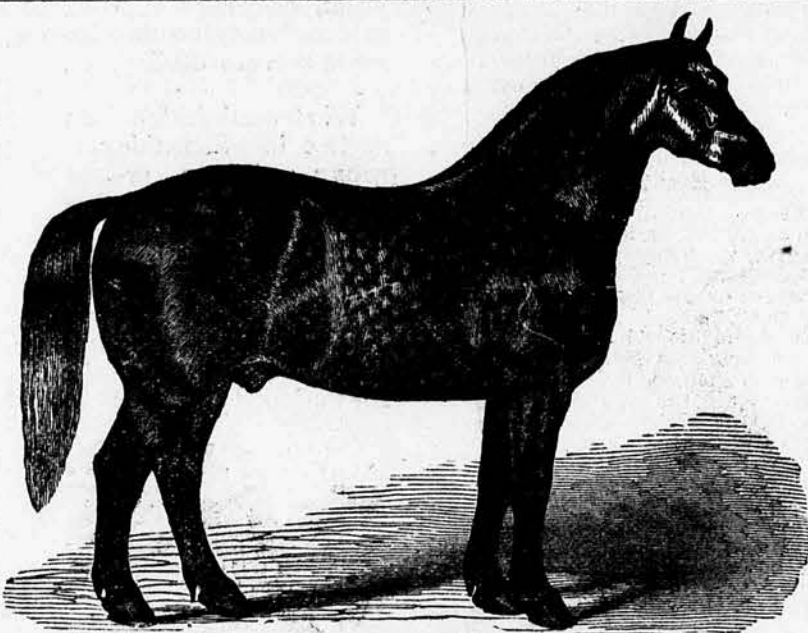
tion of the grain from the syrup or not, we wish to retain its full sweetness. The fact that a high grade syrup contains fifty per cent. pure sugar has contributed much to its popularity.

Fifty cents per gallon has been the ruling price in this locality, while the demand now more than ever exceeds the supply. The farmers here say they will grow the cane and deliver at the mill for half the syrup if within a reasonable distance—say three miles. A mill with a capacity of ten to fifteen gallons per hour is required here to meet the increased demand. Who will furnish it?

Until recently the opinion has prevailed that cane robbed the soil of the required elements for other crops. Cane stimulates the soil for other crops, particularly small grain. It feeds largely upon the air, and strikes its roots deep with little spread. Invariably our best yields of oats and wheat have followed cane; oats, perhaps, more readily than other crops, rid the soil of the shattered cane seeds which tends to perpetuate from year to year. It is becoming more common for the farmer to set aside a sorghum patch near the poultry yard and require the poultry to gather the seed. It is common to plant, cultivate, and harvest most crops with the one consideration of yield in bushels, with the barest superficial knowledge of the laws affecting the quality. This idea has also pervaded the sorghum fields, but it is re-acting. True, a gallon of sorghum is a gallon of sorghum still; but we have found vast difference in the qualities. The difference begins in the seed itself. If economy be the track, temperature the through agent, and quality our guiding star, we must begin with the seed.

One common law pervades the vegetable as well as all other organic kingdoms. Kindred elements unite in substance only within a certain range of temperature and in certain exact, though varied proportions. There is no plant more exceedingly gross than the sorghum in its uncultured nature. None more minutely delicate than the sorgo when this grossness is eliminated.

The effect of climate upon the sorgo plant has been a subject of special interest; partly



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Du Page County, Illinois.

because other plants and grains are subject to similar influences. When we study the sorgo plant in particular, we are considering grasses and grains in general. If an approach to frost sweetens sorgo, it likewise affects grasses. If the seed produces earlier by restricting it to a shorter season, the same is true of other seeds. We turn North for our supplies of pure early sorgo seed; since only the early varieties mature at the North there is no danger of mixing with the late. Northern planting evens the maturity also. There is a decided tendency for cane to occupy the measure of the season. An early cane becomes later and later when subjected to long seasons continuously.

Since quality rather than quantity is the test in a saccharine point, Kansas must draw at least occasional supplies from latitudes farther North. If sugar, or even the highest grade of syrup, is brought within easy range of the local outfit, culture of the plant must be the lever to place it in position.

I have about a peck of carefully preserved Northern Amber seed, grown one year in Kansas, which I will mail in two pound packages on receipt of postage, to parties who will set apart about half an acre, distant from other canes, millet or broom corn, and will plant in May, thoroughly cultivate and sucker the plants, and report the result through the county correspondent to the State Cane Growers' Association.

The Liberian cane is larger and is more nearly timed to our season; is of good flavor and never lodges. This variety may be grown with us continuously. Hybrids in general are to be avoided as they tend more to straggle to maturity. O. W. HAWK.
Ova, Kas., March 1.

An experienced farmer of New York writes: Whenever I have thus plowed under a good crop of clover, the result has almost invariably been a yield of from 30 to 40 bushels per acre; and when I miss the catch of clover I feel it sensibly in the reduced yield of any crop we cultivate on that soil, unless I can supply the deficiency with barn-yard manure; other green manures I have not tried.

Construction of Carp Ponds.

There is a good deal of interest among farmers of Kansas in carp culture. The following, from Farm and Fireside will be interesting to such.

In the following way, five of my carp-ponds are constructed, which are supplied only with surface water. Last summer the water in these was as pure and clear as that of a fine lake. This was owing to their being well stocked with carp. A dam is thrown across the lower end of a hollow; the dams are made entirely of soil or earth; this is the best material to make a dam of, and is also the cheapest. The sides of the dam should have a slope of at least 45 degrees. I do not use any stone or wood (except on overflow or drain) on this kind of a pond. I try to have no stones nor pieces of wood lying around near the ponds, for these are only places of shelter for some of the enemies to the fish, and an inducement for snakes, crawfish, etc., to harbor near the ponds. The deepest part of the pond should be at least eight feet; then it should run out shallow on the sides all around, or as much so as possible. It is better to have the shallow places in the pond on the North and West sides; here the sun will strike the water early in the day, and if shallow, will warm it up quicker. The carp will always be found in the part of the pond where it is warmest; here they find most of their nourishment, and it is in the warm, shallow places where most nourishment is produced, such as insects, etc. Toward the cool part of the day or evening, the carp retire to the deeper parts of the pond (where it is then the warmest), and so do the insects that were hatched during the day.

There should be no gravel or stone in the deepest part of the pond. Spade up well the bottom of a new pond before the water is let in. Have as much surface water flow into the pond as possible; more nourishment is in this than in spring water, especially when it flows from pastures.

There should be a ditch around a carp pond, so that the water that comes from the melting of snow can be run off, as too much snow water let into a carp pond will sicken and often destroy the fish.

During winter, one or more large bundles of rye straw should be placed upright in the water, in this kind of a pond. This will leave air-holes in the ice, and then it is not necessary to chop holes in the ice when the pond is frozen over.

Carp ponds should be constructed in such a way that the water can be drained from them entirely. This is necessary when the fish are to be taken from them for market, etc., or when you wish to clean out the pond of too much accumulated mud, etc. This mud makes an excellent fertilizer for meadows, etc.

About Strawberries.

E. N. Plank, who, by the way, is sending us some names of new subscribers, writes that from one-sixteenth of an acre of strawberries, P. C. Brown and Son, of the Cherryvale nurseries, sold last year, berries to the amount of fifty-one dollars. Plants to the amount of thirty dollars. In addition to their sales, over fifty quarts of berries were used in the family, and six thousand plants set on their own land.

They cultivate on the "matted row" system. The varieties are Charles Downing, Kentucky and Sharpless. The plants are heavily mulched between the rows, and covered with corn stalks during the winter.

The Stock Interest.

Cherokee Strip Stockmen's Association.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Nearly 500 stockmen assembled at Caldwell early last week to hold their annual convention. The men present hold their cattle in the territory known as the Cherokee strip, which begins on a line running South of Arkansas City in Cowley county, a distance of 80 miles, thence as far West as the state extends. This association represents 200,000 cattle, in fact nearly the whole of this vast territory is monopolized by this remunerative and extensive industry except in the eastern part of the strip, there are quite a number of sheep.

Ben. S. Miller, the chairman, called the meeting to order, and in the course of his remarks paid a touching tribute to A. H. Johnson, a prominent member of this association, who died last summer. In concluding his eulogy he said: "He has gone to a place where 'scatterings,' 'gatherings,' and 'round-up' are no more. Whether to a range that is fenced or open, we know not; but we do know that if fenced, no Congress, Secretary of the Interior, or Indian commission can tear it down at their pleasure."

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$2,108.94 on hand. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, B. S. Miller; Secretary, J. A. Blair; Assistant secretary, Tell W. Walton; Treasurer, M. H. Bennett.

After appointing a committee of ten on roundup, a report of H. B. Johnson, inspector at Kansas City, was read and accepted. The report sets forth that Mr. Johnson has caught 207 cattle wrongfully shipped, valued at \$7,500.

A telegram dated Kansas City, March 6, to W. B. Hutchison, from Agent Miles was read as follows: Agent Tufts recommends that fences be permitted to remain, and others with the consent of the Cherokees.

A telegram addressed to the chairman of the Stockmen's Convention, from Dodge City, was received and read, as follows: "Owing to the small-pox scare that has prevailed in Dodge City, the Stockmen's Convention will be postponed until April tenth. No new cases have been reported in seven days. We cordially invite all to attend."

The following is the report of committee on roundup.

Division No. 1.—To be composed of what is known as Redrock and Salt Fork country, including the territory, and then to the South line of Kansas, and thence West, including all tributaries of the Salt Fork, to the West line of the Comanche County Pool. Said division to meet at the Red Rock crossing of the Arkansas City road, and Thomas Wilson to be appointed as Captain of said division.

Division No. 2.—To be composed of the country lying South of division No. 1, and extend as far South as the division between the Cimarron and the North Fork of the Canadian, and to commence work at McClellans pasture, and, if necessary, to work on the North Fork, East of the crossing of the Chisholm trail, and work West as far as the West line of the Comanche County Pool. This division to meet where the Arkansas City wagon road crosses the Skeleton creek, and Howard Capper to be appointed captain of said division.

Division No. 3.—To be composed of the country lying South of division No. 2, and as far South as the Washita river, and to extend as far West as A. J. Day's range. Said division to meet at the Chisholm trail crossing of the North Fork of the Canadian, and H. W. Timberlake to be appointed captain.

We also recommend that the captain of the several divisions be empowered to discharge all parties not doing their duty or refusing to obey orders, and that the said captains be authorized to employ other men to fill vacancies, at the expense of the parties who were represented by the parties discharged.

We also recommend that Marion Blair, A. J. Day, W. E. Campbell, J. W. Carter, H. W. Timberlake and J. W. Hamilton be appointed as a committee to confer with the roundup committee appointed by the stock meeting to be held at Medicine Lodge on the 28th and 29th of the present month, and that the joint committees then decide upon a date for the beginning of the spring roundup, together with such other recommendations as they may desire to proffer; and that

the report be published in the Caldwell, Anthony and Medicine Lodge papers.
[Signed.] A. DRUM,
Chairman.

H. S. Lane, Inspector at the National stock yards at St. Louis, reported that he had secured 105 cattle at Onaga at \$37 a head.

The question of cattle thieves was discussed. The association last year had a standing reward of \$1,000 for the conviction of cattle thieves. A number favored making it \$2,000 this year. Mr. Carson stated that the U. S. Marshal at Topeka had informed him that if the association would select their man, he would appoint him as Deputy U. S. Marshal, with headquarters at Caldwell.

Other business relating to organization, fencing the range, etc., were discussed. Another stockmen's meeting will be held at Medicine Lodge, March 28th and 29th.

The hotels, houses, and every spare room were crowded so that your correspondent accepted the hospitality of Tell Walton, of the Caldwell Post, and took a corner in his printing office for a bed.

P. S. Mr. Walton issued a daily during the stockmen's meeting.

How Much Pork Will a Bushel of Corn Make?

An Ohio man thoroughly well experienced in all matters relating to raising of hogs gives the following:

"On this point we hope to put the young farmer on his guard rather than give any new light. L. N. B. gives the average experiments at ten and one-half pounds, but nearly all these experiments were made on from one to six hogs, and consequently are not reliable for large lots from twenty-five to one hundred—as it is much easier to succeed with two than with one hundred. We have fully satisfied ourselves by experiment that good stock, well cared for, on short feed, will make ten pounds to the bushel in large lots, but we are quite as well satisfied that the great majority of hogs fed make from one to three pounds less than that. Out of this has come the rule claimed by some feeders that they can buy at seven cents and sell for seven cents and make seventy cents for their corn, or buy at five cents and sell at five cents and make fifty cents for their corn. This rule, if followed, will certainly result in loss, for it makes no allowance for shrinkage, for marketing, for sick or lame hogs, or poor feeders, etc. In every considerable lot there will be drawbacks of that kind which will make quite a percent of loss, which must be made up out of hogs that do well. Old hogs, good stock that has summered on clover, without corn, and then fed and allowed plenty of clover, will make twelve to fourteen pounds to the bushel of short feed."

Profit in Feeding Steers.

The following is an extract from a letter of Prof. Muncie, of the Iowa Agricultural college, to the Rural World:

"The following table will show the weight and gain of ten steers selected as an average from a herd of 40:

Number of steers.	Weight Decem. 24, 1878.	Weight Feb'y 15, 1879.	Total gain for 83 days.	Average gain per day.
1	1612	1650	38	.71
2	1450	1558	108	2.08
3	1476	1558	132	2.49
4	1280	1384	104	1.96
5	1264	1346	82	1.54
6	1108	1280	172	3.24
7	962	1066	128	2.41
8	962	1066	104	1.96
9	916	1060	144	2.71
10	910	954	44	.83
Total...	11,892	12,818	1,056	2.00

The above steers were allowed to run with the remainder of the herd and given the same care and attention. The allowance at this time was 15 shocks of corn and all the timothy hay they would eat. The yards were so arranged that the hogs and cattle could be separated every night and morning. It is valuable also in this connection to know the gain on the hogs that were allowed to follow the herd of four steers. December 11th, 1878, 93 hogs weighed 15,795 lbs.; February 28th, 1879, after a period of 79 days, they weighed 19,321 lbs. This then is an average gain of 47 pounds per day for each hog.

This system of handling cattle and hogs is the most practical and economical for the Western farmers. I do not mention it as new, nor give the figures to show large gains, but more for the purpose of representing the average results obtained by ordinary care and feeding. I have learned from other farmers that with two hogs to the steer, the average gain for each during the winter was nearly one-half pound.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.

For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight.

O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

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W. M. FERRY, Ferry P. O., New Jersey.

The Poultry Yard.

W. F. B. Spanish Fowls.

Fanny Field, you say your father's red-faced black Spanish were better layers than the high-toned white-faced Spanish of to-day. I speak from a life's experience, and must say that I cannot agree with you in regard to the laying qualities of the old fashioned birds. They are not the equals of the high-toned birds of to-day in any respect. Beauty and solid merit walk hand in hand. Your red-faced Spanish of twenty years ago had the one and not the other; hence their short life.

You say talk to the practical farmer about the number of points a Spanish hen will save, and he will doubtless be influenced by the skill and knowledge of the breeder. But all the same he will ask: "Will she lay?" "Yes; she will lay. If you will give them pure water and judicious food, with comfortable quarters, they will lay eggs. If they have not the range to provide themselves naturally with these things, and the owner fails to provide them, they will lay idle, and in time will lay dead." The practical farmers of the country, as a rule, are not thorough fanciers and breeders of poultry. All they want is a large per cent. of thorough blood in the flocks, and for practical market purposes that is enough. Their time is devoted to the improvement of the farms, and they have but little time to attend to the shows and become acquainted with the points of excellence of the breeders. But the time will surely come when the farmer will find it profitable to attend to these matters.

If the readers of the FARMER would like to have some of Fanny Field's red-faced Spanish, they can get them by crossing the high-toned, white-faced cockrel with the common hen. This will produce a jet black fowl with single comb, blue legs, white earlobes and red faces. That's what they were twenty years ago. GEO. H. HUGHES.
North Topeka, Kansas.

The Spider Louse Again.

DEAR FARMER: In reply to Mr. Nye I would say if the spider louse had anything to do with the bad luck I had with P. R. eggs obtained of Geo. T. Pitkin I did not know it. I used every precaution I could against the parasites, setting the hen away from the hen house, and the eggs rotted immediately. The embryo was apparently about twice as large as a marrow fat pea. There was not one reached half size, showing conclusively that the eggs rotted immediately after incubation commenced. I think there was not enough vitality in the germ to bring it to perfection; but what the cause was I don't know. But I would like to ask Mr. Nye to explain the cause of Mrs. Walters', of Emporia, (I think it was)—eggs purchased of Mr. Geo. T. Pitkin. Yard No. 1, hatching eight eggs out of thirteen, and every one of them heavily booted. And this I think explains it. When Mr. Pitkin sells eggs to some influential breeder he puts his best foot forward; but when some person of no note sends an order, he fills it with what comes handy; hence mine and this other lady's bad success, while Davis C. Nye was dealt with honorably.

I have nearly entirely got rid of the louse now, and my poultry are doing well. I now believe that the druggist I first obtained carbolic acid of watered it until it was of no value. I have been getting eggs through all our severe cold weather; from fifteen to twenty eggs per day. I have just forty-two hens, which is a good average as my hen house is rather cold, and they wouldn't lay as well as if in a warm house.

MRS. M. S. HEATH.
Fountana, Kansas.

SIGNIFICANT SPRING.

A Dissertation Upon its Advent, and its Effect Upon Mankind.

"The green leaf of the new come Spring."—Shak.

Everybody recognizes spring, when it is once upon us, but many persons are not familiar with the exact date of its appearance. Webster, the world renowned lexicographer, gives us a definition, which may not be inappropriate here. "Spring," says he, "is the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season, comprehending the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator."

Thompson, in his "Seasons," and Shakespeare in many of his works, have, perhaps, no peers in describing it, and yet "ethereal spring" is freighted with malaria, "that insidious foe, lurking unseen in the very air we breathe." It spreads over the fairest portions of our land: brings death and disease to thousands; cuts off scores upon scores of our children and youth, as well as those in advanced life. A pestilence is regarded with little less apprehension, and people everywhere are asking, "what is it?" "Where does it come from?" "What will cure it?"

KIDNEY-WORT AS A SPRING MEDICINE.

When you begin to lose appetite; have a headache, a pain in your side, back and shoulders; to toss about at night in restless dreams; wake in the morning with a foul mouth and furred tongue; feel disinclined to go about your work, heavy in body and oppressed in mind; have a fit of the blues; when your urine gets scanty or high colored; to suffer with constipation, diarrhoea, or indigestion; have a pasty, sallow face, dull eyes, and a blotched skin;—one or all of these complaints will certainly be evidences that your liver is disordered, torpid, or perhaps diseased, a bottle of Kidney-Wort is, under such circumstances, a priceless boon to such a person.

Bare assertions of proprietors have come to us to possess less force than they frequently merit. The cause of this condition of popular skepticism is, in the main, to be found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in bad company.

The proprietors of Kidney-Wort always prove all their assertions touching the merits of their preparations. When we affirm, therefore, that Kidney-Wort is a specific for just such disorders as have been mentioned in this article, the proof, too, belongs to and shall follow this statement.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. R. K. Clark, a regular physician of extensive practice in Grand Isle county, and a worthy deacon of the Congregational church, at South Hero, Vt., has used Kidney-Wort for several years in his practice, and before the present proprietors purchased an interest in it, he had given his unbiased opinion in its favor. This opinion has not changed. "It has done better than any other remedy I have ever used," says the Doctor, and further on he writes: "I do not recollect an instance where the patient to whom I have given it has failed to receive benefit from its use, and in some severe cases most decidedly so." These are strong words. They are from a representative, conscientious, ever-approachable public citizen, however, and, better still, they are true.

Kidney-Wort will bear all the encomiums ever lavished upon it by its friends—and their name is legion. "I will swear by Kidney-Wort all the time," writes Mr. J. R. Kauffman, of Lancaster, Pa. We will supplement this by asserting, as a matter of fact, and one capable of demonstration, that all honest patrons of this remedy are its friends and advocates.

Bidwell, Manchester, James Vick, Sharpless and over one hundred other

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

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

The Tariff.—No. 2.

HOW TARIFF AFFECTS FARMERS.

Not farmers of Kansas, but farmers generally, taking the country over. They are affected by tariff alike, but in varying extent, according to locality and habit.

Tariff is levied on foreign products; those which come to us in ships from other nations. Taxes that we pay on home products, as tobacco, whisky, etc., are not what we are talking about now. They are excise duties; not tariff, as the words are used; and they must not be confounded.

The first effect of a tariff is to raise prices to the consumer of those articles on which tariff duties are laid. The importer pays the customs duty and then adds it to his price. If he could, without tariff, sell muslin to us at five cents a yard, he will charge us ten cents if he has to pay a tariff duty of five. He loses nothing, for the people who buy his muslin pay back to him the five cents a yard which he paid to the government. The rule is the same as applied to every article on which duties are imposed. Whether the rise in prices goes to the full extent of the duty, depends on facts which will be considered further on. But, let the reader bear in mind this leading fact—that the first effect of a tariff is to

RAISE PRICES ON CONSUMERS.

How long and to what extent this rise continues, we will discuss next week.

Farmers, so far as tariff is concerned, are consumers. They need and use articles covered by the tariff. Our tariff law is in fourteen divisions, thus: chemical products; earthenware and glassware; metals; wood and woodenware; sugar; tobacco; provisions; liquors; cotton and cotton goods; hemp, jute and flax goods; wool and woollens; silk and silk goods; books, papers, etc.; sundries. As to all these classes of articles, not excepting provisions, farmers are consumers, and therefore directly interested in their selling prices. They do not buy foreign rye and barley, of which twelve and one-fourth million bushels were brought in last year; nor did they use much of the seven million pounds of foreign butter and cheese that came in the same time; but they are interested in starch and rice, for they use large quantities of both.

In sugar, cotton, wool and iron, the extent of farmers' interests is not susceptible of accurate and precise statement. The total amount of duties paid on any one class is large in itself, and farmers paid their proper share of it; but that does not tell it all, because the prices of similar goods made here, and on which no duty was paid, were more or less affected by reason of the tariff on foreign goods.

Take iron. It is hardly possible to enumerate all the uses to which this one metal is applied, and the different articles used by farmers into which iron in some form has been introduced. Let one look around him and see what he has with which iron has not something to do. Iron, in all its forms, is taxed. Foreign iron is taxed directly by the tariff; homemade iron is taxed indirectly because of the tariff. The extent and nature of this indirect tax will be argued in another article.

The effect of this indirect tax does not stop with articles which we use directly. It reaches out into all the various channels of trade in which we are interested. It affects the prices of not only our plows, but, also, of the machinery which makes them, and of the cars which carry them to us, as well as the wheels which bear the cars, the tracks over which the wheels run, the spikes that hold the rails in place, the picks and shovels that grade the road, and so on

ad infinitum. This thought applies to all iron and all uses of all articles made out of it; and the same principle applies to all cotton and wool goods, to earthen and glassware, to drugs and medicines, to everything that is taxed. Indeed, while the free list is large, the articles which are in some measure affected as to price by reason of the tariff are so numerous, that it is hardly possible to open our eyes in the day time without seeing one or more of them. The different items—separate articles and groups, named in the tariff law, are three thousand, or thereabout, besides the almost infinite number of articles that are included in general terms. One word, as *sugar*, often includes many different varieties or forms of the same substance.

We see, then, that farmers are largely interested in the tariff. There is no part of their labor, their comfort, their clothing, (except in a few instances, as in tea and coffee, which do not now pay duty,) where this tariff does not enter in some measure, and to some extent affect their income.

Among the many other things to be considered as bearing on this branch of the subject is,

HOW PRICES WOULD RANGE

if we had no tariff laws; and this can best be determined by reference to tariff legislation which was made to apply to our country.

As all know, we are a child of Great Britain. England was the political center when the United States were organized into one government; she had been for many years before that time, and has been ever since. All the laws this people ever had prior to the American Revolution, England gave to them; and there is not a state in our Union to-day that has not more or less of

THE LAWS OF ENGLAND

in their statute books and judicial decisions. As far back as 1646, a law was passed by the British Parliament removing duties for three years on goods and merchandise necessary for American plantations on condition that produce sent out from the plantations should be sent in British ships. Five years later an order came that all exports from the colonies and imports into them must be shipped in English vessels, and that no sugar, cotton, tobacco or other articles should be sent out of the colonies except to British ports. In 1672, Parliament passed a duty on sugar, tobacco, ginger, cocoanut, indigo, logwood, fustic, wool, and cotton shipped into the colonies. The business was to be done by British officers, and the revenue derived paid into the British treasury. This system of tariff taxation was continued by repeated acts as long as Britain controlled these colonies, and finally resulted in open rebellion, in 1775.

The object of this legislation was to prevent the growth of manufacturing interests here, so that the colonies would be a good market for English manufactures. Americans were permitted to buy in British markets only; they were permitted to sell in British ports only; and, whether buying or selling, they were compelled to transport their produce or supplies in British ships.

We need not quote history to prove either

THESE ACTS OR THEIR OBJECT,

because, we suppose, all our readers are reasonably well informed on this part of our subject. The object was so well accomplished that when the last British soldier left American soil in 1783, there was not a cotton mill in the country. The first was built in 1787, and "the machinery was so rude that in fifteen years the mill ceased to run because no one could be found to build improved machinery." Corduroys and bed-ticking were the principal articles made at that mill. England was far along in the arts

of manufacture. She was queen not only of the ocean, but of the land. She supplied her own colonies with almost everything that was made by hand. She would not let them make a hat, or a shoe, or a gown without paying a tax; and she went so far as to prohibit local exchange of certain commodities except under conditions. She supplied the needed wares and merchandise to all nations.

It is not surprising, then, that when our new government went into operation the first message of the new President and the first general law of the new Congress was on this subject of tariff. Before President Washington was inaugurated, Mr. Madison opened a debate in the House of Representatives on the general subject. The discussion continued some weeks and resulted in the first tariff act passed by the United States Congress. That was in 1789—May 15. Out of forty-nine members in the House voting, only eight voted No. The bill imposed specific duties on distilled spirits, molasses, wines, beer, ale, porter, cider, malt, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tea, candles, cheese, soap, boots and shoes, silks, cables, cordage, thread, wrought steel, nails and spikes, salt manufactured tobacco, indigo, wool and cotton cards, coal, pickled and dried fish, playing cards, cotton and hemp. Ad valorem duties of ten per cent. were laid on glass, china, stone and earthenware, gunpowder, paints, shoe and knee buckles, gold and silver lace and leaf, blank books, paper, cabinet ware, leather, ready made clothing, hats, gloves, millinery, canes, brushes, jewelry, buttons, saddles, sheet and rolled iron, iron castings, anchors, tin and wooden ware. A duty of five per cent. was laid on all other articles, including manufactures of wool, cotton and flax, except that saltpetre, tin, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in sheets, wool, dye stuffs, hides and furs were left free. This act was limited to the first day of June 1796, but in 1790, the rates were increased, and in '97 and 1800 the schedules were enlarged and duties again increased. An act was passed in 1806 prohibiting the importation "of silk, cloth, nails, spikes, brass, tin and many other articles." This continued till 1814. The embargo act of 1812, because of declaration of war against England, closed our ports against British ships, and hence was equal to a prohibitory tariff. In 1816 a new tariff act was enacted, but it was not high. A high tariff bill passed the House in 1820, but it failed in the Senate by a vote of twenty-two to twenty-one. In 1824 our first high tariff act was passed. It was intended to be protective. In 1828, and again in 1832, rates were increased on some articles. This law was greatly modified by the compromise tariff of 1833. In 1842, high rates were again imposed, and in 1846 they were again reduced, and, with some modifications, so remained until 1861, when the Morrill Tariff was passed. It was amended some afterwards, but remained substantially the same until the third day of the present month, when the Revised Tariff became the law.

It will be seen from these facts that the people of this country have

LIVED UNDER TARIFF LAWS

all the time since there were white men enough here to need things to eat, wear, and use. England gave us our tariff laws until we became independent, and since that time we have made them for ourselves. We began with five per cent. duties in 1787, and have increased rates from time to time, occasionally dropping back a little, but reached in the long run an average of forty-three and one-fourth per cent. under the late law. So that, so far as our trade relates to foreign nations, we do not know, and never did know what free trade is.

Those of our tariff laws which are known in history as High, or Protective

Tariffs, are those of 1824, 1832, 1842, and 1861. All the others are known as Low, or Revenue Tariffs. Changes were made in other years, but those named are the principal dates.

WHAT WAS THE EFFECT

of all this legislation on prices in this country cannot be stated with absolute certainty. It can be said truly, though in general terms, that prices of all farm produce are higher now than they were in the times of our early history, that markets are nearer to the farms, and are better. It can also be stated truthfully that all manufactured articles are cheaper now than they were then; but there are so many other considerations which enter into the subject here, that it would not be wise or true to assert that the tariff is responsible for all these changes. A recent writer alleges that all our high tariff laws have had the effect to retard agriculture, diminish crops raised on the farms, reduce the prices of farms and increase the price of farming implements, and he gives prices of wheat at different times to prove his statement. Thomas Ewing said in the United States Senate in 1832: "Year after year their (the farmers') stacks of wheat stood unthreshed, scarcely worth the manual labor of separating the grain from the straw; so low was it reduced, in comparison with manufactured articles, that I have known forty bushels of wheat given for a pair of boots; such was the state of things in the western country prior to, and at the time of the revision of the tariff in 1824." Henry Clay in one of his great speeches on the tariff act of 1832, asserted "that seven years previous to the tariff of 1824 was a period of the greatest commercial depression, and the seven years subsequent to that event a period of the greatest commercial prosperity the country had ever experienced." George M. Dallas, afterwards Vice President, said in the Senate, in 1832, that thirty-four iron furnaces had been established west of the Alleghenies "since the year 1824," and that the prices of "implements of husbandry" had decreased materially, giving a number of examples, as axes, spades, shovels, hoes, etc., which had fallen in price fifty to sixty per cent.

Prices are varied by many facts and circumstances. We have known corn to be burned as fuel at a time when the tariff was high; we have known it to be sold at a dollar a bushel when the tariff was low; but in neither case had the tariff anything to do with it. Facts and fancies may be grouped to prove any theory. Let us take more reliable data. Going back to 1825 when the tariff of 1824 was in effect, and taking the prices of farm produce in New York City at that time, and following the market down from year to year to the present, we have a wider field of observation. Beginning with wheat, and taking January as the month, we find that in 1825 it was worth \$1.01. The next year it was 90 cents; in 1829 it was \$1.63; in 1836 it was \$1.78; in 1838 it was \$1.92; in 1842 it was \$1.25; in 1843 it was 88¢; and that was the first time since '27 that it was below \$1.00. In '44 it was even \$1.00 and has never fallen to that figure since. In 1854 it was \$2.04; the next year it was \$2.57; in 1861 it was \$1.44. The highest quotation is \$3.00 in 1867. On the day this is written, March 9, 1883, wheat is selling in that same city within a range of \$1.00 to \$1.27. It was about the same January 1, last.

Flour in 1825 was \$5.13 per barrel; in '59 it was \$4.11, the lowest in the range of sixty years; in '37 it was \$9.14; in '67 it was \$11.00, the highest.

Corn in 1825 was 42 cents and it was never that low again. In '44 it was 43 cents. It was \$1.06 in '37; \$1.01 in '55; \$1.26 in '64; \$1.95 in '65; \$1.16 in '67; \$1.20 in '68; \$1.12 in '70; 59 cents in '77.

In 1825 butter was 15 cents and cheese 7¢. They are much better now. Wool then was 32¢ cents; it was the same in '33 and '34; 45 in '37; 19 in '42; 39 in '53; 63¢ in '63; 61 in '70; 70 in '72 and '73; 48 in '78.

In that large range of sixty years we find that in these and other agricultural products which we have not named there have been many fluctuations, but on the whole, and at the great market town, a substantial advance. If it cost as much now as it did in 1825 to haul wheat and corn, those articles would not find a market anywhere a hundred miles from home. And this same fact, also, shows that the value of wheat and corn to the farmer is much more now than it was then. But what the tariff has to do with that we cannot now discuss.

Prices as affected by the tariff will be the subject of our next article.

Things in Ellis County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Rye is looking well; wheat starting to grow. Some that did not grow last fall is now most out of the ground. Some that started late last fall is winter killed in spots. Early sowing looks well. Ground in good condition for plowing. Stock, both cattle and sheep, never were in better condition at this time of year than now. Some few sheep were lost by piling on to one another during the cold weather, and so smothering the bottom ones. Some cattle that were on short range in the fall and started into the winter thin are weak but with good weather from this on will come out all right. A great many cattle have been brought in from Missouri during the fall and winter and were put on to good range have improved in appearance. Peach buds dead, and so are a great many of the trees. Some few apple trees gone; every one of my wild goose plums are dead; some of them I set in the spring of 1875 and they have been thrifty till this winter. Wheat coming in rapidly. No. 2, 80 cents. P. W. SMITH.

Cattle fed on roots or ensilage in winter will need little water. Instead of being an objection this is rather an advantage of these feeds. In very cold weather cows fed on dry feed will become quite thirsty before going to the trough to slake their thirst, and then they will be apt to drink too much, injuring the flow of milk by both extremes.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

Almond culture is quite successful in California. Four varieties are grown, viz. The soft shell, standard, hard shell and paper shell. The crop of 1881 was 300,000 pounds, about half of which was used to supply the home trade and the balance shipped east; 1882 being an off bearing year, the crop was but 200,000 pounds, the most of which will be required for the home trade.

A friend to the rich and poor. A medicine that strengthens and heals, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

As growth with the calves is a greater object than fat, a food that will produce muscle and bone is more desirable than one which produces flesh. Therefore oats and bran are esteemed a better food for growing calves than corn and bran.

The Kidneys.

Persons of sedentary habits often suffer with kidney affections. Sufferers from this weakening and dangerous disease, by a persistent use of Simmons Liver Regulator, will restore the kidneys to their wonted health and vigor. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

The failure of all the patent milking machines is ascribed to the fact that they all aim at a wrong method, imitating the sucking of a calf rather than the manipulations of hand-milking. This last is essential to getting the largest secretion of milk, and unless some machine can rival the hand for milking, the old way must be followed a while longer.

*It is not necessary to enter into particulars in referring to the complicated organic and functional difficulties to which the more delicate classes of American women are subject; but we take pleasure in saying that Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Great Remedy for all these troubles has an unbounded popularity.

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

Red Cedars and Forest Tree Seedlings

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



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

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JAS. HOLLINGSWORTH, Spec'l Agent, 210 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Smith's Tonic SyrupFOR THE CURE OF
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Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 881 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

BUY
NORTHERN-GROWN
SEEDS.

New wheat, yield 40 bushels per acre; New potatoes, 300 to 600 bus. per acre; New Early corn, 100 to 300 bus.
Russian Oats, the best in the world.
Farm seeds a specialty.
Send for plant and seed catalogue.
JOHN A. SALZER,
La Crosse, Wis.

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



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH

THE SUGAR HAND BOOK

A NEW AND VALUABLE TREATISE ON SUGAR CANES, (including the Minnesota Early Amber) and their manufacture into Syrup and Sugar. Although comprised in small compass and furnished free to applicants, it is the **BEST PRACTICAL MANUAL ON SUGAR CANES** that has yet been published.

BLUMYER MANUFACTURING CO
Cincinnati O.
Manufacturers of Steam Sugar Machinery, Steam Engines
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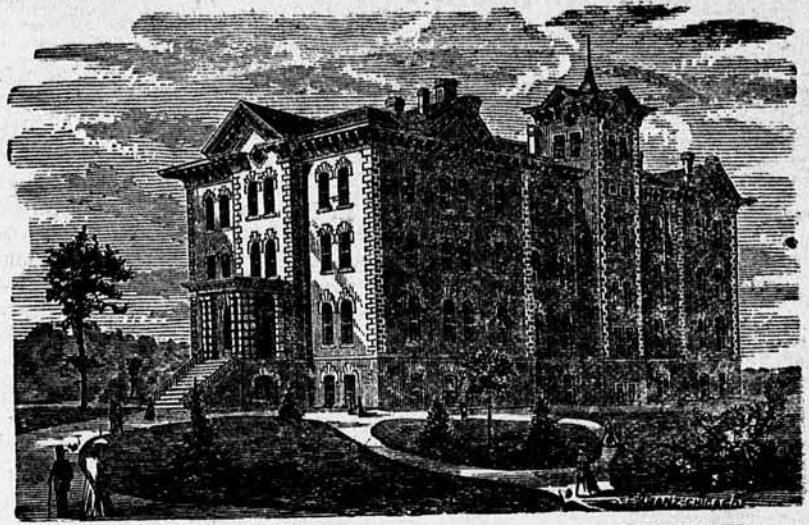
Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

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

WEEKLY CAPITAL,
Topeka, Kansas.

\$70 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.



WASHBURN COLLEGE.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, Jan 3, 1883. Four Courses of Study—Business, Scientific, Academic and Collegiate. Exact scholarship and correct deportment required. Personal supervision exercised. Reports of scholarship and deportment sent to parents at the close of each month. Open to both sexes. Separate grounds and buildings for young women, under care of Matron and Preceptress. Expenses very low.
For further information, address **PETER MOVICAR, President,** Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 180 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules:

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. **H. P. CHILD,** Supt. **E. E. RICHARDSON,** Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y. **C. P. PATTERSON,** Traveling Agent.

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Railway, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,
Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Missouri Pacific Railway,
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the
(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad,) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.



Free Seed for TRIAL.

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

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

STILL HOLDS THE LEAD

10 Years' Practical Use.

BARNES'

WIRE CHECK ROWER.

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever Invented.

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

Use of wire in place of a rope; and that one wire will outlast two ropes.
The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.
The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a **GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE**, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

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



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



Only Single Ring ever invented that closes on Outside of the Nose.
BROWN'S
Elliptical Ring
And Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer.
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore.

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



My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refund the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Early Ohio and Hubbard Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. **James J. H. Gregory,** Marblehead, Mass.

The Young Folks.

Honest men's words are as good as their bonds.

The slowest man ever heard of was one who could not get out of his own way.

For supplying London with water there are now 82½ miles of pipe constantly charged.

If you were to be crowned monarch of yourself your first duty would be to suppress a rebellion.

Think and say all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning their bad qualities.

The criticisms you made of your brother behind his back did not do him the least good. You did not expect it would. Why, then, did you make it?

A young man in western Illinois advertised for a wife; his sister answered the "ad," and now the young man thinks there is no balm in advertisements, while the old folks think it's pretty hard to have two fools in the family.

A gentleman somewhat advanced in life and who was never remarkable for his good looks, asked his grandchild what he thought of him. The boy's parents were present. The youngster made no reply. "Well, why won't you tell me what you think of me?" "Cause I don't want to get licked," was the answer.

A frog fell into a pail of milk in a Connecticut town recently, and in the morning was found sitting upon a roll of fresh butter. A local paper says that "the sole explanation is that in trying to extricate himself, he had by diligent and continuous strokes of his hind legs churned the milk into butter." If George Washington were the editor of that paper no such item would have appeared.

The term "dry goods," although generally supposed to be of American origin, is, in fact, English. A report of a committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1745 to inquire into certain smuggling practices, reads: "From Yarmouth the principal officers give account that on 23d of October 112 horses were laden on the beach near Benaire with dry goods, by upwards of ninety men guarded by ten persons with firearms, and on the twentieth of the same month forty horses were laden with dry goods at Karsley by riders well armed."

Among the many queer sayings which one often hears none is more peculiar than "It's raining cats and dogs." Some say that the expression came from the French word, "catadoupe," a waterfall; but there is a more pleasing explanation of how the phrase came into use. In some parts of England the blossoms of the willow tree are called "cats and dogs." These blossoms increase very quickly after a few warm showers in April, and it was believed once that the rain brought them. Hence the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs."

An opera house on wheels is the latest dramatic novelty, and a company with headquarters at Kansas City has been organized to build and manage it. It is to consist of eight railway cars, which can be expanded by ingenious mechanism into a capacious structure, with auditorium and stage complete, and is designed for the benefit of communities which do not possess facilities for the production of plays. It will run from place to place on the railroads, and carry a portable track, upon which it can be switched off and transformed into a theatre.

The sweetest name on earth is child, and the holiest office this side the throne of nature's God is that of motherhood. As the flowers send back their kisses to the sun, as the rose buds open to the light of day, so should the hearts of the children of men go out toward the mother who bears beneath her breast the germ of a new life. Be that mother plebeian or patrician, rich or poor, saint or sinner, every man should lift his hat and bow his head in honor to her, and the new life which, through her, bears relation to the almighty life of the universe.

Celluloid.

Celluloid is a composition of fine tissue paper and camphor, treated with chemicals by a patented process. A rather common impression that it contains gun-cotton is a mistake, which arises from confounding it with collodion. Celluloid, it is said, is entirely non-explosive, and burns only when in direct contact with flames. When crude it looks like transparent gum, and its color is a light yellow-brown. It can be made as hard as ivory, but is always elastic, and can be moulded into any conceivable form. With equal ease it can be colored in any tint desired, the dye running through the entire substance, and being therefore ineffaceable.

Large amounts are used for combs of every variety, for the backs of brushes and hand mirrors, and for all kinds of toilet articles for which ivory has been employed. Among many other articles in which celluloid takes the place of ivory or India rubber are whips, cane, and umbrella handles, every kind of harness trimming, foot rules, chessmen, and the handles of knives and forks.

The freedom of celluloid from sulphur, and the natural flesh color which can be imparted to it, have caused it to be extensively substituted for India rubber in the manufacture of dental blanks or the gums and other attachments of artificial teeth, and is superior for pencil-cases, jewelry, etc., where gold mountings are used, as it does not tarnish the metal.

Celluloid can be mottled so as to imitate the finest tortoise-shell, and in this form it is used for combs, card-cases, match-boxes, pocket-books, napkin-rings, jewelry, and all kinds of fancy articles. Instead of amber it is made into mouth-pieces for pipes, cigar-holders, and musical instruments, and is used as the material of flutes, flageolets, and drum-sticks. For drumheads it is said to be superior to parchment, as it is not affected by moisture in the atmosphere. As a substitute for porcelain celluloid is used for dolls' heads, which can be hammered on the floor without danger of fracture. Beautiful jewelry is made of it in imitation to the most elaborately carved coral, reproducing all the shades of the genuine article.

Questions to be Answered.

Question No. 26.—Earl Myers. What is the largest grain market in the world?

Question No. 27.—By same. When was Chambersburg burned by Gen. Early?

Enigma No. 11.—C. A. L.
I am composed of 29 letters.
My 11, 2, 3, 12, pertains to time.
My 4, 22, 15, 16; 10, 7, 9, are seen in papers.
My 6, 28, 29, 26, 11, is part of the year.
My 5, 12, 13, 14, 26, is taken to the mill.
My 17, 3, 8, 15, is a relation.
My 1, 22, 3, 26, 11, pertains to the young.
My 19, 18, 20, is an abbreviation.
My 21, 23, 24, 22, 29, belongs to a tree.
My 25, 26, 15, 7, 8, 26, 27, 28, 29, is received by many.

My whole is a grand organization.
Enigma No. 12.—M. S.
My first is in corrode, but not in rust;
My second is in honor, but not in praise;
My third is in ice, but not in froze;
My fourth is in knife, but not in fork;
My fifth is in prairie, but not in field;
My sixth is in ocean, but not in bay;
My seventh is in water, but not in wave.
My whole is the name of a river in Russia.

Answers to Questions.

Enigma 7. Ans.—"The pen is mightier than the sword." Answered correctly by N. M. P., and C. B. M.

Enigma 8. Ans.—"Washington could not lie." Answered correctly by C. B. M.

Question 20.—Answered by C. A. L.—11 minutes past 1 o'clock. (The author did not send answer, and the editor has not time to work it out.)

Question 21. Ans.—5 cows at \$10; 1 pig at \$3; 94 sheep at 50 cents apiece. Answered correctly by M. D., C. A. L., J. H. C., C. B. M., W. A. G., and G. M. V.

Question 22. Ans.—36. Answered correctly by C. A. L., J. C. C., and C. B. M.

Letters From Little People.

MR. EDITOR:—My father is editor of the Stafford County Bee. I set type for the Bee. I can set two thousand ems per day; but pa says I am too young to work steady. I have a small press of my own on which I

can print cards. I was 7 years old last December.

JOHNNIE DOW.

DEAR EDITOR:—Papa gave me a colt for taking care of its blind mother last summer. I have trained it to be lead by a halter where ever I want to lead it. I have a calf too, but it is a scrub.

JAKIE SECREST.

Randolph, Kas., March 5.

The little people need not write to the FARMER unless they have something useful to say. One boy told how he raised melons; another how he broke colts, and now we have one from a printer. These are good letters. We want to make this department a school where you may laugh and learn; but we will not again give space for letters that have no interest for any other than the writer. A short, good letter on any subject will always be welcome. We should never speak unless we have something to say.—EDITOR.

There are 160 square rods in one acre, and there are 30¼ square yards in one rod. This gives 4,840 square yards in one acre:

5 yards wide by 968 yds. long is 1 acre.
10 yards wide by 484 yds. long is 1 acre.
20 yards wide by 242 yds. long is 1 acre.
40 yards wide by 121 yds. long is 1 acre.
80 yards wide by 60½ yds. long is 1 acre.
70 yards wide by 69½ yds. long is 1 acre.
60 yards wide by 80½ yds. long is 1 acre.

Again, allowing nine square feet to the yard, 272¼ square feet to the rod, 43,560 square feet to the acre, and we have another table:

110 feet by 369 feet—1 acre.
120 feet by 363 feet—1 acre.
220 feet by 198 feet—1 acre.
340 feet by 131½ feet—1 acre.
440 feet by 90 feet—1 acre.

Over 70,000 plants have been distributed by the Department of Agriculture during the past year, a less number than usual, because less tree plants were sent out.

The best preparation of iron a doctor can prescribe is Brown's Iron Bitters, because it does not injure the teeth as other iron medicines will.

At the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, a lady gave her experience in poultry raising, in which she stated that from 40 to 60 hens gave a net return of from \$97 to \$156, without fancy buildings or other needless expense.

Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and any fancy articles can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors.

Nitrates are largely produced in soils by the action of a living ferment, says Sir J. B. Lawes on the nitrogenous organic matter and ammonia Nitric acid takes place chiefly in the upper layer of soil, and is greatly favored by the presence of water and by summer temperature.

Mr. George Wells, architect, Kansas City, Mo., writes that he has for some time past used Leis' Dandelion Tonic for torpid liver, deranged stomach and loss of appetite, with the happiest results. He considers it a very valuable medicine.

There is likely to be an increased planting of potatoes in the South for the early Northern market this year. The business has been very remunerative for the two years past. Late potatoes do not succeed well in the South, owing to the hot weather at the time for turning the tubers.

General Debility and Liver Complaint.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife has been taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pelllets" for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, and General Debility. Yours fraternally,
N. E. HARMON, Pastor M. E. church, Elsie, Ill.

Some portion of the farmer's wheat crop should be floured, not only for home use, but for selling to tenants and others in the neighborhood, who buy flour. In this way the wheat brings a better price and as the bran and middling are retained on the farm there is less loss of fertility.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Good butter may be spoiled in churning. Over-churning, or churning at too high or too low a temperature, affects the texture and changes the proper waxiness to a sticky greasiness. The proper temperature of winter cream for churning will usually be found to be about 60 to 65 degrees.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

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

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

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

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

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

A Vegetable Product,

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 quininism 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.

For sale by all druggists.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

—TO—

RAMSEY, MILLET & HUDSON,

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

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

Farm for Sale.

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

Hotel Delmonico,

DEHONEY & WEST, PROPRIETORS.

Corner Fifth & Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

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

GRAPE VINES.

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

SILK PATCHWORK.
Great variety of beautiful pieces for SILK QUILTS etc. cheap. Send 10 cents for samples. 304 Main Street Cincinnati, O.
IMPORTERS REMNANT AGENCY.



FOREST TREES

Catalpa Speciosa,
White Ash, European
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Arbor Vitae, etc., etc.
Catalpa Speciosa Seed
Forest and Evergreen
Seeds.
E. DOUGLAS & SON,
Waukegan, Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER,

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
E. R. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscriptions:
One copy, one year, \$1.50
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Club Rates:
Five copies, one year, \$7.50
Ten copies, one year, 13.20
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Any one wishing to secure a free copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the number of subscribers named in any one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Don't sow grass seed on dry ground.

The Missouri Wool Growers' Association meets at Sedalia April 5.

It may pay our readers to look at the advertisement of the Kalamazoo Tube Well Company in this paper.

There is a private carp hatching establishment at Little Falls, New Jersey. It is advertised in this paper.

We have a long communication on Prohibition, but we do not desire to throw the doors open on that subject.

The contest over the Cooley creamer patent has been decided in favor of John Boyd, so we are informed by Loyd & Thomas.

A public sale of Short-horns is advertised for April 19 at Dexter Park, Chicago. For catalogues address L. Palmer, Sturgeon Mo.

An Ohio man was in Southeastern Kansas last week buying seed corn for the Buckeyes. We can't raise corn in Kansas—oh, no.

J. A. Hairrell, of Elk county, writes us a charming letter from his part of the state. Farmers are busy; stock in good condition and wheat looks well.

We have a pen-picture of Kansas in rhyme by one of our correspondents, which is good enough to keep over till next week, when it will appear.

We urge upon the farmers of Kansas the growing of clover. It makes the best hog and cow pasture, makes good hay, and is the best manure known.

An Illinois farmer discovered by experience that wheat cut when well ripened is heavier than that which was cut green and that which was left standing until dead ripe.

Farmers in Butler county, this state, want a cane sirup mill established in their vicinity. Who wants to do it? Address Mr. Hawk, whose article on sorgo is published in this issue of the FARMER.

The subject of divorce is to be treated in the April number of the North American Review by Judge Jameson, the well-known divorce judge of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, the life-long opponent of divorce.

Judging from comments of the press, there will be a very large gathering of anti-monopolists at Chicago July 4, to consult about the political condition of the country and, if thought best, to organize a new party.

Dr. Schraeder, one of the oldest horticulturists in Illinois, now at Bloomington, has bought a timber claim in Ellis county, within sight of Hays City, and will start a 40-acre nursery this spring, as a branch of his home nursery.

How Do You Like It?

We mean the new Railroad Law. Section one fixes passenger rates at three cents a mile—half price for children under twelve. Section two requires the executive council, (the Governor and other state officers,) to appoint three commissioners, with power of removal. They are to give bond and take oath. They must not all be of one political party. Section three allows a salary of \$3,000 each and 1,500 to the clerk, with office and stationery, all to be paid in the first instance by the state; and section four provides for apportioning the expense among the different railroads to be refunded by them in taxes. Section five contains the meat of the bill, and is as follows:

SEC. 5. Said commissioners shall have the general supervision of all railroads in the state operated by steam and all express companies, sleeping-car companies, and all other persons, companies or corporations doing business as common carriers in this state, and shall inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of this state by any person, company, or corporation engaged in the business of transportation of persons or property therein, or by the officers, agents or employees thereof, and shall also from time to time carefully examine and inspect the condition of each railroad in the state, and of its equipment and the manner of its conduct and management with reference to the public safety and convenience. Whenever in the judgment of the railroad commissioners it shall appear that any railroad corporation or other transportation company fails, in any respect or particular, to comply with the terms of its charter or the laws of the state, or whenever in their judgment any repairs are necessary upon its roads, or any addition to its rolling stock, or any addition to or change of its stations or station houses, or any change in its rates for transporting freight or any change in the mode of operating its road and conducting its business is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience, and accommodation of the public, said commissioners shall inform such corporation of the improvement and changes which they adjudge to be proper, by a notice thereof in writing, to be served by leaving a copy thereof, certified by the commissioners' secretary with any station agent, clerk, treasurer, or any director of said corporation; and a report of the proceedings shall be included in the annual report of the commissioners to the Governor. Nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving any railroad company, or other transportation corporation, from their responsibility or liability for damage to person or property.

Section six requires an annual report from the commissioners showing what they have done, and what they think ought to be done, and to include a statement of the condition of the railroads and their business, their indebtedness, etc. Section seven requires the railroad companies to furnish facts necessary for the commissioners' reports. Section eight empowers the commissioners to examine railroad books and officers, and provides penalty for obstruction of their duties. Section nine requires the companies to furnish suitable cars to the people, and to handle cars of other companies as may be needed. Section ten, eleven and twelve are as follows:

SEC. 10. No railroad company shall charge, demand or receive from any person, company or corporation for the transportation of any property or for any other service, a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand or receive from any other person, company or corporation, for a like service from the same place, or upon like condition and under similar circumstances, and all concessions of rates, drawbacks, and contracts for special rates shall be open to and allowed all persons, companies and corporations alike, nor shall it charge more for transporting freight from any point on its line than a fair and just proportion of the price it charges for the same kind of freight transported from any other point.

SEC. 11. No railroad company shall charge, demand or receive from any person, company, or corporation, an unreasonable price for the transportation of persons or property, or for the hauling or storing freight, or for the use of its cars, or for any privilege or service afforded by it in the transaction of its business as a railroad company. And upon complaint in writing made to the board of railroad commissioners that an unreasonable price has been charged, such board shall investigate said complaint, and if sustained shall make a certificate under their seal, setting forth what is a reasonable charge for the service rendered, which shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated.

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to make any contract or enter into any stipulation with any other railroad

company running in the same general direction by which either company shall directly or indirectly agree to divide in any manner, or proportion, the joint earnings upon the whole, or any part of the freight transported over such roads, and any violation of this provision shall render the railroad company violating the same, liable to a penalty of \$5,000 for each month for which such earnings are divided, to be recovered for the use of the common school fund in the name of the state.

Section thirteen requires receipts for freight, giving rates of charge, etc. Section fourteen provides that, upon complaint of unjust and unreasonable charges, the board (of commissioners) if they find the complaint to be well founded, shall "require a modified charge," and shall so certify to the company, and the company must accept the rate so given unless it is proved to be unreasonable; and all cases of refusals by the companies shall be mentioned in the board's annual report.

Section fifteen provides that any person in business may own or lease cars and the railroad companies must haul them when so requested. Section sixteen prohibits the raising of rates unless on sixty days notice. Section seventeen provides that private persons may have and exercise the same powers that railroad companies now have to condemn land, make switches, spurs, etc., to connect with regular tracks. Section eighteen requires the board, on complaint made by city or township officers of unjust charges, to determine what are reasonable charges, and inform the company of their decision. Section nineteen requires, as a penalty, a payment by the company of three times the actual damage done to the aggrieved party, with costs, fees, etc., with right of appeal. Section twenty provides a penalty of not less than \$100 or more than \$5,000, for violations of the law not otherwise provided for; and all penalties are to be recovered in suits, the County Attorney to prosecute. The jury shall assess the fine. The Attorney-General may be required to help. Section twenty-one allows all charges by any one person to be put in one suit. Section twenty-two punishes false swearing by imprisonment not exceeding seven years. Section twenty-three requires the board to keep a record of all their acts. Section twenty-four authorizes members of the board and their clerks or agents to travel on any road in the state free of charge. Section twenty-five saves rights under the old law. Section twenty-six defines the meaning of the term railroad company as used in the act. Section twenty-seven repeals those sections of the old law which required a classification of freight and prescribed rates. Section twenty-eight puts the act into effect immediately after publication in the official state paper. Another act fixes the time at April 1.

There, now, is the law, and we again ask our readers, How do you like it? What is gained by it? What do the people now know about what their transportation is to cost them, that they did not know before? What is reasonable compensation to the carrier? What is a reasonable charge upon the shipper? Who is to determine this question of compensation? The road makes its charge; Mr. Smith thinks it unreasonable; perhaps the board will agree with him, and if they do he is permitted to bring suit; the company puts experts on the witness stand—(no others would be competent—) they prove the services worth all that was charged; then who pays the costs of suit? Smith is bound for them, of course. The companies pool their earnings, and no one person is able to prove that he has lost anything because of the pooling, how can anything be collected off the companies?

It is discrimination that hurts; it is against that the people want protection; and pooling that does not injure any-

body is not unlawful, no matter how many statutes there are against it. If one road that is 150 miles long sees proper to haul goods from and to points that a 100 mile road does, and at the same rates, who is hurt, and who would be heard in court on such a plea?

What virtue there is in this law lies wholly in the information that the commissioners may collect and embody in their reports. They are powerless to enforce anything. As we have said before, they are a mere committee on suggestions.

It seems to us that if ever a legislature resolved itself into an enormous ass that was the one which fathers this miserable mixture of meaningless sections called the Railroad Law.

Have the people memories? Will they remember this stupendous failure of their representatives? How do you like the law?

General News Items.

A heavy storm prevailed east last week.

At Bangor, Me., on the 6th inst., the thermometer showed 40 degrees below zero.

Tides rose higher along the Atlantic coast about New York on the 10th inst. than ever before.

Three passengers in a hack, the driver and team were killed by a passing train at Crawfordsville, Ind.

There is to be a reduction of wages among iron workers to correspond with reductions of duties in the new tariff act.

The Star Route trials are still dragging their slow length along, with some encouragement that somebody will be convicted yet.

Two new lines of steamships are to be established between New Orleans and Liverpool. St. Louis merchants are to supply the lines.

The issue of standard dollars from the mint for the week ending March 10, was \$269,000; for the corresponding period last year \$144,490.

At Caseyville, Ills., Catherine Edwards was killed by a discharge from a shot-gun which a young man was playfully snapping at her, supposing it was not loaded.

Leases have been made to several companies for building hotels in Yellowstone Park. Lease to continue ten years, government reserving the right to buy the improvements at appraised valuation.

The Fort Scott & Gulf road was refused a percentage of the business between St. Louis and Kansas City by the southwestern pool on the ground that it was not properly a competing line between those points, its route being nearly twice as long as the others.

Farmers' Institute at Columbus.

Our Mr. Heath attended the Farmers' Institute at Columbus, and brought home a report, together with manuscript copies of addresses delivered. We cannot go through them in time for this issue; but will examine them and make such extracts next week as will be of special interest to our readers.

The gathering of farmers was not large, because most of them had begun their Spring work; but the representation was good, and the subjects discussed were such as farmers need to talk about. A permanent organization was effected, and an executive was appointed consisting of five men and five women.

These Farmers' Institutes are doing much good. We hope to see them increase in number and influence every year. Farmers must educate and organize themselves, and Institutes are excellent educators.

Be careful in setting out trees. See that the holes are large enough, that the bottom contains some loose earth, that the roots are well spread out and loose soil well settled in among them; then wet and cover with dry, loose soil well packed down.

A farmer writes to us from Glen Grouse, Cowley county, on the calf-salt question. He says that he has fed salt to calves and hogs, and that his father always did so, the same as to other stock, and neither he nor his father ever experienced any bad results from it.

The April number of Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine contains even more than the usual attractive features. The Rev. Moses D. Hoge contributes "What is Presbyterianism?" being No. IV. of "Religious Denominations of the United States;" the editor, Dr. Talmage, has a characteristic article, "Mending the Bible."

About seed potatoes an eastern farmer says that there is no difference in any respect, except the fact that the large potatoes furnish more nourishment to the young plants at the beginning. For sandy soils he recommends the planting of whole tubers without cutting, afterward thinning out all the plants in a hill to a single one.

C. G. Aiken, Franklin county, writes: Wheat came through the winter in fine condition, but this month is the hardest on wheat generally; it is most too dry now. Stock in good condition; grain and hay abundant. Farmers commencing to plow; the demand for stalk-cutters is more than our dealers can supply. I think the peach crop will be light here this year.

A new fiber-yielding plant has been discovered in Mexico, if report may be credited. It is said the plant, which is of the vine species, yields a brilliant, fine, strong fibre, that takes dyes readily and is extremely pliant and durable. There are said to be no difficulties in the way of its preparation and manufacture, and the fabric made from it closely resembles silk.

Speaking of rhubarb, a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says that those who undertake to raise seedlings from the rhubarb as a means of improving the quality, will be disappointed, as the plants, fresh from seed, though vigorous and healthy, will vary as seedlings of all plants do. A choice sort, once established, is easily increased by taking off eyes with a bit of root in October.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf has connected with the St. Louis and San Francisco road; and, beginning on the 8th day of this month, the Arkansas and Texas express train, with chair car attached, leaves Kansas City daily, at 6:00 p. m., running through to Springfield, Mo., where close connection is made with trains on St. Louis & San Francisco railway for all points on that line, and in Arkansas, on or via the Little Rock & Fort Smith railway.

As showing the value of an acre of ground well tilled, Farm and Fruit grower says that W. M. Hopkins picked, the past season, 4,500 quarts of strawberries from one acre of ground that had been subsoiled to the depth of eighteen to twenty inches previous to planting. These he sold for \$11.50 gross, or \$9.50 net, per bushel, in Kansas City, Mo., or a little more than 25 cents a quart clear of all expenses. He attributes his success entirely to the subsoiling, and believes it is the next best thing to irrigation, and should always be practiced where irrigation is not feasible. The subsoil should not be turned up on the surface, but merely loosened.

A Rational View.

A friend sends the FARMER a printed copy of an essay written by C. H. Isely, of Brown county, and read before the Institute recently held at Hiawatha. We cannot find room now for it all, but some of the thoughts are too good to lose, and we extract a few as follows:

"Some are rich, but more are poor; some are talented, others dull; some are favored, others rejected; some walk on soft carpets, others are tillers of the soil; but after all these many diversities, man's real worth does not exist in what he has, but in what he is to himself, to others, to God. Therefore it is foolish to deplore our condition when it is not favorable, nor as comfortable as our heart's wishes desire.

"The farmer raises the wheat which makes the bread for the hungry, supplies the milk for the thirsty, produces the wool and cotton to clothe the naked, supplies the material for beds to rest the weary, and the luxuries for the weak are made from farm and horticulture productions. The farmer moves the commerce of the world, hurries the speed of our railway engines, and quickens the electric flash over the telegraph wires; his bountiful crops bring music to the blacksmith's anvil, give life to the tailor's scissors, zest and elasticity to the carpenter's saw and hammer, and is the constant feeder of all the manufactories. The farmer's abundance gives eloquence to the orator, exhilaration to the writer's pen, cheer to the merchant and confidence to the banker; but best of all it makes the truly thoughtful children of men thankful to God, the kind giver of all, and should instill kindness and helpfulness toward those of our race who are in need.

"The time is not all devoted to corn and pork raising, some of it is also given to the orchard, to small fruit and to the culture of flowers, shrubs and other planted trees. There is no need of a farm life being monotonous, dull and slavish. It should at least be as interesting and joyous as that of innocent, singing birds of the forest. It should consist in a variety of studies to give healthful exercise to the mind of young and old.

"In conclusion let me recommend four papers which I have found, by constant reading for several years, to be of great value in our home to young and old, namely: The KANSAS FARMER and Topeka Capital—both published at Topeka, the Farming World—published at Cincinnati, the New York Witness and for the youth and children the Youth's Companion, of Boston."

Politicians are piling in applications for appointment on the railroad commission. It is greatly to be desired that the Executive Council will be governed in the matter wholly by public considerations. Fitness ought to be the only consideration in the matter. The commissioners can make themselves useful if they wish to do so, and fit men will aim to accomplish all that is possible in the line of their duty. But it would be bad policy to put in men whose main object would be to help themselves to office.

A farmer in Ohio says: I have given much thought to the causes of failure of the wheat crop, and during the period of wheat-sowing this fall have traveled more than a thousand miles, and paid close attention to the condition of the soil, and I believe the greatest of all causes of short crops—not to say failures—is the want of thorough preparation of the soil. Then he adds, as the result of his observation and experience—Pulverize, each day, what you plow.

The proposition of C. E. B., Jewell City, is not accepted because we have so many paid correspondents now.

Gossip About Stock.

Ten dollars is the admission to the Cherokee Strip Cattle Association.

Don't fail to consult the advertisements of Leonards and Cochrane in this issue.

The American Hereford Record has been sold to the American Hereford Breeders' Association for \$5,000.

J. Baker Saff, Columbia, Missouri, has bought a famous sow—Swanwick 4848, A. B. R. She was bred in England.

Sheep men that intend to make an exhibit at the K. C. Fat Stock Show, will address S. R. Hill, Kansas City, Missouri.

At the late meeting of stockmen at Caldwell W. E. Campbell made an exhibit of his noted Herefords for the edification of the ranchmen.

The official statement of exports of cattle from the Island of Jersey, for the year 1882, shows that 1,988 cows, 92 bulls—total 2,080 head were shipped.

The State Board of Agriculture of Indiana have offered \$50 for the best steer, \$50 for the second, and \$50 for the third, at the fat stock show in Chicago, providing the animal comes from Indiana.

Vanderbilt now has seven horses in his stables, any of which, singly or in teams, can do a mile within 2:20. The owner claims that the seven cannot be equaled anywhere, and that three of these—Maud S., Aldine and Early Rose—can trot a mile together in 2:15.

A Fort Worth dispatch says: The Northwest Texas Stockmen Association met this morning, here. A large crowd was present, both of stockmen and capitalists, from all parts of the country. A special train from St. Louis, Chicago and other places brought a number of excursionists. At the meeting to-day nearly \$30,000,000 of capital were represented by the Texas cattle raisers alone. The city is crowded to overflowing and the hotels overrun.

Planting Corn on Sod.

On this subject, Mr. Freese, Ellis Co., writes the FARMER in reply to inquiries—

Take a hand corn-planter about the middle of April, and follow every third row and every other step between the furrows, not in the sod, plant a hill of corn and with the other foot step on the hill; this will press down the dirt and keep out gophers and squirrels; It will seem odd at first, but a couple dozen steps will make it easy work. Then every 8th row, with the planter, and every 4th step plant a hill of melons, cucumbers, or pumpkins. If he don't need the melons feed them to the pigs, particularly the musk melons. Cane does as well as corn. Parties contemplating coming West can get a full description of the country by dropping a postal to our postmaster.

Hays City, Ellis Co., Kas.

Kansas at Work.

The following letter tells its own story; and, by the way, it is just such letters as this that we like to receive:

ED. KANSAS FARMER: I wish to ask some of the stockmen the cause and remedy for the enlargement of the gall in cattle, thereby to treat in case of any more among our stock; also state the first symptoms. My neighbor, Mr. Henry Henshaw, lost a two-year-old steer with this disease. The gall was as large as a three-quart tin bucket and full of yellowish matter. The steer was ailing for two or three weeks before it died. Wheat is looming up, plows running in all directions. Some have sown their oats. Vacant houses are being rapidly re-occupied by former occupants. My alfalfa clover sown last spring looks very fine.

T. B. T.
Hayes Tp., Reno Co., March 12.

Kansas never before greeted Spring with more earnest cheer than she does this year. We have had some cold weather—very cold for Kansas; but the loss in stock amounts to little. Wheat generally looks well; grass sod everywhere is in good condition. Peaches have suffered a good deal in some localities, but nobody is hurt. A great deal of ground was plowed last Fall, so that it is ready now for planting. There is plenty of feed of all kinds, and work animals are in good trim. Nobody is grumbling.

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

WILLIAM BOOTH,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 14, 1883.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT—No. 3 cash, 87c bid in special elevator 87½c asked. Mch 86½c bid regular, 87½c asked. April 85c, no offerings.

No. 2, cash, 2 cars in special elevator at 94½c. April 96c bid, 96½c asked. May 10 cars at 99c.

CORN—No. 2 cash opened at 45½c but sold down to 44½c by the close, a loss of 1c since Saturday, and Mch gave way ½c and Apr 1½c and buyers timid at these reductions.

OATS—Firm. On call No. 2 cash, 34½c bid, 36½c asked.

RYE—On call. No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. March, no bids, 53c asked.

BUTTER.

Creamery, fancy (nominal).....29 a30
Creamery, choice.....a27
Creamery, fair.....a24

Kansas Dairy.....a20
Good to choice Western store packed.....11 a14

CHEESE—Young America 16c per lb; full cream flats, 14½c; Cheddar, 13½c; skim flats, 9½c.

POTATOES—60 to 80c.

CASTOR BEANS—We quote prime crushing at 1 40 per bus.

FLAXSEED—We quote 1 18a1 20 per bu.

SORGHUM—We quote at 35a36c per gal. for dark and 40a44 for light.

WOOL—We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a 21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a 8c.

SEEDS.

These prices on country orders.

	Per bus.
Clover, red, prime.....	\$8 25a
Timothy.....	1 95a2 00
Kentucky blue grass, clean.....	1 20a
Kentucky blue grass, extra clean.....	1 30a
Orchard grass.....	a2 10
Red top, or herd grass.....	90a 85
Hungarian.....	a1 00
Flaxseed, pure.....	1 50a
Osage orange, old.....	2 50a
Osage orange, new.....	3 75a
German Millet.....	90a1 00
Common millet.....	80a 70
Seed onions, tops.....	4 00
yellow bottoms.....	4 50
white bottoms.....	6 00

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Market active and irregular; native steers 10a20c lower; exports, 6 40a6 85; good to choice shipping 5 80a6 40; common to fair, 4 90a 5 75; native butchers, about steady at 2 60a3 25 for poor cows; 3 50a4 50 for fair to choice; 4 80a5 40 for steers; feeders, firm at 4 40a5 10; stockers, weak at 3 25a4 45.

HOGS Light receipts, active demand, 10c higher, all sold early, closing firm, quality poor; fair to prime heavy, 7 60a8 00; light, 6 90a7 40; mixed, 7a7 50; skips, 5a5 90.

SHEEP Demand good and firm at previous prices; Nebraska sheep, 4 50a5 00; poor to fancy natives 3a5 25, mainly 5a5 75.

	Receipts.	Shipments
Cattle.....	8,500	1,900
Hogs.....	8,500	4,300
Sheep.....	4,500	600

Wheat—April opened at \$1 07½; noon \$1 06½. May opened at \$1 12½; noon \$1 12½. Corn—April opened at 57½c; noon 57½c; May opened at 61½c; noon 61½c.

MONROE, MICH., Sept. 25, 1875.

SIR—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

It is stated that the average cost of production of an acre of wheat is \$10.50. It costs no more except in the one item of manure, to raise a large crop than a small one, and every bushel over the amount necessary to pay the expense of the crop, brings in the profit to the farmer's pocket.

Bed-Ridden and Cured.

W. E. Huestis, of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife had been sick nearly seven years, and for the last four months bed-ridden. She has been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

Protection Don't Protect.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

"Russell Co. Farmer" seems to think those who oppose the stupendous fraud called Tariff bore your readers with "clap-trap." Perhaps they do. He has a holy horror of "cheap labor in England." He is ignorant of the fact that it is the policy of all protectionists to induce as many cheap laborers as possible to immigrate to this country so as to employ them, which they do in preference to American laborers. The great majority of those employed by our manufacturers are of foreign birth; this cannot be denied, and the great reason they are employed is because they are "cheap." No protection is given the American laborer. This "cheap labor" everywhere enters into competition with American labor. Cheap labor is shipped from nearly every point in Europe to Chicago for \$24; this low rate is given as an inducement to get them here so as to employ them. Every protectionist is an absolute free trader in practice. They buy the raw material where they can get it the cheapest and sell their goods in the dearest market they can find. This cannot be denied.

Another glaring absurdity which looms up before "Russell Co. Farmer" is, that England would set her own prices on all goods we use as well as on our agricultural products. Does he not know that the prices of our agricultural products are very largely controlled by the prices in England, the same as the prices of products here in the interior are controlled by prices in Kansas City, Chicago, New York, etc.? Is he so blind as not to see these things just as they are?

Then he offers some very good advice to western farmers about feeding corn and rye to stock, manufacturing cured meats and selling it in the nearest markets instead of sending it to Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. Let me ask him what corn, wheat, cattle, hogs, etc., would be worth in Russell county to-day if the surplus was not shipped to some market outside of the state? He knows very well there would be virtually no market. Then, if all farmers would take his advice, just such men as he is would help elect congressmen who would pass a law prohibiting farmers from doing just what he now says they ought to do. If I am not mistaken a man cannot make his own cigars, etc.; also cannot manufacture his whiskey, without paying a royalty to some one. Merchants here will not buy cured meats from farmers unless they can get it cheaper than they can ship it from Kansas City. The packers get special rates for the live hogs, and merchants get special rates on the meats they buy; so, between the merchants and railroad managers who are protectionists, farmers stand a slim chance.

Another humbug advice by protectionists is that protection builds up a home market at better prices. The price of wheat, according to the Philadelphia Board of Trade, from 1825 to 1832, inclusive, averaged \$1.10½; this was a period of protection. From 1832 to 1842 inclusive, under a compromise tariff, wheat averaged \$1.35, an increase of 24½ cents per bushel. From 1843 to 1846 inclusive, under high tariff, wheat averaged only \$1.02, a reduction of 33 cents per bushel. From 1847 to 1850, inclusive, under low tariff, wheat averaged \$1.26, an increase of 24 cents per bushel. From 1851 to 1854, inclusive, under low tariff, wheat averaged \$1.44, another increase of 18 cents per bushel. From 1855 to 1860, inclusive, under low tariff, wheat averaged \$1.69, another increase of 25 cents per bushel, and 67 cents per bushel more than the average under the high tariff of 1842. From 1854 to 1861 inclusive, flour averaged per barrel \$6.17; and from 1863 to 1867, inclusive, flour averaged per barrel \$4.94, a reduction under our present tariff of \$1.53. Flour is not worth as much as in 1860, and yet we are told a high tariff is a good thing for the farmers.

The higher the tariff the less foreigners can sell to us and consequently the less they can buy of our surplus products. It cripples ourselves as badly as it cripples them. What caused the country to be overrun with tramps? Protection, mainly. What causes strikes? nothing so much as this swindling device of a tariff. Protectionists lie when they say their pet scheme gives employment and better wages to farmers and other laboring classes. Does the manufacturer divide profits with his laborers because he is protected and enabled to make large profits? No, sir. The larger profits they make, as a

rule, they want to reduce the wages of those who work for them.

I will say more after awhile. I wanted to pay a compliment to our State Senate, but will wait a little longer. W. F. HENDRY, Nickerson, Kas.

DIAMOND DYES.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.

Best Dyes Ever Made.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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

WATER!
THE Kalamazoo Tubular Well Company
Manufacture the only successful Deep Well in use. Can be put down in any locality, and to any depth. Never out of repair.
JUST THE THING FOR OPEN OR BORED WELLS.
Buy a Pump which will Work Easy, and Throw a Good Stream.
Sole manufacturers of the NEWELL & LUCAS Patent Non-Packing Valves and Cylinders, For Tubular Wells, Adjustable Stroke Pumps, and dealers in Well-Drivers' Supplies and Tools. For circulars and prices, address
KALAMAZOO TUBULAR WELL CO.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

GREAT SALE

IMPORTED HORSES.

GALBRAITH BROS.,

JANESVILLE, : : : WISCONSIN.
Will sell by public auction, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., Thursday, March 15th, 1883, a large number of CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES, consisting of Stallions, Mares, Colts and Fillies, which are the gets and descendants of the

BEST and PUREST STRAINS
of blood in the old country. This is no snide or weeding out, but a bona fide sale.
The sale will begin at 1 o'clock, prompt.
Catalogues sent on application to
GALBRAITH BROS.

HAZELWOOD Poultry and Egg Farm

DAVIS & NYE, - - LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, including Brahmas, Cochins, French, American, Plymouth Rock, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Spanishs, Dorkings, Langshans, Guineas, Bantams, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.
Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St. Jo, Bismark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special premiums.
Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January, 1883.

GRAPE VINES!

1,000,000 of Concord, 1 year, \$15 to \$20 per 1,000; 2 years, \$35 to \$40. All other varieties cheap.
DR. H. SCHREDER, Bloomington, Illinois.

CARDS
NEW CARDS FOR 1883
Name neatly printed in pretty type on 50 ENAMEL CHROMO Cards, no 2 size, just out, 10 cts. 20 GILT DEVELOPE, and 20 NEW DESIGNS added this season. Orders promptly filled. BLANK CARDS at wholesale. STEVENS BROS. & CO., Northford, Conn.

Flower Seeds Large packets of mixed flower seeds one dime. Address, MRS. MARY J. COOMBER, Kalo, Webster County, Iowa.

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

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED

Polled Angus or Aberdeen,
GALLOWAY AND HEREFORD
CATTLE!!

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

AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, April 25, 26 & 27, '83,
Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. each day. The sale will include

45 IMPORTED POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN COWS,
35 IMPORTED GALLOWAY COWS,
45 IMPORTED YEARLING ANGUS BULLS,
35 IMPORTED YEARLING GALLOWAY BULLS,
15 IMPORTED YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS and 10 to 15 Females of the same breed.

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

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

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

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

F. BARTELDES & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



ESTABLISHED
1862.

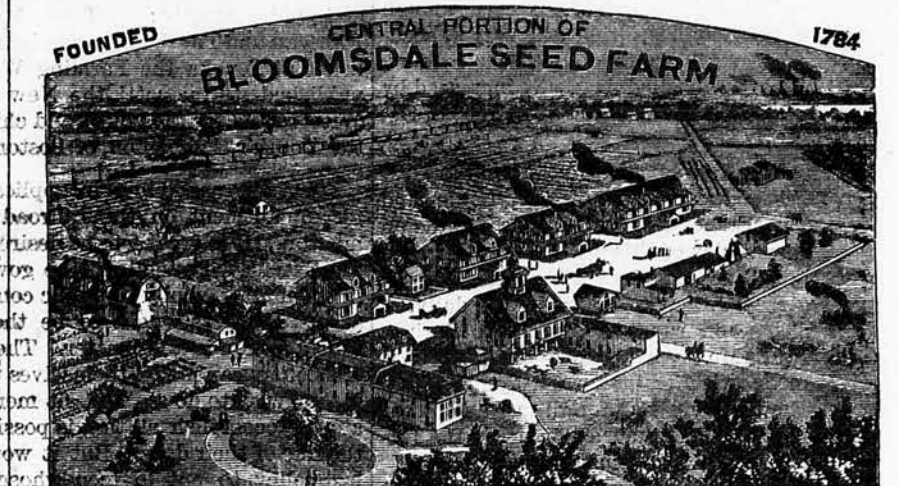
Oldest and Only Exclusive Seed House in the State. Our Catalogue for 1883 of Field, Grass, Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds will be Mailed Free to anyone who applies
TESTIMONIUM, ONE OF HUNDREDS.

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

SEEDS.

THORNBURN & TITUS,

158 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK,
SEEDS FOR GARDEN AND FARM.
Catalogues Mailed Upon Application.



PEDIGREE SEEDS

Catalogue and Prices of Sent Free to any Address.
D. LANDRETH & SONS Seed Growers, PHILADELPHIA

CHANDLER & TAYLOR Indianapolis Ind.

MANUFACTURERS OF
STANDARD CIRCULAR,
PONY CIRCULAR AND
PORTABLE MULAY
SAW MILLS

Rex Magnus—Something New.

The American Agriculturist, Boston, one of the best and most reliable agricultural papers in America, contains a long article, written, we suppose, by the editor, giving a description of Humiston's Food Preservative. We make extracts to show what Rex Magnus is.

A series of experiments was conducted to prove beyond a doubt the claims of the inventor, which has resulted most satisfactorily to a number of our leading capitalists and scientific men, who have determined to bring this before the public in a large commercial way. The basis is a tasteless, innocuous white powder, which is dissolved in water, forming a solution, in which the beef or turkey or mutton is immersed and treated. By this simple and inexpensive process the article thus treated may be taken out and hung up in ordinary temperature, remaining sweet and wholesome for an indefinite term. Meats preserved by this method may be carried across the continent, or shipped to Europe, retaining their freshness and purity without the use of ice or any refrigerating appliance, or they may be kept at home for days and weeks even in the hottest weather, improving in taste, besides saving much time and expense in the cost of ice, and trouble in going to market. Meats, fish, eggs, oysters, milk or poultry treated with "Rex Magnus" carry no unusual or unnatural taste. The solution of "Rex Magnus" in water is perfectly tasteless and harmless as a drink. Its use is so simple a child may direct the operation of preserving food. The article to be preserved may be wrapped in cloths wet in this antiseptic solution and occasionally re-dampened, or it may be plunged into a tub or jar full of the solution and allowed to remain for several hours. The powder may be worked into butter at the time of making, or the balls of butter may be placed in vessels filled with the powder dissolved in water and allowed to remain for weeks and months. Prof. Humiston has preserved butter with all the freshness and aroma of the June product for six months, and he has preserved eggs entirely fresh and sweet for fourteen months at a time.

The possibilities which this discovery opens up are too great to be enumerated in a single newspaper article. We shall take early opportunities in the near future to keep our readers thoroughly posted on the developments of this new food preservative. We shall give evidence of its economical and efficacious use in preserving cream fresh and sweet even on a European voyage, of preserving milk for several days at a cost not exceeding one cent a gallon, of preserving meats of all kinds at less than one-quarter of a cent per pound expense. We shall show that eggs may be preserved one year and sold at the prices of freshly laid eggs. We shall demonstrate that neither ice, nor smoke, nor salt are necessary in keeping animal food; that refrigerator cars and cold storage are not needed for meats, poultry, game, eggs or dairy products. We shall give the testimony of Prof. S. W. Johnson of New Haven, the well known Connecticut agricultural chemist, in his favorable investigation of "Rex Magnus" and its beneficial effects upon perishable products. It will be shown that fish and oysters may be kept fresh and transported any distance. The farmer may by this preservative keep a constant supply of fresh beef, lamb, poultry, pork, sausage and the like, at slight extra cost for home use. Butchers and dealers in fresh meats will find "Rex Magnus" a means of saving enormous losses contingent upon the state of the weather. As this subject can be investigated by the farming public without risk, at slight cost and by the simplest methods, it will undoubtedly meet with popular favor at the outset.

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

SOUTHERN KANSAS SEED HOUSE,
Augusta, Kansas.



PATENT CHANNEL CAN CREAMERY.

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

Wm. E. LINCOLN,
Warren, Mass.

DARBY'S
PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

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

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

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

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

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

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

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

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

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

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

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

Correspondence invited.

Address

J. J. MAILS,
Manhattan, Kansas.

EVERY FARMER

who farms for profit should use

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



Strongest, Simplest, most Durable CLOD CRUSHER in the field. Send for circular.

H. P. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST.
FLORIDA.

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

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

For further information address

C. B. KINNAN,

Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent.

F. CHANDLER,

Gen'l Pass. Agent.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

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

E. J. HOLMAN,
Leavenworth, Kas.

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

WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kansas, grower of choice new varieties of POTATOES.

Send for price list.

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

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM

GATHERING CREAM
AND MAKING BUTTER

DAVIS &

FAIRLAMB

Manufacturers of

and Dealers in

CREAMERY

SUPPLIES

200 Cans sent on trial
170 Lake St., CHICAGO. Send for Catalogue A.



"The best Strawberry of All!"

"The Acme of Perfection!"

"A Prodigious Grower."

"An Immense Yields."

"A Good Shipping Berry."

"A Popular Market Berry."

"The Strawberry for the Million."

"Not Injured by Drouth or Rust."

"The Strawberry for all Sections."

"Five Days Earlier than the Wilson."

Address, for Description and Prices,

BAILEY & HANFORD,

Makanda, Jackson Co., Illinois.

The Premium Norman Stud.
VIRGIN & COMPANY,
FAIRBURY, ILL.

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

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

Have Horses and Mares, all ages, For Sale.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

\$1.35 SEEDS FOR 50 CTS

CUBAN QUEEN

103 LBS.

WATER MELON

BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE WARRANTS

ranked first-class in every respect. Few Equal, None Better. To induce thousands of new customers to give them a fair trial we will send for 50 cts. one packet each of the following new and choicest varieties: **The Cuban Queen Water-Melon**, the largest and best. The prize melons grown from our Seed, last season, weighed respectively, 108 lbs., 92 1/2 lbs. and 89 lbs. **\$1.00 IN CASH PRIZES** for 1888, for the five largest melons raised from our genuine Seed, Montreal Green Nutmeg Melon, largest on record, one melon weighing 88 lbs. the past season, and of luscious flavor. We offer **\$50 IN CASH** for three largest Montreals grown this season. New No. 2 Cabbage, very early, a sure header of fine quality. Giant White Italian Onions, grown to weigh 2 1/2 to 4 lbs. each, mild and pleasant. We will pay **\$25 CASH** PRIZES for largest of these Onions. **BURPEE'S OLIMAX TOMATOES**, the best of all Tomatoes, certainly the climax of perfection. New Perpetual Lettuce, finest lettuce for family use, as one sowing will do for whole season. **Japanese Nest-Egg** Cucumber, of great value to every poultry-keeper, they make very best of nest-eggs. **Egyptian Beet**, earliest, improved. **Golden Crown Parsnips**, best parsnips. **Golden Globe Radish**, beautiful, perfect shape, quick growth. **Perfect Gem Squash**, very prolific, fine grained, sweet flesh, wonderful keeper. **Spinach**, new thick leaved, round. **Early Snowball Turnip**, very early, both skin and flesh white as snow, most delicate flavor. All above are full, regular size packets, with illustrations and directions for culture, printed on each packet.

A REMARKABLE OFFER! The above 18 packets at usual prices cost \$1.35. We will send the entire collection by mail, postpaid, to any address for **ONLY 50c.** of **BURPEE'S MAMMOTH WHITE SURPRISE CORN**, and a sample of the wonderful **NEW WEL-COME OATS**, heaviest and finest Oats ever seen.

We will send above splendid collection of 15 varieties, **ALSO** one packet each of the following: **New Profile Tree Bean**, most prolific known, 1175 Beans having been raised on one plant. **Burpee's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage**, standard for winter. **New Dwarf Round Purple Egg Plant**, earliest, succeeds everywhere. **Round Yellow Danvers Onion**, one of the best. **New Amber Cream Sweet Corn**, of delicious sweetness, produced 150 good ears from 1 1/2 hills. **Danvers Carrot**, smooth and handsome. **Spanish Monstrous Pepper**, new, very large, sweet, mild. **Burpee's Extra Early Peas**, earliest and the best extra early. **New Lemon Pod Wax Beans**, marvelous beauty, fine quality, immense production. **London Long Green Cucumber**, excellent for table or pickling. **Round Dark Red Radish**, extra early, intense red skin and crisp, brittle flesh. **Long White Salady**, a delicious vegetable. **New Mayflower Tomato**, early, smooth, bright red. The seeds named above amount to \$2.55 actual value, but the entire lot will be sent, postpaid, to any address for **ONLY \$1.00**, and in addition we will give a sample packet of **Farmer's Favorite Golden Dent Corn** and celebrated **Golden Grain Wheat**, in all 50 packages. A complete Vegetable Garden for One Dollar, and all the finest seeds of the system of offering valuable collections of seeds far below usual prices. We are **ORIGINATORS** of the system of offering valuable collections of seeds far below usual prices. We grow and paper these seeds in immense quantities. We know that all trying our seeds once will be regular customers.

\$775.00 IN CASH PRIZES for 1888, to growers of best vegetables and farm products from Burpee's Seeds. Competition open to all. See catalogue for particulars. Show this advertisement to your friends and get them to send with you. **8 Complete Dollar Collections** mailed for \$2.50.

FLOWER SEEDS **BURPEE'S GEM COLLECTION** of Asters, Balsams, Pansies, Petunias, etc., with full directions for culture, for only 25c. This and the One Dollar Vegetable Collection, total 40 packets. All the seeds named in this advertisement sent to any address for 40c. **STAMPS**. **ORDER NOW** and ask for **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL** for 1888, beautifully illustrated, a valuable book of nearly 100 pages, the only complete catalogue published, embracing Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Thoroughbred Live Stock, Fancy Poultry, &c. Important Novelties of real merit.

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

MINNESOTA EARLY AMBER CANE SEED,
PURE AND WELL MATURED.
Delivered on board of cars, sacks included, for 90 cents
per bushel of 42 pounds. Sample of seed sent for stamp.
T. RHODES, box 36, Great Bend, Kas.

AMBER CANE SEED.

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

RED CEDARS.

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

WESTERN STOCK FARM

For Sale.

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

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."

ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS,
Horse Powers Clover Hullers
(Sailed to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet
and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

THE COOLEY CREAMER



Saves in labor its en-
tire cost every season.
It will produce enough
more money from the
milk to

**Pay for Itself Every
90 Days**

over and above any other
method you can em-
ploy; **SEND FOR CIR-
CULAR** to

JOHN BOYD, Mfr., 199 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE



SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

AT
DEXTER PARK, OHIO.

ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, 1883.

At the above time and place I will sell about 70
head—20 bulls and 50 cows and heifers. Among
the bulls to be sold are LONDON DUKE OF GREEN-
WOOD 34261, A. H. B., six years old, the grand show
bull, 5th DUKE OF ACKLAM 41784, A. H. B., five
years old, the renowned sweepstakes winner at St. Louis
and Kansas City fairs last fall. COMMANDER 41637,
six years old, a grand breeder, and imported EARL OF
ABERDEEN, two years old this spring, one of the best
bulls of Cruickshank's breeding ever brought to this
country by Jas. I. Davidson, or any other man.

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

SEVEN of which WERE IMPORTED FROM HIS
HERD.

There are also representatives of such noted families
as Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Josephines and
Young Marys. Included in the above is my entire
show herd, which has won more premiums and sweep-
stakes prizes in the last two years than any other herd
in the West, taking last year over \$2,200.

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

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

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

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,

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



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment
in the West. My stock consists of choice selections
from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M.
W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to
furnish parties in the South and West, Imported, Na-
tive Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever
imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as
stock of the same quality can be had in America.
QUIMPER No. 367—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-
ANZA No. 367—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pas-
turing furnished for mares from a distance.
Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspond-
ence solicited.



JOSEPH C. MORRISON, PONTIAC, ILL.,
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred
NORMAN HORSES.

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



E. D. HODGSON,

EL PASO, ILLINOIS,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

NORMAN AND CLYDE HORSES.

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



FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.

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

We have first-class stock at moderate prices.
Come and see and judge for yourself. Catalogue
sent. GEO. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.
104 South Madison St.,
Bloomington, Ill.



H. W. GOVE & CO.,
WASHINGTON, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.

Importers and Breeders of
**Clydesdale, English Draft, and Coach
HORSES.**

Catalogues of 4th Importation now ready. Young
stock for sale on reasonable terms. Correspond-
ence solicited.

BIG Wages summer and winter; samples free. Na-
tional Copying Co., 300 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
40 Lovely chromos, name on, 1 Model love letter, 10
love cards, all 10c. 6-50c. O. A. Brainard, Hig-
gansum, Ct.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR Norman Horses

The Draft Horse center of America.



ST. LAURENT. Weight 2,100.

E. DILLON & CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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

Norman Horses.

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

New Importation of 100 NORMANS

Arrived July 29, 1882.
Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as
can be found in the world. All imported animals select-
ed by members of our firm in person. Illustrated cat-
alogue of stock sent free on application. All im-
ported and native full-bloods entered for registry in
the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see
us. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

New Importations Con-
stantly Ar-
riving.



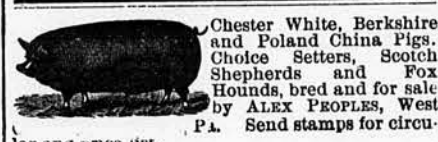
Rare, Individual Excel-
lence and
Choice Breeding.

Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

Trotting-Bred Roadsters,
HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many
years' experience in breeding and importing,
large collections, opportunity of comparing differ-
ent breeds, low prices, because of extent of busi-
ness, and low rates of transportation.
Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

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



lar and price-list. P. A. Send stamps for circu-

High Class Berkshire Swine.

The attention of Swine Breeders is called to the fa-
mous Manhattan Herd of Berkshires

Bred by A. W. ROLLINS.

This herd has won 143 high class premiums; includ-
ing 58 prizes and 13 sweepstakes won this season, show-
ing from Manhattan to St. Louis, and winning the

Grand Sweepstake Prize at St. Louis.

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

either bred or not, at very reasonable prices. Send for
catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. W. ROLLINS,
Manhattan, Kas.

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

Poland and Berkshires.

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

J. V. RANDOLPH
Emporia, Kansas.

Riverside Stock Farm.



COLER'S CHOICE 1318

MILLER BROS., Proprietors.

Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and
Plymouth Rock Poultry. Our Spring pigs are by our
boars Brag 1879; Sandhurst 1951; Roderick Dhu 1921, and
the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam 1XL 4th
3210, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular
and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O.
Address, Junction City, Kas.

MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

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

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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



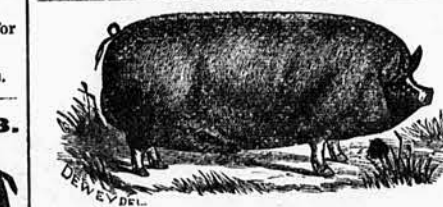
WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas., Breeder of
Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three
Boars this season, at the head of which stands
Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liver-
pool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine Sows
as the country can produce. Most of them Regis-
tered, and eligible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



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in
the state. For ten years past we have been per-
sonally selecting and purchasing, regardless of
cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire
breeders throughout the United States, choice ani-
mals to breed from and breeding them with much
care. By the constant introduction of new blood
of the best strains of each breed we have brought
our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We
keep several males of each breed not of kin that
we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263
and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record;
and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347
American Berkshire Record are four of our lead-
ing males. We have as good hogs as Eastern
breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as
breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in
fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for
them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined)
to send out inferior animals. We intend to re-
main in the business, and are bound to keep
abreast of the most advanced breeders in the
United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs,
a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow
in pig, write us.

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



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

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERK-
SHIRE SWINE.

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

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use
thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing
have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy,
that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALU-
ABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Ex-
press & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOOUM, 1st Pearl St., N. Y.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., March 5.—From December 20th until Feb. 15th, winter severely cold; much snow fell, making almost continuously good sledding. Peach fruit buds are killed, and blackberry and raspberry canes injured. Stock are wintering finely. Plenty of good feed throughout this section. Plenty of good hay for sale at \$1.50 per ton and no buyers. Corn is being shipped at a lively rate, shippers paying 35 cents per bushel. Potatoes scarce at 75 cents per bushel. Fat hogs \$5.60 per cwt. gross. Owing to good crops and fair prices this section of country is in a prosperous condition and real estate is advancing in price steadily. The Memphis, Topeka and Lincoln railroad is expected to pass through this section this summer which will be of great advantage to us.

W. W. SMITH.

Only One Dollar

Will secure you a valuable prize in Trumbull's Grand Art Drawing. A prize worth from 15 cents to \$40 with each ticket.

Mr. Trumbull, who has for a number of years been identified in the fine picture and frame business of this city, is out with bills notifying his old customers and the people in general that he will have a grand art drawing at his art store, three doors south of Crawford's opera house, on March 27th. He says: "To reduce stock and make all people happy I have taken this method to dispose of my stock of pictures, frames and mirrors." That it is not a money making scheme but a means of raising money to pay his debts. Every ticket is to draw a prize ranging upwards to the value of \$40. He gives a grand list of the articles to be drawn, and places the tickets at the low price of \$1.00. Those taking part in this drawing can rest assured that everything will be conducted honorably, in fact, no one will doubt that everything will be conducted in the most upright manner, who know Mr. Trumbull and are acquainted with his moral standing in the community. Address W. L. TRUMBULL, Topeka, Kansas.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., March 10, 1883

ED. KANSAS FARMER: Please say to your readers that C. J. Jones, Garden City, Kansas, has a good supply of choice El Paso onion seed on hand at \$2 per lb.; also Yellow Danvers at \$1 per lb.

C. J. JONES.

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

SHEEP SCAB CURED

BY

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID,

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

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

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

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall-st., N. Y.

USE LEIS' DANDELION Tonic



THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-
work or excess of any kind,

—AND FOR—

Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,
And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S COUGH SYRUP

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

Challenge Wind Mills

Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a section wheel. In 13 years not one has blown down without tower breaking—a record that no other mill can show. Mills sent on 30 days' trial. Best Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Brass Collinder Pumps. Catalogue free. CHALLENGE WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Batavia, Ill.

1883—SPRING—1883.

Now is the time to prepare your orders for NEW and RARE Fruit and Ornamental Shrubs, Evergreens, ROSES, VINES, ETC. Besides many Desirable Novelties; we offer the largest and most complete general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the United States. Abridged Catalogue mailed free. Address ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL
THE STANDARD OF AMERICA.
Admitted by leading Seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill ever in use. Send for circular showing improvements for 1883. Made only by EVERETT & Small, Boston, Mass. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

VEGETABLE SEEDS
For Home Gardens. Our ILLUSTRATED GARDEN MANUAL is a beautiful book given away to all. Send for it and examine our prices and premium list. MARKET GARDENERS write at once for our wholesale price-list. Sent FREE. J. B. ROOT & CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR

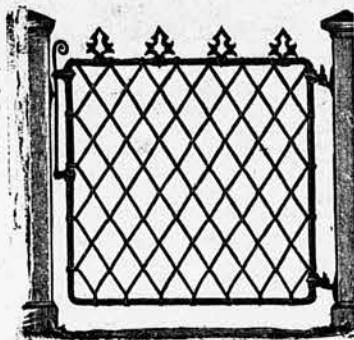
Pure Austrian or German Carp

The Coming Food-Fish of America.

THE LARGEST PRIVATE CARP-HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. Young Carp for stocking ponds, will be ready for delivery about April 1st. Carp are easy to raise, delicious to eat, remarkably prolific, wonderful in their rapid growth. When full-grown they weigh 45 to 50 pounds, and attained to 5 or 6 pounds in eighteen months, and 8 to 10 pounds in thirty months. 40,000 have been hatched in one season in a pond one acre in extent. Persons wishing a supply for spring should order without delay. Sent safely by express to all parts of the United States and Canada. Get only the pure; hybrids are worthless. Write for price list and any information desired. [Mention this paper.]

CHAS. S. MEDARY,

Passaic Valley Carp Fisheries, Little Falls, New Jersey.



GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.

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

E. HOLENSHADE,

136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

The New GRAPES Prentiss,

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

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



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

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

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

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

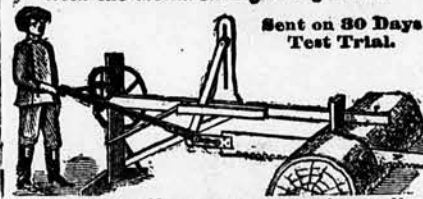
GRAPE VINES Peach, Cherry, Peach Trees, Currant Bushes, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants, &c., &c. Immense Stock. Prices Low. Catalogue Free. S. J. ALLIS, Erie, Pa.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Sawing Made Easy

With the Monarch Lightning Saw!

Sent on 30 Days Test Trial.



A boy 16 years old can saw logs fast and easy. MILLS MURRAY, Portage, Mich., writes: "Am much pleased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW. I sawed off a 30-inch log in 2 minutes." For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is peerless and unrivaled. A great saving of labor and money. Sent on Test Trial. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. Address: MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 183 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

SIXTEEN SPLENDID GERANIUMS

EITHER SINGLE OR DOUBLE, for only \$1.25. Or 8 Single and 8 Double Sorts, or 6 Single, 6 Double and 4 Scented, or 16 Ever Blooming Roses, or 4 Geraniums, 4 Roses, 4 Fuchsias and 4 Hibiscus. All are strong flowering plants, labeled, sent safely by mail postpaid. Illustrated Catalogue of Plants and Seeds free. INNISFALLEN GREENHOUSES, Springfield, O.

BOOK AGENTS

FOR "THE BACK-WOODSMEN," OR TALES OF THE BORDER.

The most captivating narrative of early border life ever written. A Romance for Old Agents and splendid Starter for Beginners. Agents are now selling 10 to 15 books per day. We want an Agent in every town. Send for terms and circulars, free. W. E. DIBBLE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
A. S. JOHNSON,
Lead Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

Scratchings.

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

Sheep should never be kept in the barnyard among other stock.

All our domesticated fowls originated from species that seldom if ever in their natural state laid over a dozen eggs in a season.

Asiatics as a rule are less liable to the roup or cold than other breeds, and their thick fluff is a great protection against the cold.

Good care will greatly improve any kind of stock, but it is always better to begin with pure stock of some kind and then give them good care.

Intelligent breeders contend that cross-bred animals, whether cattle, horses or sheep, mature earlier and are better feeders than pure-bred stock.

As a general rule with all cows, the quantity of milk gradually decreases after the first two or three months after coming in, but the quality increases.

Partridge Cochins make good breeders at 12 weeks old, and it is claimed by some that their flesh is among chickens what the Short-horn is among cattle.

Frozen roots are of little value for feeding. Their effect in scouring such animals as are fed with them offsets the value their nutriment would otherwise afford.

A bad state of the atmosphere of the stable, and cows inhaling bad odors, all affect the quality of milk, which imparts the same to butter and cheese made from it.

American honey in the comb was first introduced into England in 1878, when W. M. Hoge sent eighty tons of comb honey to Liverpool. In 1879 he sent 100 tons, and since then the export of honey to England has been an assured industry.

If the horn of a buck or other animal is found to be growing in a way not desired, it may be changed by scraping with a knife on the side to which it is wished to turn its growth. The scraping dries and hardens the horn, while on the opposite side growth continues without interruption.

Roup is one of the worst of poultry diseases. Many lose fowls and say, "twas the cholera," when it was the roup instead. A bird thus infected should be removed from the rest and fed only cooked food, seasoned with cayenne pepper. An onion shied up and fed raw is very good.

H. S. Hackman, of Peru, Ill., commenced the season of 1881 with ten colonies of bees, which he increased to seventy, besides obtaining 1,200 pounds of honey. Mr. Hackman ascribes his success to the large quantities of white clover which grows in various waste places in the vicinity of his apiary.

In Great Britain barley is chiefly used for fattening hogs. In Canada all the small grains, except wheat, peas and oats largely take the place of corn. In the New England States a little corn is used in connection with potatoes, apples, pumpkins and mill-feed. A variety of food given to hogs appears to promote health and to produce meat of fine flavor.

A. B. Allen, in the Live Stock Journal, says: "I have tried all kinds of floors for horse stalls I have heard of, and except concrete, plank is the only one that I can keep dry; and I prefer the latter to the former, for, if it is not absurd to use the expression, it is the most elastic. I have used plank for many years, and I never could discover that it injured my horses in the least.

A cow will give more milk and make more butter on a bright sunny day than during one of a dull, dark character. The animal eats more heartily, digests better, while the vital forces are active during the pleasant day. These facts are not, in themselves, very important, yet they suggest the query whether close stabling of cows in winter or summer is better than giving them the run of a yard or pasture lot.

No Gongs, No Banners.—"A Summer Idyl." From a Providence Merchant.

MR. GEORGE H. DAVIS, a fruit dealer at 297 Westminster Street, bears his grateful testimony to the unequalled excellence of the production of one of our most skillful Providence Pharmacists. Mr. Davis says, "Last spring I was very greatly troubled with severe inflammation of the kidneys, and it became so bad that at times I urinated blood, and my sufferings were intense. My condition was so painful that for a while I was scarcely able to attend to business, and the severe pains would come so suddenly and severely that I would be obliged to leave a customer whom I might happen to be waiting upon. During a part of the time I was unable to walk, and scarcely knew what to do or which way to look for relief. At this time a friend recommended Hunt's Remedy. I took two bottles of it, and it took right hold of my disease and cured me very speedily, and I have experienced no trouble with my kidneys since.

"Furthermore, Hunt's Remedy has strengthened me very much, and since I began to use it I have been able to attend to business, and am all right now. I heartily recommend it to all. What it has done for me it will do for you who are afflicted."

Suffered for Twenty Years.

HON. JOSHUA TUTHILL, of East Saginaw, Mich., says, "Count me among the enthusiastic friends of Hunt's Remedy. It has proven in my case all you claim for it. Having suffered for about twenty years with severe disease of the kidneys (which our local physicians pronounced Bright's Disease), I made a journey East to consult the eminent Dr. Haven, of Hamilton, New York, of whose fame in this specialty I had heard much. Dr. Haven examined me carefully and simply said, 'Go and get a bottle of Hunt's Remedy and take according to directions.' After having travelled so far for treatment, it struck me as rather funny to be directed to take a medicine which I might have bought within a stone's throw of my own door; but I was in the doctor's hands, and of course I followed his advice, and right glad was I that I did so, for before I had taken Hunt's Remedy half a dozen times I found immense benefit from it, and by continuing the use of it for a limited time I recovered from my trouble entirely, and am to-day, I think, one of the most rugged of rugged Michiganders. The world is indebted to you, sir, for the promulgation of such a medicine, and I hope you may not go without your reward."

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors—

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 will cure 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 Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, 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 six for \$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.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. D.

RELIABLE SEEDS

AT HONEST PRICES.

SEE THIS SPECIAL OFFER

Believing that I possess advantages unequalled by any other seed-grower, for delivering RELIABLE SEEDS into the hands of Farmers and Gardeners anywhere, at the lowest prices, and to induce a TRIAL (which I find is generally all that is necessary to make a permanent customer), I hereby offer to present a year's subscription to my new illustrated monthly magazine, "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST," to every person who will order One Dollar's worth or more of seeds from the following very select list. The magazine is a carefully conducted 32-page monthly, which is very cheap at 50 cents a year alone. A more select and valuable list of seeds cannot be found anywhere, and I ask a comparison of prices with those of other reliable growers. Our prices include prepayment of postage. A sample copy of "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST," or a copy of my complete catalogue will be sent free to all applicants. Send postage stamps for fractions of a dollar only.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Beets —New Eclipse, true.....	10	25	
Early Egyptian.....	10	25	
Basin.....	10	25	
Crowing's Red Turnip.....	10	25	
Yellow Turnip.....	10	25	
Long Smooth Blood.....	10	25	
Cauliflower —Lackawanna, new.....	20	200	
Early Snowball, new.....	20	200	
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.....	20	200	
Cabbage —Hartwell Early Marrow.....	15	60	
Very Early Favorite.....	15	60	
Marblehead Mammoth.....	15	60	
Early Blochfeld.....	15	60	
True Jersey Wakefield.....	10	35	600
Henderson's Early Summer.....	10	40	600
Newark Early Flat Dutch.....	10	35	600
Large Early Heart.....	10	30	600
Early Winningstadt.....	10	30	600
Fottler's Early Drumhead.....	10	35	400
Premium Flat Dutch.....	10	35	400
Marblehead Mammoth.....	10	35	400
Perfection Drumhead Savoy.....	10	35	400
Carrot —Early Shorthorn.....	10	125	
Improved Long Orange.....	10	125	
Danvers Orange.....	10	125	
Celery —Plume Chestnut, new.....	10	100	
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	10	25	400
Carter's Dwarf Crimson.....	10	40	400
New Golden Dwarf.....	10	25	400
Dwarf White Solid.....	10	25	400
Giant White Solid.....	10	25	400
Cucumber —Tallboy's Hybrid, new.....	10	150	
Early Russian.....	10	125	
Early Summer Cabbage.....	10	125	
Green Prolific.....	10	125	
Long Green.....	10	125	
Lettuce —Black Seeded Satisfaction.....	10	200	
Crystal Summer Cabbage.....	10	200	
Black Seeded Simpson, new.....	10	200	
Hanson.....	10	200	
Victoria.....	10	200	
Early Curled Simpson.....	10	200	
True Boston Market.....	10	200	
Muskmelon —Surprise, new.....	10	15	200
Bay View, new.....	10	15	200
Montreal Green Nutmeg, new.....	10	20	800
Netted Gem.....	10	20	800
Hackensack.....	10	20	800
Christiana Orange.....	10	20	800
Watermelon —The "Boss," new.....	10	20	800
Japan Sculptured Seeded.....	10	20	800
Cuban Queen, new.....	10	20	800
Phinney's Early.....	10	20	800
Ice Cream.....	10	20	800
Perry's Peerless.....	10	20	800
Onion —Early Red Globe.....	10	20	250
Low Danvers.....	10	20	250
Red Weathersfield.....	10	20	250
Large Yellow Dutch.....	10	20	250
White Globe.....	10	20	400
White Portugal.....	10	20	400
Parasol —Smooth Hollow Crowned.....	10	10	75
New Maltose.....	10	10	100
Pepper —New Golden Dawn.....	15	25	400
Sweet Bell or Bull Nose.....	10	25	400
Large Sweet Mountain.....	10	25	400
Radiation —Early Scarlet Turnip.....	10	10	100
Early Scarlet Short-Top.....	10	10	100
Early Scarlet Olive.....	10	10	100
French Breakfast.....	10	10	100

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Squash —Low's Essex Hybrid, new.....	10	25	
Summer Crookneck.....	10	25	
Hubbard.....	10	25	
Marblehead.....	10	25	
Butman.....	10	25	
Turnip —New White Egg.....	10	25	
Early White Dutch.....	10	25	
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	10	25	
Long White Cow Horn.....	10	25	
Yellow Globe.....	10	25	
Golden Ball.....	10	25	
Tomato —Livingston's Favorite, new.....	20	200	
Essex Hybrid, new.....	10	30	60
Ford's Alpha, new.....	10	30	60
Acme.....	10	30	40
Mayflower, new.....	10	30	60
Paragon.....	10	25	50
Livingston's Perfection.....	10	25	50
Trophy.....	10	25	50

To meet a popular demand, and at the same time to give an inducement for ever one who has a garden to order a trial package, we have put up some special collections at greatly reduced rates. These packages are made up in advance, and no changes whatever can be made in them.

Collection No. 1 contains seventeen packets of Vegetable Seeds, worth at list price \$1.25, one package each as follows:

1. Amber Cream Sweet Corn..... \$0.10
2. Crystal White Wax Bean..... 10
3. Cabbage, 15 varieties, mixed..... 10
4. Beet, mixed table varieties..... 5
5. Carrot, best varieties mixed..... 5
6. Cucumbers, best varieties mixed..... 5
7. Cauliflower, best varieties mixed..... 5
8. Turnip, best varieties mixed..... 5
9. Rutabaga, best varieties mixed..... 5
10. Lettuce, best varieties mixed..... 5
11. Radish, best early varieties mixed..... 5
12. Tomato, best varieties mixed..... 5
13. Muskmelon, best varieties mixed..... 5
14. Watermelon, best varieties mixed..... 5
15. Spinach, round leaved..... 5
16. New Golden Dawn Mango..... 15

Collection No. 1, as above, 17 pkts., worth \$1.25 will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

Collection No. 2 consists of ten packets of choice annual flower seeds of our selection, among which will be Anemone, Balsam, Pansy, Verbena, and a packet of "Wild Garden Flower Seeds." This collection of 10 packets by mail for 25 cents.

Collection No. 3—For \$1 we will send Collections Nos. 1 and 2, and one year's subscription to "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST." This we call Collection No. 3, and we expect ten thousand orders for it.

Seed Potatoes—SPECIAL OFFER. Four pounds from the following list, your selection, one or more varieties, barrel price will be sent on application.

1. Cook's Superb..... lb. \$2.50	11. White Whiffle..... lb. \$2.50
2. Early Sunrise..... 75	12. Clark's No. 1..... 50
3. Red Elephant..... 40	13. The "Belle"..... 50
4. Rose's New Seedling..... 50	14. White Elephant..... 50
5. Jordan's Prolific..... 50	15. E. Bonny of Hebron..... 50
6. Brownell's Best..... 50	16. Early Telephone..... 50
7. Early Telephone..... 50	17. White Star..... 50
8. White Star..... 50	
9. White Star..... 50	
10. White Star..... 50	

Send all orders to

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Beets —New Eclipse, true.....	10	25	
Early Egyptian.....	10	25	
Basin.....	10	25	
Crowing's Red Turnip.....	10	25	
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Hanson.....	10	200	
Victoria.....	10	200	
Early Curled Simpson.....	10	200	
True Boston Market.....	10	200	
Muskmelon —Surprise, new.....	10	15	200
Bay View, new.....	10	15	200
Montreal Green Nutmeg, new.....	10	20	800
Netted Gem.....	10	20	800
Hackensack.....	10	20	800
Christiana Orange.....	10	20	800
Watermelon —The "Boss," new.....	10	20	800
Japan Sculptured Seeded.....	10	20	800
Cuban Queen, new.....	10	20	800
Phinney's Early.....	10	20	800
Ice Cream.....	10	20	800
Perry's Peerless.....	10	20	800
Onion —Early Red Globe.....	10	20	250
Low Danvers.....	10	20	250
Red Weathersfield.....	10	20	250
Large Yellow Dutch.....	10	20	250
White Globe.....	10	20	400
White Portugal.....	10	20	400
Parasol —Smooth Hollow Crowned.....	10	10	75
New Maltose.....	10	10	100
Pepper —New Golden Dawn.....	15	25	400
Sweet Bell or Bull Nose.....	10	25	400
Large Sweet Mountain.....	10	25	400
Radiation —Early Scarlet Turnip.....	10	10	100
Early Scarlet Short-Top.....	10	10	100
Early Scarlet Olive.....	10	10	100
French Breakfast.....	10	10	100

TRIAL COLLECTIONS.
To meet a popular demand, and at the same time to give an inducement for ever one who has a garden to order a trial package, we have put up some special collections at greatly reduced rates. These packages are made up in advance, and no changes whatever can be made in them.

Collection No. 1 contains seventeen packets of Vegetable Seeds, worth at list price \$1.25, one package each as follows:

1. Amber Cream Sweet Corn..... \$0.10
2. Crystal White Wax Bean..... 10
3. Cabbage, 15 varieties, mixed..... 10
4. Beet, mixed table varieties..... 5
5. Carrot, best varieties mixed..... 5
6. Cucumbers, best varieties mixed..... 5
7. Cauliflower, best varieties mixed..... 5
8. Turnip, best varieties mixed..... 5
9. Rutabaga, best varieties mixed..... 5
10. Lettuce, best varieties mixed..... 5
11. Radish, best early varieties mixed..... 5
12. Tomato, best varieties mixed..... 5
13. Muskmelon, best varieties mixed..... 5
14. Watermelon, best varieties mixed..... 5
15. Spinach, round leaved..... 5
16. New Golden Dawn Mango..... 15

Collection No. 1, as above, 17 pkts., worth \$1.25 will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

Collection No. 2 consists of ten packets of choice annual flower seeds of our selection, among which will be Anemone, Balsam, Pansy, Verbena, and a packet of "Wild Garden Flower Seeds." This collection of 10 packets by mail for 25 cents.

Collection No. 3—For \$1 we will send Collections Nos. 1 and 2, and one year's subscription to "SEED-TIME AND HARVEST." This we call Collection No. 3, and we expect ten thousand orders for it.

Seed Potatoes—SPECIAL OFFER. Four pounds from the following list, your selection, one or more varieties, barrel price will be sent on application.

1. Cook's Superb..... lb. \$2.50	11. White Whiffle..... lb. \$2.50
2. Early Sunrise..... 75	12. Clark's No. 1..... 50
3. Red Elephant..... 40	13. The "Belle"..... 50
4. Rose's New Seedling..... 50	14. White Elephant..... 50
5. Jordan's Prolific..... 50	15. E. Bonny of Hebron..... 50
6. Brownell's Best..... 50	16. Early Telephone..... 50
7. Early Telephone..... 50	17. White Star..... 50
8. White Star..... 50	
9. White Star..... 50	
10. White Star..... 50	

Send all orders to

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La

Horticulture.

Planting and Care of Orchards.

[Extracts from E. P. Deihl's lecture before Johnson County Institute.]

VARIETIES.—A very great mistake is too often made by planting too many varieties. For a family orchard, from ten to fifteen varieties are more desirable than a larger number; for a commercial orchard five to seven varieties are sufficient. Many of the oldest and among the largest of New York are of single varieties.

If fruit is the object, plant four to six year old apple trees that have been root-pruned at two or three years old. Downing, America's standard on pomology, says "that a tree of any age can be successfully transplanted." I refer you to one living much closer, as to planting apple trees of the age named, W. E. Barnes, of the Vineland Nurseries. A few years ago it was my pleasure to view his grounds, and there found trees loaded with fine specimens of fruit ranging from sixty to 140 apples to every tree. Of a planting of 400 trees we did not see a single tree of the entire lot but had on fine, fully developed fruit. These trees had been planted the year previous. Mr. Barnes felt so encouraged that he planted 500 more of six year old trees. Not only were they all growing but a large majority had from ten to thirty apples on.

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 lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

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

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DUTCH & RUSSIAN SEED

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EARLY Potato "Lees Favorite" Tomato "Al-

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We have constantly on hand, and for sale, Thorough bred and Imported
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We are now through with, and will sell "TOM O'LINCOLN," an imported English Draft Stallion price \$1,000. The best bargain in the state.
Correspondence, or inspection of our stock, invited.

F. E. SAGE, Pres.,
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BLUE VALLEY HERD.

MANHATTAN, : : KANSAS,

Offers for sale at fair and reasonable prices some very fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle—recorded animals—Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

Also High Grade Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and one and two-year-old steers, and a few good horses mares and mules.

The proprietor has been eight years in the business, and is prepared to show the public some good stock. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM,
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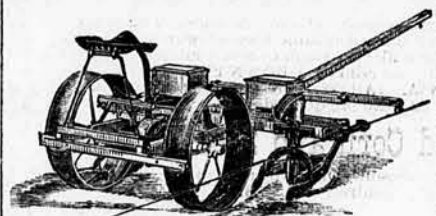
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Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of Imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also, GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

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Will drill 1 grain at a time 12, 16 or 20 inches apart. Will plant 2, 3 or 4 grains in a hill. Send for Circular.

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THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator.

All steel teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day, cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. H. A. Streeter, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 80 to 86 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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Our Illustrated Spring Catalogue of Seeds, Plants and Florists' Supplies.
(Extra inducements to market gardeners.) Address MICHIGAN SEED CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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

The COOLEY CAN made for creamery and factory use is by far the best and cheapest.
The U. S. Court has just decided the suit, Boyd vs. Cherry, in Boyd's favor, fully sustaining the Cooley patent.

For circulars and prices, address J. H. LYMAN, 250 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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We have the largest stock of Field and Grass Seeds—can give the most favorable prices of any House in the West. We offer **ALL NEW CROP.**

OSAGE ORANGE SEED -- NEW -- \$5.00 per Bushel.

10,000 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass.
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10,000 bushels Timothy.
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1,000 bushels California Golden Broom Corn; the finest variety grown; free of center stem; requires no bleaching in the sun; grows just proper length, etc.

10,000 bushels Flax Seed for sowing.
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500 bushels Kansas Orange Cane Seed, for Sorghum, Ensilage and Fodder purposes.
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Also large stock of Egyptian Rice Corn, Field Peas, Tree Seed, Hedge Seed, Fancy Potatoes, Onion Sets, Sweet Potatoes, and T., R. & A.'s unrivalled Garden Seeds.

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We are General Agents for Canton Clipper plows, cultivators, listers and stalk-cutters; Evans two-horse corn planters and one-horse drills; Triumph hand corn planters; Cahoon's broadcast seed-sowers; Planet garden drills and cultivators; Philadelphia lawn mowers; Fanner's Profit boilers; garden and railroad wheelbarrows; Peerless reapers and mowers; John Dodd's sulky hay rakes; Vienna revolving rakes; horse hay-forks and elevators; Dedrick's patent hay-presses and baling wire; Dain's improved automatic hay-stackers and gatherers (of our own manufacture); Aultman & Taylor's threshers and traction engines; Victor cane mills and Cook evaporators; Sucker State grain drills, power and hand corn shellers, power and hand cutting boxes; American grinding mills; Morgan's geared corn mills, saw mills, upright engines; South Bend pumps, etc.

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OVER 300,000 IN ACTUAL USE
And all giving perfect satisfaction.
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Will wash Cleaner, Faster, and with less injury to Clothes than any other in the World. We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better Washer. Every Machine Warranted FIVE YEARS, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. The only Washer that can be clamped to any sized tub like a Wringer. Made of malleable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines. Agents wanted. Exclusive Territory. Our agents all over the country are making from \$75 to \$200 per month. Retail price, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3. Also our celebrated



KEYSTONE WRINGERS AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
Circulars Free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address F. F. ADAMS & CO., Erie, Pa.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Feb. 28, 1883

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joe Smelser, in Kaw tp., January 20, 1883, 14 years old chestnut sorrel horse, right hind foot and right fore foot white, little white on forehead.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Robert Matti, in Toledo tp., December 19, 1882, 1 red and white cow, 4 years old; valued at \$30.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joel D. Meyer, in Washington tp., February 2, 1883, 1 two years old red and white spotted steer, two slits in right ear; valued at \$22.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Johnson, in Liberty tp., January 12, 1883, one red yearling heifer, white stripe in forehead; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending March 7, '83.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

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

Usage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. F. Painter, in Barclay tp., January 18, 1883, one mare pony, 15 years old, dim brand on right shoulder; valued at \$15.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by V. G. Haerr, in Arvonla tp., February 8, 1883, one 3-year-old cow and a calf, cow pale red and branded T. M. on right hip; valued at \$25.

Kingman county—Charles Rickman, clerk.

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

Phillips county—J. W. Lowe, clerk.

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

Wyandotte County—D. E. Emmons, clerk.

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

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. B. Hanlon, in Chikaskia tp., December 20, 1882, one red steer, about 8 months old, no marks or brands, some white on belly and tail and some white on three feet; valued at \$10.

BULL—Taken up by D. Holliday, in Belle Plaine tp., February 5, 1883, one red bull about 9 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Nemaha county—John Mitchell, clerk.

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

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Nevans, in Mission tp., Feb. 17, 1883, one red cow, 3 years old, underbit off of right ear; valued at \$25.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Lewis W. Bishop, in Winches-

ter tp., about January 17th, 1883, one 2-year-old bay mare, a little away back, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending March 14, '83.

Johnson county—Frank Huttoon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by D. W. Croesen, of Lexington tp., November 24, 1882, one light roan cow, supposed to be 5 years old, medium size, brand or scar on right hip, right ear split, about 2 inches of the left horn off, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James P. Sebitt, of Caldwell tp., November 30, 1882, one 4-year-old bay horse, indescribable brand on hip; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, same time and place, one 4-year-old dun horse, branded O on left hip; valued at \$30.

Cloud county—L. N. Houston, clerk.

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

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

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

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

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

PONY—By same at same time and place, one brown pony mare, black mane and tail, 4 white feet, and legs white to knees, white face and chin; both foregoing animals valued at \$125.

Wabunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

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

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thos. McGrath, of Fairmount tp., March 2, 1883, one heifer, 2 years old last spring, white, underbit off of right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

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

For Sale or Exchange

For unincumbered real estate, Brood mares, colts, and roadsters from dams by *Swigert, Magna Charta, Silver Duke, Woodard's Ethan Allen, Green's Henry Clay, Young Waverly and Monroe.*

Have on hand Short-horn bull, eight months old, sired by son of imported Grand Duke of Geneva (28756), dam by 15th Duke of Aldrie (6628).

Inquire of J. RICHMOND,

One mile southeast of Topeka, Kas.

Strawberries—Sixteen choice varieties, such as Charles Downing, Crescent seedling, Capt. Jack, Cumberland Triumph, etc. Address, S. L. IYER, Mound City, Kan.

JACK FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his jack if called for soon. Said jack is 4 feet 5 inches high; stout built; dark brown; 4 years old next June; in fine condition. Call on the undersigned, 3 miles southeast of Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. P. M. DEVER.

PLANTS FREE BY MAIL.

In good Dollar Collections. Send for Illustrated Catalogue of new and fine Green-house Bedding and Hardy Plants and Seeds. Address E. S. MILLER, Wading River, N. Y.

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

WORTH SENDING FOR!

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has just published a book on "Diseases of the Lungs and How they can be Cured," which is offered Free, postpaid, to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, 638 Arch St., Philadelphia, P. O. Box 2883.

Russian Mulberry.

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

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

EVERGREENS.

Norway Spruce, Scotch, Austrian, and White Pines, Balsam Fir, Red Cedars, Arbor Vitae, etc., etc. Nursery grown. All sizes CHEAP.

Price list free. Address D. HILL, Nurseryman, Dundee, Ill.

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PLATTSBURG, (CLINTON COUNTY,) MISSOURI.

—Breeder of—

Vermont Registered Merino Sheep.

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

Early Golden | North River Beauty

Sweet Potato. Irish Potato.

And many other varieties treated of in Spring

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Sent free to all applicants, naming "Kansas

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J. T. WILLIAMSON,

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EGGS from all varieties of Poultry. Circulars free.

Send 10 cents for New Book on Poultry.

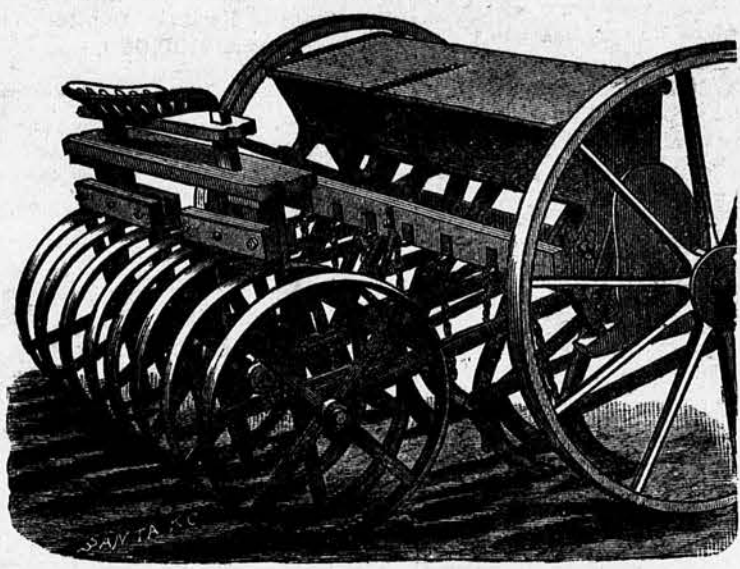
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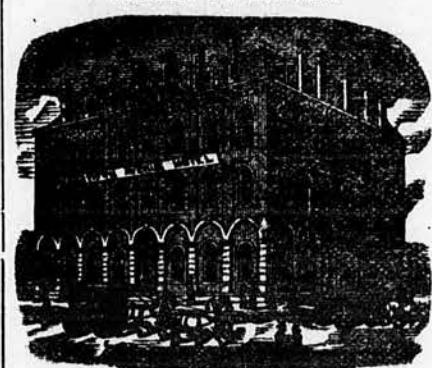
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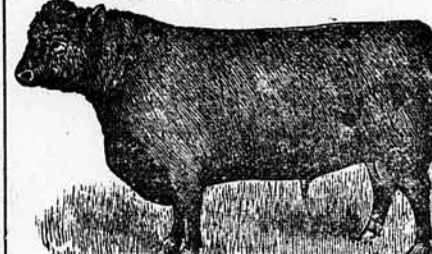


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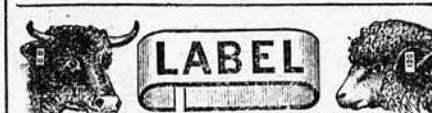
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