

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 15, 1882.

VOL. XX, NO. 46.

Increase of Fertility Through Green Manuring.

The following, though written in Massachusetts, is equally applicable to Kansas. It is from the American Cultivator:

Whatever rotation of crops may be adopted on the farm, the tendency is to exhaustion of the soil; hence it becomes necessary to devise some means for maintaining fertility. Nature's processes effect this purpose, yet these are impracticable under even the rudest kind of husbandry. In a state of nature everything is returned to the soil. Wherever man tills the soil much that it produces must be sold to supply his many wants. From such premises it has sometimes been argued that all agriculture necessarily tends to sterility—a most gloomy prospect, indeed, if true, for earth's teeming population who have all to be fed and clothed from the products of the soil. That such a theory is false and untenable the continued and remunerative cultivation of the soil in some countries for hundreds and even thousands of years abundantly attests.

It is evident that recuperative forces are at work in the farmer's behalf. He is not obliged to return everything to a moderately fertile soil to maintain its productive capacity. There may be sandy wastes so poor and so little retentive of what they receive that they need manuring, as has been wittily said, "every twenty-four hours"; but in general a top dressing once in two or three years with frequent seedling to clover will suffice for ordinary purposes. The market gardeners who manure heavily every year are obliged to follow such a practice because their land is too costly to be kept in grass for even a single year. The value of a single crop is often greater than the selling price of farm lands. In such cases, it is perhaps cheaper and better to manure heavily and keep the land constantly under cultivation. Gardeners do not, however, entirely dispense with green manuring. This practice is becoming more common every year with seedsmen and nurserymen at least to sow rye in the fall on land that would otherwise lie naked through the winter. Its growth furnishes a slight protection to the soil from blowing or washing away. Again, it is more than probable that the rye only takes from the soil such elements of fertility as have become dissolved by rains and would otherwise be wasted. In this case, however, small amount of manure value of the green herbage, it is an absolute gain of what would otherwise be lost.

With some varieties of crops the spring growth of rye may be allowed until the latter begins to head, at which time its manure value is greatest. The staple food crops, as corn, potatoes and beans, do not need to have the ground fitted for planting until fall-sown rye is beginning to head. An excellent farmer has for years practiced this policy with a young apple orchard, plowing late in the spring, planting beans and seeding with rye after the bean crop is harvested. He drills in enough mineral fertilizers with his rye to supply that which the bean crop removes. Other than this supply of fertilizing material the land has for years received no manure. The soil is kept in excellent tillth and the growth of the orchard is all that could be desired. Until the orchard comes into bearing, cropping with some low, hoed crop, like beans, with little manure except green growth plowed under, is perhaps the very best policy that can be adopted. The country is full of young orchards which have never borne a crop, but whose annual growths show that the soil has been over-fertilized. After the bearing habit is established, judicious manuring while the crop of fruit is growing is advisable, but until then green manuring with light cropping is every way best.

Wherever clover can be grown it must always be the staple crop, to be turned under as green manure. There are good reasons for believing that a large clover growth turned under actually adds to the fertility of the soil. Much of the mineral matters in its leaves and stems are brought from the subsoil, whence, in the case of other crops, they would be entirely unavailable. The bulk of a clover crop in full growth is much greater than most farmers realize. The green herbage of such an acre might, when dried, yield little over two or three tons of hay; but, by carefully washing away the soil, so as to preserve all the clover roots, it has been found that these, in their green state, weighed at the rate of thirteen tons per acre. The quality of the manure value of clover roots is quite as remarkable as its quantity. They are rich in nitrogen, in lime, potash and phosphates. It is this which makes a clover sward when plowed under the best possible preparation for wheat. In its decay clover furnishes all that the grain crop requires, and it supplies such plant food in more available form, and more evenly distributed through the soil, than the same amount of material could be placed by any other method. With the most careful top dressing much of the soil will commonly fail to be placed in contact with the manure, and hence fail to realize any immediate benefit therefrom. On the other hand, clover growth plowed under enriches every particle of soil with which either leaf or plant has come in contact with.

Farm and City Life.

The suggestions following, which we clip from the Indiana Farmer, are well worth attention:

In our efforts of life, we have only averages of success and failure to guide us. The future is impetrable to us. All we know is just what has been done, or is being done during this passing second of time. To the young man, full, perhaps, of commendable energy and ambition, there seem to be broader fields open than farm life furnishes. The history of our cities sparkle with the lives of men who as boys came from the farm, and have achieved success in mercantile or professional pursuits. Indeed it is seldom that our great men come from the city born and bred. Naturally enough this is stimulating to the ambition of the country youth, who sees no opportunity of becoming a Stewart, or a Field or a Farwell on the farm. But city life has two sides to it. There is a dark as well as a bright side, and unfortunately the light side receives its brilliancy from only a few individual successes, while the dark side is covered with the gloom that is cast by innumerable failures. It is not extravagant

to say that the chances of success in city life, the chances of doing as well as an enterprising farmer would do in a reasonable life time, are not more than one to a thousand. As to accumulating a large fortune the chances are certainly not more than one to ten thousand. The very rich men of Chicago, as compared with our whole population, would indeed hardly sustain so large a ratio. The city is full of respectable poverty and needy respectability. Men by the thousands have found it impossible to get on, and are living from hand to mouth, while the farmer, under all the serious disadvantages that he has lived under, is in a sense independent and in easy circumstances. If the railroad, and tax collector, and board of trade, have robbed him shamelessly, he has enough to eat and a bed to sleep on and die on, which is more than many of our young men or old men in the city have.

Secretary Lord, of the Illinois Labor Bureau, has given to the public a portion of his forthcoming report, which is worthy of the closest study by our young friends of the farm, who feel that farming is a slow life and are anxious to leave the old homestead. From this report we learn that the average annual income of certain classes in Chicago is as follows: Day laborers, \$257; machinists, \$633; printers, \$729; painters, \$588; stone cutters, \$625; trunk-makers, \$642; brick-makers, \$470; carpenters, \$597; cigar-makers, \$530; engineers (stationary) \$918; harness-makers, \$502; miscellaneous, \$530; general average, \$601.

Usually, however, it is not the hard work, as represented by the above callings, that attracts the ambitious boy. For often he is charmed by the life of the clerk, and here is a statement of what our clerks earn: There are six hundred and forty-two reported. Fifty of these earn, or rather get, six dollars per week; sixty-one, seven dollars; eighty-eight, eight dollars; two, nine dollars; a hundred and fifteen, ten dollars; a hundred and fifteen, twelve dollars; five, fourteen dollars; seventy-two, fifteen dollars; two, sixteen dollars; forty-nine, eighteen dollars; six, twenty dollars; eight, twenty-one dollars; two, twenty-two dollars; and only two as high as thirty-five dollars.

Now, if the clerk is a married man—and he either is or probably will be some time—he cannot obtain decent board for less than sixteen dollars per week, and if he keeps house, he must pay for even indifferent apartments twenty-five dollars per month, dress well, and supply his table at the enormously high prices which prevail in the city. Surely this does not hold out any great inducement for the boy who can be well provided for on a farm, as long as he lives, and have the farm at last, to come to the city. If our young readers have any idea of doing such a thing, we simply ask them to look at the matter in the light of the above figures and study it well before they kiss mother good bye.

National Farmers' Alliance.

The following resolutions were adopted by the National Farmers' Alliance recently at St. Louis:

WHEREAS, Farmers and others are oppressed by unequal taxation, by subsidies to monopolies, by selfish and dishonest officials, by railroad extortion, and unjust discriminations, and by other privileged classes, and

WHEREAS, Congress only can regulate patents, the tariff, and commerce among the states, a national union of all interested is necessary for success,

Resolved, That the farmers and all in sympathy with them, unite in local, state and national societies for mutual agreement and united action.

Resolved, That all property, real and personal, corporate and individual, should be equally taxed, and that the holders of mortgages and other liens on property should be taxed for their lien, and the owner for the balance of his property, and any mortgage and other evidence of debt should not be collectable, unless it bears evidence of having been assessed for taxes.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the issuance of passes or free transportation in any form whatever by railroad companies in this nation to any one holding an office of any kind under the constitution, or to an officer of any election precinct or primary election or caucus, should be deemed a criminal offense, and should be prohibited by law under severe penalties, and that it should be made mandatory upon the proper state officers to execute such a law.

Resolved, That sound financial policy demands the payment of the national debt, to the end that the public may be speedily relieved from the onerous taxation; and that the maintenance and existence of the United States bonds to afford a basis for national banking would be a gross mistake, subversive of the best interests of the people, and that such measure is promulgated only in the interest of an overgrown and dangerous monopoly.

Resolved, That the present exorbitant tariff, laid as a war measure, should be reduced to correspond with the actual needs of the government, on a peace basis; should be laid as far as possible on articles of luxury and bear as lightly as possible upon our great agricultural interests, and that it is no part of the duty of government to tax one portion of the people for the benefit of another, and we brand as moral towards those members of Congress who shirk their duty upon an expensive and unnecessary tariff commission.

Resolved, That we demand from Congress that enactment of laws that will compel the land grant railroads to pay taxes upon all their lands, and we further demand that all lands forfeited by the land grant roads shall revert to the public domain for homestead settlement.

Resolved, That the currency, the measure of values, whether metal or paper, should be issued and controlled by the government only.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government to at once exercise its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the states by passing such laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and impartial rates for the transportation of freights and passengers.

Resolved, That the combination and consolidation of railroad capital, and the influence of the United States in the maintenance of an oppressive and tyrannical transportation system, are accomplished

facts, demanding instant, vigorous and unceasing action on the part of the producers of the country to remedy the same; and we earnestly urge all farmers to organize through the Farmers' Alliance or other organizations for systematic and persistent political action, and to subordinate other political questions to the emancipation of the people from this terrible oppression.

Resolved, That we demand such changes in our patent law as will give patentees a remedy for the infringement of their claims, from the sellers of patents only, and not from their users, who are usually innocent purchasers of rights which they are made to believe are valid.

Resolved, That all persons should be allowed to make patented articles on payment of a royalty of a per cent. of the price of the article; the royalty to be the same on all patents.

Resolved, That the adulteration of food is as dishonest and more injurious than counterfeiting money, and should be punished as severely.

Resolved, That as delegated nominating conventions are frequently controlled by trading and bribery, and fail to justly represent the people, we recommend the plan of nominating all elective officers by direct vote by all members of the organization.

The Short-Horn Breeders' Herd Book.

The Breeder's Gazette, in a late issue, says: Whatever doubt may have heretofore existed as to the establishment of a Short-horn Breeders' Herd Book, by the American Association, was thoroughly dispelled by the decisive action taken by the Board of Directors at their meeting in this city last week. The members of the board in attendance last week were Hon. Emory Cobb, Hon. J. H. Pickrell, Judge Jones, Col. W. A. Harris, Mr. A. M. Bowen, Mr. T. C. Hammond, and C. A. De Graff; besides Mr. T. W. Harvey, and S. F. Lockridge.

The committee appointed last June to confer with the publishers of existing herd books submitted a report recommending the purchase of the Ohio and American Short-horn Records, and requesting further time for negotiations with the publishers of Canadian Herd Books and the American Herd Book. The correspondence with Messrs. Allen & Bailey had not been altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as no unconditional offer to sell had been received from those gentlemen. For the sum of \$50,000 they will convey their property to the Association, provided their rules be continued as the standard of admission. The new British-American Herd Book Association in Canada, has had no meeting to consider the question on account, we believe, of the absence abroad of Hon. Jno. Dryden, the President. Both he and the Secretary, Mr. Snell, are reported as being in favor of consolidating with the American Association, but no official action has yet been had. The old Canada Herd Book has likewise had no meeting of the council.

In accordance with the recommendation of this committee, the Board of Directors accepted the propositions of the American Short-horn Record, and Ohio Associations; thus at one stroke wiping out two existing herd books. No action was taken upon Allen & Bailey's proposition.

The committee on By-Laws, consisting of Judge Jones, Judge Nourse, and Col. Harris, submitted quite an exhaustive code of rules for the government of the society, which it is unnecessary to reproduce here. Under these rules (which, with a few amendments, were adopted), an Executive Committee to hold until the regular meeting, November 22d, was elected, consisting of Judge Jones, Col. Harris, and Mr. Hammond. This committee is the editing committee of the Herd Book, constituting a Board of Appeals in cases involving the admission or rejection of pedigrees for entry.

With commendable energy the committee at once began the preparation of rules of entry, in order that the book might be commenced at once, and at the evening session of the Board, after full discussion, the following were adopted as

RULES OF ENTRY.
1st. Pedigrees shall give the name, color, sex, date of birth, name and address of breeder and owner, and full pedigree, with, when practicable, volume and page of record of the last dam recorded.

2d. The animal must trace, on the side of its sire and dam, to imported English Short-horns, or to pedigrees, not false or spurious, already of record in one or the other of the present Herd Books.

Judge Jones moved to amend this rule by adding the following: "and must have six consecutive crosses of bulls tracing to such imported ancestry"; the effect of which would be that the animals already recorded in other herd books not showing connection with imported ancestry, should (to entitle them to record in this work) have at least six consecutive crosses of such uncontaminated blood.

3d. On and after January 1, 1884, imported animals must be of record themselves, or have sire and dam recorded in the English Herd Book.

4th. On and after January 1, 1885, no animal, except imported animals shall be eligible whose sire and dam are not already of record.

5th. Pedigrees of bulls shall be printed in full, unless there be more than one of the same pedigree on the same or opposite pages, to which reference may be made. Bulls shall be recorded in alphabetical order, and shall not be re-entered except to correct material error in first entry, and the corrected entry shall have a new number to which reference shall always thereafter be made.

6th. No female shall be eligible until she has had produce, and any cow may be re-entered, giving all her produce, if any, since last entry.

7th. Cows shall be entered under their owner's names, in alphabetical order, and no charge shall be made for produce under dams, which shall be furnished so far as known.

8th. Pedigrees of cows may be abbreviated by reference to complete pedigree under the same owner's name and in the same volume.

9th. All bulls appearing in the liveage of animals sent for record, must be recorded in full, with proper numbers, in this book, except such as have been correctly recorded in the "American Short-horn Record," and the pedigrees of all reference bulls not

so recorded must be sent in full, with the numbers by which they have been recorded in any other book.

10th. There shall be separate and alphabetical indices of cows and owners in each volume.

11th. The fee for recording pedigrees shall be fifty cents each.

In order that the publication of a Herd Book by the association might be at once commenced, the capital stock already subscribed was declared due and payable to the Treasurer, Mr. T. W. Harvey, on or before November 22d; and that the work of the society might be properly carried forward, it was resolved to submit to the stock holders, at the next regular meeting, a proposition to increase the capital stock to \$200,000. This will come up for action on the evening of November 22d; and will doubtless be concurred in by the share holders.

Correspondence and entries, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind.

Correspondence.

Morus Tartarica and Morus Alba.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Answering the letter of my honorable contradicter, Mr. B. P. Hanan, I want to say: It is a fact that the leaves of some Russian mulberry trees can average 24 pounds, if planted in good soil at a distance from each other. I have one of them in my court yard whose leaves average 3 ounces for 25, with a little selection. The other kinds at the same place increase in the same proportion. Such is not the case when the trees are planted in nursery, 6 inches apart. In the row, and the rows 4 feet distant from each other, (soil third quality.) I repeat now, and insist on the point, that one Morus Tartarica, or Russian, is ending each one of these rows. Since I make a comparison between the trees, I must compare the leaves of the trees nearest to the Russian, in order to show them such as they are, quite in the same conditions. Maybe Mr. Hanan will not believe me, but I must assure him that I did not select leaf by leaf, but picked a branch or two from each tree. He says also that the Mennonites feed their worms on branches, like the Turkish, the Caucasian, and other rough silk growers. He does not teach me anything, since I have seen them at work in their native country, but we will show, in the course of our instructions, that this way is not considered as the best one, as the Russian mulberry tree is not said to be ahead of all others; also, not by only a misleader like me, but by what is called the best authorities in silk culture. I am too polite to even think Mr. Hanan intends to "mislead" anybody, when he says the Mennonites' cocoons have been sold for \$2.50 in the East; but I must tell him, that there is only one firm in the East buying cocoons, to be exported to Marseilles, and their highest price is \$1.10 per pound for dry. I know a party of Mennonites cocoons sold to them at \$0.90 cents, dry, and I would not pay that price for the same. It would be a great service to all silk-growers in general, and to me in particular, if Mr. Hanan would tell where \$2.50 can be had for 1 pound of good cocoons. I am afraid such price has not been paid since 1876, and this is the reason why I repeat: "We must produce cheap; say employ the best means to avoid work and expenses, since the silks' prices are decreasing and the price of labor tends to increase." I know only of one case when some Mennonite cocoons were sold at \$2.50 to a silk association in the East. This association is a green one. They not only offered the sum mentioned for those big cocoons, but they rewarded them with a first premium. Let us smile a little. Some time after, a couple of the rewarded \$2.50-worth cocoons were sent to me with this ingenious, innocent question, "Why can't we sell these nice cocoons?" "Just because they are unreliable, or too difficult to reel for apprentices,—say sixth-rate cocoons," was my answer. That is all that I know about the prices in the East. And this does not mean that the Russian mulberry tree cannot produce fine silk, nor that all Mennonites want to change their seeds, because I have in hands good and bad samples of cocoons coming from the Mennonites of Kansas and Nebraska, but it means that a selection could be, or must be, made amongst the varieties of the Russian tree, and that a progress on the breeds of the silk worms they raise, would prove profitable to them and to all. The Caucasian, Georgian, Bulgarian, Circassian, and other provinces of South Russia, to the Oxus river, want to realize soon some progress or their name will never be mentioned amongst the silk producers' provinces, but remain like Persia, in the last degree of the scale, as they are now. The same advice can be given to those who have introduced here their trees, their breeds of silk worms and their rules for breeding them.

I give the same advice for the Morus Alba, and persist in believing it is the same as the Russian, because out of the 12 Tartarica I have here, I find about 8 distinct shapes of leaves, and the most perfect of them are so much like the Alba, wood and leaves, that I defy anybody to distinguish them if mixed together. Such is not the case with the other kinds, which can be selected at any season of the year out of a pile. Another fact is, that the same varieties grown in different climates, or under different conditions, exhibit quite a change, and for that reason the same tree has very often 3 or 4 different names and descriptions, according to the country where it grows. I will soon give the FARMER, on this and other matters in silk culture, the opinions of the best authors, Chinese, Japanese, French, Italian, or other, and avoid speaking in my own name, in order not to hurt the feelings of my Hon. contradicter, whom I wish, cordially, health and success.

Yours respectfully, L. S. CROZIER.

Corinth, Miss., Nov. 6, 1882.

Evergreen Grass.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We are having beautiful weather for the time of year. Wheat and rye has made a fine growth. Stock of all kinds are going into winter quarters in very good condition.

I visited Messrs. Henry & Warner's cattle ranch last week and saw 200 head of the best native steers

that I have seen in Kansas. They will average about 1,400 pounds, and are now fed all the corn they will eat.

On a business trip to the north part of the county, yesterday, I called at the beautiful home farm of Mr. Thomas Purvis, and examined a plot of what, to me, is a new grass—the Evergreen. Mr. Purvis obtained 10 pounds of seed in Michigan and sowed it in the spring of 1881, on 19 rods of ground, and this season he has mowed two good crops, and now it has a fine growth of aftermath. Mr. Purvis has a plot of orchard grass adjoining the evergreen, same size, sown at same time, that has only given one light crop of hay. The beauty of this evergreen grass, as its name indicates, is it is always green, even during the hot, dry weather last summer. My opinion is that the evergreen is the coming grass for Kansas. There will be a large acreage of it sown in this county next spring, if the seed can be obtained.

JAS. SIMPSON.
Abilene, Kas., Nov. 9, 1882.

Short Letters.

WAVERLY, Coffey Co., Kas., Nov. 7, 1882.—Please find enclosed one dollar, for which extend my subscription one year after the expiration of the time now paid for. The FARMER is a welcome visitor to our household. It is very dry here at present. We have not had any rain to amount to much since June. Water is very scarce; most wells and springs are dry. Stock doing well; hogs scarce and high. We have had splendid weather for corn gathering, of which there is a splendid crop. Wheat and oats good; potatoes the same. Corn is selling at 30 cents per bushel. Wheat is looking well. Spring calves are selling for \$10 to \$15; milk cows for \$25 to \$50. This country is fast settling up with intelligent people from the Eastern states. J. J. H.

NORTONVILLE, Kas., Nov. 6, 1882.—The weather for the last five weeks has been very favorable; plenty of rain, so that the wheat (all of which was sown late in consequence of the dry weather in September) is looking well; and if this kind of weather continues for the next two weeks it will be in good fix to stand the winter. The potato crop is secured and may be put at about half a crop. They are selling at from 40 to 45 cents a bushel. Apples have been abundant all through the season. Good winter apples are selling at from 40 to 50 cents a bushel. Corn-husking has commenced. The crop proves to be good, yielding from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, of good quality. About the usual number of hogs and cattle are being fed. A good many hogs have been put into market at from \$7 to \$7.50 per hundred. Last week they were worth \$6. Corn is worth 35; wheat 75 cents a bushel. The rain and warm weather have kept the pastures green, so that stock cattle have been fed but little. J. J. WHEELER.

KIRWIN, Kas., Nov. 9th, 1882.—I hope the dairymen and creamerymen of Kansas will organize into a dairy association. I am almost persuaded to challenge the United States that in Northwestern Kansas a pound of butter can be produced for the least money. We can get about seven pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk. If any can beat that, we will try again. Bear in mind that the cows are common stock and the grass costs nothing. H. E. WILLIAMS.

The Third Quarter of 1882.

Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has furnished us a copy of his Report for the third quarter of 1882.

The report contains the acres and product of principal crops, by counties, accompanied by market quotations of the Kansas City market for each month from January, 1877, to September, 1882, for the crops of wheat and corn.

In connection with the statistics on wheat are given instances of extraordinary yields grown in each county in 1882, and the names of the varieties that have been the most successful this year.

The second division of the volume pertains to livestock. Tables by counties, showing the numbers of each kind of farm animals for both 1881 and 1882, with increase and decrease, are given; also quotations of the Kansas City market on cattle and hogs for a period covering six years. Mr. J. F. Truefoot Newman, Jefferson county, contributes an article on the feeding of cattle in Kansas.

Brief reports as to the principal features of the two State fairs held this year at Topeka and Lawrence precede the meteorological data of the quarter, which closes the volume.

The report is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Kansas, and enclosing the necessary postage—three cents.

Knows What He Says.

Mr. James Maulden, Beaverhead, Montana, one of the largest horse-breeders in the Territory, gives his experience in breeding large-sized Percheron-Norman stallions to the small Bronchos and Indian mares of the West. "In 1874 I bought some Percheron stallions weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds each. I commenced at once to breed them to their full capacity to my native mares, some of which weighed less than 700 pounds. Many persons considered the horses very much too large and prophesied a failure. But the result proved a most remarkable adaptability of the French stallion for this purpose. The great uniformity, superior style and muscular build of all the colts produced by these horses, have convinced the most incredulous persons that they are just what we need as a cross." These horses (and subsequently others) were purchased from M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., and have led to the sale of about thirty stallions to other breeders in the Territory. Mr. Dunham has imported and bred nearly 1,000, and now has on hand about 400 of the finest types of the Percheron race.

\$4.00 Fairy Sewing Machines, practical, cheap, durable; greatest bargain; every one warranted. Secure one it is too late, or the supply is exhausted. Read carefully the announcement of Messrs. E. G. Riddout & Co. in this issue.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.
 President—L. Hart, Dickinson county.
 Vice-President at large—P. W. Smith, Ellis county.
 Vice-President 1st district—J. A. Medaris, Junction City.
 " 2d " S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.
 " 3d " A. A. Power, Great Bend.
 Secretary—A. Mulholland, Topeka.
 Treasurer—John Blagg, Abilene.

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

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Pig Pasture.

Recently I urged the importance of a pig pasture, which experience had taught me was a necessity, and now by the same teacher, a second pig pasture is also made important. In order to carry on pig breeding with the least trouble, and in the most successful manner, two pastures are required. It is also almost necessary where pigs are raised for fattening. There is no cheaper way by which pigs can be kept through the summer, or any more healthful, than to run in a pasture. They will grow all the time if there is plenty of grass. They like a short, fresh growth, but they will eat clover greedily when it is full grown, so long as it remains green, preferring the blossoms. It is better to turn into clover before it is fully grown and the stems become tough and woody, and then the pigs will eat it all up. Orchard grass is the next best pasture, and I am not sure but it is preferable, as it will grow up rapidly whenever eaten off, and will really furnish more food during the season than clover.

Of course if the pigs are fed a little extra feed they grow faster, and with pigs with young ones this is a necessity. Pigs which have been wintered over will thrive on grass alone, and young pigs will do much better if allowed to run on the grass, of which they will eat considerable. It seems to have a good effect upon their stomachs, as we rarely see them get sick, when they can get grass to eat, whereas when confined in pens they often have scours, which are caused by derangement of the stomach. The second pig pasture need not be of so permanent a character as the first, although at Kirby Homestead it will be made equally as permanent. A side-hill orchard seeded with orchard grass will be enclosed with a fence, two boards at the bottom and above that barbed wire. This orchard has a living spring in it, and on this account is well suited for a pig pasture. The trees need the enriching which the pigs would afford and the side-hill is not adapted to culture.

It seems queer that this has not been thought of before. For the lack of such an enclosure the male hogs have been kept in the pens and fed, while they might have been out to grass waiting on themselves, and so saved a great deal of trouble. The fence where such animals are confined must be substantial. The old pig pasture is suited to them, as it is surrounded by a stone wall four feet high and a strong board fence. The breeding sows and the animals designed for fattening can be divided between the pastures, according to circumstances, and a much more satisfactory management of them had, with a place for each, rather than for them all to run together. It is quite a happy thought to turn the side-hill orchard into a pig pasture, because it had been a problem not easy to solve, how to effectually manure its steep sides. A year or two feeding and fattening the hogs in it will so enrich the soil that the labor of hauling manure will be unnecessary.

What to do with young pigs which were weaned in order that the mothers might have another litter had put the notion of hurdles in my head, and now it seems as though I could not get along without them. By hurdles is meant panels or sections of a fence, nailed or framed together, so that they can be moved about or set up anywhere. The convenience of these hurdles for yarding young pigs or calves on the green sod is apparent. Before the ground becomes too much eaten off or foul, they should be moved to a fresh spot. Stables in summer, reeking, as they are very apt to be, with more or less filth and foul smells, are no comparison to a fresh green spot in the open air, such as can be furnished so easily with a few hurdles. By having boards sawed into strips two inches wide, two boards will make one hurdle. These strips should be nailed on two pieces, using wrought nails, one piece at each end and one in the middle. The hurdles may be fastened together with malleable wire, and if the enclosure is not too large, two or three men can move the whole of it without its being taken apart. A wet day, if the material is on hand, will furnish the time to make the hurdles.—N. Y. Tribune.

About The Busy Bee.

Notes on the Season of 1882.
 The season was very unfavorable during April, May and the first eight days of June. On the 9th of June the bees were bringing in some honey from the poplar and a week later they were working some on white clover. The clover began to fail about the middle of July, but the bees gathered some honey from it during nearly all of the month. In the latter half of the month, or to be more exact, between the

15th and 25th of July the bees stored some honey from the chestnut bloom. I believe that chestnut is not usually included in the list of honey producing plants and trees, but am fully persuaded that our bees gather considerable honey from that source some seasons. I can't, however, commend the quality of chestnut honey. It is not nearly so thick, but bears a strong family resemblance to the soft soap that a neighbor had stored in a new chestnut trough. They only used the soap in one washing.

Well, we begin with 37 colonies and increased to 43; obtained over 2,400 lbs; extracted and over 600 lbs. comb honey. Nearly all this honey has been, and I think that double the quantity of extracted honey could have been sold at home to persons who came with pails, tin cans or stone jars, and bought in quantities ranging from 10 to 200 lbs. Our poorest colony of the 37 gave us nothing, and the best gave us 271 lbs. extracted honey.—R. M. Roy holds, in Bee Exchange.



Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of the distressing ailment known as Sick Headache, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Malaria.

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

Constipation.

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

Biliousness.

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

Dyspepsia.

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

Colic.

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

Buy only the Genuine. In White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
 25¢ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Read. Read. Read. Special Offer. KANSAS FARMER.

Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates:
 1 copy one year.....\$1.00
 6 copies one year.....5 50
 11 copies one year.....10 00
 25 copies one year.....22 00
 60 copies one year.....51 00

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured. When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

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

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

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year. With the beginning of 1883 the KANSAS FARMER will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the KANSAS FARMER send in subscriptions without delay. Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January 1st. Thereafter the regular rates will be resumed. He advised them. Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

Address, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR Norman Horses.



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 2,000 premiums. 20 head imported with twelve months.

New Importation of 100 NORMANS

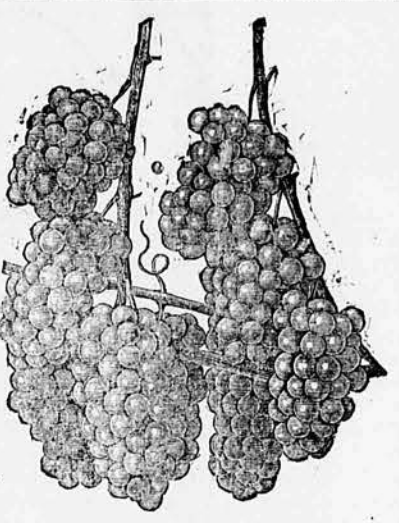
Arrived July 29, 1882. Have now on hand over 500 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-blooded and pure bred for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORD AND

Polled Aberdeen Cattle

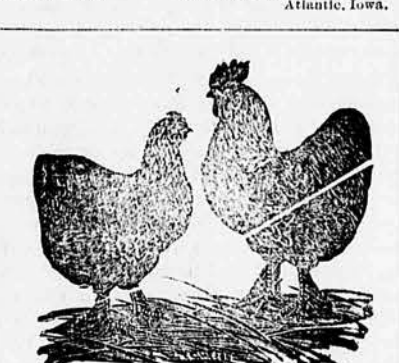
AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882, Commencing at 10 O'clock.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at the time and place above mentioned, about 35 Hereford cows and heifers, imported and home bred, 7 imported Hereford bulls and bull calves; about 25 Polled Aberdeen or Angus imported cows and heifers, and 12 young bulls; also, his entire stock of imported and home bred.
 Shropshire and Oxford Down Sheep, consisting of about 300 head. A catalogue ready after October 1st, on application to BREEDER'S GAZETTE office Chicago.
 M. H. COCHRAN, Hillhouse, Conn., Quebec, Canada.
 J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.
 The Breeder's Tent will be used.



THE NEW WHITE GRAPE—Prentiss.

Rockington, Moore Early, Waples, Early Victor, Vergeuse, Duchess, Jefferson, Lucy and all other sorts, new and old. Also, fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Send for Price List to Wilson & McFadden, Atlantic, Iowa.



WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of forty varieties of choice poultry; have taken over two hundred premiums at four fairs this season. New blood introduced every year from the best yards in the country and from imported stock. Send for catalogue.

Merino Park Stock Farm.

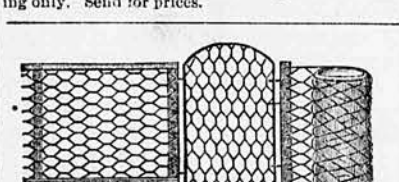
Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.
 WM. BOOTH, Proprietor. FRANK L. GIBBS, Manager.
 Leavenworth, Winchester.

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 Thorougbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three boars this season at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3015, also Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as the best of the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to registry. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not dried and show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.



STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work without bars, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads; and very neat for lawns, parks, schools, and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The STEEL WIRE GATES, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest ALL-IRON automatic or self-opening gates. For prices and particulars, ask hardware dealers, or SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Indiana.

AGENTS WANTED FOR COBURN'S

Subscription Books

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, and the fastest-selling. Accurately written, clearly printed on fine paper, elegantly illustrated and bound in cloth. Territory clear. They satisfy the Agent because they sell fast, the people in account of their value.

"Newman's America."

An Encyclopedia of the History and Geography of the United States from 1492 to 1882. The only book covering the subject.

The Lives of the James Brothers.

The only complete account of the Missouri Outlaws, ever written.

"The Jeannette."

The only narrative of Arctic Exploration, including FRANKLIN, MANN, HUXLEY, HALL, and DE LONG.

"Pictorial Family Bible."

The only complete Bible with pictures, containing both versions of the New Testament. New Features and Illustrations than any other edition. The most LIBERAL TERMS granted by any PUBLISHER. LINDSAY HOUSE. PROMPT DELIVERANCE. NO DELAYS. Write quickly for circulars and terms. Territory is rapidly being taken.

CHAS. D. COOK PUBLISHING CO., 96, 98, 99 & 100 Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

HOLLAND BULBS

ROSES AND PLANTS

MILLIONS OF THEM
 Our Fall Catalogue is the finest and most complete ever issued. Full instructions for culture by an experienced horticulturist. Sent FREE.

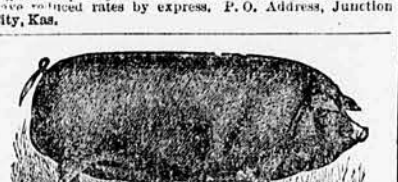
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., SEEDSMEN, Rochester, N.Y. & Chicago, Ill.

Riverside Stock Farm.



"COLLIER'S CHOICE" 1318.

MILLER BROS., Proprietors.
 Breeders of Island China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Hens. Our Spring pigs are by our best Boar 1479; Sandhurst 1931; Bolerick Du 1921 and the young boar Blackfoot by Anson 1241; Dan 1414 and 1420 and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have no need rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.



"CHANG."

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two miles of each breed, not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a lot of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

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



A. W. ROLLINS. W. C. WALKER.

Attention Swine Breeders

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be procured. Our herd having won 80 high class premiums at leading fairs during the last three years. The show herd of 1880 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 525 lbs., and two averaging 67 lbs., in breeding condition. The herd of 1881 won 824 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sallie boar Sovereign Duke 3819 won \$175 at three of the leading fairs in the west, including first in class, class sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great St. Louis Fair. No expense or care has been spared in taking our herd through the past winter, and we have for sale a very choice lot of young sows and spring pigs. Send for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROLLINS & WALKER, Manhattan, Kas.

Short-Horn Cattle

AND Berkshire Swine.

COTTONWOOD FARM,

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MALLS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Young stock always for sale. My Short-Horns number 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young bulls. My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as Mahomet Sovereign 11 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imported Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 839; Sally Humphrey 4232; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422, and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

LA MAN

610 10 UNACQUAINTED WITH THE RECORD OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL



"Great Rock Island Route!"

Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the COMMERCIAL CENTRES from which radiate

EVERY LINE OF ROAD

that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway

is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. No transfers by CARRIAGE! No MISSING CONNECTIONS! No huddling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and commodious coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our own world-famous Dining Cars, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each, with ample time for healthful enjoyment. Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

We ticket do not forget this directly to every place of importance in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

As liberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare are always as low as competitors, who furnish but a time of the comfort.

Dogs and tackle of sportsmen are always as low as competitors, who furnish but a time of the comfort.

Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

R. R. CABLE, Vice-President and Gen. Manager, Chicago.

E. ST. JOHN, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

SHEEP DIP

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

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

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

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

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$125. Pianos \$297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

BARAINS IN Improved Farms

In Kansas, Missouri and Iowa.
 Low Prices, five years time on Deferred Payments, 7 Per Cent Interest.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Kansas is blessed with another beautiful harvest, demonstrating beyond a doubt the desirability of her lands for agricultural purposes.
 With Government and Railroad Lands are generally selected to be the only lands within the reach of men of small means but we offer

IMPROVED PRODUCTIVE FARMS,

In good locations, at almost the same price as is asked for Wild Lands.

These Farms were obtained by us at such figures that we are enabled to sell them at less than their actual value, and less than others equally well improved can be bought for. We have choice farms in nearly all parts of Kansas and a few in Missouri and Iowa, ranging in size from 80 acres to 640 acres, with improvements varying from a few acres in cultivation and a cheap house up to more pretentious and valuable ones, so that we can suit the wishes and pockets of almost anyone seeking

A HOME.

Please call at our office in Lawrence, or address the undersigned for full information and circulars.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Holstein Cattle.

THOS. B. WALES, Jr., IOWA CITY, IA. Herd was established in Massachusetts in 1870 and now numbers over 50 head, all represented in the Holstein Herd Book. Many animals we personally selected in Holland.

NO ONE SHOULD PURCHASE

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

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

SAVE AGENT'S COMMISSION. Buy direct from the Dealer.

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.

SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED, MOST DURABLE & BEST.



"Seeing is Believing."

A FREE GIFT

Of a Beautiful Needle Case to all buying needles for any make of Machine. All o

Parts and Attachments

For any Machine Made.

STOCK OR PRODUCT TAKEN IN TRADE.

NEW HOME STORE, 209 Kas. Ave., bet 8th and 9th, TOPEKA, KAS.

LANDS 720,000 HOMES

Acres of timbered prairie land along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, for seven years' time, at from \$2.00 to \$8.00 an acre. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers as per Circular sent on application to

W. H. YEATON, Temple Building, W. H. COFFIN, Land Com. St. Louis, Mo.

SOUTHWEST IN MISSOURI

2806 lbs. Weight of Two Girls Improved CHESTER HOGS. Send for description of this famous breed. Also FOWLS, E. R. SILVER CLEVELAND, O.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

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 Vendor of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPAR

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
R. E. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
W. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent at our post office.

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

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

For special terms to subscribers until January 1, 1883, see advertisement in another place—\$1.00 to everybody.

Only one dollar a year for the KANSAS FARMER, until December 31.

A correspondent wishes to see an advertisement of setter dogs in the KANSAS FARMER.

Neither the comets nor elections have operated to do away with the very pleasant weather in Kansas this fall.

The subscription list of the KANSAS FARMER is growing longer, but there is room for more—at one dollar a year.

We would like to increase the list of contributors to our Stock department. Practical men are the most reliable writers.

Artichokes. Some of our readers desire information through the FARMER "how to care for, and what time to dig artichokes to be used for seed."

Messrs. Rideout & Co. advertise a cheap sewing machine in this week's paper. If it is as good as the price is low, it will work a revolution in that line.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas P. of H. will be held at Olathe, Johnson county, commencing Tuesday, December 12th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Executive Board.
W. H. JONES, Chairman.

In purchasing any article for the farm or family, it is always best to deal with reliable home dealers. Strangers may be honest, but in this day of fraud and general rascality, it is safer to deal with people that we know whenever it can be done.

Recent developments in the star route cases show a deplorable lack of honesty among certain classes of people. It seems clear that at least two members of the jury were purchasable, but the more humiliating question is, how was that fact discovered? Who wanted to buy them, and why?

We, with all our neighbors, were badly off, to use a slang expression, last Wednesday morning, concerning the defeat of Gov. St. John. Every one believed he was elected until about ten o'clock, and then our edition was all worked off. His defeat was as great a surprise to Mr. Glick as to anybody else.

A correspondent in our Stock Department this week—Mr. "Good Stock," tells some whole truths. Stock peddlers will soon become as offensive and impertinent as vendors of spurious trees. They must be watched. If a man wants pure blood animals, he will all ways do well to purchase of breeders who can prove the records of their stock. It requires careful and persistent watching everywhere.

Our readers will remember that last Spring Dr. Eidson asked some questions concerning Alfalfa, and at the same time gave some statements that were not very favorable to that plant. A few days ago the Doctor called to inform us that he is satisfied on that subject now. His grass has grown so well, and his stock are so fond of it that he regards it as far ahead of any grass within the range of his knowledge. He promises to give the FARMER a statement soon for publication.

Messrs. Hiram Sibley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., have our thanks for a package of seeds and bulbs. This is the largest seed house in America, and we regard it as perfectly reliable. We are quite willing to do for them what we never do for any one without good reasons—that is, to recommend them to our friends. If you want any kind of plant seeds, send to them. You will be treated fairly and promptly. They have two houses, one at Chicago, the other at Rochester. They may be addressed at either place.

Talk about big beets! Mr. J. Euwer, of this county, brought into the FARMER office last Saturday a sample of beets raised by Mrs. Ann M. McConnell on her farm some five miles southwest of Topeka, this year. In height it measured 13 inches from the top to where the root was about an inch in diameter. The circumference was 32½ inches; the weight 23½ pounds. It was raised on what is known in this country as second-bottom land; that means above the lowest or bottom land and below the highest or best prairie. The beet is to be sent to old friends in Pennsylvania.

A New Machine for Planting Wheat.

Mr. C. D. Stevens, of Raymond, Rice county, Kansas, has invented a new machine for sowing, or rather planting, wheat. It is not patented, but, we believe, he has filed a caveat to protect his right to the invention.

Last week he brought his model to this office and submitted it to our inspection. Before we undertake to describe it, we will state the philosophy of Mr. Stevens which brought about this peculiar combination of machinery.

He believes that, other things being favorable, wheat seed is better scattered well than dropped in rows; he believes that the seed ought to be deposited and covered as nearly as possible at the same depth, and he believes that a pressure on the soil (as rolling) after seeding is a good thing. He also believes that light mulching immediately after sowing promotes germination of the seed and protects the young plants from injurious effects of winds. And he believes, further, that occasional ridges of earth running between strips of growing wheat afford protection in cases of wind, rains and frosts. Upon these theories, in part, his machine is built.

He proposes to sow in a stubble field that has not been plowed this year or since it was done for the last crop, and supposes there are weeds, stubble and other trash on the ground, and he will plow, plant, mulch, roll and ridge, all in one operation.

As exhibited to us the machine is complete in two parts, which may be separated, and one only used when desirable, as between corn rows. We will describe one part, and then by putting another one just like it at its side, we have the complete machine for sowing a six-foot breadth of wheat.

The machine, at a distance, and from the front, resembles an ordinary grain drill, having wheels, seed box, tongue or pole, double-tree and neck yoke; but instead of drill tubes and shovels, there are two implements on the ground shaped like flat-irons, on the outside. These are 18 inches in width at the heels or widest parts, are made of steel plates like those of which fallow or mould boards and the shovels of shovel-plows are made. They are not flat all over their surfaces, but are raised in the interior so as to present an open space beneath at least 12 inches wide, where the scattering seed is to drop. The edges of these plates—the inventor calls them shoes—are on a level plane and sharpened at the point and all along the edges. They are intended to run flat and straight under the surface of the earth at such a depth as it is desired to deposit the seed. They cut a clean swath underground, say two inches deep, and eighteen inches wide; the seed being scattered to the width of a foot, or less if desired, in the open space under the shoes, and the earth and trash slide over the shoes backwards, dropping on the planted wheat, and are pressed down by two rollers following. Each shoe is fastened to one narrow and hollow upright through which the wheat passes out of a seed box to the open space under the shoes where it is scattered by a little revolving arrangement. Quantity of seed is regulated in the box above. The rollers following the shoes, are one foot in width at the edges and widen out to 18 inches at their axles, the design being to roll only the wheat strips and leave ridges between them. In front of the shoe points are rolling cutters to open the way for the upright to which the shoes are attached. This single machine operates on a strip three feet wide, planting two strips of wheat each 12 inches wide, or less if so set, leaving a space 12 inches wide between the wheat rows. Put the two machines together and the work is doubled, planting four rows of wheat. Each machine needs two horses, but when together, the inventor believes three horses will draw both with ordinary effort.

There is something very pretty about the theory of this machine. To have four flat triangles running along under the ground, and just under their raised surfaces wheat seed being neatly distributed; and to have the pared earth slip quietly over the shoes and be pressed down on the wheat by the faithful rollers, mulching the surface and leaving accommodating ridges between to protect and feed the tender plant in the freezing days of winter; all this, we say, is a pretty thing to do—on paper; but how it will work in practice is a question involving some doubts. The first objection presenting itself to our minds is, that while we are planting wheat, we at the same time, and in the same operation, are planting all the weed seeds which are on the ground, and we could not easily adopt a better method of getting them well planted than in the loosening of the earth as the shoes pass under it and then being compactly pressed in by the rollers.

Another objection is, that this method avoids the breaking up of the earth below seeding depth. This objection has more or less force, as the condition of the ground may be good or bad. If the last preceding plowing was well done, and if the earth is loose and moist, a fresh plowing for present seeding is of little value; but if the last plowing was not well done, or if it was very shallow, and if the ground is now hard and dry, this paring off with a three-cornered knife would leave a very hard place for the seed to germinate.

Again: The earth, in passing over the raised shoes, because of their shape, getting higher for a short distance backward, and getting wider along a rising surface to the very end, must, more or less, work out toward the edges. We understand well enough that that is one of the objects of the machine, for in that way the ridges of earth are formed; but how are we to regulate the proper covering for the seed, and will it not necessarily be shallower

in the middle than at the edges of the strip, and how much? Besides this, it is questionable whether the resistance of a two-inch sheet of earth on the surface would be sufficient to pass it evenly over the shoe. In other words will the shoe clean or scour; and if not, is not the whole thing a failure?

Mr. Stevens, like all inventors, is very sanguine of success, and it would be strange if he has not thought of all these possible objections and fortified himself by experiments and tests. He is an experienced nurseryman, and is familiar, therefore, with the working of dressed steel in soil. But one man don't know everything, and even this knowledge may not be sufficient to justify much outlay of money on the new machine until it is tested in actual practice. We will watch its progress with much interest, and will be pleased to publish any encouraging evidences that we shall receive.

Association of Farmers.

Now that the election is past, we renew our suggestion of a few weeks ago that one or two representative farmers in every county of the state come to Topeka when the legislature meets, remain during the session, and in that time organize a Kansas Farmers' Association.

There are good reasons why that is the best time for you to meet. Many of our people never saw a deliberative body in session, and particularly the legislature. By being here while that body is at work you will see, hear and learn much that will be useful to you now and in time to come. You will learn not only how the machinery of a legislature is run and how laws are made and unmade, but also what are the necessary qualifications of an efficient legislator. You will discover what make of men have influence and what have none. You will learn something of the nature of external influences which affect legislation, and you will see how lobbyists are maintained and conducted. You will have time and opportunity to examine into the workings of the state government in its different departments. In short, you will learn many useful things which you cannot learn anywhere else, or at any other time; and opportunity to examine into the workings of the state government in its different departments. And the information so obtained will be worth more to you as individuals than can be estimated in dollars and cents, and its best effect will be seen in the good it will do in the communities where you live. It will make of every one of you a teacher of your neighbors. Whether in the Alliance, or Grange, or other meeting, you will be better armed for useful service than ever before, and you can do your thirsting fellow men a world of good. No inexperienced person is of much value in any public body. The people need practical education in these matters, and there is no better school for their teachers to learn in than that of the state capitol during a session of the legislature.

It is, perhaps, not necessary to argue the proposition that a Farmers' Association is needed. From the nature of the case it is more difficult to organize and maintain an association of farmers than of any other large class of people, and because this vocation tends to division rather than consolidation. Farmers are scattered about over the earth, every one upon his own tract of land, while other classes are mostly in communities, or are so situated that both their business and inclinations lead them into close acquaintanceship. This fact has operated to the farmers' injury; for, while he is working along on his separate farm thinking little of other things or other men's business, his town acquaintance, the merchant, blacksmith or cabinet maker, is a member of some organization to which he looks for aid in emergencies. But it is not as against merchants and blacksmiths that the farmer needs the organized association of his fellows. It is rather that he may be helped to keep abreast with that peculiar tendency of men who work more with their brains than with their hands, who think a dollar is worth more than a plow, whose creed is to make money, and who regard every other man's property as legitimate prey. Every honorable industry among men receives its sustenance from things which come from the earth, and the farmer feeds all men, no matter what they do for a livelihood. He is at the base, and upon his shoulders rest all other callings. Off of his labor millions of men have grown rich; and now the richest men are organized to retain their eminence. The farmer needs organization to lift him up to the common level.

We urge this preliminary method of association because we believe it has superior advantages. It would begin in an extended acquaintanceship reaching to every part of the State. It would therefore not be local. It would begin in the open day with the aid of the daily press and telegraph to advertise it without cost, and therefore its objects and the opinions of its founders would be given to the people as fast as lightning and steam could convey them; it would not be secret. It would be made up of practical farmers of all shades of political opinion; it would therefore not be controlled by slysters nor be manipulated in the interest of any political party. Time would be no object, so that the association could be effected in an orderly way and upon sufficient consideration and personal acquaintanceship.

The usefulness of such a body of men is beyond all calculation. Think what good has been accomplished by the Grange and Alliance though so few farmers comparatively are members thereof. There is not more than one farmer in ten that would not heartily join an association of this kind. It would aid him in many ways and restrict his liberty in none. It is not our idea to form an association to main-

tain or destroy any particular political party, nor to build up a new one. Our philosophy regards men as individuals, and we take no note of political parties other than to recognize their existence and their influence over the people, and to govern ourselves accordingly. What we desire is this, to get the farmers, all the farmers, near enough together that they may consult and communicate with one another on matters pertaining to their own interests without being subjected to party discipline or to suspicions of treason to their particular political party. Such an association could and would deal with subjects only, not with parties. Any matter of interest would be discussed on its merits, and information would thus get out to the people free from all color of politics, and persons would thus be aided in making up their judgment of measures and of men without the assistance of unwelcome interlopers.

This, we know, is an important matter and a large undertaking. It needs thought and serious, careful preparation. It will cost money, but two good hogs will pay the average expense of every person attending the preliminary proceedings. The legislature sits eight weeks. Fifty dollars will pay board and lodging here for that much time. Average expense of coming and returning would not exceed \$25. That would be \$75 apiece, and we doubt not that in every county in the State a few farmers of different politics would gladly pay all these necessary expenses for the purpose of getting so good an organization under way. After the first meeting arrangements could be made whereby expenses would be very light.

We ask our readers to think of this matter. There need not be any great noise made about it. If half a dozen good men in any representative district get together—men who know they have the confidence of their neighbors, and agree upon one of their number to come, that is enough to begin with. If such a movement can be made general, the KANSAS FARMER will aid it in every possible way. If our Kansas readers will send us on postal cards their approval of these suggestions within the next twenty days, and if that approval is general throughout the State, we will assume to call meetings in every county on a certain day that the people may take action, and then by publishing that action, we may have it known everywhere in the State in time for getting together in Topeka when the legislature meets.

What The People Did.

Never, in the history of American politics, did we have a better illustration of the power of the people than was exhibited on the last election day—November 7, 1882. Speaking in general terms of that day's work, and not referring to details or to particular cases, it was a grand uprising of the people in rebellion against mercenary politics and caucus rule. Parties, like individual men, when long continued in power, are apt to forget many things that they ought to remember. The party that Jefferson founded; the party that Jackson loved; the party that defeated Pakenham and Santa Anna; the party honored by such men as Cass, Wright and Barbour; the party that ruled this country almost without interruption sixty years; that party became a refuge for rogues; it sheltered villains, it hid away perjurers and thieves until many millions of dollars were wasted and stolen, and at least one-half of the party turned traitors and made war upon their country. Barnacles and parasites attach themselves to the ruling party and time continued gives them firmer hold.

The Republican party has a history garlanded with imperishable trophies. When it was born Freedom was baptized anew. Grandly did its membership stand in the dark days of the nation's trial, and nobly did they grapple with grave problems left as legacies of the terrible war. Within its rank were found men of immortal fame. Lincoln, Chase, Seward, Grant, Garfield—men sacred to history. To recount its glorious deeds is to pay tribute to deserving patriots. But, becoming surfeited with power, as a party it began to repeat the history of other times; evil counsels sometimes prevailed, bad men grew to influence, gigantic conspiracies and dangerous combinations fastened themselves upon it for support, and promised reforms came so lazily that people, weary from waiting, simply rebelled. In the State that gave us Seward a majority of nearly two hundred thousand freemen declares against the modern Triumvirate, Gould Conkling and Arthur, who, like unto their predecessors of Rome, undertook to parcel out among themselves the American Republic. Here in Kansas, the child of Freedom, old time majorities are reversed. Strongholds all over the country are captured: Massachusetts and Kansas have Democratic governors.

Whether the remedy is out of proportion to the evil we need not now pause to discuss, for a determined people do not stop at half way houses. A great many good people are both disappointed and humiliated, but traitors, and cowards, and sycophants and frauds were mowed down right and left and the people drove the machine.

Railroad magnates and party bosses had, as they supposed, set up a kingdom and they were on the throne; but, with the power which oppression breeds the people rose and with their ballots swept usurers and their work aside. Tyranny quailed before the army of awakened freemen. Most heartily do we rejoice over this general uprising of the people, because it proves that we are not all bad, and while in the merciless movement of the destroying tide, many honest men were swept away and important subjects set aside, there is time yet to pick them up; but the loss of a few good soldiers and their battle flags must not dim the glory of victories achieved by the great army about them. Truth and right are never dead, though they often sleep. The just suffer for the unjust, and this is right, for it is the Father's law. Temporary defeat strengthens every good cause.

Let us then make the best of this as of everything. If we had at heart anything that has suffered, be assured that if it was right it will survive its defeat; if it was wrong it ought to be defeated. Let us not worry over that, but recruit for another battle while we rejoice and are glad that the people are free.

All in a Dozen Years.

Twelve years ago last January the writer of this paid a visit to Southern and Southeastern Kansas. At that time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was completed to Burlington, a few miles from Topeka; the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, now Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas, had reached Garnett, in Anderson county, and the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf was at Paola, in Miami county. Humboldt and Fort Scott were the only towns worth naming in all that part of the state. Osage Mission and Oswego were villages in miniature; Columbus and Independence were "pulling infants," and Parsons, Cherryvale, Grenola and Wellington were not born. All that vast region of beautiful country—thousands of square miles in extent, was one magnificent wilderness with here and there in the low lands a pioneer cabin and a patch of cultivated land, making the border contrast all the more apparent.

Running down the other day, over the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas, which is now running daily trains through to Wellington, beyond the Arkansas river, and noting the wheat and corn fields, the orchards, vineyards and groves, the herds and flocks, the farm houses, the school houses, the towns and depots, with a general air of thrift and contentment all about the country, our memory ran back to the time we travelled on horseback over those lovely prairies when Osage foot-prints were still visible on every hand, and the transformation seemed marvelous—very like a dream. From an uninhabited region, just vacated by savages, to a delightful farming land with prolific fields, orchards, vineyards and herds, with schools, churches, and society generally well organized and prospering blooming everywhere, and all in a dozen years.

That is a good country. Its fertility and advantages are attested by its rapid settlement. And the tide is still moving. New people are going there every day. The railway carries fresh families on every train to those inviting fields. Montgomery county alone has twenty thousand people, or thereabouts. Cherryvale is growing fast and Winfield is almost aristocratic.

The opening of the Indian Territory to white settlement is coming nearer to us every year, and many people are purchasing choice lands along the border so as to be on hand when the happy day comes. That splendid area of fertile valleys and running streams is an inviting field to the farmer and stockman, and well-to-do people are dropping off daily all along the line of the only railroad on the border to get a foothold in one of the fairest regions of earth.

What a change! Then moving about on a horse's back, slowly and solitary; now riding swiftly through cultivated fields and busy towns on the cars of a first-class railway. And all in a dozen years.

Why St. John Was Defeated.

Every one has one or more explanations of the reason of St. John's defeat, and these reasons differ most widely along the line of friendship or enmity to the Governor. The party, as a party, to which he belongs, lost largely. In not a single county, we believe, is the old-time majority maintained, while a dozen Independent Republicans are elected to the Legislature. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected, but opposing candidates polled a larger vote than ever before. This, of course, came not from Democratic increase, but from Republican decrease; and while a great many Democrats and Greenbackers are prohibitionists, yet they voted for their own men, notwithstanding the fact that both Glick and Robinson spoke harshly and positively against prohibition. The people were earnestly in favor of railroad legislation, and St. John, in the last half of his canvass was as loud as anybody in the same vein, and he was in harmony with the best sentiment of the State on moral questions; but still he had changed against him nearly fifty thousand votes.

As we look at it, there were three distinct features in the opposition in his own party, one of them purely personal and two political. Some Republicans regarded him as a designing politician of small capacity; they don't like him personally. One of them called him a "political hog." Others did not like the prohibition and woman suffrage planks in the platform. Still others believed the party was in urgent need of a good shaking-up generally. These three classes of voters, added to the already organized opposition, were sufficient to effect the result we see. The transportation question had much more to do with it than some persons suppose. The Governor wholly failed to satisfy the people generally that he was honest and earnest in his advocacy of railroad legislation, and on this subject the people were better united than on any other. They have resolved that this long-neglected duty must be performed. Elected candidates who are not pledged on this subject may be counted on one finger. This was regarded as a vital matter; and whether Mr. Glick is any more sound on that subject than is Mr. St. John was not considered as important as the necessity for an emphatic expression of opinion on the part of the voters. Most of the great wrongs of which the people complain have grown up during the ascendancy of the Republican party and a change was quite generally believed to be needed.

Gossip About Stock.

The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Association has headquarters at Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas. The company is organized under State laws, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its ranch consists of 1800 acres of land on Pawnee river. The object is the breeding, buying and selling of heavy draft horses, mules, cattle and sheep. The company now has 15 Clydesdale mares in foal by imported horses, and 90 Kentucky and Kansas in foal by the mammoth Jack, Tiger, and a Jack imported from Spain. This promise well to become a mammoth stock breeding establishment. They advertise in the KANSAS FARMER.

The sale of Short horn cattle by Harper & Fiekin, of Owingsville Ky., at the fair grounds Nov. 9 was well attended and fair prices were realized. This general average was \$76.71; the average for bulls, \$67, and for cows \$82.50.

A meeting of the American Southdown Association will be held during the Fat Stock Show, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, Monday, November 20th, 1882, at 7:30 p. m.

Members are specially requested to be present, and all others interested in the breeding of Southdown sheep are cordially invited to attend.

M. Waltaire advertises in the FARMER this week. He is reliable and has been quite successful at the fairs with his stock. Pambrton 2d 89572, heads the herd; he was bred by Dr. Cudiff, of Missouri, and his dam was bred by C. E. Leonard, of Missouri. Mr. Waltaire had seven head of his Chester Whites on exhibition at the State Fair.

WANTED—A practical shepherd who understands Merino sheep. To a steady man a good, permanent place can be had. For particulars write to WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas.

Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large pair of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Topeka, Kas.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

In response to the invitation of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, the sixteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at the city of Topeka, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1882.

The session will open on Tuesday, December 5th, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the State Senate chamber. The usual courtesies of free entertainment will be extended to all attending, by the members of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society and others residing in the city.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will sell return tickets at the company's ticket office at Topeka, at one cent per mile, to all persons holding the Society's certificate of attendance, who shall have paid full fare in going to the meeting.

The Kansas Division and Kansas Central (narrow gauge) of the Union Pacific will sell round-trip tickets at one-and-on-fourth regular fare, at the company's ticket offices at starting stations or connections, to all persons holding the company's certificate, which can be obtained either from the company's head offices, or from the Secretary of this Society. Said certificate will not be honored by conductors on trains.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf will sell round-trip tickets at one-and-on-fourth regular fare, at the following stations, viz: Columbus, Girard, Fort Scott, Mound City, Pleasanton and Paola.

The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas will sell round-trip tickets at one-and-on-fourth regular rates, at the following stations, viz: Independence, Chanute, Garnett, Geneva, Ottawa, Baldwin City and Vinland.

(NOTE.—All persons desiring to attend the meeting, and passing over the Kansas Pacific and the Kansas Central Railroads, are requested to make known their intentions to this office at an early day, stating the point on the above-named roads at which they will start, in order that certificates may be furnished properly filled out.)

District, county and local horticultural societies are most earnestly invited to elect delegates, and provide all necessary means for their attendance, that the horticultural interests of the state may be fully represented at this meeting. Horticulturists residing in counties which have no organized society are invited to the meeting, where they will receive a cordial welcome to all the exercises of the sessions.

The season just closing has been remarkable for its fruit production, and the opportunity for determining the value of varieties being cultivated has been unusually good; therefore, as large a display of such varieties as will be in season is desired during the meeting, for comparison, and to afford information to those attending, who are about to plant orchards, as to the most successful methods of practice and most desirable varieties to use.

Specimens of newly-introduced varieties are solicited for exhibition, and of seedlings of Kansas origin, of which a full history of their origin, together with a statement of the bearing qualities and hardiness of the trees, should accompany specimens. A Committee on Nomenclature will aid in the identification of unnamed varieties, and pronounce upon the merits of all seedlings.

The subject of Forestry will be made a prominent feature, and all persons practically engaged in forest tree culture upon our "Western prairies" are urgently invited to the meeting, to aid in the discussion of this question, which is becoming national in its importance.

Topeka, the capital of our state, where the Board have determined to locate the meeting, is quite central in its relations to the state. The means of approach by railroads are easy, and the rates of transportation offered are liberal. The citizens of the city are generous and hospitable to their guests, and give every assurance that no pains will be spared to entertain pleasantly and comfortably all who shall attend.

The sessions will be made lively, pleasant and profitable by the assistance of prominent and capable lecturers, who desire to secure to the Society the greatest success in all its efforts to promote the interests of horticulture in the state.

E. GALE, President. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

NOTE.—The Manhattan, Alma & Burlington railroad will sell return tickets at one cent per mile, at the ticket office in Burlington, to all persons holding the Society's certificate of attendance, and who have paid full fare in going to the meeting.

A Word to our Congressmen.

The people's voice in the late election was both loud and plain; their verdict has been against a reopening of settled questions and in favor of taking up matters of present importance. In our national politics two subjects stand at the head for action—Tariff and Transportation. The people want justice done them, and they want protection against the growing power of organized wealth. Wherever it is possible to remove a duty on foreign products without injuring our own people, it must be done and that soon. Protect labor, capital will protect itself. Tax luxuries, but let the necessities be as cheap as possible.

Take up the carrying trade and give the people common justice in transportation. Abolish pooling and discriminations. Do away with the power to raise and lower freight at will. Establish a system of transportation in harmony with other matters that the government controls. Perfect it; make its business uniform, so that all the people may have and enjoy its benefits in equal degree.

These two subjects need your attention and the people expect you to do your duty. You have given promises and are expected to redeem them. Let there be no unnecessary delay.

A Good Thing for Clerks, Farmers, Everybody

If you are a good penman you are independent and always sure of a comfortable living. This beautiful art can be learned by an hours study and practice for a few evenings in your own home, by the use of SHAYLOR'S COMPENDIUM OF PENMANSHIP, which is an illustrated analysis of Plain Business and Ornamental Writing, with book of instructions how to become not only a beautiful penman but which will also. Qualify You for a teacher of the art. Besides the above the Compendium consists of Engraved Fac-Similes of beautiful, written Notes, Receipts, Checks, Specimens of Ornamental Writing, Birds, Animals, &c., and Autograph Business Letter for reproduction in your practice.

The specimens of Artistic and Ornamental Penwork are incomparably superior to those of any other system, and are from the pens of those using Shaylor's Compendium. The instructions are so complete and the rules so simple and plain that you cannot fail, with a little pleasurable practice to become a competent professor of penmanship, and there is no occasion for you to go to a writing school or business college.

The Compendium complete sent by mail to any address on receipt of One Dollar, and it will be worth a hundred times that amount to you.

Solid Gold Rings Free. With the view of stimulating each purchaser of the Compendium to the highest excellence in penmanship, we will on the first of each month send an Elegant Solid Gold Ring to see to each one of the twelve purchasers, who by sending copies of their old and new signatures to us, show the most improvement. These rings will be a pleasant memento of your accomplishment in this beautiful art.

Agents wanted everywhere. At this season of the year you can make from \$40 to \$50 weekly, at your own home, as Shaylor's Compendium, costing only a trifle enables anyone to quickly and easily become an elegant penman. Sells at sight, requires no talking. Send for confidential terms to agents. ROBERTS & CO., 7 Murray St., New York.

Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are constipated or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters. If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a malarious district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or scaly skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Brights Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block Rochester, N. Y.

Farmers are Mechanics in many ways and need a Mechanical Journal. The Cincinnati Artisan is valuable, and the only 60 cent a year mechanical paper in the country. Send 10 cents for sample and club and premium rates. Address W. F. Thompson, Manager, Cincinnati.

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

NEW BOOT and SHOE STORE.

We are prepared to meet the wants of the community with

The Largest Assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER GOODS

Ever Opened West of the Missouri River.

We Make Our Prices Low and Sell Goods for

CASH ONLY.

H. SIMLER,

153 KAS. AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.

THE CHICAGO Double Hay and Straw Press.



Guaranteed to press 6 to 8 tons per day, so that 10 tons can be loaded in a day or two. Send for circulars and prices. Manufactured by the CHICAGO HAY PRESS CO., Nos 2351 to 2355 State St., Chicago.

7,000 SHEEP FOR SALE.

SELLING LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

4,000 Ewes from 1 to 4 years old, at \$1.75 per head.

2,500 Lambs at \$1 per head.

These sheep are all graded and will shear from four to five pounds, are in good condition and free from disease.

Call on or address

W. J. TROUSDALE,

Merchant's Hotel, Abilene, Kas.

FOR SALE.

Houses and Lots in Topeka for \$3,200 to \$1,500 worth of good Merino Ewes and Bucks.

State price to "SHEEP," Capital Office, Topeka, Kansas.

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD

POLAND AND BERKSHIRES.

I warrant my stock pure bred and competent for registry.

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

J. V. RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Kansas.

Sheep for Sale.

200 good grade Feeding WETHERS for sale. If sold at once will sell cheap. Address

THOS. LAHEY,

Stirling, Kas.

WANTED—300 young ewes, graded coarse wool preferred.

Address **W. H. CALL,** Topeka, Kas., stating price and grade.

J. J. GLENN, Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Mary, Kan.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER and VETERINARY SURGEON with 25 years experience will attend cases or make calls anywhere in the state. Write.

40 Love's chromos name on 1 Model love letter, 10 Love Cards, all 10c. 6-50c. O. A. Brainard, Higgaum, Ct.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

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

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

C. M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of short-horn cattle: Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Ackland and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEINS—John P. Hall, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Holstein cattle. Selected Stock from G. S. Miller's herd, Peterboro, N. Y.

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

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LINWOOD HERD W. A. Harris, Proprietor Lawrence, Kas.

Cattle and Swine.

W. W. WATKINS Side Hill View Farm Carbondale, Osgood county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

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

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups, 100 Wethers. Jersey Red Swine, from prize winning animals. Can furnish pedigrees. Correspondence solicited. Address, H. Wilber, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kas.

SMALL BROTHERS, Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

THE FARM and entire stock of C. Pugsley, deceased, consisting of Durham Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Poland China Hogs for sale. Address S. E. PUGLEY, Independence Mo.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. R. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

Swine.

ROBERT COOK, Iola Allen county, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

Sheep.

PAVILION SHEEP RANCH, Pavilion, Wabasha Co., Kas., E. T. Frow, Prop'r, Breeder and dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder and importer of high-class and registered Merino Sheep, bred for size of carcass and amount of wool. Stock Rans for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Poultry.

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

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McJannet, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season; also Buff Cochins eggs.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY, Kas. S. L. Ives, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry: Plymouth Rocks, Roudans American Cuckoo, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 25 for \$3.50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

W. H. STEWART, Manhattan, Kas., Breeder of Pure-bred Games, Red Pyle, B. B. Reds, Golden Blue, Red and Black Games. Send for price list.

B. F. DORRAN, Buxton, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good references. Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMPBELL.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer

and breeder of

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

MURSEYMAN'S DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI NURSERY, Louisville, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Osgood Hedge, Apple Seedlings and Root Grafts. Send for price lists. Address **CADWALLADER BROS.,** Louisville, Kas.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to **ALBERT TODD,** Manhattan, Kas.

THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY. Home Nurseries at Fort Scott, Kansas. Southern Branch, Lone Star Nursery, Denton, Texas. Farther Branch, Whole Sale Nursery, Parsons, Kansas. A Full Line of all kinds Nursery stock, embracing every thing adapted to the New West from Nebraska to Texas. Reference First National Bank, Fort Scott.

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGEPOLARNS, for sale at \$2 and \$3. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines and other nursery stock. **BABCOCK & STONE,** North Topeka, Kas.

Topeka Business Directory.

THOS. H. BAIN, Att'y at Law. **J. T. COLDRICK** BAIN & COLDRICK, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 189 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KAS.

BRODERSON & KLAUFER, 189 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Wholesale and retail dealers

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

WELCH & WELCH,

Attorneys at Law.

95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

W. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 225 Kas. Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

RAN OFF FROM HIS HOME.

CARLYLE ALLEN Co., Kas. 1882. Ran off from his home, near Carlyle, Allen Co., Kas., Oct. 27th, 1882, J. Hurt Jackson, 15 years old, heavy built, fair complexion, blue eyes, hair cut short, wearing velvet cap, dark pants, grayish sack coat, watch with brass chain. Rode from his father's stable a chestnut sorrel or brown horse about 15½ hands high, 6 years old, slim built, light breasted.

Information regarding either boy or horse, will be paid for. Boy will not be punished. Individuals please post this. Papers copy.

E. H. FUNSTON.

SCAB! WOOL-GROWERS

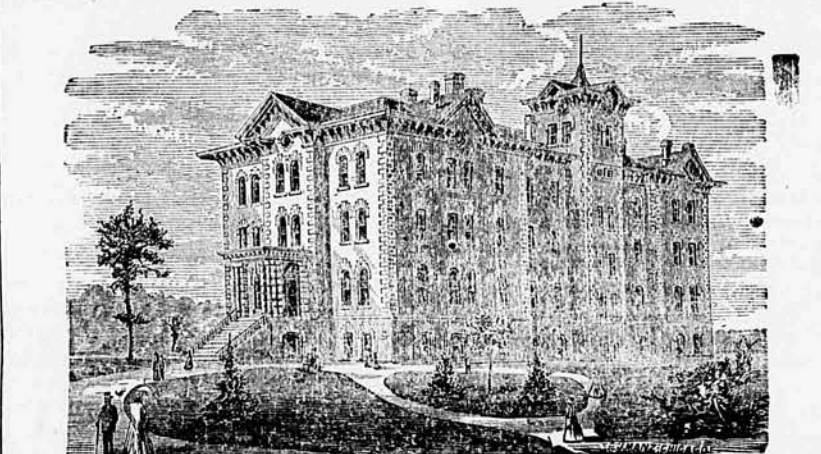
Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

**WASHBURN COLLEGE.**

FALL TERM begins September 13 h, 1882. 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 building for young women, under care of Matron and Preceptress. Expenses very low.

For further information, address **PETER MOVICAR, President,** Topeka, Kansas.

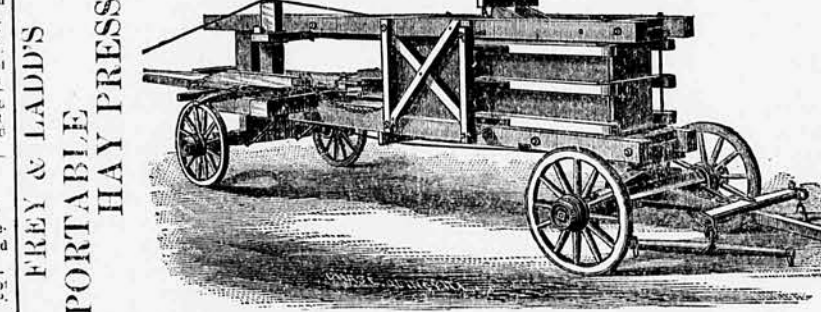
**COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.**

UNDER CARE OF **PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.** For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils.

Seventeen Officers and Teachers.

Full and material oversight for all interested to our curriculum. All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and College; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, etc.

The largest Music Department west of Chicago and St. Louis. Full session will open Sept. 13. Send for Catalogue, to **T. C. VAIL, Bishop, or BISHOP VAIL, Pres't,** Topeka, Kansas.

THE QUINCY.

The Quincy is the Cheapest, Lightest, Simplest, and most Powerful Press now made. The sheep on this press does not kick or jerk the horses as other presses do. The Quincy Hay Press is all the time and has no moving parts. The stock all the time and has no moving parts. The stock all the time and has no moving parts.

For further particulars address **FREY & LADD,** 48 North 4th Street, Quincy, Ill.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS.

As Bred by—

A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.

We are raising ever so pigs for this season's sale. Property of hogs that have been bred and raised on a small scale and have been bred and raised on a small scale and have been bred and raised on a small scale.

Two shipments made to Hamburg, Germany, in 1881; one order for 1882 to 1883 from same parties. Certificate of purchase with each sale and pedigree when required.

WALKER—THE BEST WASHER

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

AGENTS WANTED Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at Manufacturers' lowest price.

Circulars free. We refer to editor of this paper. Address **ERIE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.**

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETEEN YEARS

SEEDS! For the MERCHANT on our New Plan!

SEEDS! For the MARKED GARDENER SEEDS

SEEDS! For the PRIVATE

\$1.50. Domestic Scale C

E. HARRIS.	C. McARTHUR.
------------	--------------
