

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

VOL. XX, NO. 48.

A Walk Through the Orchard.

It has been very pleasant during the past summer and the present fall to stroll occasionally amongst the bearing trees, and test the qualities of the ripening fruit. For the benefit of the readers of the Gazette, we here give the results of our orchard experience for twelve years in Dickinson county.

Amongst the early varieties of apples, the Early Harvest stands A 1, for earliness and delicious flavor. The tree is hardy, upright in growth, and as the tree acquires age is very productive.

The Carolina Red June is a beautiful apple, rich in coloring and vinous juice. Tree hardy, vigorous in growth and very productive. Should be planted in every orchard.

Cooper's Early White is a sub acid apple, very handsome and attractive, sells rapidly in market. Welcome Wells says there is more money in this apple than any other early variety. Tree very hardy. Duchess of Oldenburg is an exceedingly attractive variety, beautifully streaked with crimson upon a yellow ground. This also should find a place in the farmer's orchard.

The Hightop Sweet is the queen among the summer sweet apples. To those who are fond of a sweet apple this variety is indispensable.

Malden's Blush is one of the best of our fall apples, and the first to mature. Tree spreading and hardy; fruit large, flat, yellow, with a ruddy blush on the side next the sun; flavor excellent; a first class pie apple. No orchard, however small, should be without this variety.

The Lowell has been well tested, and is deserving of all the praise which it has received from its admirers. A handsome waxy fruit of fine flavor. Tree spreading and hardy.

The Fameuse or Snow apple is very handsome; quality of fruit first rate. In season from October till the close of November. Tree vigorous and as hardy as an oak.

The Fulton is the latest of the fall varieties. Fruit large, handsome; a rich sub acid; flesh yellow, firm in texture and juicy; tree spreading and diffuse; very hardy.

Among the large number of early winter apples adapted to the climate of Central Kansas, we decidedly give the first place to the Jonathan. Tree vigorous, spreading, productive, hardy; fruit conical; flesh yellow; flavor rich and spicy; color crimson upon a green ground; quality the best. No family in this county can afford to be without it.

We have been much pleased with the Dominie as an early winter variety. This year it has acquitted itself in such a manner as to excite our surprise and pleasure. Surprise to see such long strands of handsome, large, showy apples, and pleasure in eating the delicious sauce and dumplings which this favorite apple affords. The tree is very hardy, upright and of open growth, and exceedingly productive. This is the variety for the Kansas farmer.

Grimes' Golden. We do not consider the farmer's orchard complete if it lacks a few trees of this delicious variety. Tree hardy, of vigorous growth; fruit very handsome, bright yellow; flesh cream, melting; fine flavor; quality the best.

The Rambo contains more sugar than any other apple we know. This variety is a "household word" in the State of Illinois, and will occupy the same position in Kansas homes if farmers will only plant it. The tree is hardy and productive. In the production of rich apple butter it can't be beat, especially if the fruit is boiled in cider obtained from the same variety. Give it a trial.

The Wagener is a good grower, of upright habit, bears large crops of good sized, handsome fruit, brilliantly colored; flavor rich, spicy, sub-acid. In shape and color it is so attractive that it sells readily.

Ramsdell Sweeting—an English variety which completely fills the bill for late autumn use. Tree hardy, upright, vigorous, a nice grower in the orchard; fruit oblong, bright red; flesh yellow, rich, spicy; quality best, so good that we have not been able to test its keeping qualities as yet.

LATE WINTER APPLES.

The Missouri Pippin is decidedly popular among Kansas orchardists, and though the quality of the fruit is not the best, it will continue popular till some more choice variety as productive and beautiful be found to take its place. Tree hardy, spreading, early bearer, very productive; color rich, attractive.

The Ben Davis, though inferior in quality, like the above, should be an indispensable in every orchard. Tree rugged, very hardy and productive; fruit very large, acid, cooks well, a good keeper; sells well in market; very attractive. Plant it: it is profitable.

The Rawles' Janet is so good in the quality of its fruit as to give it the chief place in the list of our late-keeping apples. Carefully kept it will be in good condition in May. Fruit medium rich, juicy, sub-acid; tree dwarf in growth and close in habit; very hardy.

The Major is a good grower and productive of large-sized, handsome fruit. This is another of the apples that ought to have a place in every orchard. It is as easy to grow the best as the poorest, smallest and least productive kinds. We brought the trees from Illinois, and find that they succeed well here in Kansas. The quality of the fruit is good and its keeping qualities are first-rate. Season from March till May.

The Willow Twig is as hardy as an oak and a good bearer. The quality is not the best, but being a long-keeper it is a profitable variety. This apple is large, conical, bound in green and beautifully splashed with crimson. Brought to market in May and June it sells readily and brings remunerative prices.

The Gilpin (or small Romanite) certainly has the best claim of being the best keeper of any variety in our orchard. The fruit is just a size too small. We are not prepared to call this a good market fruit at this season of the year, but thrown upon the market in June and July it will fill the producer's wallet with shining dollars. This apple is called "dollars and cents" in the state of Missouri, and Rock Rimmon in some portions of Ohio.

We had very nearly omitted the Wine Sap from our list of standard varieties. The tree is very hardy, vigorous and enormously productive. The only

fault the tree possesses is a lack of strong roots to keep it upright. Fruit medium, bright crimson on the side exposed to the sun, rich, juicy, in quality the best. Will keep till April.

Being a lover of sweet apples, we have selected the Tallman Sweet as the best keeping winter sweet apple for Central Kansas. The tree is a good grower, productive, and an annual bearer of good-sized, golden-colored apples, good to bake. A dish of these well cooked and covered with cream makes a royal repast.

LIST OF APPLES FOR AN ORCHARD OF 100 TREES:

Summer—1 Early Harvest, 1 Carolina Red June, 1 Hightop Sweet, 1 Duchess of Oldenburg, 1 Cooper's Early White. Autumn—2 Malden's Blush, 2 Lowell, 2 Fameuse, 2 Fulton, 2 Ramsdell Sweet. Early winter—5 Jonathan, 5 Dominie, 5 Grimes' Golden, 5 Rambo, 5 Wagener. Late winter—10 Missouri Pippin, 10 Ben Davis, 10 Rawles' Janet, 10 Wine Sap, 10 Willow Twig, 10 Gilpin (or Small Romanite).

We here request our readers to cut this notice out and preserve it for future reference. We assure them that it contains the cream of the varieties of apples best adapted to our climate; and we further assure them that these varieties, with proper care and culture, will give them a healthy, fruitful and successful orchard. We also advise them to go to the nearest nursery this fall and select their trees and bring them home, so as to be on hand ready to plant when the spring opens. Now don't delay, but follow our advice now, and you will never regret it.

HOW TO PROTECT THE TREES DURING WINTER.

Dig a trench one foot in depth; then on the south side of this trench dig out the soil the full breadth of the furrow, gradually making it shallower, so that it will assume the form of an inclined plane; the roots should be placed in the trench, laying the tops flat on the inclined plane; pack the soil firmly amongst the roots; then cover the entire tree with soil. This will protect them from extreme cold, mice and rabbits.—John W. Robson, in Abilene Gazette.

Correspondence.

A Home in Western Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

When we speak of Western Kansas, we are understood to mean a country whose boundaries are very indefinitely defined. One would suppose, naturally enough, that all west of the line running north and south through the center of the State is Western Kansas. But, Western Kansas, as men are now accustomed to speak of it, embraces more than this. Once, Western Kansas embraced all west of Lawrence; then all west of Topeka; then Emporia was the limiting spot. Now, some one says all west of Fort Riley. Perhaps it makes no difference where the stake is driven that marks Western Kansas. I would suggest that the center of population might form a very significant mark to fix the dividing line between Eastern and Western Kansas. This point, as fixed by the census of 1880, is found to be in the southern part of Dickinson county, on a line about ten miles west of Fort Riley.

One of the Hon citizens of Kansas who signifies that all that portion west of Fort Riley is Western Kansas, claims that all this country is incapable of sustaining an agricultural population; that grain-raising is a failure; that the homestead and timber act should be abolished, etc. Now this Hon. gentleman was once given to exclusive wheat-raising in Western Kansas, and failed; and doubtless speaks whereof he knows. Now this means that those who come to Western Kansas and do as he did, will also fail. Well, it also implies—it will at least be so construed—that those who come here to engage in general farming will not succeed. That settles the question, whether a person can make a home here.

But let us look at this question from a matter-of-fact standpoint. What a few have done the many may do, or might have done. Facts are stubborn things. Let us go 150 miles west of the center of population, which brings us nearly to the 100th meridian, and where are we? We are in the center of "Western Kansas!" We are on a line which forms the western boundary of the counties of Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards and Comanche. Western Kansas is, therefore, a great country, containing over 60,000 square miles! To say that all this country is good-for-nothing and unfit for any one to make a home, is saying a great deal. Of course the man with sufficient capital can make a home anywhere. But can a poor man make a home in Western Kansas. This is questioned by many who have tried the experiment—who claim that "there is no rule found yet whereby a man may succeed here;" that here and there a man is in "luck" and the rest all fail; that the cause of failure must be charged against the country. And this is an assumption that all the people who come to Kansas are of that class who had, some day, made a home somewhere, and would have made another somewhere else, if they had not come to Kansas. This is guessing, if it is not "gassing." Have not those who have failed in Kansas also failed somewhere else? This is a sharp question, but it doubtless hits the nail on the head. How many of those who have gone back to their fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law ever had a home of their own anywhere?

It is true we meet here a sterile fact. We cannot pass round it, and therefore we prefer to stare it in the face. Of the multitudes who have come to Western Kansas, the great majority feel that they have been pinched down to the verge of poverty. And some of those who have invested large sums of money in land and improvements and farm machinery, feel that they have sunken their money in hopeless adventure. Not a few claim that they have worked harder than ever before, but have not made a living—much less has their toil been rewarded. Some have proved up on their claims and mortgaged them to trust and loan companies, in order to further improve or stock their farms, or to pay debts. Now we admit that this is a dark picture, and it will not help matters any to color it. Nor will we undertake at this time to clear it up. But perhaps a suggestive question will enable the reader to clear it up in his own mind until such time as we can come forward

with the rebutting evidence. How many of the people who have come to Western Kansas (and especially of those who are included in this dark picture) have ever, in all their days, owned a home free from incumbrances in any other country? How many of them have ever possessed a home in the shape that afforded them a comfortable living? How many of such who did once possess such a home have been overtaken by misfortune, and have come to Western Kansas to get a new start? These questions may suggest to the reader, perhaps, some underlying circumstances that make up the causes of failure in Kansas.

Sterling, Kansas.
J. B. SCHLICHTER.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In an article entitled "Personal Liberty—Prohibition" (October 25th), in my opinion you made several unfair statements, drawing erroneous conclusions therefrom. I have waited until after election, so that my writing might not appear as a political article in an agricultural paper. We can now write and read with less passion and more judgment.

In the first place, you claim that if a "few" persons have a right to sell drinks, all should have the same right. With equal justice you might assert that every one should have a right to teach school, to practice law, or medicine. It is not a question of privilege, but a question of fitness of qualification. In the teacher's case, the examining board judges his fitness. In your prohibitory law, the Probate Judge—a single individual—judges the fitness of the druggist. In the best license systems a large number of citizens judge the fitness of the person to sell such drinks—expressing their judgment by signing a petition. Would it not be wiser to get the judgment of a majority of the citizens of a ward, town, or township, and then have the petition, with the names attached, published, leaving the power and responsibility with the people themselves? I do not patronize saloons nor counsel others to do so, but I believe self-restraint produces a higher type of manhood than legal prohibition. It strengthens the will and helps to resist other temptations.

Further, Mr. Editor, you say: "Make your own wine, beer and brandy; let the children help you; eat, drink," etc. Now read Section 5: "No person shall manufacture or assist in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in this State," etc. I do not find "use in the family" among the exceptions. Can words make it plainer? If you can explain that away, why may not somebody else explain away another section that stands in his way? As well you might say: "You may eat all the bread you want, but there must be no mills and no person shall make flour." Let us be candid. Your proposition: "The right to restrain includes the right to prohibit." In my opinion is a fallacy. We expect to restrain the power of railroads, but not to prohibit all power. The power of legislators, executives, judges, etc., is restrained by constitutions and laws, so far as it affects others.

If the cumbersome permits and rigid prescriptions of physicians and the absolute forbidding of manufacture and sale of accustomed beverages is not a curtailment of personal liberty, then I can't see it as others do. I admit we can live under such iron rule. So can we live under the paternal rule of a monarch. But as Americans we have an idea that we prefer self-government—full civil and religious liberty. Liberty may be abused, and this is sometimes done; but there is more danger of legally-vested power being abused, especially when backed by fanaticism. Let the history of the inquisition be a warning.

Mr. Editor, so far as you have developed your ideas on the tariff, I cordially agree with you, but not on the prohibition question; because here I think you're in error. However, I say let these questions be thoroughly shaken in the sieve of the public press, and let the wind of public opinion blow away all the chaff of error, till naught but the kernels of truth remain, which may then be moulded into universally accepted and wholesome laws.

H. F. MELLENBACH.

From Sumner County.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The fall has been most beautiful—a "Kansas autumn." No frost to kill tomato vines till after election. Wheat good pasturage and looks well. Our wheat crop was excellent. Some five years ago, Esq. Whitman, two miles north of us, saw a stool of peculiarly fine wheat, sowed and it, and this year had 60 acres of 40 bushel wheat, and D. C. Pierce, his neighbor, 21 acres of 47-bushel wheat from this one stool. We call it the "Whitman Kansas wheat." "Squire W. can send any of the Kansas wheat men a bushel or two, shipped from here, at \$1 per bushel. But this is not intended as a stolen "ad." The great Demijohn victory shows its effects in the streets of every village in Kansas. Gov. Glick's "personal liberty is a beautiful baby; "personal drunk" is what the "sanatic" dictionary read it; but terms change. Knave once meant a boy; now it don't. Bull Run developed Copperheads, but the monopoly of labor died. St. John was defeated, but the monopoly of the liquor men must go under. I like your Farmer Legislature, if it can be made work, but I doubt it some. It ought to. Other men have lobbies to see to their interests. Why not farmers?

To enquirers for Bermuda grass: We have it growing in a number of places in Sumner county. Geo. W. Humphrey brought it from Mississippi, where it was considered the grass. Geo. Hargis brought some from Texas, and I have some growing. It looks like the running buffalo grass, only five to ten times as large; roots like strawberries, at every joint, and so spreads. Has a very small seed, and when once well set is very hard to kill. I never knew it killed in South Louisiana when once started, but was valuable for pasture. It may be valuable here for sheep. Mine is green yet near the ground. The top is frosted. It lives at the roots and joints through winter, grows in exceeding dry hot weather. Our southwest slumbers are healthy growing weather for it. It enjoys them, and at that time gets away with any other green herb. Makes a pretty yard grass, or grown in window pots is nice. A good place to learn its habits.

G. F. WALTON.
Oxford, Sumner Co., Kas.

Railroad Legislation.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I approve of your suggestion of forming a Farmers' Association during the session of the Legislature. Each Representative district send a man to help form the association and to form the lobby. One good man in a lobby has more influence than a petition a lobby; so does the Kansas Patron. I believe you are right. I have been censured for advocating a lobby of farmers, but it only encourages me to believe I was on the right track. Organization must be met by organization. I am willing to help pay the expenses of some good man from this district to look after our interests and to form a permanent association.

Why does not some one suggest a plan to regulate transportation charges? This question must not be lost sight of. Monopolists never lose sight of their interests; and if we accomplish anything we must never cease to agitate the question. That is the way to educate the people. Those desiring to inform themselves on transportation should send to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C., for "Internal Commerce of the United States" for 1879 and 1880—two volumes; and those wishing to post themselves on the tariff question should send to the same place for "Consular Reports for 1880-81 and "Commerce and Navigation of the United States" for 1881. These will throw much light upon the gigantic railway monopoly of the United States, also upon that devil-fish called Tariff.

I would suggest a law to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners, composed of three members, the Chairman to receive \$3,500, the other two to receive \$3,000 apiece a year—to be appointed by the Governor as soon as the law is passed, and to hold their offices until the next general election after appointment. At that election elect the entire board, one member for one year, one member for two years and one member for three years, and at each general election thereafter, one for three years, the same as we now elect County Commissioners. Place them under heavy bonds and under adequate restrictions. Second—A law to prevent stock inflations. Third—A law to provide for the publication at every point of shipment, or rates and fares, embracing particulars regarding distance and classifications, which should be the same to all persons under similar conditions, and prohibiting the increase of such rates above the limits named in the publication, without giving the public twenty days' notice. Fourth—A law making it a penal offense for any public official to accept or use the free pass of any railroad, and prohibiting railroad companies from giving such passes to any one, excepting to regular employes, compelling every one to pay the same for like services, as all do through the U. S. mails. Fifth—A law prohibiting representatives of the people who belong to the legal profession from being retained on either side in cases where the public interest is involved.

The Board of Commissioners should be composed of one farmer with good business qualifications; one railroad expert, who is acquainted with the details of operating a railroad, and one man acquainted with business generally. No politician should be allowed on the board. They should consult the Attorney General of the state on difficult legal points.

Here is an imperfect general plan. Now let us hear from some of those whose duty it will be to act on this question at the next meeting of the Legislature.

W. F. HENDRY.
Nickerson, Reno Co., Kas.

Needed Legislation.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Now, since the war of ballots has been fought and we all submit to the result, whether we have secured our personal choice or not, the question arises—what legislation do we need most, both state and national? I would mention two subjects that deeply interest the State of Kansas, and in fact every state. The first is the contagious lung plague which exists in six or seven of seaboard states, and without stringent legislation is bound, in time, to sweep this continent. The great wonder is that it has not made more rapid progress toward the setting sun. Should it ever get a start in the large breeding herds of the West, millions of our wealth will vanish like a white frost in hot sunshine. The losses to the agricultural interests of the West cannot approximate it. The annual loss to the stock interest now in the United States caused by having to slaughter cattle on the dock in England, instead of taking them inland and feeding or slaughtering, as the market required, is estimated at about \$2,000,000, and when we annex to that the annual loss of cattle by the disease in this country, estimated at about \$500,000, it seems to me to be a subject demanding immediate and prompt action by Congress. The Commission appointed for the purpose of examining the extent of the disease, ought, by this time, to be able to recommend some plan by which it may be stamped out where it now exists, and also to prevent its spread, by placing proper restrictions on the movement of stock from infected to non-infected districts. This would come under the head of interstate commerce. Then the transportation question would naturally come up for its share of regulation and should be done in a thorough manner, leaving no loop-holes by which it can be evaded. Each state can enact such laws as will control its own roads within its own limits. We certainly may expect some thorough work in that direction this winter, as all our Representatives elected this fall are strongly pledged to the regulation of the transportation question. And the man that fails to come squarely up to the work this winter may expect to be spotted when he seeks honors in future. Party lines are broken, and the old party lash worn out; and that is as it should be. Vote for principle and not for party name. When farmers can take a bold stand and vote for their own interests, independent of the party lash, then the millennium will come.

WILSON KEYS.

Dubuque, November 27.—The railroad war reached this city to-day. The Illinois Central railroad notified shippers that freight of all classes would be taken to Sioux City for ten cents per cwt. regardless of classification. The rates heretofore have been 25, 35, 40 and 50 cents for the different classes.

Short Letters.

GRAINFIELD, Gove Co., Kas., Nov. 29th, 1882.—I have not found much worthy of notice for your columns for a long time, but having come here, eighty miles west of my former residence, about six weeks ago, I may be permitted to make a few remarks regarding this, to me, new country. Of the heavy rains prevalent (about the time I came here) further east, this section of country got a very small share, indeed, and it seems to me to be the driest portion of Kansas I have yet seen; nevertheless, sheep and cattle seem to thrive amazingly on the short and nutritious buffalo grass, but evidently this bit of country is better adapted for sheep than cattle, and there is any amount of free range for them, as the men who took land to farm have nearly all moved away. Thus it is likely, ere long, to again become a stock country, for which it is naturally better adapted. We had some horse thieves working successfully not many miles from us, lately. Final result: One thief killed, the other a prisoner, and horses all recovered.

SMITHLAND, Jackson Co., Kas., Nov. 23, 1882.—Farmers are so railing every nerve to get in the corn while the good weather lasts. Corn is good, yielding from 30 to 70 bushels per acre, and selling for 25 to 30 cents per bushel. Oats brings 22 to 25 cents; wheat, 75 cents. A goodly number of hogs have been sold at good prices, but have declined to about 5 cents now. Cattle command good prices. Calves, from \$9 to \$15; yearling heifers, \$13 to \$18; yearling steers, \$16 to \$23; two-year old steers, \$26 to \$32. Wheat and rye is looking fine, but not so much sown as last year on account of dry weather in the sowing season. Stock hogs are in demand at remunerative prices. Business is brisk and farmers are in good spirits. Everybody seems to have money, and there has been a wonderful rush for young stock of all kinds this fall. The country is improving rapidly.

R. J. JOHN.

DUBUQUE, Kas., Nov. 20, 1882.—Noticed in the FARMER of the 15th inst. an article entitled "Association of Farmers," I read it with much interest, and think the ideas advanced are good, and very good. I am a young man of but little experience in farming, but I think as a class we are too far in the rear. I hope there will be an association of farmers.

Yours, J. W. HILL.

LAKE VIEW, Kas., Nov. 18, 1882.—We in McPherson county are enjoying our first dash of winter. A good rain from the south, followed by snow from the north. All right for wheat, which never looked better at this time of year. Not quite so much sown as was last year. Corn is better than was expected, yielding 25 to 30 bushels per acre. N. A. MAGILL.

Condensed News of the Week.

Thurlow Weed is dead.

There is considerable depression in the knit goods market.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., malignant diphtheria has appeared in the Millerton schools and they are closed. The families are leaving.

A movement is on foot to put a line of cattle steamers from the Gulf ports to Eastern cities and Liverpool in connection with the Gould lines.

A Scranton dispatch says: A notice was posted at the steel mills of a reduction of wages December 1. The reduction is made to keep the mills running through the winter.

A special to the Courier-Journal from Danville says the noted racing sire of the imported Buckden died last night. The owner, Capt. Cottrell, of Mobile, had just refused over \$11,000 for him.

The report telegraphed last night that steel rails could be made at the present time for \$32 per ton was based upon an interview published in one of the morning papers. It turns out that the party making the statement has no knowledge of the business, and those who ought to know say that rails at \$30 will involve a loss to the maker at the present cost of labor and material.

Commissioner McFarland informs ex-soldiers that when they file a declaratory statement they must make an actual entry of the land, and also establish a residence and commence improvements within six months of the date of filing, and that they are not allowed six months more in which to commence residence and improvement, as they have been advised by land agents.

The President, upon the report of the Attorney General, has issued an order removing District Marshal Charles E. Henry, Postmaster D. B. Anger, Assistant Postmaster M. M. Harker, M. D. Helm, Foreman of the Congressional Record, and George E. Spencer, one of the Commissioners of the Union Pacific railroad, on the ground that they interfered with the administration of justice in the star route cases.

Chicago, November 27.—Late to-night by means of telegraph between this city and New York, an agreement was reached between the managers of the Rock Island, St. Paul, Omaha and other western roads to declare a truce in railroad matters in the Northwest for thirty days, pending a meeting to consult about differences. It is understood that the rates on all the lines will be restored to morrow morning and remain so pending negotiations.

Large amounts of corn are being moved East by the Missouri Pacific railway and Col. Talmage, General Transportation Manager, expects the movement of cereals to greatly increase from now on. Other roads are very busy, and in fact the entire Gould system has more business on all lines than ever known. The cotton roads are busy and cars are very scarce. The grain roads have nearly their full capacity taxed, and the earnings of the system show an increase for every road comprised in it. The largest increase of earnings for the third week in November, ending on the 24th, as compared with the same week last year, is \$65,500 on the Texas Pacific. The Missouri Pacific comes next with an increase of little more than \$55,000; the others range from \$15,000 to \$35,000, except the Central Branch, which is comparatively a short line. This little road shows \$10,000. The total earnings of all the roads for the week mentioned were \$283,162 showing an increase of \$234,087 over the same week last year.

The Stock Interest.

Desirable Qualities in Merino Sheep.

[A paper read by I. H. Butterfield, Jr., at a meeting of the Macomb County Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers, held at Romeo, September 6th.]

[From the Michigan Farmer.]

It is with diffidence that I appear before you, to present a few thoughts on the subject I have chosen. Were this gathering of gentlemen not versed in Merino sheep husbandry, I might hope at least to present something new, if not instructive; but I am estopped from that, by the great experience and knowledge of all of you in relation to this subject. And I have no doubt I shall fail altogether in bringing before you any new facts. It is, however, sometimes helpful to look over facts with which we are already familiar and see if we may not find something valuable in a different combination of facts we already know. The object of associations like this is not only to promote the general interest of wool-growing, the interests of breeders in this country, but to improve the quality of the flocks as well. To do this, it may be well to look at the past improvement, the present condition, and ask what is needed for still further advance. We know that any branch of agriculture or stock breeding makes greatest progress when it is fairly profitable, at least sufficiently so to make the interest in it general and wide-spread. The strife to have the best begins in friendly rivalry between neighboring breeders, extends thence to townships, counties, and finally states and nations. It has been so with the Merino sheep interest. Less than a century ago Spain contained all the fine wool interest in the world. Now it extends all over the United States, large portions of Europe, South America and Australia.

The ambition to have the best is laudable, but it often leads men with means to pay extravagant prices, far beyond any real commercial value, and this has sometimes gone on till the inflation has been so great as to burst the bubble. Such are not times of real, true improvement, neither is a time of great depression the best for improvement. There is no doubt that a moderate demand and fair prices is better for the improvement of the stock. In this view of the case the present is favorable. So far there is hardly a pure Merino bred that is healthy that cannot be put to good use in breeding, and this will continue while there are so many inferior sheep in the country. Nevertheless, those who would raise the standard highest must cull severely. It is only by establishing a standard and working to it that the best success will be secured.

The influence of Merino sheep breeding extends to a large proportion of the wool and sheep interest of the United States. We have about 46,000,000 sheep. There are no statistics of which I am aware giving the proportion of the various breeds, but I think a safe estimate that five-sixths of thirty millions are Merinos and their grades. I make this estimate from what I know of the flocks in those states that have the largest number of sheep. California has over seven million, and nearly all of these are crossed with Merino. Ohio, with nearly four millions, has but a small portion other than these. Texas has three and a half millions, all Merino and its grades, or will be as fast as rams can be had with which to make the crosses. Michigan has two millions, and you know what we have here. Pennsylvania and New York each have nearly as many more of the same class, while Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas and Oregon, follow in the same line; making over two-thirds of all this number, and this proportion will increase. Near the large markets where there is a demand for early-maturing mutton, there will be an increased demand for the coarse-wooled mutton breeds, but in all the great wool-growing districts the Merino grade is to be the sheep. Their capacity for doing well in large flocks, the great production of a class of wool always in demand, and at maturity a carcass of good mutton, indicate that they are the class of sheep that shall cover all the vast ranges of the West, and for the present, at least, a large portion of the older states, so that whatever qualities we give our Merinos will influence to a great extent the wool product of the country, although the product of the pure-bred may be but a small part of the two hundred millions of pounds which we now produce.

Another very important point that may aid us in identifying the proper type of sheep to breed, is the fact that there soon will be a surplus of these sheep to be disposed of, and they are to furnish a large portion of the mutton of the country. Thus, not only the wool, but the mutton interest is in quality and quantity dependent on the pure-bred Merino. We will continue to breed Merino sheep on improved lands, both because the choicest wools cannot be grown in any other manner, and also because there will be a demand for a quality of stock that cannot be bred and grown under any other conditions than those of improved agriculture. Keeping in large flocks, exposed to the weather throughout the year, is not conducive to the best quality of wool or the best form of sheep. Continuous housing through the year produces the best quality of wool, or at least so much as shall keep them from storms, dust and dirt of all kinds. The uninformed observer thinks that the sole object of keeping sheep from storms is that they may look black on the outside of the fleece; but this is far from all that this does. You have all noticed in such fleeces the peculiar softness and brilliancy of the wool. Water being kept out, all the yolk is retained in its natural state. When exposed to storms it is partly dissolved and colors and hardens the wool. Dust that penetrates the fleece injures the fibre and the injury is not repaired with washing. Consider that these fibres are many of them less than one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, and you will readily infer that they may easily be injured. As I have said, the care and feed we are able to give on improved farms are just the conditions that produce the best wool, and these will always be required for that purpose.

Having noticed the position which the Merino occupies in relation to the wool growing interest of the United States, I come now to the question which most concerns the breeder: what are the most desirable qualities for Merino sheep to meet the present and future demand?

And first let us see what direction the improvements already made on the old-time Spanish Merino have taken. It is between 70 and 75 years since the main importations were made from Spain, and to which our present pure-bred flocks now trace. The sheep at that time from the description given were like this: Weighing one hundred pounds and less for a full-grown ram, and seventy-five pounds and under for a full-grown ewe, long and thin in the neck, thin in the body, with large belly, and long legs for size of sheep. These sheep were of the migratory flocks of Spain, that traveled about 800 miles per annum in their journeys between their summer and winter pasturing grounds; they raised one-fourth to one-half of their lambs. The fleece was short in staple—about two inches, very short, thin and light on the belly, with scarcely any on the legs. They had no wrinkles and but a small dewlap; probably their best point was evenness of fibre, but the average fineness was much below the present, being, according to the most reliable measurements we have, about 1.750 of an inch in diameter; which is nearly double the present. The best weights of fleeces were eight to nine pounds of unwashed wool for rams, and five pounds for ewes; but a picked flock of 100 Negretis exported to England about that time, averaged for five years three and a half pounds of brook-washed wool. These were ewes and wethers.

But little improvement was made up to 1840. At that time the Jarvis flocks yielded four to four and a half pounds per head of washed wool. The Atwood are described at that time as being more compact than the first importations. Their wool was short, fine, even, well crimped, brilliant and very dark-colored externally, the inside wool was abundant and generally colorless. The wool was short on the belly, and did not cover the legs below the hocks. The improvement had been slow; probably a large portion was due to the better care received on the small farms and in the small flocks. Up to 1850 the French and perhaps the Germans, in the direction they had taken had made much better advances than the Americans; there was a much more advanced state of agriculture, and therefore they advanced faster than we. The flock on the government farm began in 1786, with importations from Spain. In 1840 an importation from this flock was made to the United States by D. C. Collins, of Hartford, Conn., of 14 ewes and one ram. The ram, called Grandee, weighed 150 pounds and sheared 14 pounds of unwashed wool. The ewes sheared an average of six pounds nine ounces, unwashed. These sheep were commended for their constitutions and longevity. They had large loose skins full of folds, especially about the neck and below it on the shoulders, and not infrequently on the whole body. They were well covered with wool on every part and down to the very hoof. Their fleeces opened a brilliant creamy color, and the staple was soft, glossy, wavy and very even over the whole body. The fleece was close and compact, and had a yolk free from gum and easily liberated by washing.

But individual breeders far surpassed the government flocks in size and weight of fleece. Messrs. Gilbert and Engnot had increased the weight of rams to 250 and 300 pounds, and of ewes to 150 and 200 pounds, with fleeces of 20 to 30 pounds unwashed for rams and 15 to 20 pounds for ewes. The wool was of medium length, free from yolk, no finer than the Spanish, and lacking in evenness of fleece. The wrinkles and thighs often produced an abundance of coarse white hairs called "kemp," a product injurious to the fleece and indicative of lack of evenness. The French sheep were and are the product of high feeding. The object was to produce a sheep of great size and yet retain as far as possible the wool qualities of the Merino, but the size could not so largely be increased without changing the character of the fleece, and the result was not a sheep suited for American wool-growing in all its phases, nor were the pure-bred fleeces up to the requirements of the demand for fine wool for the best manufactures.

These sheep, though of fine appearance when in condition, could not be kept in shape except with good care, and with neglect lost shape and soon run down. I understand that an importation of one or two rams has been made to Vermont within the past year, intended to be used as a cross on American Merino ewes, to increase the size. I must deprecate this attempt to introduce this blood into our Merino flocks. The object sought is better obtained by selecting among the pure American breed. I do not follow in what has been the custom, to greatly deprecate the French sheep. I believe that for the culture and wants of French farmers they may be superior, but for our own use the imported American excel, and and there is no call for any attempt at improvement by crossing with any others.

Another breed obtained from the same source—Spain—was formed in Silesia. Their prominent quality is fineness and evenness of fleece, although in size they rather excel our American Merino, but are longer legged. A large flock of these sheep was imported and bred by Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, of Dutchess county, New York, and since his death have been sold in Texas. There is one point connected with the breeding of these sheep which will be welcomed by the advocate of in-breeding, and with good reason, because under it the flock has increased in size and vigor, and weight of fleece.

In 1811, Ferdinand Fischer personally selected 100 Infatado ewes and four Negretti rams, and these sheep have been bred without intermixture from that date to the present. So careful has been the breeding that since its commencement, over 70 years ago, the pedigree of every sheep of the flock has been recorded.

Perfect purity of blood gives force, to use the breeders' phraseology, propinquity to the breed used in crossing on other races, and insures uniformity of improvement. An accurate record has been kept of each individual animal. This will explain more fully the method of improvement. It is not simply in-breeding. There has been no haphazard guess-work about it. All the sources of blood of the individual being known for generations back, the breeding could be done intelligently. This is the most remarkable record of patient painstaking that I remember, as connected with any single flock or herd of any variety of stock; and it is a good sample to follow for those who would attain good results.

But to return to our own American Merinos. I have stated what they were in 1840. About that time some enterprising breeders in Vermont, then as now the center of this interest, began improvements which have continued to the present time. Among these, Edwin Hammond is worthy to be called the leader. He did not do it all, but his labor and enthusiasm and success were the inspiration for many more, and his name will be mentioned with Merino sheep as Bakewell with Leicesters, Colling and Bates with short-horn cattle, Quilty with Devons, Price with Herefords, and Ellman with Southdowns. The improvement from that time was rapid, particularly on the character and quality of the fleece.

There are more difficult points connected with the breeding of Merino sheep than with any other class of stock we have, and their breeding requires more study and careful attention to details than any other class. The enthusiasm and energy of breeders has changed the smooth, thin-wooled, light shearing Merino to one whose fleece is long-stapled, dense, fine and even. The weight of fleeces has been doubled and almost trebled. Twenty-five years ago flocks that would average five pounds of washed wool were scarce. There are now many flocks that average 12 to 14 pounds of clean, unwashed wool found in Macomb county alone.

In the production of wools we cannot ignore the manufacturers and consumers. The ultimate use of wool is to manufacture into cloth, and the growers must produce something near what is needed. Fortunately there is a great variety of wools used for the different manufactures, and there is hardly a class of wool grown but there is a demand for it, and is likely to be as long as we import fifty million pounds of wool per annum. By far the largest portion of goods manufactured require only medium fine wool. At least three-fifths are of this class, while of the remainder a portion need the coarse wools and the long combing wools. Of late the demand for fine goods has increased and will continue with the increased wealth of the country. Only pure-bred Merinos can be depended on for wools for this class of manufactures. The improvement in machinery has made changes in the demand for wools. Formerly only the very long, coarse wools were combed, but now very short staples of fine wool are combed and the distinction of combing and carding wools does not exist. For some years the demand for what is called Delaine wool has grown up and is constantly increasing, and this class of wool now brings the highest price in the market. The short and medium fine wools also bring a good price. The great bulk of wool grown on the ranges will improve with the introduction of pure-bred rams, but will never fill the bill for wools for the very best goods. The pure-bred flocks of the cultivated farms will always have to be depended on for this purpose.

The fibres of fine wool are very closely seated upon the skin. The pure Merino has 40,000 fibres on a square inch. The twentieth cross of a pure Merino on a coarse-wooled race will, it is said, show a diminution of 15,000 fibres to the square inch; this fact very forcibly shows how long a period it may take to remove the effects of one cross; for if this statement be true, the presence of the minutest part of impure blood is sufficient to reduce the fineness of the fleece to a considerable extent. Purity of blood is then the first essential and desirable quality, and probably the Merino sheep excels all other varieties of stock of whatever name, and has been bred pure the longest of all. Since the effects of impurity are so evident and so lasting, no one will deny to the breeder the right to be particular in regard to the strains of blood he uses. He must not depend on the general register, but in his selections for breeding should require that the individual pedigree of the animal be known for generations back, and not only that, but the pedigree must show that the ancestors had positive qualities. Every scrub and runt can have a pedigree, and a great many people get into the way of thinking that a pedigree is all that is needed, with no reference to the quality. To illustrate: The ram Genesee 162 V. R., with whose breeding qualities you are familiar, was sired by Addison 85 N. R.; Addison sired by Eureka 58. dam by Sweepstakes 32 (Hammond's Sweepstakes). Eureka was sired by W. R. Sanford's Comet 57. Comet's third fleece was 24 1/2 pounds, and his income for one year was \$3,000, showing that he was considered a valuable stock-getter. The dam of Genesee was sired by old Genesee 172. He was also by Eureka 58 dam, a Hammond ewe. Now Eureka was like his sire, a noted and valuable ram. He was extensively patronized by many breeders besides his owner, and earned for him during his life \$8,000, outside of his own flock. The 2d dam of Genesee was sired by Little Wrinkly 48, he by Sweepstakes 31, and dam an Atwood (Hammond) ewe. Little Wrinkly 48 also obtained great celebrity as a stock-getter. Sweepstakes sheared 27 pounds of choice wool, perhaps the largest fleece for the quality up to his day. By this you can see what is quality of pedigree! Do you wonder that Genesee gets good stock? He is not an exception. Take any noted stock ram and trace his pedigree, and you will find the same state of facts.

Strongly Recommended.

A. S. Chamberlin, who has kept the "Old Bull's Head Steaks," in New York city, for over forty years, speaking of the one-half and three-quarter blood Percheron-Norman horses, said: "They are the finest looking and most attractive; have better action, are quicker stepping, have better feet and stand their work better than the Clydes, and bring a better price on the market. I would advise the farmers and breeders who are breeding horses to sell on the New York market for draft purposes, to breed from the French horses in preference to all others."—Chicago Tribune. The greatest importing and breeding establishment in the world is that of M. W. Duhnam, at Wayne, Ill., who has imported and bred nearly 1,000 Percheron-Normans, and now has some 400 on hand.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

"I had suffered twenty years with severe disease of the kidneys; before using Hunt's Remedy for two days I was relieved, and am now well."—J. T. HILL. "My physician thought that I was paralyzed on one side. I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism from 1869 to 1880. I was cured by Hunt's Remedy."—STEPHEN G. MASON. "My doctor pronounced my case Bright's Disease, and told me that I could live only forty-eight hours. I then took Hunt's Remedy, and was speedily cured."—M. GOODSPEED. "Having suffered twenty years with kidney disease, and employed various physicians without being relieved. I was then cured by Hunt's Remedy."—SULLIVAN FENNER. "I have been greatly benefited by the use of Hunt's Remedy. For diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs there is nothing superior."—A. D. SICKERSON. "I can testify to the virtue of Hunt's Remedy in kidney diseases from actual trial, having been much benefited thereby."—HENRY G. TAYLOR. "I was unable to arise from bed for an attack of kidney disease. The doctors could not relieve me. I was finally completely cured by using Hunt's Remedy."—FRANK R. DICKSON. "I have suffered extremely with kidney disease; after using Hunt's Remedy two days, I was enabled to resume business."—GEO. F. CLARK. "I sold in two years (35,120) thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty bottles of Hunt's Remedy. It is a valuable medicine for kidney diseases."—W. BLANDING. One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I. Prices 75 cents and \$1.25.

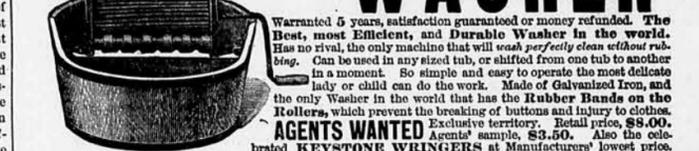
Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules; H. P. CHILL, Supt. E. R. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y C. F. MORSE, General Manager. C. F. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent. Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs. Trains on the following railroads run into these yards: Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad), Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R., Missouri Pacific Railway, Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W., Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

CATARRH.

Sufferers cured permanently by the only rational method of treating Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all other affections. New remedies, new methods of application; failure impossible if directions are followed. Also, special attention to Nervous Debility, Epilepsy or Fits, and the removal of Tape Worm. Send stamp for treatise, particulars and testimonials to J. W. BATE, M. D., 50 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., or P. O. Box 402. Dr. J. F. Cook, formerly Professor of Materia Medica in "Bennett Medical College," Chicago, Ill., writes as follows: CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 20th, 1881. Dear Sir:—I have tested your Catarrh treatment for many of my patients, with success. I therefore cheerfully recommend it, believing all you claim for it in Catarrhal and Pulmonary diseases. J. F. COOK, M. D. Dr. J. W. Bate, editor and proprietor of the Farm, Field and Fireside, says: BLUE ISLAND, ILL., Oct. 25th, 1881. Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to publicly testify to the efficacy of your Inhaler for Catarrh. In my own case it has effected a cure in a remarkably short time, and I give this tribute to its good qualities the more readily, since I had tried several "specific" and "remedies" procured of druggists, useless to testing yours, all of which were worse than useless. Hoping that your efforts may meet the success they deserve, I am your obedient servant, F. FAIRBANKS. From the Christian Statesman, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15th, 1881. Dr. J. W. Bate, of 29 North Clark street, Chicago, has invented a very simple but effective inhaler for the cure of catarrh and bronchial diseases. By this instrument the vapor made from oils, balsams and cordials is taken to the throat, lungs and nasal passages. The vapor from this very pleasant and agreeable and very beneficial in its effects on the mucous membrane of the various passages. Any one can use the inhaler, and every one can at once see the philosophy of it, and why it is so useful and beneficial. The inhaler is also very useful in cases of cough, for pains in the head, or any bronchial disease to write to the Doctor for his Inhaler and medicines. MANITOWOC, WIS., Dec. 20th, 1881. Dear Sir:—The medicine you sent me for Tape Worm was received and given as you directed, and I am pleased to say that in four hours after a Tape Worm was passed with the heat; it measured 56 feet. Thanks to your medicine. JACOB TESLOF. When writt: g name this paper. 64

WALKER -- THE BEST WALKER



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. Retail price, \$8.00. Exclusive territory. Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at Manufacturers' lowest price. Circulars free. We refer to editor of this paper. Address ELIE WASKER CO., Erie, Pa.

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

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS. TREES, Headquarters for the unrivaled New Currant, FAY'S PROLIFIC, Thoroughbred LAND and WATER FOWLS. Free Catalogues. GEO. S. JOSELYN, Fredonia, New York.

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS. SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan. SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER. SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY. Crowned by ourselves on our own Farms. Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

ARE YOU ALWAYS DRY? TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS ARE THE VERY BEST WATER PROOF COATS. TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS WILL NOT STICK or PEEL. TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS ARE SOVEREIGN FOR HORSEMAN AND FARMER WHO EVER GAVE THEM A TRIAL. None genuine without this trade mark. A. J. TOWER, Sole Mfr., Boston, Mass. Fish Brand Slickers WILL KEEP YOU DRY. TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS are the only Coat made with Wire-Fastened Metallic Buttons. EVERY COAT WARRANTED. For sale everywhere. At Wholesale by all first-class Jobbers.

GALVANIZED IRON GATES, COMPLETE, \$5 00 EACH. "Wire Netting Fence," for Farms, Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap as barbed wire. If not for sale in your town, write for illustrations to the manufacturers, E. HOLENSHADE, 136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW? Pool's Signal Service Barometer OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED. It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to navigators. Farmers can plan their work according to its predictions. Saves 50 times its cost in a single season. Has an accurate thermometer attached, which is a valuable addition to the combination. This great WEATHER INDICATOR is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians, Professors and Scientists of the day to be the most reliable and valuable instrument ever invented. The Thermometer and Barometer are put in a nicely finished walnut frame, with silver plated trimmings, etc., making it a beautiful as well as useful ornament. We will send you a sample one, delivered free, to your place, in good order, on receipt of \$1, or six for \$4. Agents are making from \$5 to \$20 daily selling them. A trial will convince you. Order at once. It sells at \$15.00. Just the thing to sell to farmers, merchants, etc. Invaluable to everybody. U. S. Postage Stamps taken if in good order, but money preferred. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular and terms. Largest establishment of the kind in the world! Oswego Thermometer Works, N. Y. We refer to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, First and Second National Banks, or any business house in Oswego, N. Y. Write your Post Office, County and State plainly, and remit by money order, draft on New York or registered letter, at our risk. This will make a beautiful and Very Useful Present. READ WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY ABOUT IT. I find Pool's Barometer works as well as one that costs fifty dollars. You can rely on it every time. This great WEATHER INDICATOR is a beautiful and useful instrument. Barometer received in good order, and must say that the instrument gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. It is neatly made and wonderfully cheap at two dollars. Geo. B. PARSONS, M. C. R. B. Office, Detroit, Mich. Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost. I'm sending the weather. It is a wonderful curiosity and works to perfection. F. J. BLOOM, 3205, Milwaukee, Wis. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. None genuine without our Trade Mark, and Signature of J. A. Pool, on back of instrument, as below: J. A. POOL'S TRADE MARK. Every instrument warranted Perfect and Reliable. Size 4 inches long, 2 1/2 wide. If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it at once and we will refund your money. Please state where you saw our advertisement.

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.—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alkon, 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—F. W. Smith, Ellis county. Vice-President in district—J. A. Medaris, Junction City. Secretary—J. A. Mulholland, Topeka. Treasurer—John Black, Abilene. FINANCE COMMITTEE. J. D. James, Concordia; J. B. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

Flax Straw as a Cattle Food.

One of our correspondents, last spring, stated that his stock ate flax straw readily. We never had any experience with it as food, and therefore cannot speak advisedly. But we don't "take it" on general principles. It does not seem to be in any way fit for stock feed, and especially because of the indigestible fibre of the matured plant. Mr. H. Koelkenback, in Breeder's Gazette, writing on this subject, says: All over the Western and Northwestern States of the Union the idea is prevalent among farmers that flax straw is excellent feed for cattle; that they like it and thrive on it. I am strongly of opinion that flax straw was never intended by the Creator for that purpose; that it is altogether unfit as such, as the fiber contains no nutriment for cattle, but must, on the contrary, be indigestible; and that, if cattle go to the stacks of flax straw and eat it, they are rather attracted by the seed remaining in it, through imperfect threshing, and by the grass and weeds mixed with it. I was lately told by a gentleman in Missouri that he knew of a case where several head of valuable cattle having died, their stomachs were found to contain balls of lint, which, in all probability, had caused their death. The same gentleman also stated that flax straw was very injurious to cows with calf, and would cause abortion; and this was strikingly confirmed a few days ago, by a farmer from Iowa, who, in a conversation on the subject, insisted on the excellent qualities of flax straw as feed, and on my putting the question to him whether he ever lost any calves, he admitted that he had lost ten calves since feeding his cows with flax straw. Will you kindly state, in your paper, what you think of flax straw as feed for cattle, as the season is now beginning when farmers and stock-breeders may be tempted, in default of other fodder, to allow their cattle to go to the stacks of flax straw within their reach and get harm? To this the Gazette adds, editorially: We have never fed flax straw to cattle, and never expect to. It can not be a desirable food. There is some nutriment in the stalk; sometimes considerable seed is left in the straw, but very rarely enough to make it worth while to allow cattle to eat it. It is not improbable that death might result from the formation of balls in the stomach, as described by our correspondent.

Meaning of Thoroughbred.

The word "thoroughbred," as applied to horses, says the Breeder's Gazette, is the name of a breed—the race or running horse of England and America. The name was given when few, if any, other breeds of horses had much attention given to them in the way of careful, systematic breeding. Doubtless a better name might have been selected; just as more appropriate name than Short-horn for a breed of cows which have no shorter horns than those of some other breeds, might have been selected; or as a better name than Poland-China for the breed of hogs bearing this title ought to have been chosen. But it is not wise to quarrel over settled affairs. Let us be content to accept the inevitable. Let us call the race horse breed Thoroughbreds; the red, white and roan cattle Short-horns, etc., and let us not use these names for any other breeds of the class. It is no intimation that the Jersey has long horns, to call an other breed Short-horns. It is no longer an intimation of a claim that the race-horse is, necessarily, any more purely bred than his trotting or draft relatives, to call the former thoroughbreds and to insist that the latter must have their purity of blood indicated by such words as pure or full blood. But the dogmatic assertion that the word thoroughbred should not be applied to animals of any class save the running horse, is not sustained by American authorities—nor indeed by many good recent British authorities. It is quite as well to use the words "pure" or "full" as synonyms of "thoroughbred," but abundant authority sanctions the use of thoroughbred, as applied to breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry.

The Joker's Corner.

It's the little things that fret and worry us—we can dodge an elephant but we can't a fly. "One country, one starry banner, and one wife." This is the platform of an editor whose field adjoins Mormonism. No matter how handsome a young woman may be, when the right man comes along she is ready to yield the palm of beauty, if he has the sense to ask for it. "When I have a cold in my head," said a gentleman apologetically, "I am always stupid." "And I have never seen him when he didn't have just such a cold," whispered a third party in an aside. It is the easiest thing in the world to distinguish between an English lord and his American copy, commonly called a snob. The Englishman always speaks well of his own country. She was a Boston lady, and she stood watching a boat loaded with ice. "What is that boat loaded with?" "Ice," was the reply. "Oh, my!" she exclaimed, with surprise, "if the horrid stuff should melt the water would sink the boat!"

SICK HEADACHE. For the relief and cure of the distressing affection take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action. Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual. Biliousness. One or two tablespoonful will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth. 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 Simmons' Liver Regulator is administered. Buy only the Genuine. In White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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 00 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. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then. Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise." Address: KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

EVERY FARMER who farms for profit should use OUR SOIL PULVERIZER. SAVES LABOR. IMPROVES CROPS. Strongest, Simplest, most Durable CLOD CRUSHER in the field. Send for circular. H. F. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio. "THE HAMILTON" Combined Drill, Planter and Wire Check Rower. Wheels can be run on or off the seed row. Will drill 1 grain at a time 12, 16 or 20 inches apart. Will plant 2, 3 or 4 grains in a hill. Send for Circular. FARMER & DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio. PAWNEE VALLEY STOCK BREEDER'S Association. Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Kansas. Capital Stock, \$100,000. We have constantly on hand, and for sale, Thoroughbred and Imported STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, sucking and yearling colts. We have the mammoth Jacks "TIGER" and "JOHN S." bought in Kentucky, also "TIA VEISO," a fine Jack imported from Spain. We are now through with, and will sell "TOM O'LIN-COHN," an imported English Draft Stallion, price \$1,000. The best bargain in the state. Correspondence, or inspection of our stock, invited. F. E. SAGE, Pres., LARNED, KAS.

THE SURE SPECIFIC FOR Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS SEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. TRADE MARK. THE SCOTCH SHEEP DIP. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS. Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath. For circulars and list of Agents, address: Louisville, Ky. Sold at manufacturers prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas. DYER'S HEAD ELIXIR. Some instances of Headache, Dizziness, and other ailments cured by this Elixir. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palestine, Ill.

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 studs in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted exclusively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. They imported and bred OVER 1,000 HEAD, and have been awarded over 2,500 premiums. 20 head imported within twelve months. New Importation of 100 NORMANS Arrived July 29, 1882. Have now on hand over 200 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-bloods entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

THE BEST Family Magazine TWO DOLLARS. DEMOREST'S Illustrated MONTHLY. Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters. Send twenty cents for a specimen copy to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York. The New Volume (19) commences with November. Send FIFTY CENTS for three months; it will satisfy you that you can subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times its value. FITS A Lending London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. From Am. Journal of Medicine. Dr. Ab. Mesero (late of London), who makes specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 30 years' standstill successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his own cure free to any sufferer who will send him his name and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. A. B. MESERO, No. 95 John St., New York.

THE NEW WHITE GRAPE-Prentiss. Rockington, Moore's Early, Worden, Early Victor, Vergennes Duchess, Jefferson, Lady and all other sorts, new and old. Also, fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Send for Price List to Wilson & McMillan, Iowa.

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 breeding. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.

Short-Horn Cattle AND Berkshire Swine. COTTONWOOD FARM, Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas. J. J. MAILES, 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 British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3357, and Imported Mahomet 1079; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 386; Sally Humphrey 428; Kello's Sweetheart 7422, and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

STEEL WIRE FENCE. Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work without rails, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, and will keep out 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, school lots and centers. 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 SEDGEWICK 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 gate. For prices and particulars, ask hardware dealers, or SEDGEWICK BROS., Richmond, Indiana.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR Norman Horses. The Draft Horse center of America. 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 TRANSFER, NO DELAY! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! No hauling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and cushioned coaches, upon Fast Express Trains. DAY COACHES 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, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Bags and trunks of baggage as any other line, and rate of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a title 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. Tkt. and Passy Agt., Chicago.

KANSAS LANDS. The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, especially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying. Located in the Cottonwood Valley from the extremes of heat and cold; also in water, rich soil; in SOUTHWEST KANSAS. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

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. Also Parts and Attachments. For any Machine Made. STOCK OR PRODUCE TAKEN IN TRADE. NEW HOME STORE, 209 Kas. Ave., bet 8th & 9th Sts. TOPEKA, KAS.

Riverside Stock Farm. MILLER BROS., Proprietors. Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Pyrenean Sheep Dogs. Our spring pigs are by our boar King 1579; Sandbar 1051; Roderick Dhu 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1541; Dan 131, 4th 3210, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

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 males 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 a 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 large amount 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.

Short-Horn Cattle AND Berkshire Swine. COTTONWOOD FARM, Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas. J. J. MAILES, 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 British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3357, and Imported Mahomet 1079; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 386; Sally Humphrey 428; Kello's Sweetheart 7422, and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

Short-Horn Cattle AND Berkshire Swine. COTTONWOOD FARM, Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas. J. J. MAILES, 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 British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3357, and Imported Mahomet 1079; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 386; Sally Humphrey 428; Kello's Sweetheart 7422, and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

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 TRANSFER, NO DELAY! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! No hauling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and cushioned coaches, upon Fast Express Trains. DAY COACHES 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, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Bags and trunks of baggage as any other line, and rate of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a title 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. Tkt. and Passy Agt., Chicago.

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 TRANSFER, NO DELAY! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! No hauling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and cushioned coaches, upon Fast Express Trains. DAY COACHES 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, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Bags and trunks of baggage as any other line, and rate of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a title 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. Tkt. and Passy Agt., Chicago.

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 TRANSFER, NO DELAY! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! No hauling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and cushioned coaches, upon Fast Express Trains. DAY COACHES 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, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Bags and trunks of baggage as any other line, and rate of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a title 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. Tkt. and Passy Agt., Chicago.

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 TRANSFER, NO DELAY! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! No hauling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and cushioned coaches, upon Fast Express Trains. DAY COACHES 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, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Bags and trunks of baggage as any other line, and rate of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a title 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. Tkt. and Passy Agt., Chicago.

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 TRANSFER, NO DELAY! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! No hauling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and cushioned coaches, upon Fast Express Trains. DAY COACHES 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, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Bags and trunks of baggage as any other line, and rate of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a title 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. Tkt. and Passy Agt., Chicago.

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.

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 30 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 all 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 80 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. Also Parts and Attachments. For any Machine Made. STOCK OR PRODUCE TAKEN IN TRADE. NEW HOME STORE, 209 Kas. Ave., bet 8th & 9th Sts. TOPEKA, KAS.

LANDS AND HOMES. 720,000 Acres of timber and prairie land along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway for sale on seven years' time, at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 an acre. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers as per Circular sent on application to W. H. ZELAN, Temple Building, 37 E. COURT ST. LOUIS, MO. SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE. LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW SHEEP DIP. No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year. PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN, which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 216 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Farmers Read This. 100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out at cost. Write for price list. FALL BROS., Fulton, Ky.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM, HENRY AVERY, Proprietor, AND BREEDER OF PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. The oldest and most extensive breeder of Percheron-Norman Horses in Kansas. My stock consists of choice selections from the well known Stud of E. Dillon & Co and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. QUINCY, No. 498, has proved himself second to none as a foal getter; his colts have taken 1st premium wherever shown, and are remarkable for their uniformity. N'YANZA, No. 869, was bred by M. W. Dunham; sired by imported Success, out of imported Mignonette, a mare that has never been beaten in a show ring; was awarded 1st premium at Centennial, and 1st prize and \$500 sweepstakes at the great Horse Show at Chicago, 1881, over fifty of the choicest Percherons and Clydes ever shown together. Mares in foal by these Stallions. Stock for sale, with individual merit, equal to the best in America, and at prices to suit the times. Young Horses for Sale. Pedigrees Registered. HENRY AVERY, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM, HENRY AVERY, Proprietor, AND BREEDER OF PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. The oldest and most extensive breeder of Percheron-Norman Horses in Kansas. My stock consists of choice selections from the well known Stud of E. Dillon & Co and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. QUINCY, No. 498, has proved himself second to none as a foal getter; his colts have taken 1st premium wherever shown, and are remarkable for their uniformity. N'YANZA, No. 869, was bred by M. W. Dunham; sired by imported Success, out of imported Mignonette, a mare that has never been beaten in a show ring; was awarded 1st premium at Centennial, and 1st prize and \$500 sweepstakes at the great Horse Show at Chicago, 1881, over fifty of the choicest Percherons and Clydes ever shown together. Mares in foal by these Stallions. Stock for sale, with individual merit, equal to the best in America, and at prices to suit the times. Young Horses for Sale. Pedigrees Registered. HENRY AVERY, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM, HENRY AVERY, Proprietor, AND BREEDER OF PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. The oldest and most extensive breeder of Percheron-Norman Horses in Kansas. My stock consists of choice selections from the well known Stud of E. Dillon & Co and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. QUINCY, No. 498, has proved himself second to none as a foal getter; his colts have taken 1st premium wherever shown, and are remarkable for their uniformity. N'YANZA, No. 869, was bred by M. W. Dunham; sired by imported Success, out of imported Mignonette, a mare that has never been beaten in a show ring; was awarded 1st premium at Centennial, and 1st prize and \$500 sweepstakes at the great Horse Show at Chicago, 1881, over fifty of the choicest Percherons and Clydes ever shown together. Mares in foal by these Stallions. Stock for sale, with individual merit, equal to the best in America, and at prices to suit the times. Young Horses for Sale. Pedigrees Registered. HENRY AVERY, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:

H. C. DEWETTE, President. H. K. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager. H. 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.

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.

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

Bartholomew & Co. advertise rams for sale, in this week's FARMER.

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

Next week's FARMER will contain a long editorial article on Sericulture—silk-raising.

At the late session of the Labor Congress at Cleveland, Ohio, a protective tariff plank was stricken from the platform of principles, and the committee on legislation was instructed to urge the passage of apprentice laws to insure thorough teaching of the trades to the young.

The Texas Wool Grower shows how Australian wool, worth only 14 to 15 cents a pound at home, comes into direct competition with the best Texas wool in our own markets, and hence argues in favor of retaining a high tariff on wool.

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.

We are receiving a good many inquiries about Uncle Joe's GERALDINE, and requests that he give the FARMER readers another story. He has not yet completed negotiations with publishers, so that we cannot state when GERALDINE will be in book form.

Mr. A. E. Barnes, of the firm of Barnes & Sim, druggists, Topeka, showed us two samples the other day of sugar made from sorghum cane at Champaign, Illinois, to which reference was made in the FARMER three weeks ago.

There is a good deal of excitement now in iron circles, and it is developing some interesting facts, one of which is that steel rails can be manufactured in this country at a good profit for \$40 a ton. That is \$15 more than they are selling for now in England.

Harpers Publica tins.

We ask particular attention of our readers to the advertisements of Harpers Magazine, Weekly, Bazar and Young People, in this week's FARMER. We have been acquainted with all of these periodicals since their beginning and have no hesitancy in recommending all as them, as of the highest and purest of their kind in America.

Inquiries Answered.

I have a cow that has a swelling in the upper part of the teat; the milk is thick and watery; it lasts for two or three days, then disappears, and one of the others is affected the same way; and so on till the four; then seem to be all right for ten or fifteen days.

This may have come from a bruise, poison plants, exposure, or overheating. Such cases occur sometimes and no one can tell how they were caused. We would advise soft and nutritious feed, as bran and rye, oats or corn meal, and protection from cold and rain for a few weeks.

Patents Recently Issued.

Among the singular and interesting inventions for which patents have been granted this week are the following: A wheelbarrow, with curved legs, the extension of which constitute braces for the tray that is instead of having two legs, a double half wheel answers for both legs and body frame.

Concerning Railroad Legislation.

A great deal of clamor about railroad legislation is mere bluster; but at the bottom of all lies a just, a deep-seated dissatisfaction among the people concerning certain features of railroad management, and all those objections, or most of them, may be grouped under one general head—Discriminations, and these discriminations relate to both passenger and freight rates.

Take the case of a town like Kansas City where immense quantities of produce center, being taken there over roads terminating at that place. That trade is important to all roads leading out eastward and they compete for it, often putting the charges for freight and passengers below paying rates.

Take the case of towns situated at the three points of a triangle. Often one town must pay higher for freight than is hauled over one side of the triangle than another that has its freight hauled over two sides.

Another case, where a shipper is compelled to pay for a distance of a few miles more than he would have to pay for ten times the distance simply because he wants to reach another road and ship the main distance over that.

Another case, where the railway company owns elevators and shippers are compelled to run their grain through those elevators whether they wish to do so or not and are forced to pay that additional expense.

These are samples only of a long list of discriminations in freight. Now, what the people want, and what they have elected legislators to do is, to so adjust all these and similar matters that evenhanded justice shall be done to all parties interested.

The law need not be elaborate, but it must be specific and plain. Its object and scope should be fully stated in the title, as—"An act to prevent discrimination by common carriers," and then set forth in a preamble a clear, concise and yet general statement of the reasons for the law and the end to be attained.

After the bill is matured, prepare another to provide for a board of railway commissioners, to be appointed and elected after the manner suggested by Mr. Hendry in this week's FARMER, and prescribe their duties to be the enforcement of the law relating to common carriers, and to hear and determine all cases arising under it, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Then there ought to be an act providing punishment for all personal and corporate violations of the railway act.

It is the duty of every member elect to the State legislature and to congress to inform himself as thoroughly as possible on this subject, so that he may be fitted to act intelligently and fairly when the time comes.

A Kansas Newspaper.

Dear reader, we are getting well enough acquainted with each other to justify the KANSAS FARMER in saying another word to you about itself. It is a Kansas paper, published wholly in the interest of the working people of this state. It aims at a high standard of excellence in its matter, and its proprietors hope to make it a strong power in the social and political world.

We want to increase our subscription list as much as possible before the new year begins.

We ask you to help us in these four weeks. If every reader of the FARMER will try, he or she can get at least one other subscriber at one dollar a year. Ten thousand subscribers in 1883, would insure us fifteen thousand in 1884.

Let every subscriber appoint himself an agent to secure at least one other name before the year ends. Let us swell the list of readers of the peoples' paper to fifty thousand.

What is the Law?

On our first page this week, Mr. Melienbruch, in a well-written letter, raises the question, in reference to prohibition—What is the law? He thinks we have misstated it, and that our expressions are misleading.

There are some things that are not subjects of legislation at all. Those things are known as "reserved" or "retained rights" of the people; which they, in their constitution, expressly reserved and excepted out of the powers delegated to the Legislature and courts, so that, being already excepted in the constitution, they need not be again excepted in the law.

Then, after enumerating certain rights of the people, as the right of petition, the right of trial by jury, the right to bear arms, the right to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures, etc., section 20 declares that—"This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people."

The point we desire to make clear is, that no reserved right is the subject of legislation, and that, therefore, it need not be excepted in words from any statute. It is excepted without any words, and that by the constitution itself. The right of any owner of grapes or apples to make wine or cider out of them for his own use or that of his family, is one of the reserved rights of the people, and is, therefore, not a subject of legislation.

people, and is a fit subject for the people as a community to deal with.

An amendment to the constitution is to be construed in harmony with the other parts of that instrument. The whole must be construed in the light of its general purposes.

Now, what is the object of the prohibitory law? The constitution requires—(Art. 2, sec. 16): "No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title."

The title to the prohibitory law is—"An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and to regulate the manufacture and sale thereof for such excepted purposes."

When, therefore, the law says that liquors shall not be manufactured, it has no reference to the private affairs of any individual who is attending to his own business and not bringing his conduct into conflict with the rights of others.

It is that kind of manufacture and sale which interferes with public rights or the rights of other persons in their relation to the people in general that the prohibitory law attempts to prevent.

If this article is too long, the importance of the subject is our excuse. We re-wrote parts of it three times in order to shorten it.

The Farmers' Association.

The reason of our suggestion that representative farmers meet in Topeka and remain during the session of the Legislature, is not that they shall come and remain as lobbyists, though they would serve all the purposes of a lobby, but that they may have plenty of time, and the best time to mature an organization that will amount to something.

Agriculture can rise to its proper prominence in public affairs only through personal efforts of agriculturists, and no organization is worth anything if the members are not acquainted with one another.

We pray for a general response to our suggestions; and if we are not successful in that then we wish that at least a few farmers would

come and form a nucleus for future operations. The FARMER will keep you posted. If no general movement is made, then some of you give us notice that you are coming on your own responsibility, and we will see to getting you together after your arrival.

Gossip About Stock.

See card of Bartholomew & Co., Rams for sale, in this week's FARMER.

Racing circles are much excited over the recent triumph of the brown mare Manetta in trotting two miles in 4:27—the first mile in 2:12 and the second in 2:12—which is the fastest trotting on record.

A recent dispatch from Chicago says: A draft from the Hereford and Polled Angus herds of H. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec, Canada, sold at auction at Dexter Park to-day.

The Jersey cow Bomba, owned by Mr. A. B. Darling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, was tested seven days in October.

The American Polled Angus Association, and the Galloway Society both have headquarters at Kansas City.

Attention is called to the card of J. C. Morrison, a prominent importer of Norman horses. His importation of thirty stallions this season will hardly be excelled anywhere.

The Short Horn sale, of Prewett & Gay, of Ky., at Chicago during the Fat Stock Show averaged \$125.15 for 94 head.

Hon. M. H. Cochran's sale the next day, resulted as follows: 31 Herefords, averaging \$357.25 each. 25 female Polled Aberdeen cattle average, \$663.60 and 13 Polled Aberdeen bulls averaged \$407.30, average on 38 head, \$575.32

J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., had a sale of a number of thoroughbred Short horns the last day of the Fat Stock Show that averaged \$313.10 for 29 animals.

Cope, Jackson Co., Nov. 23d, 1882.—Having been so busily engaged in preparing for winter for some time past I have not had time to report from this part of the State. The fall has been fine and pleasant but little wind. Have had a fine rain once a week since the 1st of Oct. and wheat and rye is going into winter quarters in fine condition; fully as promising as it was last fall.

1883. HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

An Illustrated Weekly—16 Pages. Suits to Boys and Girls of from six to sixteen years of age. Vol. IV. commenced November 7, 1882.

TERMS: HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Per Year postage prepaid, \$1.50. Single numbers, Four Cents each. Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.

Rams for Sale.

Twenty-three fine thoroughbred Merino Rams, worth \$40 apiece will be sold for \$25 each; also, twenty, \$25 Bucks at \$12 to \$15 each.

Chicago Fat Stock Show.

This was one of the most successful shows ever held by this association, and is said to be one of the best live stock exhibitions ever held in America.

The attendance was larger than ever known before, and all parts of the country were well represented, which shows how great an industry the production of meat has become in this country.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

There were about 130 head of grade and thoroughbred Short-horns shown by the following exhibitors: C. Dodge & Son, New South Lynn, Ohio; J. B. Sherman, Chicago Stock Yards; H. & I. Groff, Elmira, Canada; Canada West Farm Stock Assoc'n; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; Pickrell, Thomas & Smith, Harriestown, Ill.; S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill.; G. B. Welch, Tallula, Ill.; A. M. Winslow Sons, Kankakee, Ill.; Cobb & Phillips, Kankakee, Ill.; H. Norris & Sons, Aurora, Ill.; D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Iowa; J. D. Gillett, Elkhat, Ill.; and S. Croft & Bro., Wenona, Ill.

HEREFORDS

were represented by M. H. Cochran, Canada; Fowler & VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.; G. S. Busleigh, Mechanicsville, Iowa; Stone & Loake, Ill.; Thos. Foster, Flint, Mich.; C. M. Culberston, Chicago; Earl & Stuart, LaFayette, Ind.; Geo. Leigh, Beecher, Ill.; T. L. Miller & Co., Beecher, Ill.; T. E. Miller, Beecher, Ill.; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; H. Norris & Sons, Aurora, Ill.; A. A. Crane & Co., Osco, Ill. This breed was fairly represented by as good individuals as could be secured in the world, and great interest was manifested by the many visitors, and their questions were gladly answered by the enthusiastic Hereford men, and the harmonious manner in which these men pull together will do much for the ultimate success of the breed.

SHEEP.

Mutton sheep of the Shropshire, Merino, Cotswold, Leicester, Southdown, Oxford, and Lincoln, and their grades. M. H. Hood, Guelph, Canada; E. Peck & Sons, Geneva, Ill.; Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ill.; J. A. Brown & Son, Decatur, Ill.; Simon Beatty, Scotland; Stone & Loake, Ill.; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; W. Carter, Rockford, Ill.; Morgan & Cotton, Rockford, Ill.; Mrs. Annie Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; and J. H. Truman, Chicago, made the exhibitions in this department. All the prizes on long-wools were won by Mrs. Anne Newton and Geo. H. Hood, on middle wools by Mrs. Anne Newton and Stone & Loake. The fine wool prizes were taken by the only exhibitors—E. Peck & Son and Taylor Bro. G. H. Hood, Canada, made a clean sweep of the prizes for grades and crosses. Mrs. Anne Newton won the \$60 prize for best car load of (30) fat wethers two years old and under three. The \$30 prize for best fat wether or ewe, any age, was won by G. H. Hood; and the grand sweepstakes for best wether or ewe in the show (\$50), won by Jas. Cotton, Rockford, Ill.

SWINE.

In this department there were eight exhibitors and 91 swine. Very fat, hardly expresses their (the swine's) condition, for they were full ripe for the butcher. Taylor Bro., Waynesville, Ill., were the largest exhibitors and showed Berkshires, Essex, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and grades. J. A. Countryman, Rochelle, Ill., made a large exhibit of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas and won about all the prizes in that class. J. A. Brown, Decatur, Ill., showed Essex; F. Wilson, Jackson, Mich., showed Essex. Phil. D. Miller & Sons, Panora, Ill., were the only exhibitors from Iowa, and took first prize on their grade Jersey Red for best grade sow under one year old. Thos. Bennet, Rossville, Ill., showed a very fine lot of grade Jersey Red, but the main exhibitor of that breed was G. W. Stoner, La Place, Ill. Mr. Stoner had a magnificent lot of that breed and was the cynosure of interest in the swine department. Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Ind., had a lot of Victoria swine that attracted considerable notice on account of the claims made for them as a new and popular breed. Taylor Bro. won the bulk of prizes in the Berkshire, Essex, Chester White, and grade classes; besides the \$30 prize for heaviest fat hog, \$50 grand sweepstakes prize, and \$50 for best barrow and sow under one year old. J. A. Countryman made a clean sweep in the Poland-China class, besides \$50 for best barrow and sow under two

years, and \$60 for best lot of ten barrows under two years.

POULTRY.

This exhibit was made entirely by two persons—Henry Davis, Dyer, Ind., and Bush & Blodgett, Downing's Grove, Ill., but it included a full list of turkeys, geese, ducks, Asiatic fowls, besides a large number of other varieties. The prizes were about equally divided in the classes, but for displays, Henry Davis took sweepstakes for best coop and for best display of live fat poultry. Bush & Blodgett took sweepstakes for best display of fat dressed poultry.

1893.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE- ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by Clarence Penmore Woolson, the author of "Anne," was begun in the November number. Its literary and artistic excellence the Magazine improves with each successive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through humorous stories, sketches, etc.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Table with 2 columns: Title and Price. Includes Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Young People, Harper's Farm and Garden, Harper's Young People, Harper's Magazine, Harper's Young People, Harper's Farm and Garden, Harper's Young People.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

The last eight volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$3 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Labels to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1890, one volume, 8vo, Cloth, \$4.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROS., New York.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

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

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

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

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

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

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 beautifully written Notes, Receipts, Checks, Specimens of Ornamental Writing, Birds, Animals, etc., 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 free 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.

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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$3.00 six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

Cattle.

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

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

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

HOLSTEINS—John F. Hall, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Holstein Cows. 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.

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

Cattle and Swine.

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

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Proprietor of "Kavenwood" herd of Short-horn Cattle, Merino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets, F. O., Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., E. E. Station, Bunceston, Mo.

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

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

SMALL BROTHERS, Hort, 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. PUGSLEY, 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. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Mo., breeder of THOROUGHBRED 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.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Importers and breeders of 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.

DAVILLON SHEEP RANCH, Pavillion, Wabash county, Kas., E. T. Frove, 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 carcasses and amount of wool. Stock Kansas, for sale from \$2 to \$8. Eggs for hatching in season; also Buff Cochins eggs.

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.

Poultry.

L. DUTCHER, No. 90 Madison St., South Topeka, Kas., Breeder of Fancy Chickens, has for sale Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels, and Light Brahma Pullets; also Black Cochins Cockerels. Cheaty; from \$2 to \$8. Eggs in season from above at \$2 for 13. Stock warranted pure.

M. WALTHIRE 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. McCain, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and Poultry. 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. Price \$2 to \$8. Eggs for hatching in season.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry; Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, American Sebrights, 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, Cobden Blue, Red and Black Games. Send for price list.

B. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of Short-horn CATTLE, COTS' OLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good references. Junction City, Kas. J. G. B. CAMPBELL, H. W. PEARSON, Emporia KANSAS, Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisburg, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, and Plum trees, shrubs, etc. Catalogue free. Hedge, Apple Seedlings and Root Grfts. Send for price list. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisburg, Kas.

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

One and two years old HEDGE 8,000,000 PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83. 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, Atty at Law. L. T. COLDRUP, PAIN & COLDRUP, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farm Loans, 3 per cent. Send for price list. Address 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

FERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, 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.

GEO. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kans. S. Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metal Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

J. J. WELSH, Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Marys, Kan.; ass. LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER and VETERINARIAN. With 25 years experience will attend cases or make sales anywhere in the state. Write.

SCAB! WOOL-GROWERS 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.

FARMERS, HAVE AN EYE!

When times are dull (as a rule) an article is sold on price and not on merit. Now to a farmer buying a 12 or 14 inch File to sharpen his plow, which is cheaper, less price and much less quality, or more price and much more quality? We warrant our files to be from 10 to 50 per cent superior to other Files, or money refunded. Take no other. Sold at wholesale in St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver and Portland. We make no brand but

NEW AMERICAN FILE CO. PAWTUCKET, R. I.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS. As Bred by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.

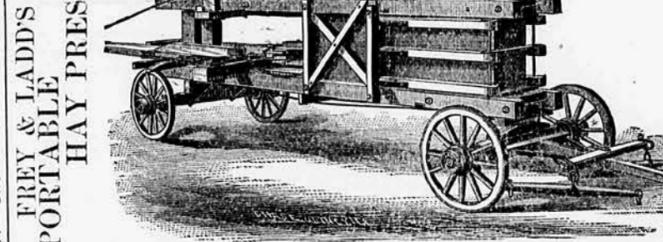


We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Purity of blood that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed for 24 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send head-quarters, O. C. breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photograph of 25 breeders, free. Swine Journal 15 cents. Prices to suit the times. Two shipments made to Hamburg, Germany, in 1891; one order for 1885 to fill from same parties. Certificate of purchase with each sale and pedigree when required.



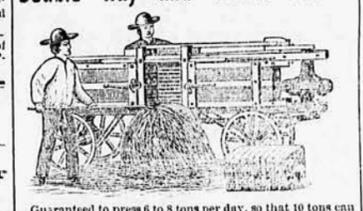
UNDER CARE OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils. Seventeen Officers and Teachers. Faithful maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Cook; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, etc. The largest Music Department west of Chicago and St. Louis. Fall 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 sweep on this press does not kick or jerk the horses as other presses do. The Quincy Hay Press has all the latest and best improvements out. The kick or jerk the horses as soon as the door latches are knocked off. This Press has also a top 7 x 8 doors on this press will come open themselves as soon as the door latches are knocked off. This Press will do as well as any other Press in the kind of the kind of machine. We guarantee to load a common car with ten tons or more of hay. For further particulars address FREY & LADD, 28 North 6th Street, Quincy, Ill.

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 box car. Send for circulars and prices. Manufactured by the CHICAGO HAY PRESS CO., Nos 558 to 559 State St., Chicago.

Established in 1868. I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have 8000 Boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and best 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.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of Imported VICTORIAs, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also, GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC. Imp. BARN VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLURST 20190 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station, Lawrence, Kas.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHEEP.

I will offer at Public Sale at my residence in Galva, McPherson county, Kansas, on Tuesday, December 12th, 1892, 600 head of well-bred Merino Ewes and Lambs. Terms cash or on short time. G. M. SUMMERVILLE.

KANSAS PROHIBITION. Subscribe for "KANSAS PROGRESS"

8 page weekly for the State of Kansas. Published by W. A. G. PECK, Editor, Lawrence, Kansas. Terms \$1.50 per annum. Ten copies to one address, \$12.

500 BOYS and GIRLS wanted to work for the

Get over two subscribers and send \$1.25 with each name, 30 cents your premium. Report weekly; an account will be kept and the person sending the most subscribers by Feb. 1st. will get a present of \$25. Rev. A. C. FRICK, Lawrence, Kas.

Patents Secured.

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

NEARLY 1,000

Percheron-Norman Horses

Imported and bred by M. W. DUNHAM, OAKLAWN FARM, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois. 25 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R'y.

488 OF THE FINEST

Imported from France by him during the past 12 months. (259 since July 1st.)



Being more than the combined importations of all other importers of all kinds of Draft Horses from Europe for any previous year; and more than have ever been imported and bred by any other man or firm during their entire business career. In these statements grade horses are not included to swell numbers or instead. Come and see for yourselves the greatest importing and breeding establishment in the world. Visitors always welcome, whether they desire to purchase or not. Carriage at depot. Telegraph at Oaklawn, with private Telephone connection with Waynesville. Dated Sept. 1, 1892. Send for Catalogue

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Common Fowls.

I have had thoroughbred fowls on the brain so long that I don't know whether I can tell the truth about common fowls or not, but I'll try. Now don't imagine that I am going back on the thoroughbreds, for I shall do nothing of the kind. I admire the pure breeds; I believe in them, but I recognize the fact that there are many farmers who cannot afford to stock up with thoroughbred fowls to begin with any more than they could afford to start a dairy with a \$500 cow. If a farmer had but \$500 to stock a farm with it would be the height of folly to spend the whole sum on one cow; so if he had but five dollars to stock his poultry yard it would hardly pay to spend it all on one thoroughbred rooster. A \$5 rooster might take a premium at a county fair, and the owner might take pride in the ownership of the bird, but when it comes to producing eggs, one old 25 cent common hen will beat all the \$5 roosters in creation. The best breeders of thoroughbred poultry ask from \$3 to \$5 for a sitting of eggs, and anywhere from \$7 to \$25 a trio for fowls, and I think that eggs and fowls from those yards are worth the prices asked to those who desire to raise fowls for special purposes; but the beginners on a farm in a place where eggs sell for eight or ten cents a dozen, and where ready money is the scarcest imaginable article, cannot afford to indulge in \$3 a-dozen eggs, and \$10 a-trio fowls.

In many small towns in the West \$3 will buy ten common hens and a rooster, and that number of fowls will furnish all the eggs and chickens needed for home consumption in a family of six. Ten common hens will, with only ordinary care and food lay 1,000 eggs and raise 100 chickens in a year; and I venture to say that for the farmer who only desires to produce eggs and fowls for home use, a flock of common hens will, if given the same food and care that one would feel obliged to bestow upon more expensive fowls, prove quite as profitable as any of the pure breeds. I know of one flock of twenty common hens that produced \$15 worth of eggs during the months of May, June and July. They were fed with wheat bran dough in the morning, oats or corn at night, all the sour milk they could drink, had free range over as much of creation as they chose to travel over, and roosted under a rickety old shed at night. It would not be an easy matter for some of our fancy fowls to show a better record under the circumstances. Our common hens may be greatly improved in point of size by always taking care to select the largest and best to keep for breeders. The laying qualities can also be improved by setting eggs from hens that are known to be the best layers. On farms where this course has been steadily pursued year after year, the fowls have greatly increased in size, and rival the Leghorns and Hamburgs in egg production.

Our common fowls are extremely hardy, often escaping the ills that afflict their aristocratic relatives, good foragers, good sitters, excellent mothers, and remarkable for early maturity; these are good qualities that we cannot afford to lose. Believe me, it will pay to care for and improve the common fowls.—Fannie Field, in Prairie Farmer.

About The Busy Bee.

Wintering Bees.

Probably the most important problem of modern bee culture is that of safe wintering. And although we have made much progress and learned many important facts connected with the matter, still we are in doubt as to which is the best plan to pursue. Many of the main features are conceded by all practical bee keepers of to-day. The first, and probably the most important, is that of protection. To protect not so much directly from the cold, as from causes brought about by the cold under unfavorable conditions. The benefit to be derived from protection is beyond a doubt. How and in what way it shall be given, whether indoors or out, is not so certain, our best success has been with wintering on the summer stands, and have so advised our friends, not however to the exclusion of the many benefits claimed by the advocates of indoor wintering. And with the evidence, and experience of past years we still practice and believe this is the best plan for this latitude and farther south. One other agreed point as very important to safe wintering is young bees. The average life of a bee is very short, and beyond question young bees are better able to withstand the rigors of a hard winter, than those which are partially worn out before going into winter quarters.

Still another important point is a dry atmosphere. Just how this shall be brought about is not so clear, but we do know that it can best be done when assisted by protection. The first thing necessary then is to provide that protection in the most convenient way. How it shall be done will depend very much on circumstances and conditions which each one must decide by his own individual case. One hobby of ours during the past few years has been to reduce the size of the brood nest, leaving only so many combs as the bees were able to cover. And although not ready to abandon the plan entirely we candidly admit our faith has been somewhat shaken, conceding the plan may be overdone, we notice the bees dislike to cluster close to the side of the hive, or even close to a chaff division board when very much crowded for room. Now may not these extra frames of comb if left in place, be a better protector than the division board? Our records show that we have done just as well where the 10 frames

were left in, at least for full colonies, and for the weaker colonies we shall leave seven frames. For outside protection even a board set up on the windward side of a hive is better than nothing at all. The most common and probably the best suited plan for the average beekeeper is that of the packing box made four or five inches larger than the hive all around and filled with chaff, shavings, or sawdust, leaving a suitable place for the entrance of the bees. In the second story, or directly over the frame we lay three sticks, two across the frames, and one on top of these so as to keep the cloth from settling down on the frames allowing the bees to cross from one frame to another over the top bars.

If the cloth be new it will allow the dampness to escape, but if old and covered with wax and propolis we turn one of the front corners up a couple of inches, we fill the second story with chaff, chaff cushions, or straw mats, pressing all down close and snug to retain the heat, at the same time allowing the dampness to escape through the packing.—Indiana Farmer.

AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Raising Plants From Cuttings.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer, in Kansas, thus answers an inquiry: The plan that has proved most successful with me in our out-door management, is as follows: Prepare the cuttings of a convenient length for handling (say about ten inches), of this year's wood. Let the lower end be cut off smoothly, just below a bud; cut the top end about an inch above the bud. After a little practice, it will be no trouble to follow this rule, and one will always be able to distinguish the top and bottom ends of cuttings at sight. Grape cuttings on this plan should contain from two to four buds. Tie the cuttings in bundles about three inches in diameter, with willow twigs or small wire that will not rot in the dirt; make the butt end of the bundle even and tie tightly. Heel in the cuttings in dry mellow ground with the butt ends of the bundles up, and the top ends down, cover the pile from four to six inches deep with mellow earth, put down smoothly and administer a good drenching of water. Then cover the bed with manure, fresh from the stable, deep enough to prevent freezing during winter.

On the approach of warm weather, when the frost has all left the ground, and night frosts have nearly ceased, take off the manure but do not disturb the earth or cuttings. Let the cuttings remain well covered with dirt to keep them moist while the surface of the covering is gradually warmed by the sun from day to day. After most other spring work is done, examine your bed, and when the buds are well swollen, so that rather careful handling is necessary to prevent damage, then raise and set out the cuttings in fine, mellow soil. Set them deep enough, so that the top bud will be just at the surface of the ground, and so that a mulch of chaff, sawdust or of cut straw will hide it. This treatment of cuttings should be begun early in the fall, and it will be perceived that we have used bottom heat all the time—first manure and second the sun. And generally it will be found that our cuttings have become well rooted, and all are likely to grow, if handled carefully. The setting should be done from a pail partly filled with tepid water.

The Cockscomb.

This is another flower which has not received the attention it deserves. Of late it is looking up, to use a market phrase, and it will soon be a popular flower. There are two or three varieties. The old kind has a spreading shape, much like the comb of a fowl, from which it took its name. It was of rich, brilliant crimson, and it was used in making up winter bouquets, as the flowers dry and retain their shape and color well. The varieties of later introduction are very much superior to the old kinds. Vick has a Japan cockscomb six or eight inches across, the edges of which are ruffled and crimped in a bewildering intricacy of curves. It is of intense brilliance, and no plant that we have makes a more superb show in early fall. The feathered cockscomb is really the most beautiful, as it has a more airy, delicate habit, and is equally as bright in color as the other variety.

This plant should be given a rich, light soil. It is quite tender when young, and it is therefore better to start the seeds into growth in pots in the house. When the plants have developed three or four sets of leaves, they can be transplanted to the garden, provided that the weather is warm, and the danger of frost at night is past. In using the flowers for winter bouquets, pick before they begin to fade.

Patents Recently Issued.

The following patents relating to agriculture were granted at the Patent Office, last week: A combined plow and harrow, the invention consisting in the application of the latter to the ordinary plow. The harrow is pivoted on the side of the handle by a short arm, and is capable of being raised or lowered, as it may be required. It is claimed that in operation it harrows and, and so on, the harrow being of a size to cover two furrows. Another patent is for a portable house made in sections and having double sides and roof, metallic chimneys and window and door frames. It is to be held down by anchor posts, with screw rods passing from the interior into the same. The spaces between walls are filled in with water-proof material. It is said to be a very cheap and warm house. An ingenious contrivance is a potato peeler. The potatoes are fed into a cylinder and are projected against a series of knives, springs operating to turn the vegetable from side to side, while water from a perforated pipe sprinkles and washes it. Improvements in grain cleaners and grain blenders were granted to Chicago men. A corn-planter improvement is a complicated device by which partially rotating disks, placed upon the shaft of a planter, covers and uncovers the cells of the

dropping wheels as it advances. It is controlled by the foot. A dairy apparatus for removing cream from a milk vat by atmospheric pressure is devised. The cream is forced through a pipe in a condition ready for churning. A bee hive is another patent. It consists mainly of improvements by which to provide convenient access to all parts of it, so that bees may be fed dry or liquid food, or the honey board reached with safety. A patent is granted for a grain and seed threshing or complicated device, and still another for the application of a spiral spring under the back-board of a wagon to somewhat ease the unruddy propensities of that form of vehicle.

See that the bees do not cut out small wax clippings, which, if done at this season of the year you will know that they are queenless and should be cared for at once, either by giving them a new queen or by cleaning out the bees, and closing up the hive for next season.

Invalid wives and mothers quickly restored to health by using Brown's Iron Bitters. A true tonic.

Mr. W. W. Dunham, of North Paris, Me., who has twenty-eight varieties of grapes, is said to regard Moore's Early and Janaville as his best black varieties.

"Became Sound and Well."

HATFIELD STATION, GA., March 27, 1876. R. V. Pierce, M. D. Dear Sir—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly, THOMAS J. MERTVIN.

Fresh Complexions.

If you have humors and pimples, boils and eruptions, it is because the system needs toning and purifying. Nothing will give you such good health, smooth and fresh skin and vigorous feeling as Simmons' Liver Regulator. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zella & Co.

Secretary T. S. Gold's latest report of Connecticut Agriculture contains a table showing that none of the farms in Middlesex county gave last year a return of less than five per cent; several twenty per cent, and one so high as twenty-eight. Which is encouraging in these three per cent days.

Do not ruin your face by using washes, or any outward application to remove blotches, pimples, &c., take Leis Dandelion Tonic, which not only removes these blemishes, but improves your health and strength also.

Before cold weather comes all animals will fatten rapidly therefore they should be well fed now, and when properly fattened let the butcher have them. Such stock as is to be wintered should be got into good condition before winter sets in, if it is not so already, and the labor of wintering will be found to be much easier.

COLORLESS AND COLD—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

Mr. George May Powell makes the very good suggestion, that sprouting acorns or nuts from the forest may be planted with no more trouble than the setting out of cabbage plants, and the raising of the young to look after the growth of these forest babies, would be one of the best means of inducing the incoming generation to take an interest in forestry.

"No eye like the master's eye." Had E. Poplar lived in our day he might well have added, "No popular curative like Kidney-Wort." All eyes are beginning to turn to it. Kidney-Wort is a nature remedy for them all. Those that cannot prepare the dry can now procure it in liquid form of any druggist.

In respect to late experiments made in Germany on the cooling of milk before it is set for the cream to rise, they show that while there is no essential difference between its cream-rising capacity in the one instance over the other, excepting that the process of setting is longer retarded in the cooled milk, the butter made from the cream of cooled milk keeps far better than that that made from the uncooled.

Making Short Work of it.

In the steps of Troy, Apollo encouraged the Trojans to be valiant against the Greeks, by saying, "The mighty Achilles does not fight to-day." It would seem as if Death had been bidding disease to make its greatest inroads upon men by saying: "Hunt's Remedy is out of the market." But the Trojans found to their cost, that the mighty Achilles came to the field, slew their greatest champions, and made short work of the battle. And Hunt's Remedy, as an Achilles against kidney and liver diseases, has taken the field, and is short work of all such ailments. Hundreds of testimonials from all quarters are coming in as to the might of this champion medicine. Not sure as the sword of Achilles, but in this powerful, yet peaceful, remedy in tablet form, as it wages war against dropsy, urinary complaints, and complaints. It is wise to call in its aid.

The Rural New Yorker, noting the vast number of insects which commit suicide about the electric lights of cities, says it seems as if this brilliant light might be used with advantage as an insecticide in the hop-yard, the tobacco field and other places on the farm, where night-flying insects are especially numerous and destructive to crops, and believes it will yet be made useful to the insect-tormented farmer.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Buchu-pilula. \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

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

Consumption Cured.

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

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT DELAY. Buy KIDNEY-WORT at once. Druggists recommend it and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. Ladies, to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Richer than Beech, Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or rosy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. \$1.50 BOTTLE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.50.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have no energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

505 N. Fremont St., Baltimore. During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving. G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

A NOTED BUT UNTILTED WOMAN.



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

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

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass. For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Bilelessness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others." Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. A. M. D.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM,

or Gout, Acute or Chronic. SALICYLICA, SURE CURE. Manufactured by the European Medicine Co. of Paris and Leipzig.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Not exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Household and Bedside Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within a few days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1. a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address, free by mail on receipt of price. Indorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address DANIEL ROMMEL, Sole Importer, 88 Maiden Lane, New York.

See that every box bears the name of Daniel Rommel, sole agent and importer. Queen of the South PORTABLE FARM MILLS For Stock Feed or Meal for Family use. 10,000 BT USE. Write for Pamphlet. Simpson & Gault Mfg Co. Successors to STRAIN MILL CO. CINCINNATI, O.

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind, AND FOR Female Weaknesses. IT PREVENTS Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague, And is a Specific for Obstinate CONSTIPATION. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS WANTED In every section of Kansas to sell the American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopaedia of Live Stock and complete Stock Doctor, by Hon. Jonathan Perlem, Editor Prairie Farmer, etc., and A. H. Baker, V. S. Veterinary Editor American Field, etc., nearly 1200 pages and over 700 charts, lithographs and superb illustrations. Price only \$3. Positively the fastest selling book in this market. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. For full particulars address quick KANSAS CITY PUBLISHING CO., 100 W 9th, Kansas City, Mo.

HOPKINS' IMPROVED FARM and STOCK SCALE Manufactured at Thorntown, Ind., BY THE HOPKINS' SCALE COMPANY. An 8 Ton Scale, with a 20 foot Platform for \$100. Other Scales in Proportion. A WORD TO THE PUBLIC. It is now more than two years since we began manufacturing Farm and Stock Scales at Thorntown, Ind., under the patents of W. Hopkins, the inventor. The object of the inventor was to produce an accurate, durable scale at a less cost to purchaser than is usually paid for other scales. Being aware that cheap scales had been thrown out before the public we also desired to avoid anything like an imitation of them in fraud or deception. Our scales, therefore, are made of honest material and honest labor throughout their entire construction, and are built according to true scientific principles. We use no wooden beams in our scales, but iron beams with steel pivots and brass graduated beams, with brass-lined poise weights polished and indexed in good style. We furnish a beam pillar or case with each scale, made of seasoned lumber, dressed, painted with two coats rubber paint, bought of Krauss & Bradshaw, and lettered in a plain, handsome manner. We now have scales in operation in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Missouri. Our scales are warranted for a term of five years from date of purchase. We deliver the scale boxed in good condition for shipping aboard the cars at Thorntown, and furnish a reliable mechanic to set up the scale for each customer at reasonable charges, or we furnish drawings and directions that a mechanic at your place can erect the scale. If you contemplate having a scale, you should see our terms and prices first. We submit a few testimonials from our patrons. The original of these can be shown on demand. Every one of them is original, unaltered and genuine. Address the HOPKINS' SCALE CO., Thorntown, Boone county, Ind.

Testimonials. Rensselaer, Jasper Co., Ind., Sept 9, 1892. Hopkins Scale Co.—Dear Sirs—The Stock Scales which we bought of you give me satisfaction in all respects. They are correct, at least in which it is not equal to any of the high-priced scales. Yours truly, CORTIS & PATTON, Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 8, 1892.

Mr. Hopkins: Dear Sir—The scale is giving good satisfaction. We buy and sell off them. We think they are correct, at least. Yours truly, JAS MCINTIRE, Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 9, 1892.

Brother Hopkins: My scale is working all right and I am satisfied with them as far as tried. S. M. HUTTON, Tipton, Tipton Co., Ind., Sept 11, 1892.

Hopkins Scale Co., Thorntown: I am well pleased with my scales. I believe them to be superior to the Fairbanks. I have an interest in a three-ton Fairbanks which cost \$25. In weighing a bunch of cattle as one draft, then weighing each animal separately, the sum of their weights would vary fifteen or twenty pounds, while on the Hopkins Scale they are the same, besides the wider platform, they are handier, as I can weigh any kind of a wagon load on them without taking off of the frame except for hay. Yours truly, W. G. WASH, Tipton, Boone county, Ind.

FLORIDA! Its Soil, Climate and Products, with much other valuable information to INVALIDS and others for 3 cts. W. H. MANN, Interlachen, Putnam Co., Fla.

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

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Registered Holstein Bull Calf, 8 months old. Address H. C. & W. M. GARDNER, Lawrence, Kas.

1838 11883. POMONA NURSERY - 5,000 Keiffers Hybrid Pears in orchard, 50,000 in Nursery, propagated exclusively from healthy standards, no buds or scions cut from dwarfed Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes and Currants of all the approved varieties. Fruit, shade and ornamental trees, vine and plants. Catalogue free. Wm. PARRY, PARRY P.O., N.J.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the T. W. Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PENSIONS for soldiers and heirs, for wounds or any disease. Thousands of hands outlaid. Pensions increased. The charge of old pensions removed by new law. DESERTION LAND cases settled. Rejected cases re-opened. No fee unless successful. PATENTS promptly secured. One of the oldest and most reliable firms. Send stamp for list of laws. W. T. FITZGERALD, 417 1/2 N. 7th St., Washington, D.C.

