

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

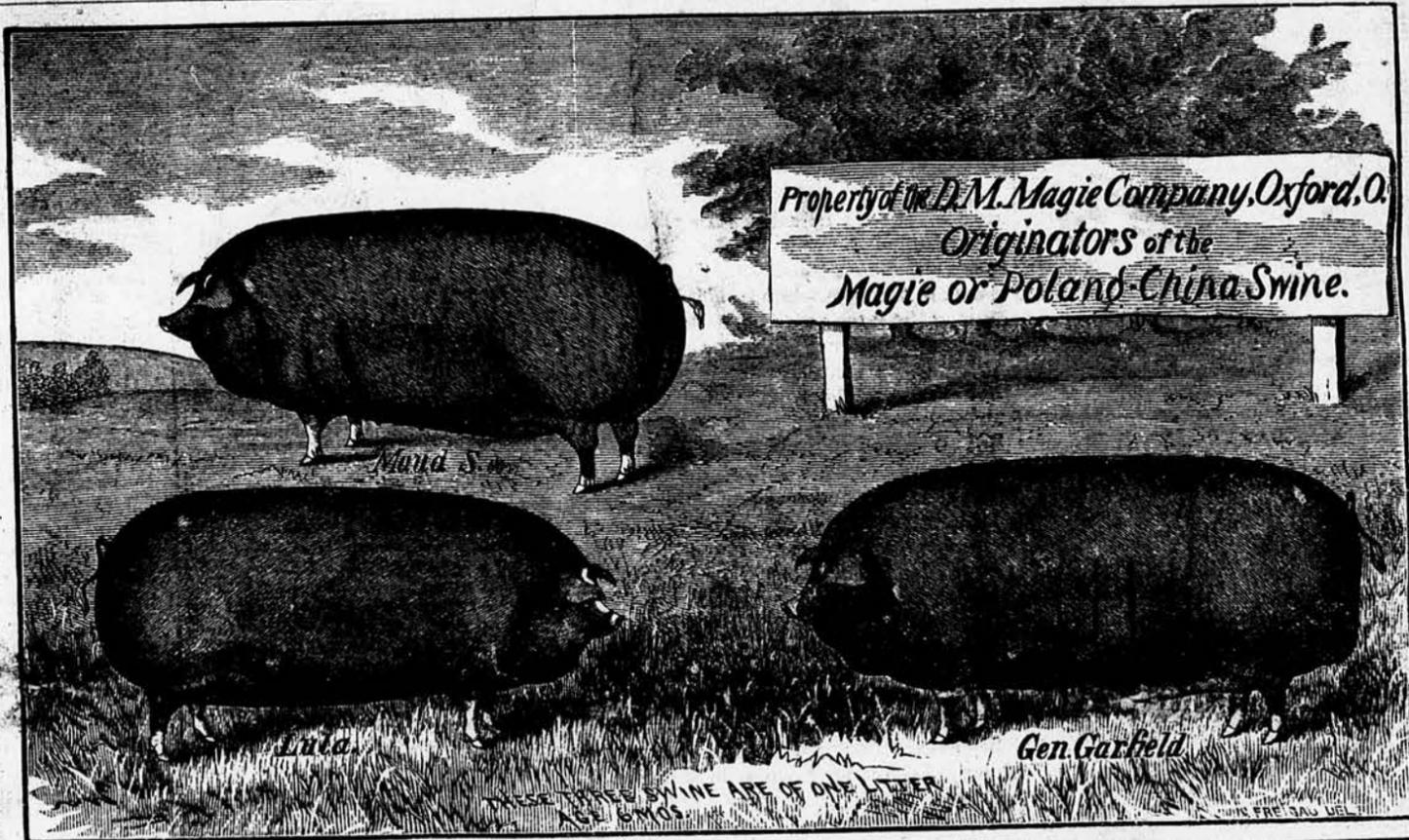
TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 17, 1883.

VOL. XXI, No. 3.

The Picture.

The animals represented in this cut are a few of the many now at the farms of the D. M. Magie Company, Oxford, Ohio, the headquarters of Ohio Poland-Chinas. The company now have a large number of choice animals. They breed only pure stock, and they claim that they are at the head in this line of stock. Their boar, Bob Ingersoll, they declare to be the best hog of his breed in the United States, combining in his form and structure all the essential points of a perfect Poland-China hog. He is two years old, weighs 700 pounds, and moves with the grace and ease of a shoat.

The destruction of the vegetable matter in the soil is always attended with diminished fertility, albeit chemists tell us that vegetable carbon is of little manurial value. It probably keeps the soil open, and makes fertility available.



About the Tariff.

Editor Kansas Farmer.

I am sorry to see that you have discontinued your discussion of the tariff question. While I am a believer in the principle of protection of home products as well of farmers as of factories, I must confess to a lamentable amount of ignorance of sound arguments pro and con upon the subject; that is, such as are based upon the practical working and results of the tariff legislation of the past. Possessed of accurate knowledge upon this point each one of your readers could reach an intelligent conclusion, fortified by sound reasoning that would be an invaluable help in devising a wise future policy. You seem to have started out with the intention of furnishing the needed information. I trust you will not weary in your efforts. Your role of a teacher is a difficult one, for it requires an impartial statement of facts and arguments on both sides of the question. Your task will hardly be completed until the policy of protection is fully justified or condemned; nor, if justified, until some data are furnished for fixing the amount of protection and its just distribution to the varied interests of the country.

If a new distribution is to be made, and interests hitherto neglected are to be protected, a new set of problems will arise.

Suppose, for instance the tariff on wool is increased to the point of excluding the foreign product; then the cost of the manufactured goods will be increased by the enhanced value of the domestic wool, and the manufactured article must sell for just as much more or the manufacturer's profits must be reduced by that amount, or the foreign manufacturer will undersell the home manufacturer.

If my reasoning this far is correct, the home manufacturer will demand a higher

tariff on foreign woolen goods, which if granted, will give higher priced goods to the millions of people who neither produce wool nor manufacture cloth. Then will follow a popular clamor for the repeal or a remodeling of the tariff law, and either manufacturer or wool-grower will be slaughtered.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago Horace Greely was one of the ablest advocates of "protection" in America. I remember, one of his strong arguments was that protection would result in cheaper goods than foreign importations would furnish; that more competition and valuable inventions, reducing the cost of production, would ultimately make our manufacturers independent alike of foreign competition and home protection. Has not that point been reached? Is it drawing near? Is there any progress in that direction? To what extent are the rights of consumers of manufactured goods protected in consideration of improved methods and cheapened processes?

These are some of the questions to be answered. Do not think me impatient. Rather regard me as a seeker after truth—knowledge—which I will cheerfully wait for until your own time and convenience serve. I like your interpretation of St. John's defeat. Early in the campaign he and his supporters were entrusted to put prohibition and the transportation question side by side. They refused to do it, and insisted that prohibition was the only question before the American people. The convention that nominated him endeavored to correct the mistake, but it was too late and too reluctantly done to secure confidence in its heartiness.

The election of a Republican legislature and congressional delegation shows that it is not a genuine or serious defection in Republican ranks. Neither Democracy nor free whisky can govern Kansas. True, a prohibi-

tion has been repulsed; but wiser leadership will lead to harmony and victory.

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Kas., Nov. 27, 1882.

[The discussion of the tariff has not been discontinued by the FARMER. We thought enough had been said to set the people to thinking for a season, and other matters of pressing importance were taken up. We don't want to waste any time, and our duties are so various, that we must work often by piecemeal. We have much yet to say on the tariff, and will get around to it after a time.—Editor FARMER.]

Don't Change the Stray Law.

Editor Kansas Farmer.

The time has come again when almost every local country paper we pick up has something to say about a "Stray List Monopoly." They all want the law so amended that all Strays in each county shall be advertised in the county paper where taken up. They all fail to say what compensation they are willing to accept for their services, but we suppose it would be two dollars for what the FARMER does for fifty cents.

Now, if the law should be changed to suit the local press of the country, the result would be, many times, that persons living near the corner of the county would be compelled to take the papers from all adjoining counties and then stand a chance of not finding his stock, for many times they travel entirely through the adjoining county and are taken up sometimes more than seventy-five miles from home. The law as it stands is a good one for the farmer and stock raiser. I never heard any complaint from any one in regard to the law only editors of very small papers. It looks now from the agitation among the small papers of the country that there would be an effort made to amend the Stray law this winter, and it would be well

for the farmers to keep awake, and if any attempt is made to change the law, to use their influence with their Representative to oppose any change; and if that will not do, send up such petitions in opposition to the change that the numbers will surprise even a legislator.

SEPHUS.
Harveyville, Kas.

About the Tariff.

Editor Kansas Farmer.

The weather has been cold since my last. The mercury down to zero twice, and once 1 degree below. A little snow, just enough to keep the wheat green; it is a little too dry unless it comes warmer. Stock of all kinds look well.

There has been a good deal of talk about the tariff making it hard for the laboring class. I would like to ask a few questions for information. Does the tariff make what we eat and wear higher than they would be with absolute free trade? Are wages higher or lower than they would be with free trade? Could the Government be run (that is, the expenses be met) without the revenue we now derive from the tariff?

I believe it is admitted by all parties that the tariff on any one article is too high when it shuts it out of our markets entirely, and I believe that all agree that our present tariff laws need revising; but would absolute free trade be better than a tariff so adjusted as to produce the largest possible revenue for the Government with the least injury to the laboring classes? I would like some one who understands this business to give us working men light on the subject.

RUSSELL CO., FARMER.
The tariff will be discussed by the editor of the FARMER in the near future.

At the meeting of the Central Poland-China Record Association at Indianapolis, the 2d inst., the question of consolidation of records was discussed. The next volume will be issued about June 1 of this year.

The Stock Interest.

Different Kinds of Stock.

[Continued from January 3.]

This sketch is intended as a brief history and description of different kinds or classes of domesticated animals, and not to express any personal preferences as to breeds.

CATTLE.

What are now commonly known as Shorthorns, are properly DURHAMS. Their name comes from the county—Durham, in England, where they were first bred to a high state of perfection. They were originally great milkers, and were not highly esteemed for any other quality, if we are to credit good authority. But as we find them to-day, their most prominent characteristic is their capacity for early maturity and rapid growth and capacity for making beef. For a long time they stood unrivalled at the head of all beef-producing breeds. They were until recently, (and the remark is not wholly inapplicable now—) the most popular breed in this country. It is only recently that any other breeds have dared to compete with them here for any purpose, but more especially as beef cattle. No other foreign cattle have at this time, so many representatives in America as the Durhams. They are called Shorthorns to distinguish them from others of the same original type that had long horns. They are good milkers, giving large quantities of good milk, but their most conspicuous quality is beef. "They are the largest in appearance of all breeds in the ring; of long body, broad back, short legs, dainty head, delicate neck, gracefully curving down to a deep brisket that projects from the lower breast, and, to a novice seems like a deformity. The color is red or red and roan, though the fancy at the present time runs to a deep solid red."

HEREFORDS.

This name comes from the county—Hereford, in England, where they were first recognized as a distinct and important breed. "Within the last thirty years," says a recent writer, "they have been bred to such perfection that they compete with the Shorthorns in the prize fairs of England and the United States, and carry off honors with the best of them." Herefords have been much improved in both appearance and quality within recent years. The pure bred Herefords are prettily marked with "uniform white faces, line backs and graceful horns." They are now competing with the Shorthorns in the beef ring. At the Chicago fat stock show last fall, a Hereford two-year-old steer took first prize on carcass of beef.

POLLED ABERDEEN OR ANGUS.

Among beef cattle this hornless breed is rapidly coming into notice. They come from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, are black, large and well formed. Persons who have experience in the matter say that these late applicants for public favor are destined to become widely spread over this country. They have a docile disposition, which, whether it comes from their being without horns or not, is much in their favor. They seem to be well adapted to both northern and southern latitudes; and as far as they have been tried in the West, they have given very general satisfaction.

For Devons, Holsteins, Ayreshires, and Jerseys, we copy from an illustrated article published last October in the *Midland Farmer*.

DEVONS.

properly called North Devons. The oldest race of pure-bred cattle, originating in North Devonshire, England. These cattle are noted for their symmetry and beauty and their hardihood. Their beef

is most highly prized by the Smithfield butchers, and for work they are the best in the world. They are smaller than the Hereford, compact, head fine, neck graceful, horns graceful and of medium length; color deep red, solid; muzzle of the nose white and horns white. Though excelling for beef and work, the Devons often develop rich milkers and good but-ter makers.

HOLSTEINS.

Dutch cattle—Black and white. Long and round body, crumpled horns, legs rather long. These cattle stand at the head of the milking races for quantity of milk, and are valued for butter and beef.

AYRSHIRES.

Starting from the southwestern part of Scotland, they have been justly celebrated in England as well as Scotland for their superior dairy qualities. About the size and shape of Devons, with medium and less graceful horns, red and white, with thick coat of hair. This breed are great milkers.

JERSEYS.

Erroneously called Alderneys. They are native to the Island of Jersey, one of the Channel Islands in the English Channel. Their cousins are the Guernseys and Alderneys each from the Island bearing the same name. Guernseys are becoming popular in this country, but Alderneys are scarcely ever imported as they are not as thoroughly bred as the Jerseys. The latter are, at the present time attracting more attention than any other breed of cattle. They are unsurpassed for both quantity and quality of butter. The famous cow Jersey Belle of Scituate yielded over twenty-five pounds of butter in seven days. Their characteristics are marked. They are smaller as a rule, than the Devons, of spare habit, not inclined to take on flesh; rather bony, but of graceful, deer-like form, slender legs, fine head, small, rather long neck, broad hips, short, crumpled horns. They are parti-colored or solid colored. The solid colors are fawn, reddish-fawn, black bronx, or squirrel grey, and the parti-color is made up of the mixture of one of these colors with white. The fancy color is solid, with light fillet around the nose, black feet, black switch, and even black tongue. The eye is prominent and bright, surrounded by a light fillet. The skin is usually orange of lighter or deeper shade.

Editor Kansas Farmer.

Remember, in your commenting about horses, that the Norman, or Clydesdale, or Percheron, or any of them hairy-legged, heavy horses, are not the horse wanted by the average Kansas farmer. He wants a horse from ten to twelve hundred, or a good cavalry or omnibus horse, so that a span of them can haul as much as a three and a quarter wagon can carry, and trot home at six miles an hour. A man raising horses for profit must raise such as will do his own work to the best advantage. A. EDWIN.

In feeding sweet milk to pigs, trials made at the Wisconsin experimental farm showed that on an average four pounds of corn meal were equal to twenty pounds of sweet milk, if fed separately.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

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Riches in Hop Farming.

At the present prices, ten acres in Hops will bring more money than five hundred acres in any other farming; and if there is a consumer or dealer who thinks the price of Hop Bitters high, remember that Hops are 1 25 per lb., and the quantity and quality of Hops in Hop Bitters and the price remains the same as formerly. Don't buy or use worthless stuff or imitations because the price is less.

A man who wants a partner with cash capital says there is money in his business. The trouble is to get it out.

Honest and Liberal.

When the Hops in each bottle of Hop Bitters (at the present price, \$1.25 per lb.) cost more than a bottle is sold for, besides the other costly medicines, and the quality and price are kept the same, we think it is honest and liberal in the proprietors, and no one should complain, or buy or use worthless stuff, or cheating bogus imitations because the price is less.



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In the Dairy.

Effects of Changing the Diet of Dairy Cows.

In commenting on food given to dairy cows, and the effects of changing it, the National Live Stock Journal, some time ago, said that it is a fact, well established by the experience of dairymen, that cows which are regularly fed with grain while they are in pasture, even if the pasture is fresh and plenty, will give more milk and make more butter and cheese than cows equally good but living on grass only; yet, if a liberal ration of meal is given to the cows living on the fresh grass, the first effect is to cause them to shrink in their milk; and if the cows which have become accustomed to have meal with their grass, have it suddenly taken away, they will also shrink, the pasture in both cases being equally fresh and plenty. The loss of milk in neither case can be charged to the inferiority of the feed, since the changes in feed are the reverse of each other, while the effects are alike. The effect is due to a change in the action of the stomach, to adapt its character to the digestion of an established food. The food may change suddenly, but the action of the stomach can only change slowly, and hence defective digestion follows. This change in the quantity of the gastric agencies is much more marked and rapid in young than in old or middle aged animals. Calves and infants often show such a sensitiveness in regard to the action of their stomachs that they are made sick simply by a change of milk from one cow to that of another, which differs from the first but slightly. Though such differences are less marked in adult animals, they must not be over-looked in making changes of food. Changes from hay to grass especially need to be guarded and gradual, or serious disturbances may follow.

Cost of a Dairy.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The Minnesota letter of Dec. 13, in the KANSAS FARMER on Creamery Outfits was just what I have been looking for.

With one exception. He did not give the cost of building a dairy with a capacity for any number of cows. Therefore I will ask for information, hoping that it may reach some one in Kansas who has a dairy. What will it cost to build and equip a building in Central or Southern Kansas for butter making and cheese also, with a capacity for thirty-five cows? Say nothing about the cost or worth of the cows. Have lived in Kansas most four years. Am spending the winter in South-western Michigan, at my old home of my child hood. I ordered the KANSAS FARMER to follow me. Think it a valuable paper and ought to be in every household in Kansas. Am for the continuance of prohibition in Kansas. For I expect to live there again.

I am a tariff man, also. Farmers of every township, join hand in hand for the Farmers' Association. Organize against the railroad monopoly.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A writer in the Southern Farmer says that his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, 240 pounds of butter were made this year. This is in part his treatment of the cow: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk give your cow every day water slightly warm, and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find,

if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become attached to the diet, as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary pail full at a time, morning, noon and night."

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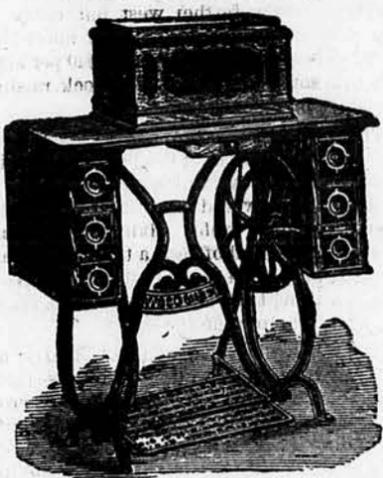
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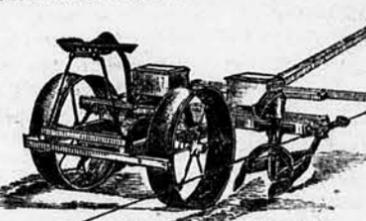
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PATENTED AUGUST 23, 1881. Send for circulars to HENRY GEESE, Man'g'r., Omaha, Neb.

Correspondence.

The Advantages of a High Tariff.
Editor Kansas Farmer.

The principal industry of the great area comprising northwestern portion of the Mississippi Valley is raising wheat for export to England. It is not as a whole a profitable business and few farmers who have tried it will say it is; and, if we consider, that those farmers are constantly skimming the cream from their soil and returning nothing to it, leaving it poorer every year, we must admit that every bushel of wheat exported is a loss to the natives and to the individual landowner. The States of the north-east raise no wheat for export, because they can more profitably raise butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruit, etc., for the millions of artisans who toil in the mills, foundries and factories to which they are all more or less adjacent. Now what can we profitably substitute for this losing business of wheat raising? Nothing just now. We can find no remedy that will give immediate relief; there is a way, however, and but one that I can see, that will make these fertile plains and valleys rich in the productions of a profitable agriculture, and that will render these lands in the not far distant future almost as valuable as those of the east. That is by continuing the policy which protects and encourages home manufactures. When we buy American goods we furnish employment and pay money to American artisans who in return support the farmer by purchasing the products of his dairy, orchard, garden and poultry and stock yards; on each of these he makes a profit. When we buy foreign goods our money supports the foreign workman who buys little from us but our wheat on which we make no profit. Our present high tariff, has, by excluding goods of foreign make wonderfully increased our manufacturing interests within the past ten years. By continuing the same policy it will be only a matter of time that the Rocky Mountain region will more than eclipse New England in the wealth and extent of its manufactures; 'till we have there our Birmingham, our Manchester and our Sheffield, utilizing their now idle powers of coal and water and employing millions of workmen in developing the as yet only partially discovered and almost fabulous wealth of ores and chemicals which is scattered broadcast throughout their vast area. Then will the great north-west blossom as a garden with the produce of a varied and profitable agriculture with contiguous markets; and it would not be stretching the imagination beyond the limits of probability to see the rich farming lands of Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota equal in value to those of Ohio and Indiana. The manufacturing capabilities of England have reached their highest development. She is in fact a huge aggregation of factories and workmen without farms enough to feed them. Free trade with her is a necessity. She wants markets for her goods. The United States was her best market. When a protective tariff closed our ports against the productions of her poorly paid workmen we struck her a blow that has shaken even the throne. It is to her both a political and financial necessity that free trade should again prevail in the United States, for this end her agents are actively and earnestly working, using her great commercial interests here, scattering free trade documents there; spending money lavishly, resting never. The farmer feels the need of a political change. He may be tempted to listen to the views of those who hope to ride into office on the crest of the free trade move, who will tell him how we prospered under free trade in the bygone days; (when we had no manufactures to protect). If he should listen and decide in its favor, for the farmers decision will be final, let us look at the probable result. Under free trade the well paid American mechanic cannot compete with cheap European labor. The factories and mills will shut down, and a vast multitude of men who now purchase the produce of the farmer, will be thrown into agriculture as a means of living and become producers instead of consumers. The price of old home-grown food products will necessarily decline and it would be hard times for the farmers. The wool growing industry will also receive its death blow. All who have raised and sold fine wool at its present

price, 20 to 25 cents, know that no one could possibly raise it if it was cheapened 10 or 12 cents by the removal of the existing duty. Wool raised on the valueless lands of Australia and South America will then furnish our clothing and the shepherd and his flocks which are now making valuable the vast mesquit ranges which line the Rocky Mountain foot-hills will give place to the Indian and the coyote. Whether we will have a high tariff or free trade, is to England a question of life or death. Under the former, the needs of our fast spreading and increasing farm population offer tempting inducements for the investment of foreign and domestic wealth, which will stud our States with mills and factories, making good home markets for the farmers. We will manufacture all our own cotton and deliver it our selves to the Asiatic and other markets, thus wresting from England her commerce as well as her manufactures. We will, in fact, absorb her wealth and workmen and leave her in shape for the visit of Macauley's New Zealand tourist. Already great manufacturing corporations have been moved en masse, machinery and men, from Great Britain to this country. If free trade prevails, we will upbuild England's waning manufacturing greatness on the ruins of our own; and be relegated, by her, to the humble position of a food supplying tributary. It is well to give this subject timely consideration. It may soon be the issue on which great parties will divide. Free trade will find many advocates for the reason, that it will cause a reduction in the price of manufactured goods; but this reduction will cease when our own competing manufactories are ruined, and will be more than balanced by the still greater reduction in the prices of everything, except wheat, that a farmer has to sell.

JOHN J. CASS.

Decatur Co., Kas.

Creamery, Cannery and Refinery Wanted in
Montgomery County.

Editor Kansas Farmer.

This town is located on Elk River, at the mouth of Duck Creek, in a very rich country. The town is growing very fast for an agricultural town; last summer 29 dwellings and five business buildings were put up. There has been shipped from this point thus far about \$50,000 worth of wheat, corn and hogs, by the local buyers, besides nearly as much stock shipped by private parties, and still more coming every day. All kinds of crops did well last year, but not so far above other years. On the bottom lands corn was no better.

Our farmers are prosperous and happy, but few wish to sell out and leave. Land is not as cheap here as farther west, but considering quality and advantages is not much too high. Land ranges from \$10 to \$40 per acre. There is some land only fit for stock raising, for much less money.

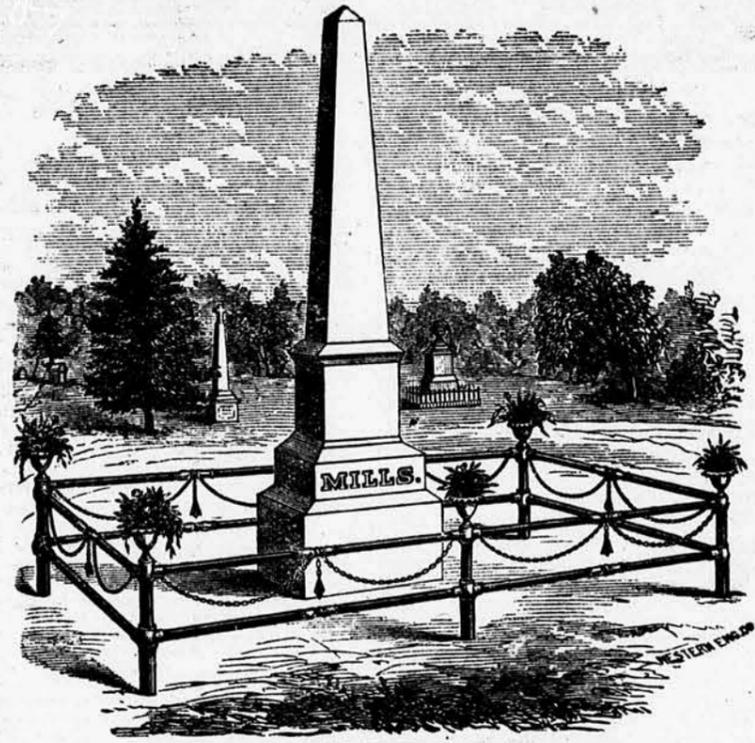
There are many cows kept around this place which yields only the profits of the increase, (the calves) which if there was a creamery here, would be milked and yield nearly a double profit. Many farmers are talking of the need of such a thing and would do all in their power to help it along. Now who is willing to come among us and make money and help us do the same?

This is a good fruit country. Nearly all kinds of fruit does well, as well as early vegetables. Peaches are an abundant crop here, so that in a good year for fruit hundreds of bushels rot on the ground or are fed to hogs. Notwithstanding there is a canning factory at Independence, there is room for one here, and then all the fruit could not be saved. It would largely pay some company to invest in this enterprise.

There is still one more industry much needed here, and much talked of that is a sugar refinery or sorghum factory. There are few places as far north as this that sorghum does better than here. There is much land here, and close to town, too, that will raise the best of sugar-cane, and fitted better for this than anything else. Sorghum never fails here. I think there are men of some means here who would be willing to aid a company in starting in this enterprise. Now who is ready to come and make us some good home-made sugar or syrup, so we will not have to buy the glucose any more? Any one wishing any further information I will render all I can, freely.

E. B. BUCKMAN.

Elk City, Kas.



MOORE & FERNALD,
159 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas.

THE MAMMOTH PROLIFIC SUGAR CORN.

MAGNIFICENT FOR TABLE USE AND EXCELLENT FOR STOCK.

The proprietors of The Southern Kansas Seed House desire to announce to the farmers of Kansas that they have in stock 800 bushels of the MAMMOTH PROLIFIC SUGAR CORN, for seed. It is all selected—each ear being "nubbed" by hand before shelling. Read what the party raising this corn has to say about it:

LOGAN TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS.

This is the third season that I have grown Mammoth Prolific Sugar Corn on my farm. I have always believed that it gave greater yield than any other corn planted, and I find its feeding qualities for stock is so far ahead of the common field corn that I felt it my duty to recommend it to the public for general field planting. It matures three weeks sooner than the common field corn. It will average more bushels per acre on the upland the same season with equal cultivation than any field corn will yield on the bottom. This is not a mere statement of mine, but is proven by five disinterested men. Read their statement.

MINOS WEST.
September 5, 1882.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have this day husked and properly measured some of the Mammoth Prolific Sugar Corn grown on Minos West's farm on Hickory Creek, Logan township, Butler county, Kansas. The corn on bottom land measured 126 bushels per acre. The same corn grown on upland went 60 bushels per acre. We, the undersigned, give this as a correct statement as we measured both the corn and land correctly.

J. M. HAMPTON,
CHAS. SUTTER,
CHAS. PILCHER,
L. M. SUTTER,
CYRUS GRUNDEL.

There is a great demand for this corn, and parties desiring seed should order it at once, as the supply will be exhausted before planting time.

We also have on hand a fine lot of Seed Corn, of the variety known as the

"STOCKMEN'S PRIDE"

which is especially adapted for stock feeding. One grain of this corn makes a hill of from 3 to 5 stalks, and each stalk produces from 2 to 8 ears.

This Seed Corn was grown by John B. Holmes, Esq., of Rock, Cowley county, Kansas who is one of the most extensive and best known farmers in Kansas, and his experience is that it yields fifty per cent. more corn and fodder than the ordinary variety, and that it is less affected by drouth. We give his address that those having any doubts may write him and obtain his personal statement.

We also desire to call your attention to the

"FLOUR CORN,"

a variety which produces a MEAL equal to much of the wheat flour manufactured in this State. It matures early, is fine for roasting ears, and for BREAD is without a rival.

We carry a large line of Seed Corn of the ordinary varieties grown in this State, all of which has been carefully selected.

We can furnish any quantity of

PURE, FRESH GRASS SEEDS

embracing White, Red and Alfalfa Clover; Orchard grass; Millet, etc., and every variety of

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

from the best and most reliable producers in the United States.

We would ask you to give Alfalfa Clover a trial. We know, from actual experience, that it is one of the grasses best adapted to our climate and soil. Our seed is Kansas grown, and the producer—Mr. S. Worrel, of Garden City, Kansas, realized over \$100 per acre for hay and seed raised in 1882.

Our prices for Mammoth Prolific Sugar Corn, Stockmen's Pride Corn and Flour Corn, are,
1 pound.....10 cents.
5 pounds.....25 cents.
10 pounds.....75 cents.
1 peck.....\$1.00
1 bushel.....\$3.00

For pure Alfalfa Clover seed, per pound, 30 cents, per bushel \$15.
The above prices include packages and delivery to Express Office here.
Seeds sent by mail, if postage at one cent an ounce accompanies the price of the seed—packages not to exceed 4 pounds. Soliciting your patronage, we are

Very Respectfully Yours,

The Southern Kansas Seed House,
Augusta, Kansas

Irrigation.

Editor Kansas Farmer.

The subject of irrigation is of far greater importance to our people than many suppose. We have a soil of wonderful fertility and adapted to a large variety of vegetables and fruits, as well as grain, and if we could but have rain in sufficient quantities and at regular intervals, large quantities of products and of the finest quality would be annually grown, which would bring health and happiness, and inflate the now collapsed purses of many toiling husbandmen. As it is, many plant skillfully and with hope, but reap disappointment. Happily irrigation comes to rescue the horticulturists. Let us give and get all the information possible on this vital subject.

Let no one be deterred from irrigating in thinking that water drawn from wells, springs, rivers or cisterns must hold for a time in a tank or reservoir to increase its temperature or in other words that the water in our wells is too cold to apply to the garden. The essential matter for a tank or reservoir is, that it may be filled by the mills as the supply is given into the wells or springs, and when the proper time comes to apply it to the garden, there will be an abundance from which to draw. If the wind would blow regularly and the flow of water in the well be strong enough to give an abundant supply then in my opinion the watering may be done by attaching the hose directly to the pump. But you see here are too many conditions that might prevent success. Mr. Henderson, of New York, has one acre of ground covered with glass, and heated by artificial means. In these houses he grows vegetables and flowering plants. Grown thus, they are more tender than plants grown in the open air, yet he waters these plants direct from an immense cistern into which the rain and melted snow flows from the roofs of his houses; and yet he finds no injury results from the low temperature. He has a force pump attached to the cistern with one hundred and fifty feet of hose 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and attached to the end of the hose a heavy sprinkler. Two men thus thoroughly water all the plants in four hours.

For fourteen years I have grown under glass for transplanting, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, sweet potatoes, etc.; also grape, evergreen and other cuttings. At first I would not water the plants until I found the temperature was about 70 degrees. But from actual trial, I found no difference in the health and growth of the plants, whether I used tepid water or water from a brook issuing from a forest, or from a well, the temperature of which was 50 degrees. Only this is to be observed; never water your plants under the full force of the sun's rays. Water in the morning or what is preferable, late in the afternoon.

Watering tomato plants, especially in the heat of the sun will sometimes induce leaf disease from which they are not likely to recover. Plants of all kinds, after being firmly established in the open ground, may, with little risk, be watered at almost any time.

Hoping to hear from many practical horticulturists on the subject of irrigation for vegetables and berries, especially the strawberry. JAS. F. MARTIN. Winfield, Kas.

Some Practical Questions.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

- 1st. I should like to ask of your subscribers; 1st. What kind of sorghum is the best for fodder?
 - 2nd. How should it be planted and cultivated to make the best yield?
 - 3rd. What plow or drill is the most successful in planting and cultivating?
 - 4th. What is the "branching sorghum," and where can the seed be obtained?
 - 5th. Who manufactures the Combined Lister and Drill, and what is the price?
- Will some farmer give his experience with said implements?

O. L. PALMER.

P. S. Wheat and rye excellent in this county. Early sorghum and millet also did well. Other crops partial failure. Labor generally in fair demand. Stock doing well.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 101 Pearl St., N. Y.

A brave and faithful guardian of our homes and property rescued from imminent peril.

A VERY popular and well-known member of our police force, who has performed duty twelve years at the Union R.R. Depot, on Exchange Place, in Providence, R. I., gives his unsolicited testimony. Hear him:—

"I have been dreadfully troubled with disease of the Kidneys and Liver during the past six months; at times I was so severely afflicted that I was unable to stand on my feet, as my feet and lower parts of my legs were very badly swollen; my urinary organs were in a dreadful condition, my blood was in a wretched state, and it had become so impoverished and circulated so poorly that my hands and feet would be cold and numb and so white as to appear lifeless. I could not rest nights, but was so distressed all over that I could not lie still in bed, but would keep turning and rolling from one side to the other all night, so that I would feel more tired and exhausted in the morning than when I went to bed. My condition became so serious that I was obliged to stop work, and for thirty days I was unable to be on duty. I consulted the best doctors, and tried the numerous medicines and so-called cures, but rapidly grew worse, and was in a sad condition every way when a long-time valued friend of mine, prominent in this city in a large express company, urged me to try Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of wonderful cures effected by it. Upon his representation I obtained two bottles of the Remedy and commenced taking it as directed, and greatly to my surprise in less than twenty-four hours I commenced to feel relieved. I was in an awful condition when I began to take the Remedy, and had no faith in it; therefore, when I found almost immediate relief, even in one day's use of it, my heart was made glad, and I assure you I continued to take the Remedy and to improve constantly from day to day. I took it with me on my trip to Maine, for I was bound to have it with me all the time, and the result is that I improved speedily all the time I was away; and ever since my arrival home, which was several weeks ago, I have been on duty every day. I feel first-rate, and the swelling of hand, feet, and legs have disappeared, and the terrible back-ache, which used to bother me more than all the rest, troubles me no more, and I sleep splendidly nights, and surely have very excellent and forcible reasons for speaking in praise of Hunt's Remedy, for it has made a new man of me. I don't know what I should have done without Hunt's Remedy; it is the best medicine that I ever took, and I very gladly recommend it to all who are afflicted with Kidney or Liver disease, or diseases of the Urinary organs. Respectfully, ISAAC W. FAIRBROTHER."

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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

DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vendor of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 381 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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 also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the **Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 123 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.**

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS. KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. BARTELDES & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



ESTABLISHED 1868.



Oldest and Only Exclusive Seed House in the State. Our Catalogue for 1888 of Field Grass, Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds will be Mailed Free to anyone who applies **TESTIMONIUM, ONE OF HUNDREDS.**

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

NURSERY AND CREAMERY WANTED—Choice locations for both in new town at railroad crossing at centre of a No. 1 county in Northwestern Missouri. I will aid the right men with partial means, but the men must be all right or they need not apply. Wide-awake merchant wanted at same place. Send for list of 80 to 610 acre FARMS FOR SALE. Address **C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Gentry Co., Mo.**

FITS, EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS,

Permanently Cured—No Humbug—by one Month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these Powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post-paid, a Free Trial Box. As Dr Goulard is the only Physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thou and have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large Box, \$3, or 4 Boxes for \$10. Sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price or by express C. O. D. Address **ASH and ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a Free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large Box, \$3 or 4 Boxes for \$10 Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address **ASH and ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**



J. J. ATHERTON,

EMPORIA, : : KANSAS, Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

DEVORE'S FEED GRINDER

to attach to any kind of Wind Mill. Guaranteed to be the most successful wind mill Grinder in the market. Large reduction in price to the purchaser of first Grinder in new localities where I have no agents. Every Grinder fully warranted. Liberal discount to agents. Write for circular and prices. Manufactured by **L. M. DEVORE, FREEPORT, ILL.**

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S COUGH SYRUP

This COMPOUND gives QUICK RELIEF in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption. Labo. 110 y 123 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo. Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents.

Spalding's Commercial Largest & Cheapest Best Kansas City, Mo., J. F. Spalding, AM Press

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The Draft Horse center of America.



ST. LAURENT. Weight 2,100.

E. DILLON & CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

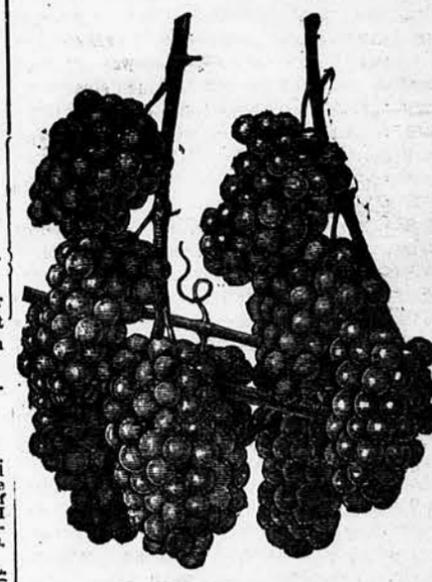
The Oldest and Most Extensive Importers and Breeders in America, of

Norman Horses,

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

New Importation of 190 NORMANS

Arrived July 29, 1882. Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native 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 NEW WHITE GRAPE—Prentiss.

Rockington, Moores Early, Worden, Early Victor, Vergennes, Duchess, Jefferson, Lady and all other sorts, new and old. Also, Fay's New Prolific Currant, fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Send for Price List to **Wilson & McFadden, Atlantic, Iowa.**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have a few Pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Cockerels \$2 and Pullets \$1 each. Eggs in season at \$2 for 18. **MRS. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.**

Ladies' Department.

Childhood's Valley.

It was a quiet valley,
Set far from human ills,
A sunny, sloping valley,
Begirt with green, green hills.

The white clouds softly knitted
Gray shadows in the grass;
The sea-birds poised and flitted
As they were loth to pass.

A clear stream thrird the bridges,
Blue, lazy smoke upcurled;
Beyond its purple ridges
Lay the unquiet world.

Under the ivied rafters
Low crowned the sun-drowsed dove;
While youthful, breezy laughters
Moved on the slopes above.

Where mid the flower-died spaces
We children made bright quest;
Sure as we ran quick races
The far-seen flower was best.

Thus while the sun uplifted,
And flashed adown the stream,
The white clouds drifted, drifted,
In deep untroubled dream.

Fair shines the sunny valley,
Set far from human ills;
Our childhood's simple valley,
Begirt with green, green hills.

Nor all the world's mad riot
While we have known since then,
Hath touched this valley's quiet
Deep in our heart's own ken.

—Good Words.

Thoughts on Suffrage.

As the New Year approaches I find myself making resolves, and foremost among them, I resolved to write a letter to the FARMER for the purpose of easing my conscience; and should I not write a single line worth your perusal, dear sisters, you must lay it all at the door of "ye kind Editor," for it was none other than he who sent me those stamps, paper and envelopes, months ago, and made me a debtor. I have been asked more times than one in the past few months, by my husband, with a roguish twinkle of the eye, and a half suppressed smile, "when are you going to write to the FARMER again?" I finally told him I'd write before the beginning of the new year if I had to sit up of nights; so here I am by lamp-light, but I don't propose to burn away "midnight oil." But what shall I write about? Shall I take "Mollie B." to task for her misrepresentation of the character of our Gov. elect, in her poem on "Erring Kansas?" Why should she say that he "upholds the maddening bowl," when his acquaintances recognize him as a strong temperance man? True, he is not a prohibitionist. Like many other temperance people, and equally as honest as prohibitionists, he believes the cause of temperance can be better promoted by some other method than prohibition. Now a word to "A. B." I do not agree with you on the "woman suffrage" question. I cannot understand why you should call the right to vote, "an inalienable right." It is merely a political privilege granted or withheld by act of legislation. I beg your pardon, but really it seems too bad, since you had such a persistent "call" to write, that you should have wasted so much energy and zeal on that thread-bare and almost disgusting subject, at least to me, and I dare say the majority of the lady readers of the FARMER. I care not for the right to vote, but I do wish, most sincerely, that I had the time and strength to better use the rights I already enjoy. We need not the right to vote to "strengthen our character" or to give us fresh "food for thought." True enough, our "vision" may need something to strengthen, or perhaps I should say weaken it, for I fear some of us already see too far. We look away beyond our little home circle, and see many needed reforms. Are greatly disturbed at the havoc intemperance plays, and a half dozen or more well meaning, but I fear not very deep thinking, women, (perhaps most of them mothers of grown up, neglected boys), in every town, saddle the hobby intemperance, and ride it out on the streets and in places not well suited for ladies, and there among the roughs, use their utmost endeavors at making converts. But it's impossible to convert stone into clay. Far better stay at

home and spend their time in so moulding the minds and characters of their children that they will shun temptation and evil influences when they go out into the world. If every mother would do this her sons would vote right and her daughters would never need that privilege to correct evils or work reforms.

Mrs. K.

BURLINGTON, Kas.

What Paul Meant.

Good afternoon, Prudence, since you gave me an invitation although we are strangers, still I will step in and gladly spend the afternoon with you. Oh! but it is too bad we all live so far apart that calling is out of the question, still I feel very thankful to our Editor for having so kindly invited us to step in and take a seat beside the cheerful fireside of the FARMER family. Through this association I hope to derive much pleasure and instruction. Like you, I feel I have no great desire to be allowed the privilege of voting, still it may be I can throw a little light on your mind as the meaning Paul wished to convey when he enjoined it upon women to keep silence in the churches. Paul was talking to the brethren and sisters in the Corinthian church. It seems that they had not been walking in the light of the spirit for some time and had had trouble and contention, and no doubt some wrangling discussion. It was to instruct the church to live in peace and harmony that he enjoined silence on the part of woman; see 14 chap. 33 and 34 ver.—For God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, etc.

Now, Paul knew enough of woman to know she sometimes let her tongue run away with her reason. I presume this must have been the case with the women whom Paul thus so sharply reprimanded.

Mrs. J. P. WALTERS.

EMPORIA, Kas.

Interesting Letter From Nixie.

I was thinking to-day of Aunt Polly's last letter, (it was just what I wanted to know about,) and her asking for recipe's and advise.

Well, the following, I think is a nice way to prepare a dish for supper or to put in the children's lunch basket:

Kill and dress a young chicken; cut it up the same as for a fricasee; put it in a stewpan with just enough water to cover and no more; set over the fire, and when it comes to a boil skim it well; then salt and pepper it. I think it is an improvement to have it prettily salty. Boil until the bones will separate easily from the meat. It should be kept well covered meanwhile, and if the water evaporates too much pour in a little more. When done remove to a basin or other suitable dish; take out all the bones; skim off every particle of oil floating on the liquor; pour the same over the chicken; put a plate and heavy press on and set in a cold place until next day, when it will be firm enough to turn out and cut in slices.

Be sure to see that the children are dressed warm. Girls should be provided with good warm underclothing—cotton or wool or soft flannel, from the neck to waist and ankles. (A single thickness of woolen stocking is not enough over the limbs.) Over these full colored flannel drawers buttoned below the top of the stocking. Warm drawers are always more sensible than so much warmth in skirts, which should be as light and scant as convenient on account of weight, but woolen, of course.

Boys, also, need thick and warm underclothing, good gingham shirts for every-day wear. Heavy wool socks or stockings, large shoes or boots for both girls and boys are more desirable. They last longer, look better, and keep the wearer from having cold feet, or chill blains. Never mind about an overcoat for the boys. If the other coat is well buttoned up and moderately thick, he can run and play with much more ease than if burdened with the extra weight of an over coat.

The dinners of school children tell steadily on their growth and welfare, and in their future usefulness in the world. Like grown people, they use up daily, or waste by exercise of all sorts. Children have not only to repair daily waste, but to go on building up new bone, muscle and brain, as they grow from day to day. Their food should contain nourishment for all parts of the system. Cake and pie have but little, and pickles scarcely a particle of nourishment in them. Visit the schools whether our children attend or not. It is our business (yes, women,

ours,) to look after the interests of the public schools. I say attend school meetings. Mothers would not be out of their sphere there. We ought to make our teachers feel that we are interested and anxious about their performances of the very serious duties intrusted to them.

Each one of us should use some influence in favor of some genial, well-qualified teacher, with as little change as possible from one session to another. A frank association between parents and teachers would be a mutual benefit.

When sickness threatens we pay strict attention to the rules, which moderately observed, keep us in moderate health, and this great carefulness generally cures us. Keep the feet warm, the head cool; breathe pure air; keep the skin clean; take rest and exercise in proportion as the body seems to require. Go to bed early; ventilate your sleeping rooms; keep the bowels open by means of suitable diet and exercise, if possible. If not, by injection of pure water, blood heat.

For slight colds and slight fevers I find a little fasting a good remedy. For neuralgia of the face the patient should first have the feet and lower limbs bathed in as warm water as can be borne, then rubbed dry and briskly with a coarse towel, then undressed and put to bed. Place bottles filled with hot water (well corked) around the body, placing one in the hands. If very bilious, the patient will soon experience a desire to vomit, which should be encouraged by giving a litwarm water to drink, adding a small teaspoon of ground mustard. After the stomach has been thoroughly agitated and gradually becomes settled, a mild cathartic should be given; meanwhile wet cloths in as warm water as can be born, and place on the painful part of the face. The cathartic should be followed by a small dose of quinine, say for a woman, two grains, until 20 have been taken. Of course, I know there are a great many who do not approve of this medicine, but I can assure them, that with an intelligent use of it, it has done much good in our family.

Will some of the ladies tell me if it is necessary to put salt in lard to have it keep all summer?

I want to express my thanks to Rebecca for her kind sympathy, before I close.

NIXIE.

Mrs. M. E. H., Ladies.

I will introduce myself a farmer's wife and would like to join your circle. I find the Ladies' column very interesting. I have often thought of writing, but hardly knew what subject to discuss, but suppose we might write as though we were chatting with each other on an every-day occurrence. I agree with Mrs. E. D. H. on rug-making; have made several myself and think them very pretty as well as economical. I have just completed a hit-or-miss carpet; find it very comfortable and warm if not so pretty as ingrain or brussels; and as Nixie says not too good for the sun to shine on or for daily use. I tried American Girl's recipe for apple pudding, but it proved a failure. The apple would not cook done, and seemed hard and tasteless. I think apple pie much better. This is my way of making apple pie: Slice the apples very thin, fill your pie tin; sugar and spice to taste; a small piece of butter in each pie makes it better; pour in enough water to cook it well, and bake half an hour in a slow oven. I think this much better than to cook the apples before baking.

I think Mrs. Walters' advice on dressing children very beneficial. Half the mothers do not pay enough attention to their children in dressing them warm, especially the little ones. My little one is just a year old and is fat and hearty and is never sick. I dress him in red flannel shirts made long, flannel skirt and dress and gingham apron, woolen stockings come up over knees and pin to diaper; flannel diaper drawers and shoes. Now you would think he could not help but be warm; but as Wybel says, often when I take him up his little feet are cold. I have never tried knit leggings for the baby, as Mrs. Walters advised, but think they would be warm. I believe as Rebecca does, that it would not be wrong for woman to vote, but that there would not be one woman in fifty that would vote if they could. I for one would not if I had the privilege.

Mrs. M. E. H.

ALLEN, Kas.

The variable weather is bad on the large combined varieties. Look out for a cold snap, and the consequent disfigurement of your exhibition birds.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

When a cock is to be penned by himself, he should be kept out of sight and hearing of any hens, as otherwise he will fret so much as to derive no benefit from his isolation.

*"He who is ready to buy up his enemies will never want a supply of them." It is cheaper to buy a true friend in Kidney-Wort who will drive away those miserable enemies, a torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, piles, diseased kidneys and bowels. This remedy is now prepared in liquid as well as in dry form.

This filling up our breeding flock with only moderately good or poor fowls is entirely wrong; for it is only by breeding from the very best fowls we can get that we can hope to continue improving.

*Many ladies who had scarcely enjoyed the luxury of feeling well for years have been so renovated by using Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have triumphed over the ills flesh is said to be heir to, and life has been crowned with the added charm of a fresher beauty.

The time to select poultry for future breeding is the present month. At our exhibitions may be seen the choicest samples of the different varieties, and either experts or young beginners may find a generous field from which to select new stock to add to their own, or to commence operations with.

Prof. L. W. Spring, of the Kansas State University, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Lawrence, certifies that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic to overcome malarial disorders with highly satisfactory results. He adds: "If I may judge from my own experience, it is a very effective remedy."

At a meeting of a county agricultural society in Indiana, not long since, the exercises were concluded with a potato dinner, some thirty varieties being cooked for the purpose of testing their quality. The editor of the Indiana Farmer was present, but not being Irish was unable to continue "faithful to the end." Of the varieties he tested he gave the preference to Silver Skin and Magnum Bonum, the Pearl being nearly equal to the latter.

A true strengthening medicine and health renewer is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Warmth, cleanliness and regularity in feeding a little good food, are the main secrets in rearing young pigs.

Consumption Cure.

Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—Death was hourly expected by myself and friends. My physicians pronounced my disease consumption, and said I must die. I began taking your "Discovery" and "Pellets." I have used nine bottles and am wonderfully relieved. I am now able to ride out.

Elizabeth Thornton, Montongo, Ark.

An occasional application of a mixture of equal parts of kerosene, vinegar and fish oil will eradicate lice in swine.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

A writer says: "Give your hogs a rubbing post, in some accessible part of their enclosure; it facilitates their keeping clean, and seems to afford much satisfaction."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

Boots, pounding on the door: "Get up at once, I say, or you'll be too late. The train's been gone this half-hour."

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c boxes.

YOUR NAME In this *Minnie D. Ross* style type On 50 elegant new ChromoCards 10c. 14 pks. \$1. Agents, make 50 per cent. Please send 20c for Agent's Album of samples, Premium List &c. Blank Cards at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

The Young Folks.

The Stolen Custard.

Sugar-toothed Dick
For dainties was sick,
So he slyly stole into the kitchen,
Snatched a cup from the pantry
And darted out quick,
Unnoticed by mother or Gretchen.

Whispered he, "There's no cake,
For to-morrow they bake,
But this custard looks rich and delicious,
How they'll scold at the rats,
Or the mice or the cats;
For of me I don't think they're suspicious.

"They might have filled up
Such a mean little cup,
And for want of a spoon I must drink it;
But 'tis easy to pour—
Hark! who's at the door?"
And the custard went down ere you'd think it.

With a shriek he sprang;
To the floor dashed the cup;
Then he howled, tumbled, spluttered and
blustered,
Till the terrible din
Brought the whole household in—
He had swallowed a cupful of mustard."

—Our Little Ones.

An Iron Tree.

A monument at Columbia, S. C., is thus described by a late visitor there: "The success of this casting consists in its perfect imitation of the living palmetto—the favorite tree of South Carolina. We had heard of this statue in other places, but had never been able to believe the stories of the flexible leaves bending in the breeze, supposing this phenomenon an optical delusion, but such is really the case. The long, thin leaves of iron, life-like, even to the hair-like fibers of the twigs and branches, wave tremulously in every zephyr, and the whole tree, painted artistically, has so close a resemblance to the real tree as to deceive the acutest observer at the distance of five rods."

Questions to Be Answered.

No. 5. By a correspondent: Where is mercury found?
No. 6. By a correspondent: Where does mercury congeal, and how is cold measured after the mercury congeals?
No. 7. By a correspondent: Who were the "Silver Grays," the "Hunkers," the "Barnburners" and "Woolly Heads," and does Barnes' one-term history give any information about either of them, and if so, where?

To change the faces of a group to a livid, deathly whiteness, and to destroy colors, wet a half teacupful of common salt in alcohol and burn it on a plate in a dark room. Let the salt soak a few minutes before igniting. The flame will deaden the brightest colors in the room, and the dresses of the company will seem to be changed. Let each one put his face behind the flame and it will present a most ghastly spectacle to those who stand before it. This is serviceable in tableaux where terror of death is to be represented. The change wrought by the flame, when the materials are properly prepared, is very surprising.

Learn to be short. Long visits, long stories, long exhortations, and long prayers, seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge, and intensify. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is soon over, while even pleasures grow insipid, and pain intolerable, if they are protracted beyond the limits of reason and convenience. Learn to be short.

In proof of the assertion that cattle will stray into strange places, we may say that we have seen a cow hide in a shoemaker's shop.

A Hibernian explained to his friend that if he saw a cow climbing a tree backwards he would see a phenomenon, that there would be no phenomenon in the case if the cow climbed up head first.

"Be Jabers, sorr, I beg your pardon; but at first I really thought it was you, then I thought it was your brother, and now I see its nayther of yez."

There is a painful rumor afloat that the ice crop has been touched by the frost, and that high prices may consequently be expected next summer. An ice story this.

The Road to Poverty.

Be a "clever fellow." It is the nicest thing in the world. While your money lasts, all the dead-beats will laugh with you, and as soon as it is gone, they will laugh at you, which makes quite a difference, as you will find.

If you do not like this plan, or have not money enough to follow it successfully, you can attain the same end by loafing around waiting for something to turn up. This will take some time longer, but then you can afford to wait for starvation. If you want to hurry up matters, you can waste a good deal of money on tobacco and cigars, and to some extent injure your health.

But the great specific that rarely fails to bring not only poverty, but also crime, disease and shame, is to drink intoxicating liquors. It does not matter how you begin; consult your own taste as to that. Wine, cider, beer, whisky, it is all one—no matter where you begin, you will end with gin or whisky and the gutter.

This plan has many and peculiar advantages. As soon as you are known to be in the habit of taking intoxicating liquors, no matter how small the quantity, men will begin to suspect you, and in a short time will cease to trust you, and then if you have not already accumulated property, you cannot. So, as you will have more time, you can drink more, go down faster and faster, and in a few years die a pauper.—Our Young People.

Curiosities of an Owl's Nest.

It is commonly known that owls have two or three sets of young in the course of a season; but as far as I can make out, after sitting upon the first egg, or pair of eggs, and hatching the birds, no further effort in incubation is made. Directly after the owlets are out of the shell, the hen-bird lays one or two more beautiful white eggs, but does not sit, devoting herself to feeding the insatiable little monsters she has started into life, and the warmth of their bodies hatches the next owlet. This one hatched, another egg is laid with the same result, that it is vivified by the young ones' warmth, escapes from the shell, and once more an egg or two occupy the nest, so that in the same corner in a shallow downy spot may be seen an owlet three-parts grown, another half grown, another a few hours hold, and a couple of eggs—four stages in all; and, if inspected by day, three youngsters will be seen huddled together in very good fellowship, one and all fast asleep, and the eggs in the coldest place outside. The sight is not pleasing, as may be supposed by the description of the young owls. But if the eye is offended, what is to be said of the nose? Take something in a bad state of putrefaction and arithmetically square it; the result will be an approach to the foul odor of a nest of owls in hot weather. The reason is not far to seek, when it is borne in mind that the owl is a bird of prey; but all the same I have visited the nest earlier in the season, and found the place quite scentless, and that, too, at a time when ranged in a semi-circle about the young were no less than twenty-two young rats and full-grown mice, so fresh that they must have been caught during the preceding night, the larder being supplemented by a couple of young rabbits. If, then, a pair of owls provide so many specimens of mischievous vermin in a night, they certainly earn the title of friends of man. When hunting food, the owls glide along on silent wing beside some barn or stack, and woe betide the cowering mouse or ratling that is busy on the grain! As the owl passes over, down goes one leg, and four sharp claws have snatched the little quadruped from the ground, the four points seeming to slope toward a common centre, so that escape is impossible. Every seizure is performed with claws; the beak being reserved for dividing the animal when too large.—London Graphic.

Nutmegs.

Nutmegs grow on little trees which resemble pear trees, and are generally not over twenty feet high. The flowers are very much like the lily of the valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit; the mace is the thin covering over the seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe it breaks open and shows a little nut inside. The tree grows on the islands of Asia and tropical America. They bear for seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit on all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over 4,000 nutmegs on it every

year. The Dutch used to have all this nutmeg trade, and they owned the Banda Islands and conquered all other traders and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up, they once burned three piles as large as a church. Nature did not sympathize with such meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found on the Indian Islands, did for the world what the Dutch had determined should not be done—carried these nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries, and trees grew again, and the world had the benefit.

A Singular Valley.

On the Island of Java is a valley of peculiar nature. A traveller says of it that in one spot the emanations from the interior of the earth are so deadly that the place is called the Valley of Death. As the traveller approaches it he is attacked by nausea and giddiness. He also notices a suffocating smell. As he advances these symptoms disappear, so that, after passing through the valley, the visitor is able to examine with less risk the spectacle before him. A recent traveler describes the valley as being an oval, about one mile in circumference, and from thirty to forty feet below the level of the surrounding land. The floor of the valley is flat, dry, without any vegetation; and scattered all over it are the skeletons of men, tigers, wild boars, birds, and stags, lying among large blocks of stone. No steam or smoke is to be seen, nor is any crevice apparent in the earth, which appears to be as hard as rock. The hills which hem in this valley of desolation are clothed from base to summit with healthy trees and bushes. The traveller whom we have already quoted descended the side of a hill, with the aid of a bamboo stick, to about eighteen feet from the bottom, and he compelled a dog to go down to the plain. In five seconds the animal fell on its side motionless, although it continued to breathe for eighteen minutes. Another dog died in ten minutes; and a fowl only resisted the deadly air for a minute and a half, and was dead before he reached the bottom. It is believed that the human skeletons are those of malefactors who have sought refuge here, ignorant of the fatal influence of the air they came to breathe.

Letter from a Little Girl.

[This letter was received in due time but was mislaid, for which the editor is very sorry.]
LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Dec. 29, 1882.
DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am glad that you are going to have a children's department in the KANSAS FARMER. I have been wanting to write to you a long time ago. I am nine years old, I have one sister and three brothers. We have two cats and one dog. We went to the skating rink to-day and had lots of fun. Some are good skaters, but one large lady fell down and it took two men to pull her up. Wishing you a happy New Year, I am
EDITH YOUNG.

A rather seedy-looking customer came into a restaurant on Austin avenue and said to the proprietor: "What do you ask for nicely cooked beefsteak, well done with onions?" "Twenty-five cents." "And the gravy?" "Nothing." "You don't? That's liberal. How much do you charge for the bread?" "We throw in the bread." "Is the bread good?" "It is." "So you throw in the bread and gravy?" "Certainly." "Then bring me some bread and gravy. It's not healthy to eat meat in summer."

Answers to Questions.

In answer to question No. 1, we have a number of responses. Lillie P. Durham gives 43, using several plurals and one proper name; Thankful gives 38, using no plurals; Elwood S. Peffer gives 51, not using any plurals; School Boy gives 68, with plurals; Doria Cumming gives 100, with plurals; E. E. Bland gives 60, but does not give the words; U. L. Hertz gives 50, with plurals; D. I., and C. J. Moore, as one, give 113, with plurals. If there is no answer to No. 2 in for next week's paper, the editor will give it.

About Correspondence.

To our correspondent U. L. H. we have to reply that a short letter from any of our young friends will receive our attention, and if it has merit it will be published.

A young friend wants to know whether Santa Claus uses "a harness or yoke on his reindeers." The last time the editor saw him he (Santa Claus) was afoot.

Since 1850 eighty-two people have thrown themselves from the Vendome column in Paris.

In selecting for breeding, it is better to choose the pullets from the flock, rather than the eggs from the basket. Know the fowls you are breeding from.

No Drug Medication.

Compound Oxygen is simply a new combination of the two elements which make up our common atmosphere, and in such portions as to render it much richer in the vital or life-giving quality. It contains no medication, unless the elements of pure air are medicines, and its administration introduces nothing into the body which the system does not welcome as a friend, accept with avidity and appropriate as entirely homogenous to itself. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

There is nothing that will pay a man better for the capital invested than poultry raising, provided he has a good market and manages judiciously.

Useless Fright.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

Fowl keeping is one of the best employments for children. There are few young persons indeed without a fondness for the occupation, and it affords them excellent lessons in industry.

The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of Ink can be made from them.

The Hamburgs, of all varieties, are excellent layers. They are a fine breed, produce nice, white eggs, and are non-sitters. They can be depended on for two or three years, and are good to cross with other breeds.

A Strange Symptom.

Many men and women, apparently enjoying robust health and capable of enduring much hard labor without fatigue, can walk mile after mile without weariness and yet, when they come to stand still, find themselves looking for a place to sit down the very first thing. Why is this? Reader, this is one of the sure symptoms of kidney disease. It should never be neglected. Take Hunt's Remedy at once—at once. Your life is in danger. Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, will save it.

A very valuable fertilizer is lost by not saving the manure from the hen house, which is nearly as strong as guano. The health of the fowls demands that the poultry-houses be regularly cleaned, and at each cleaning the droppings may be placed in a barrel with alternate layers of road-dust or coal ashes, each layer an inch in thickness.

Kidney Affections.

Diseases of the kidneys are more common than was formerly generally supposed. The liver was held responsible when the kidneys were really at fault. For this class of ills, Leis' Dandelion Tonic is a sovereign remedy. A trial will convince any one of the truth of this assertion.

Oil cake and cotton-seed meal is valuable feed for horses, cows, sheep and hogs, giving a healthy tone to the animal, fattening the lean ones and keeping them strong, healthy and vigorous. Fed with roots the effect on animal life is astonishing.

If you are sick and troubled with dyspepsia, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

The hog is naturally a gleaner and an economizer of the refuge and offal on the farm. Of all animals he is the only one that craves a variety of things. See that he gets what he wants, and the year's cash balance will foot up very satisfactorily.

The "Golden Bloom of Youth"

may be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for "female complaints." By druggists.

Of the desirable qualities in a pig, a vigorous appetite is of the first importance, the next in importance is quietness in disposition.

Is Your Liver Out of Order?

Then is your whole system deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive, you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons Liver Regulator. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

The hog cholera is prevailing in Pennsylvania and other states, as well as over the ocean in foreign lands. Owners will do well to keep free from this terrible disease.

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

THE KANSAS FARMER,

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

The Kansas Cane Growers' Association meets in Topeka the 20th inst.

At 10 o'clock yesterday, snow had fallen here to the depth of five inches—the first considerable snow of the winter.

Some of our readers seem to get our prices mixed. Our terms now are \$1.50 a year, \$1 for six months—always in advance.

We present this week a very interesting article on Forestry, prepared for, and read before the State Horticultural Society.

Jacob Yost, North Topeka, has purchased from Rev. Mr. Dunlap, 32 brown Leghorns, and is going to devote some attention to handling that breed of fowls.

Persons writing for or about anything they see advertised in this paper will do us a favor if they will mention the fact that they saw the advertisement in "the KANSAS FARMER."

We have back numbers of the FARMER since January 1, to accommodate those subscribers who may desire their time to commence with the beginning of the volume. One dollar and a half a year.

The line at the bottom of one of our columns last week stating that "This paper costs only one dollar," was not intended to mean a dollar a year. The sentence was not completed. The FARMER now costs one dollar for six months; \$1.50 a year.

The Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas railroad traverses one of the most attractive regions of the State. Take a ride over this line if you wish to see one garden spot in Kansas. Emigrants seeking homes will find attractive openings along this line.

The February Century (the "Midwinter" number) will contain a frontispiece portrait of Mr. George William Curtis, which is said to be one of the most successful engravings that Mr. Cole has yet made. The accompanying article will be from the pen of Mr. S. S. Conant, of Harper's Weekly.

We wish some of our farmer friends that have had experience in raising flax would give us an article on the subject. We have had no personal experience with flax in Kansas and cannot therefore speak with the same confidence that one who knows from experience can. Several correspondents have asked for information on this subject.

The February number of the North American Review is to contain an article on "The Experiment of Universal Suffrage," by Prof. Alexander Winchell; a discussion of "The Revision of Creeds," by clergymen representing six evangelical denominations; a paper entitled "The Decay of Protestantism," by Bishop McQuaid; and a defense of the Standard Oil monopoly, by Senator Camden.

Sorghum Cane for Winter Feed.

Sorghum cane for stock feed is attracting a great deal of attention and many inquiries reach us relating to it as a winter feed. We have given answer once before that sorghum cane is a summer plant, the same as corn or clover. When it matures in early autumn it dies just as corn does. If seed drop and take root there may be a good deal of young cane growing before frost comes. Corn, oats, rye and wheat will do the same. But frost kills it.

Any summer crop, if it is desired for winter feed, must be cut and dried as we do with grass for hay or corn stalks for fodder. It is the same with cane. When it is in the best state for preserving, cut it and dry it, then stock or house as you do corn fodder. We never rasted it for feed exclusively. We wanted syrup as well as feed. When the seed was fairly ripe, we stripped the leaves, throwing them on little piles between two stalks of standing cane. In a day or two—as soon as we had time, and in the morning when they would bind easily, we bound the leaves in little sheaves, then put them in stack or barn, and we found it to be the best rough feed we ever used. The seeds we threw on piles in a dry place and fed it to horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, and we never had feed of any kind that we liked better. We soon discovered, however, that wheat bran, or chopped rye and oats, and plenty of water were necessary to be given with the cane seed. It is oily and heating.

If it is to be grown for feed only, the seed may be planted a good deal thicker than if it is raised for syrup or sugar, but it ought not to be so thick as to change the nature of the plant and render it so soft and watery as that in drying it little is left. It ought to be thin enough to insure healthful maturity of the seed in order to have the plant as nearly natural as possible. We found that large and well matured canes produced the best syrup, and that the leaves from them made better fodder than those taken from small canes. And the seed, also, was much better.

We incline to believe that the most economical method with sorghum cane is to raise it for good healthy stalks, then save the leaves and seed for feed and flour, and grind the canes for syrup and sugar, using the bagasse (pressed canes) for fuel. The seed, well matured, makes good flour for batter cakes. Some prefer it to buckwheat flour. By this means we get all there is or can be in the plant. But by dwarfing it we get little that is really good. Still we think it would be a great improvement on prairie hay.

How to Amend the Law.

The Governor recommends an amendment of the prohibitory liquor law for two purposes—one to make it less offensive to the people, and the other to make it more effective; but he does not give any suggestions as to how these amendments may or ought to be made.

We do not believe it can be made any less offensive to persons who are opposed to it. They want the law repealed, and will be satisfied with nothing less. The Governor himself shows the law. He and Ex-Gov. Robinson, and all their coadjutors in this matter, regard the law as the essence of tyranny. They would amend the law by a repealing section.

But to make it more effective—that may easily be done, and we beg leave to offer a few suggestions on that part of the case. For instance: A few minutes ago the writer of this, looking out of the window at his side, saw a wagon load of beer casks on the opposite side of the street in front of a saloon. Now, we would make such an occurrence evidence on a trial for violation of the law.

Painted windows, screened doors, private drinking rooms, the having, or the purchasing of a government license to sell liquors, receiving or giving out liquor casks, the having of liquor casks, liquor bottles, or other any saloon appurtenances in any business house; all these things we would make evidence on trial, and if the defendant could not explain them satisfactorily (which he could easily do if he was doing a lawful business,) let him be convicted.

Still more, by way of amendment. Let the general reputation of the place be given in evidence; and in describing the premises let it be sufficient if it be plain enough for any person to identify the place by surroundings. It don't matter what the number of the lot is. It is not the lot that needs describing; but it is the room or place where the liquor is being sold. For instance: Any body in Topeka could find Crawford's Opera House. Now, if it were charged that there is a saloon in that building and in the room next south of the entrance to the Opera Hall, that room could be found without any difficulty.

The trouble under the present law is in securing evidence. Let all these proposed amendments be made, and witnesses could be secured at any time. There is not a saloon in the State that could not be identified by witnesses who never go into such places if evidence upon which people generally act were admitted for what it is worth in court. Search warrants may be issued on probable cause when the place to be searched is described. So says the constitution. Apply the same rule in amending the liquor law.

The Legislature.

It is our intention to give a brief report every week during the session of such proceedings of the Legislature as are of special interest to our readers.

The organization was effected very speedily. On Thursday morning everything was in running order except the committees which were not appointed until after adjournment on Friday morning. Both houses adjourned over till Tuesday (yesterday afternoon).

The talk was all railroad in the beginning, but the coldness of the railroad-legislation-committee chilled everybody except a few, and aside from the introduction of a few bills we have heard little on the subject since the bodies convened. It is evident that but few of the members of either house have any fixed opinions on the subject. The noisiest members before the legislature met are not in the foreground now. The more quiet and unobtrusive men like Ware in the Senate and Bohrer in the House, are they to whom the people must look for real work.

We cannot give the makeup of the committees, for they were not announced in time for our paper which is made up Tuesday evening.

Among the bills introduced are those on railroad legislation by Senator Ware, and by Messrs. Bohrer, Dunsmore, Fulenwider and Elder. Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to prevent the killing of fish by explosives; Mr. McCleverty a resolution to submit proposition to the people to repeal the prohibitory amendment; Mr. Schnebly a bill for providing a uniformity of text books; Mr. Bohrer bills for protection of birds, relating to game, and to ornamentation of School grounds; Mr. Elder a bill to prevent intimidation of voters and corruption at elections.

Mr. Anderson introduced the following:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee, when appointed, be instructed to investigate the question of the taxation of the Union Pacific lands in this State, and if they find that this Legislature has power to legislate so as to render said lands subject to taxation for State and local purposes, it is directed to prepare and report a bill to accomplish that purpose.

Meeting of Farmers.

In response to an invitation from the Farmers' Alliance a considerable number of Kansas farmers met in Topeka last week and organized a public meeting. Mr. I. L. Hart, of Dickinson county, was chosen president, and Mr. L. A. Mulholland, of Shawnee county, secretary.

The meeting was a very interesting one. We wish that it had been much larger. But it was a beginning, and many new acquaintances were formed which we hope to see grow into a strong power in the state. This was a farmers' meeting. It was not captured and run by men whose hands are too soft to hold a hoe handle. Farmers only took part, and their conduct showed how easily these sons of toil can handle a public meeting when they try. They build up arguments just as they build a load of hay—in the shortest possible time, and there is no tenderness or shirking. May the influences of this earnest meeting spread out and take in the whole State. The following is a synopsis of their conclusions:

We, the farmers of the State of Kansas in convention assembled, do adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The people, and especially the farmers, of this State are greatly oppressed by unjust discrimination and extortionate charges on the part of railroad and other corporations, and

Whereas, This convention is called for the special purpose of demanding railroad legislation by our present Legislature, therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully request and demand of our Legislature the consideration of the railroad question immediately upon the conclusion of their organization, and the passage of a direct law fixing a schedule of freight and passenger charges which shall be reasonable and just both for the railroad companies and their patrons; preventing pooling and discrimination, and providing suitable penalties for the violation of the same.

Resolved, That we denounce the railroad commissioner system, and believe the effort to embody it in a railroad law to be passed at this session of our Legislature is a miserable subterfuge devised by the monopolies to defeat genuine railroad legislation, and create fat places for a few men whom they can control in their own interest.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas are thoroughly aroused in regard to their oppression by railroad companies, and that we pledge our hearty support to all of our legislators who will vote and work in our interest; and that we warn all who violate their solemn pledges to the people and betray their interests, that they need never again ask the people of Kansas for their votes.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the Farmer's Alliance, the Grange and kindred organizations, their objects and works; and we earnestly recommend the farmers all over the State to keep up their present organizations, and organize as many new ones as possible, to the end that unity may prevail in our councils, and equal and exact justice to all be secured in our legislation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Legislature, and to the Topeka papers for publication.

Resolved, That we believe farmers as a class need more education on the transportation question and other subjects pertaining to our interests, and,

Resolved, That we heartily recommend the KANSAS FARMER as one of the best mediums by which the agricultural classes of Kansas can obtain such information on all subjects pertaining to our interests that can be found in the United States, containing as it does editorials on all subjects pertaining to our interests and giving the privilege of full discussion on such subjects.

Resolved, That we do hereby endorse that portion of the message of the Governor of Kansas pertaining to the transportation question.

LADY'S BOOK of practical instruction in art embroidery, fancy knitting, crochet work, etc., is the title book of 44 pages, written and published by L. Maria Cheeny, Detroit, Michigan, Price 50 cents. The author has our thanks for a copy.

The Governor's Message.

Gov. Glick delivered a long message to the Legislature. He makes some excellent suggestions, among them to prevent judges of courts from becoming candidates for other offices, the appointment of county assessors, lessening the expenses of road making and the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon.

He devotes much more space to discussion of the railroad and liquor subjects than to any other. He expresses himself warmly and plainly on both. He favors legislation to correct abuses in transportation matters and presents many striking facts, but we think one of his statements is based upon incorrect information. His language conveys the thought that our railways are earning annually \$14,000 net per mile. That is surely a mistake.

He recommends a submission to the people "a proposition to repeal the prohibition clause in the constitution," and further recommends an amendment of "the existing statute with a view to rendering it less offensive to the people and more effective in its operation."

Inquiries Answered.

We know nothing about the mill that H. Thomas inquires about. As to UNCLE JOE, he has too much other matter on hand now to write such a story as he would wish to have the people read. But if he can find time enough in the summer and fall, he may have something for you next winter. We'll talk to him about it.

To R. H.: John Mack is a reader of the FARMER and his P. O. address Victoria, Ellis county.

About timber trees, Mr. Wilson will find good information in Mr. Allen's article in the FARMER of this week. Our opinion inclines to the hardy Catalpa. No special preparation of the seed is necessary. But it is a good plan to have all tree seeds started before setting in the place the plant is to remain.

To Mr. Carter. White oak is better, in our judgment, for fence posts than is white cedar. According to our experience and observation, the best way to preserve them is, after they are well seasoned to boil the end which goes into the earth in coal tar. Another method, said to be better, is to bore a hole into the post above the earth line and fill it with coal oil, and after the oil is absorbed put some more in and then plug up the hole.

About rectangular churns. We do not know where, nor by whom they are manufactured. Watch our advertisements.

The Poultry Adviser is published at Zanesville, Ohio.

To G. D. A.: The Charles Downing stands high in this State, but Wilson's Albany was voted first by the State Horticultural Society two years ago. The Hill Home Chief is not generally known here, nor is the Weaver plum. No plum is curculio-proof.

The hogs that H. C. Wilson inquires about may have worms, or it may be they have rheumatism—probably the latter. A farmer who has had experience in just such a case advises soft food, good, dry, well sheltered quarters, with plenty of water and salt. He pronounces this case rheumatism and has cured hogs so affected by this treatment.

The swelling in the leg of Mr. Lake's mare was caused probably by a sprain or bruise. If so, and there is no inflammation, it will cure itself. If the lump is hot and sore, it will soon need lancing. If it remains cold and not sore, let it be rubbed downward with the open hand frequently, and feed soft food, as bran and ground oats or rye, and give plenty of clean water. Don't exercise in any heavy or straining work.

For "wheezing" in pigs, nothing is better than milk and bran-and-water feed in clean, well ventilated quarters. Don't feed corn in any form until the wheezing ceases. Give cabbage leaves, cut turnip, pumpkins or artichokes.

Book Notices.**GARDENING FOR YOUNG AND OLD.**

Joseph Harris, author of several other agricultural books and Harris on the Pig, has given the people another useful volume under the title at the head of this notice. The book is well printed in large, plain type, and contains 187 pages of instructive matter, and closes with a full index. Directions are given as to preparation of the soil, starting plants, cultivation and care after planting, and is full of interesting information about all the details of gardening. It cannot fail to be serviceable to gardeners generally. It also treats of hotbeds, insects and poisons, and contains a chapter on the cultivation of flowers. The book is published by Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, N. Y. We do not know the price.

The same firm has recently published a book entitled

COLORADO AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE.

This was written by Wm. E. Pabor, one of the editors of the Colorado Farmer. It is intended to set forth the advantages possessed by Colorado for purposes of agriculture. The book contains 213 pages, and we would not know how to find more information about Colorado in a small space than we find in this book.

A Card From Mr. Swann.

We have a long letter from Mr. Swann but we do not see that its publication would do any good. It relates to his weather and crop records, and concludes with the following proposition:

I will say that as the last and only way of informing those who wish to learn what I have, that if they will send me their address on a postal, assuring me that they will take a copy of the work as soon as published, that as soon as four hundred names are received I will get one thousand copies printed to start with.

J. C. H. SWANN.
Newton, Harvey Co., Kas.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in Topeka last week, twenty-seven delegates were present. After a short discussion touching the importance of the creamery business to the stock farmers of the State, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the re-election of R. W. Jenkins, President; H. C. St. Clair, Vice-President; J. K. Francis, Treasurer; and W. P. Popenoe, Joshua Wheeler, J. W. Johnson, Martin Mohler and J. T. True directors.

A motion for the appointment of a veterinary surgeon by the State, to be under the direction of the State Board, was discussed at considerable length, and finally passed unanimously.

Several delegates who had experience with sorghum as feed for stock, declared in its favor.

After an interesting session of about four hours, in every way harmonious, the convention adjourned sine die.

We have an excellent letter from a friend writing from Hartford, Kansas, reminding the Legislature that the people expect pledges of candidates on matters pertaining to railroad legislation to be faithfully carried out. We will add that a singularly apparent conservatism at present overshadows a majority of the members on this subject. They adjourned last Friday morning until yesterday afternoon, and some of them left Topeka. It is barely possible that they all paid their passage over the railroads, and that the adjournment was all proper enough. We shall see by waiting.

We are very desirous of closing up all accounts for 1882. Respectfully,
D. S. SKINNER & SON.
Boot and Shoe dealers, Topeka.

A State Bar Association was organized in Topeka last Wednesday, and if it shall do what it proposes in the following resolution it will accomplish a great reformation.

2nd. The object of the association shall be the elevation of the standards of professional learning and integrity, so as to inspire the greatest degree of respect for the efforts and influence of the bar in the administration of justice, and also to cultivate fraternal relations among its members.

The Kansas City Price Current, in its Eighth Annual Review of the business of Kansas City, presents a mass of valuable information. It includes the business of a year in the most remarkable City in the West. By comparing this review with its first one, made eight years ago, one may get a fair estimate of the wonderful growth of Kansas City. The Price Current is a useful paper.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 1, Bond St., N. Y., have favored us with a copy of their Farmer's Annual Hand Book for 1888. It contains 93 pages of miscellaneous matter useful to farmers and stock raisers, besides 129 pages ruled for diary every day in the year and for accounts. It is a very useful and handy little book. We don't know the price, but suppose about 50 cents, and it is well worth that to any farmer.

Printers' mistakes are often funny as well as serious. Two weeks ago we got some foreign matter mixed in the letter of E. M. Brown, and last week we managed to get two lines of Farmer K's letter in the wrong place. In Brown's case the blunder was so apparent as to make it very disgusting to him, while it made others laugh. When we saw it, if we could have hired a little cheap swearing done, it might have represented our sentiments.

Upwards of twelve hundred delegates attended the State Temperance Convention held in Topeka last week. It was much the largest delegate meeting ever held in Kansas, and we do not now recall its equal in the entire country. There seemed to be more zeal than enthusiasm in the large assembly, and yet at times the applause was warm and general. The organization was strengthened and extended. Provisions were made for thorough local organization. It was the unanimous sense of the convention that the temperance ranks shall be kept full.

Among the leading thoroughfares from Kansas City east, is the C. B. & Q. route, via the "Old Reliable" Hanibal & St. Joseph line. Passengers will find first-class accommodations over this route; and it is as cheap as the cheapest, as safe as the safest and as good as the best. Our readers who have occasion to go to Chicago or further east will do well to bear in mind this excellent road. Its freight traffic is also immense; but its facilities are equal to the emergency, and all live stock or other freight, delivered to this line, is forwarded without vexatious delays.

A postal telegraph and telephone is recommended by the National Board of Trade and by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

Gossip about Stock.

We are in receipt of a letter from Powell Brothers, Springboro, Pa., stating: We are still making large additions to our collection of pure-bred stock, having this week received one shipment from France, one from Scotland and one from the Shetland Islands, consisting of Percheron-Norman and Clydesdale draft horses, and Shetland ponies, including some of the finest specimens ever imported.

Geo. W. Stubblefield & Co., of Bloomington, Ill., are doing a large business in pure-bred French and English draft horses. Their

first importation was made several years ago, since which time they have made seven additional importations, comprising sixty stallions of unquestioned merit. The governing idea with the Stubblefields seems to be, not the largest, but the strongest and most servicable draft horse—a horse possessing the best bone, the best muscle, and the greatest vitality. In 1882 they imported eight stallions and six mares, grays and blacks.

The cut on our first page this week represents animals owned by D. M. Magie Company, Oxford, Butler county, Ohio. Our readers know that Magie was the name by which the breed now known as Poland China was known some years ago. They are still called Magie by some. The Company now has something near a hundred of the best brood sows of this popular breed, and one boar which they speak of particularly they say weighs seven hundred pounds and is only two years old. A writer to this paper pronounces this boar—Bob Ingersoll, "the best boar in the United States." He says "in him is embodied the great essentials of a breeder and show animal—complete finish, perfect form, faultless grace and magnetic style. His color is the most fashionable—black, with just enough white to make his wrap the 'pink of perfection.'" The Company now has several hundred pigs on their farms.

H. D. Ayres advertises a public sale of Short-horns at the Marshall Fair Grounds, in Saline county, Mo., on the 21st day of February next. He proposes to sell his entire herd of about 100 head, including bulls and cows of noted families. For details see his advertisement in another place in this paper.

Henry Blakesley, Peabody, Kas., recently purchased a car load of Short-horns from Chas. E. Leonard, of Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo.

Hiram Ward, Osage county, has purchased a Berkshire boar and two sows from A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan. One of the sows is of the family that received high honors at the St. Louis Fair last fall.

Mr. A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kansas, a well known breeder of Berkshires, last week received a noted sow—imported Fashion. She is pronounced by a reliable Canadian firm the "finest sow in America." She is bred to imported Royal Carriale, a celebrated English prize winner.

Emporia is looming up as a great breeding center of thoroughbred swine. This week J. J. Atherton presents his card to the public. He makes a specialty of Berkshires. He also deals largely in the Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock poultry. He is experimenting and will give results soon.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 15, 1888.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 5,500. Market stronger. Export steers 6 15a 40; good to choice shipping 6 40a 10; common to good 4 15a 20; butchers common to fair 2 35a 40; stockers and feeders 3 15a 4 65.

HOGS Receipts, 28,000. Market 5c higher. Common to good Mixed 5 65a 25; heavy 6 10a 65; light 5 65a 30.

SHEEP Receipts, 1,000. Market steady. Common to fair 3 25a 00; medium to good 4 22a 75; choice to extra 5 00a 60.

Chicago Grain Market.

WHEAT Winter, Feb. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. March 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
CORN Feb. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Mch. 55c.
PORK Feb. \$17.65.

St. Louis.

The Live Stock Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts, 768. Market slow and good to choice shipping 4 75a 50; butcher steers 3 75a 4 50; light 4 25a 50; common to good mixed 3 00a 4 00; stockers and feeders 3 50a 4 25.

HOGS Receipts 3,873. Active and 10c higher. Light 5 90a 10; packing 6 00a 20; butchers to extra 6 15a 40.

Plymouth Rocks,

BRONZE TURKEYS, EMBDEN GESE, PEKIN DUCKS, SCOTCH COLLEY SHEPHERD PUPPIES, and GRADE JERSEY HEIFERS, for sale, at all time, Eggs for setting, in season.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kas.

High Class Berkshire Swine.

The attention of Swine Breeders is called to the famous Manhattan Herd of Berkshires

Bred by A. W. ROLLINS.

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

Grand Sweepstake Prize at St. Louis.

Also have for sale a number of

Young Boars,

fit for service, and a very fine lot of

Young Sows,

either bred or not, at very reasonable prices. Send for catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. W. ROLLINS,
Manhattan, Kas.

The Busy Bee.

Bee Keeping in Kansas.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

About twelve years ago I bought one stand of bees and caught one. Since that time I have had a few stand of bees. Some years they increased up to thirty; then again died down to seven or eight. I now have twelve. Some years they made a large quantity of honey and some years none; but I have not been without honey to set on my table except one year since I got my start, though I have sold but little. So your readers can see that on the whole I have made it profitable. I think it will pay to keep bees close to the timber, but out on the prairie I don't think they will do well. I use a box hive with a sloping bottom, set on four feet or legs, with the top screwed on, and small boxes on top for surplus honey. R. J. TOLIN.

Strawberry Culture.

I am pleased to see attention called to the cultivation of this fruit by the letter of J. F. Martin, of Winfield, and hope it will call out a full response from those engaged in growing them. I have experimented for several years, and am convinced that a full supply could be raised for needed consumption, both in the Walnut and Cottonwood Valleys; but I doubt the practicability of irrigation by means of well and wind pump. A moment's calculation will show what an immense quantity of water would be required to supply an acre of land even with an inch of water, and should lead to careful calculation before investing in such an enterprise. I think with good cultivation in summer and a good mulch in winter, there are some varieties that may be depended on generally for a good crop.

Of all the varieties that I have tried I have discarded all except the following: Cumberland Triumph, Capt. Jack, Chas. Downing, Crescent Seedling, Kentucky and Glendale.

These are named in the order of their value as proven so far on my grounds, although the Kentucky may take a higher place on further trial. Also the Austin—is not fully tested and may be placed on the list.

The Crescent Seedling would rank higher but for the reason of its proving a pistillate berry (with me) and needs a fertilizing plant near at hand to insure a good crop. Should my system of cultivation prove successful the coming season I will give results.

J. W. BYRAM.
Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

Epilepsy in pigs is generally due to irritation of the digestive organs, from improper food, worms, etc. For pigs under three months old, give a teaspoonful of sulphur. It may be given two or three times daily during a week in a little thin gruel, which the pigs do not object to consume voluntarily. Change of food and comfortable quarters are essential; also plenty of sour milk, ample range of liberty, and pure water.

A Nebraska man says hay is good for hogs. Cut the hay short and mix with bran, shorts or middlings, and feed as other food. Hogs soon learn to like it, and if soaked in swill, or slop food, it is highly relished by them. In winter, use for hogs the same hay that you feed to your horses, shorts or other food: it puts on flesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them.

It is a good plan to feed store hogs regularly, but not too heavily, three times a day; give them abundance of raw material to work up into a manure, and have on hand a constant supply of charcoal or wood ashes. A mixture of the latter materials, experience has proven to be excellent in correcting acidity and improving digestion in swine.

Of the 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 hogs in the United States, three-fifths are raised in ten strictly Mississippi Valley states, namely: Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin. These states produce annually nearly three-fourths of the entire corn crop of the country.

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.

Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

ALL KINDS OF

Garden and Field Seeds

All Seeds fresh and true to name. I have Seeds from all the responsible Seed growers and importers and a fine selection of Seeds adapted to Kansas soil and climate. GROWN FOR ME IN CALIFORNIA. All Seeds are put up by me on order received. No paper Seeds sold. All kinds of

Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes

in their season. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Address S. H. DOWNS, 78 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

SWEET POTATOES.

All known good varieties and almost any quantity. Also choice and new varieties of Irish Potatoes. Inquire of the old reliable Potato Grower

B. F. JACOBS,
Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

Grade Clydesdales.

For sale, three Grade Clydesdale Horses, aged 2, 4 and 6 years in the spring. They are acclimated, good color and sure breeders. A bargain if purchased soon, as I am going out of the business. Address W. GUY, McCANDLESS, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

PICKETT & HENSHAW, Plattsburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxfords, Princess, Renick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattsburg is near Leavenworth.

F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

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

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.

C. 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.

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

Cattle and Swine.

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

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

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

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

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Horticulture.

A Paper Read at Topeka Before the State Horticultural Society, by Hon. Martin Allen, of Ellis County, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Forestry.

Taken From Advance Sheets of the Publications of That Society.

It has been well said, that history repeats itself. As Abraham and Lot, of old, parted from each other on the plains of Palestine, when the pasturage became scanty for their great flocks and herds, so have the people of these United States been continually parting from each other as the means of subsistence became scanty. Part of them always pushing Westward, and generally to new and more fertile lands.

I very well remember, but little more than forty years ago, of people emigrating from the poorest part of the State of Ohio, to the fertile prairies of Illinois, and becoming completely disgusted with the change. Some returned again to their "wife's relations," amidst the dense forests and scanty soil of South-eastern Ohio.

More than thirty years ago I went, myself, out onto the prairies of Illinois, fully an hundred miles into what Prof. Charles S. Sargent, in his article in the October number of the *North American Review*, (if I can understand him) is pleased to call the "debatable ground," where if trees are planted and they thrive, "the plain is pushed back a little." At that time it was thought by many that the soil of the prairies in that region was not adapted to the growth of either fruit or forest trees, nor the cultivation of grasses.

During twelve years of the time I staid there, I grew forest trees in abundance, ten to twelve inches in diameter; fruit became a drug in the market, and the cultivated sorts of grasses became a leading crop of the husbandman, and I feel safe in saying that the timber of that whole region of "debatable ground" has more than doubled, if not trebled, in the past twenty-five years.

How mightily must the plain have been "pushed back" from that quarter!

We have good reason to believe that the same "pushing back" has been the rule for hundreds of miles, across mighty rivers and plains, toward the setting sun, wherever civilized man has set up the usual barriers to the annual sweep of prairie fires.

On the 29th day of August, A. D., 1877, I was at Ossawatimie, on the 21st anniversary of the memorable battle at that place. On the porch of the hotel a gentleman was telling me of the incidents of 1859 of that place, when that house was new, of the great convention held there, inaugurating the Republican party in this State, and the speech of Horace Greely upon that occasion.

I called the gentleman's attention to a tree, a foot or more in diameter, near the corner of the house, and asked him how large it was at the time he was telling about. Said he, "Sir, that tree had not been planted."

Later in the day an old citizen of the place was called upon to describe the battle, and in doing so, he pointed out the ground over which the foe had approached, the locality being covered with a dense growth of oak and hickory trees that appeared to me to be from six to ten inches in diameter and about thirty feet high. After a slight pause, the speaker said: "That timber was not there then. It has grown since."

The growth was evidently not from

any effort of man, other than the prevention of prairie and forest fires.

This was not upon what is denominated as the "debatable ground" by Mr. Sargent, but is that region described by him as "the great plains remote from the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Lakes, cut off from the Pacific by innumerable mountain ranges," and he says "this great interior region receives a meager and uncertain rainfall, sufficient to insure, indeed, a growth of herbage, but not sufficient to sustain even the scantiest forest." His theory throughout is fine and scholarly—such as we no doubt might well expect from a roving commissioner with a scholarly head and gentlemanly bearings, sent out at government expense, but without sufficient power of discernment, or a proper knowledge of the subject that ought to be benefited by his labors.

The same condition of the original forests extending themselves by reaching out of new growth from their margins, may be observed to be quite general, not only at Ossawatimie, but all over the State up to the Sixth Principal Meridian, or further. But there is an imaginary line somewhere away out beyond the center of population in the State, where large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are more numerous, and people and plowing more scant, and therefore, prairie fires more frequent and wide-spread, and the natural increase of trees, for these and some other reasons, has not kept up with the Eastern part of the State. The principal one of the other reasons referred to in the last sentence, is the dry atmosphere and uncertain rainfall, which is mainly due to the rapid natural slope of the country, and it is not easily induced to return. The remedy is plain and simple. Let a small dam be built wherever a public road crosses a depression. It will be found upon examination that each mile of road along the section lines (where the roads are designed to be) affords opportunity for from one to five such dams, each capable of holding in reserve without great expense, from one hundred to one thousand tons of water. Wherever as much earnest effort has been expended upon what is known as the treeless plains, to retain the water supply in working the roads as has been expended in the Eastern and Middle States to overcome their surplus water or to cure their mudholes, coupled with a reasonable effort in tree planting, I apprehend that our once treeless plains will have been redeemed from the epithet of treeless.

With this digression, (if it be such) allow me to refer to my own growing of trees two thousand feet above the sea level, and two hundred and twenty-two miles by rail West of the Capitol, where for the past four years our average rainfall has been slightly below twenty inches, which according to Mr. Sargent, would cause our "scanty forest to disappear entirely," yet I have to say, notwithstanding his theory and the adverse seasons affecting the matter, that my growths of trees show about as follows, to-wit:

Cottonwood.....	.5	inches	in 6 years.
Wild Cherry.....	.2	"	" 4 "
Green Ash.....	.3	"	" 8 "
Hackberry.....	.3½	"	" 8 "
Box Alder.....	.5	"	" 7 "
Ailanthus.....	.2½	"	" 4 "
Black Locust.....	.2½	"	" 4 "
Elm.....	.2½	"	" 4 "
Black Walnut.....	.2	"	" 4 "

These are conservative estimates, made from actual measurements, and somewhat exceeded by some of the specimens I have placed upon your table for exhibition, and sustained by other specimens cut at random from the natural forests of Ellis county.

A tree twelve inches in diameter ought to be forty-eight feet high, or four feet

(Concluded on page 14.)

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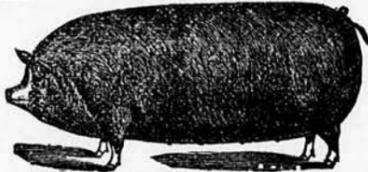
Lyon County Wool Growers.

This county has now 30,000 fine woolled sheep and about 50 growers. The majority of the flocks are free from the scab. The regular meeting of this association was held at Emporia last Saturday. Several members were chosen to represent the county at the State Wool Grower's Association, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the proper handling and preparation of wool for sale is a matter of vital importance to the welfare of wool-growers, and it should be one of the prominent objects of this association to enlighten wool-growers as to their duty in this respect, and to expose without fear or favor the deliberate introduction of refuse matter into fleeces prepared for sale.

The time was devoted to an interesting and general discussion upon the different features of the industry. Kansas would take the lead as to profit with sheep were it not for scab. The best remedy is good feed and proper care. Experience showed that cane is a superior feed, not only for sheep but for all live stock, the entire stalk, leaves and seed can be utilized. A ton of millet is worth three of prairie hay. The prospect for the crop of wool next spring is good and bids fair to be heavier and of a better quality. The wool this season was a disappointment in eastern markets. It was agreed that much education is needed, in the matter of putting up wool for market intelligently and honestly. This new association which we organized will be a valuable faction for the industry in this county.

Established in 1868.



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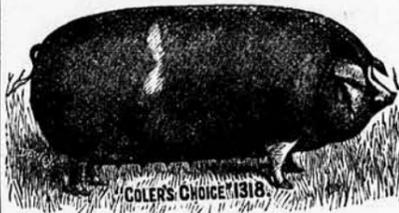
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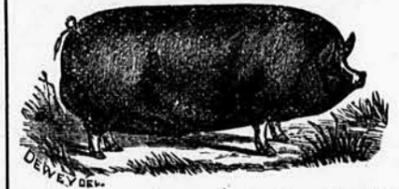
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Used COLD at all seasons of the year. Ticks, Red Lice, Borers and Tapeworms destroyed. Sore Eyes and Fly-blows cured. No CARBOLIC; non-poisonous; harmless when used either externally or internally; improves quality and quantity of wool more than cost of two dippings every year. Send for price list, testimonials and directions.
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
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And large stock of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot Quince, Grape Vine Gregg Raspberry, Snyder's Blackberry, and small fruits, Evergreens, Roses, etc. The best shipping point and best facilities for packing of any establishment in the West. Orders from planters given special attention. Prices on application.
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VINELAND NURSERIES,
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\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Republican Valley Stock Farm,

HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,
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.

QUIMPEL, No. 400, has proved himself second to none as a foal getter; his colts have taken 1st premium wherever shown, and are remarkable for their uniformity.

NYANZA, 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.
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H. W. GOVE & CO.,
WASHINGTON, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.
Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdale, English Draft, and Coach HORSES.

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



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Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred
NORMAN HORSES.

Carefully selected in France by myself, added by experienced French experts. My last importation consists of 30 large and vigorous Stallions which are now thoroughly acclimated and in prime condition. I am offering this magnificent exhibition of fine Normans for sale and will warrant each horse. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

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

P.S.—As we wish to retain as many hens and pullets as possible until March, we offer for sale at low prices for the quality of the stock, a large lot of cockerels of all the leading varieties, either for choice breeding or to grade up your common fowls. Price according to quality.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. Choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by **ALEX. PEOPLES,** West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

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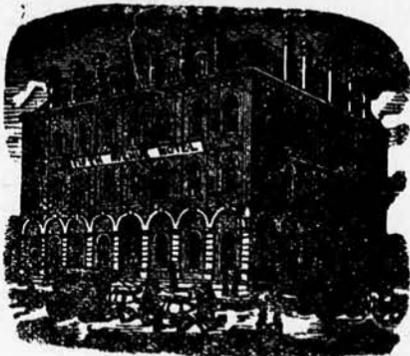
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CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP. CURES SCAB. This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool.

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and all others who have occasion to purchase Seeds by pound, ounce and bushel. For price list and (set of 4) Comic Vegetable Cards, send your address on postal.

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Nolmore Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Five years established and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica.

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THE ONLY DISSOLVER OF THE POISONOUS URIC ACID WHICH EXISTS IN THE BLOOD OF RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY PATIENTS.

SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effects.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe.

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that SALICYLICA is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly.

Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

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Sent free by mail on receipt of money. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

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

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Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules: C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y. C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards: Kansas Pacific Railway, 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.

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

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

Have Horses and Mares, all ages, For Sale. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.

As Bred by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.



We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed.

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BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE WARRANTED

\$1.35 SEEDS FOR 50 CENTS. CUBAN QUEEN 103 LBS. WATER MELON. A REMARKABLE OFFER! entire collection by mail, postpaid, to any address for ONLY 50c. BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE WARRANTED first-class in every respect. Equal, None Better.

(Continued from page 11.)

in height for each inch in diameter. If less, its limbs should make up the deficiency in height, therefore, five and one-third such trees should make a cord of wood.

But to be safe, suppose we take six such trees for a cord, and suppose trees will grow to this size twelve feet apart each way, or three hundred to an acre, that would give fifty cords to the acre.

Cottonwood would reach this size at 14 years from planting; wild cherry, 24; green ash, 32; hackberry, 27; box alder, 17; ailanthus, 19; black locust, 19; elm, 19, and black walnut at 24.

The value of this wood can be better estimated by each of you for your respective localities, than by myself. With us it would now be worth probably five dollars per cord in the tree, or two hundred and fifty dollars per acre—some of the sorts less, and others more. Some would be worth twice as much for other purposes, and many of the sorts would no doubt be worth more to let stand and grow to greater maturity than for any use it could be put to at this age. Many of you may think that these trees could be grown to this size at eight feet apart as well as twelve; if so, the number of trees would be more than doubled, and therefore the profits correspondingly enhanced.

Aside from the expense of planting, and the care necessarily bestowed for the first year or two, it will be quite safe to say that the brush and wood obtained from the necessary thinning and pruning, would abundantly pay for all trouble and expense in taking care of a timber plantation.

Further experiments have more fully convinced me of the necessity of using only the best stock for planting. In the Spring of 1879 I procured from a leading nursery firm in Illinois, what they sent me for seedlings of the white ash, but I have been unable to discover any difference between it and trees of my own, grown from seed of green ash, gathered in sight of my own door, except that the Illinois grown seedlings have not up to this time made one-half the growth that my own have, both being planted on the same day and in adjoining rows.

Cuttings should be procured only from the best specimen trees. Some sorts may be grafted, using scions from the best growers only. If seeds are planted they had best be put in thickly, and the fittest plants only allowed to survive.

Prof. Sargent, in his article heretofore referred to, says: "The removal of a forest from any region will not diminish the amount of rain falling upon it, nor can the increase of forest area in a slightly wooded country, increase its rainfall." And two or three sentences further on he says: "But if the forest does not cause rain to fall, it hinders it after it has fallen. *.* It prevents the water which has fallen from flowing away too rapidly over the surface of the ground; it protects springs; it checks evaporation, equalizes the temperature and breaks the force of destructive winds."

I most respectfully submit to this intelligent audience, if these are not the elements for the preservation of moisture, and would ask if we are not to look to a moist condition of the atmosphere for rain, to what source shall we look?

Does Mr. Sargent wish to be understood that a condition of moisture, or a lack of it makes no difference in the rainfall of a country?

But Mr. Sargent (if it were possible) seems to blunder worse and worse as he proceeds, for near the close of his article he says: "The law known as the Timber Culture Act should no longer be allowed to disgrace the statute book," because, as he further says, "it has give

rise to gigantic frauds, and has already cost the Government several million acres of land, which have passed into private hands without any return whatever." Does he mean to say it is a *gigantic fraud* for this government to offer to one of its citizens one hundred and sixty acres of land for planting and cultivating one-sixteenth of its area in timber, or is the *fraud* in the citizen attempting to comply with the offer of the Government, or is the *fraud* upon the part of the Government, or where, pray, does the *fraud* come in under this act, and how does it become so *gigantic*, when the grant is confined to one hundred and sixty acres of land, located where the whole drift of Mr. Sargent's article is attempting to show the land is worthless, and where trees will not, or can not at best, grow without artificial irrigation.

In regard to the "several million acres" that have already "passed into private hands" under this act, I have to say that Mr. Sargent only shows a wonderful lack of information or a total disregard of truthfulness, because, up to the time of his article going to press no final proofs had been offered under this law, hence the Government had not parted with a single acre. Fifty final proofs, or 8,000 acres, will cover the total up to this time, December, 1882.

Nor is this at all surprising, because final proof upon this class of claims is only contemplated, during the first five years following the first eight years, after the initiatory steps are taken, and I very well remember but little more than nine years ago, applying to make an entry under this law, and my papers being rejected because the local land office had not then been supplied with the necessary books and papers for the transaction of the business under that law. The Government has done well in the enactment of this law. It ought to go one step further, and provide for a school of forestry, where information could best be obtained, how to proceed with the planting and culture here upon the plains, where most of the work under the act in question is to be done, and where the work in that line is somewhat different from where forests already abound. It should also further provide that this class of claims cannot be changed into others, or in other words, once a timber claim, always a timber claim.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without saying that the years 1875 to 1878 inclusive, were favorable years for starting trees upon the western plains, that all the years since have been the reverse, that a change for the better cannot in the nature of things be long delayed. Let us therefore look with confidence for good seasons, to plant, and replenish our timber lots at once. Let us be instant, in season and out of season, as Paul was in the spread of the gospel. Let us plow, plant and carefully cultivate, as becomes men of intelligence in defence of our country, with the full determination not only to help ourselves individually, but also to enhance the public good, and to promote the general welfare.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

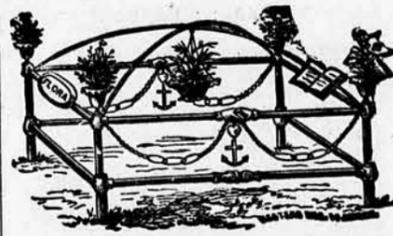
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price 25c.

KIDNEY-WORT

D. H. MOORE.



These are supplied with moisture caused by evaporation of water from the pipes through the vases. The Fountain Enclosure is made in any size and supplied with marble tablets for the inscription, and in connection with the Tablets, it is fast superceding the ordinary head stones. Agents wanted in every County in the State. For circulars and terms, write to
Moore & Fernald, General Agents for Kansas.
Office with Fernald Bros. at Topeka Marble Works, 159 Quincy St.

W. H. FERNALD.

KINNEY'S PATENT TUBULAR FOUNTAIN ENCLOSURE,

FOR CEMETERY LOTS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE GRAVES, AND MONUMENTS.

The Fountain Enclosure is constructed of pipes, which, when filled with water, serve not only as an enclosure, but vases are attached in which flowers, plants, and vines may be placed.

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 NOW USED BY EVERY
HORSEMAN & FARMER
WHO EVER GAVE THEM A TRIAL.
None genuine without this trade mark.

A. J. TOWER, Sole Mfr.,
Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS
IN THE HARDEST STORMS
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS
are the only Coats
made with Wire-Fastened
Metallic Buttons.
EVERY COAT WARRANTED.

For sale everywhere.
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NEW Vegetables **Specialty**

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Planney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. **James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.**

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,

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Our Annual Catalogue,
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mailed free on application, published first of every January, contains full description and prices of Reliable Vegetable, Tree, Field and Flower Seed, Seed Grain, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, etc.; also Garden Drills, Cultivators, Fertilizers, etc., with full information for growing and how to get our Seeds.

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Nos. 812 & 814 N. 4th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS
ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS

SEEDS For the **MERCHANT** on our New Plan
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Grown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

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THE KEYSTONE WASHER.
OVER 300,000 IN ACTUAL USE
And all giving perfect satisfaction.

AGENTS WANTED.

Will wash Cleaner, Easier, and with Less Injury to Clothes than any other in the World. We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better Washer. Every Machine Warranted FIVE YEARS, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. The only Washer that can be clamped to any sized tub like a Wringer. Made of malleable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines. Agents wanted all over the country are making from \$75 to \$200 per month. Retail price, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3. Also our celebrated

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Jan. 3, 1883.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by F M Moran in Dover tp, Dec. 10 1882, one white yearling heifer, underbit in left ear, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Chas Engler in Topeka tp Dec. 22 1882, one red and white spotted steer, more red than white, no marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk. MARE—Taken up by James J Sisson, in Wilmington tp Dec 4, 1882, one light bay mare, four years old, with collar marks, thin in flesh; valued at \$35.

COLT—Also, by same, one sucking horse colt, light bay, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Dohorman, Kaw tp, Nov 1, 1882, one red heifer one year old, some white spots and white under the belly, white strip in forehead no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Gottlieb Breyer in Kaw tp Dec 1, 1882, one two-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Also by same, one one-year-old red and white spotted steer; valued at \$14.

STEER—Also by same, one 1-year-old steer, end of tail white; valued at \$14.

STEER—Also by same, one 1-year-old red steer with white spots; valued at \$14.

FILLEY—Taken up by Conrad Besterfeld, Kaw tp, Nov 8 1882, one two year old filley, cream colored with black mane and tail; valued at \$35.

FILLEY—Taken up by Jas McWilliams, Kaw tp Nov 7 1882, one black 2-year-old filley, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by H H Clothier, Newbury tp, Nov 7 1882 one bay pony mare, two years old, small star in forehead; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Speiker, Turner tp, Dec 18 1882, one bay mare about 15 years old, some white on right fore foot and on left hind foot, branded on left shoulder T; valued at \$11.

PONY—Taken up by C P Lywanziger, Alma tp Dec 18 1882, one black pony with halter on, gray hairs on back, some white on both fore feet, right hind foot white up to ankle, small star in forehead, indescrutable brand on right hind leg (Texas brand); valued at \$17.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Geo B Spellman, Pike tp Dec 4 1882, one black mare colt, stripe in forehead, hind feet white; valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Taylor Markley, Pike tp Dec 14, 1882, one bay two-year-old horse colt, split in right ear, scar in right hind leg, white on left hind foot; valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by W H Phillips, Reading tp, Dec 20, 1882 one bay yearling colt, four white feet, bald face some white on the under jaw, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

HORSE—Also, by same, one bay three-year-old horse some white hairs in face, no brands; valued at \$45.

left ear; valued at \$15.

Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M Wilhite, Putnam tp, Dec 1 1882, one bay mare, small spot in forehead, valued at \$70.

FILLEY—Also by same, one yearling filley, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by W R Borner, Washington tp, Nov 15 1882, 1 bay pony mare, 3 white feet, star in forehead, snip on nose, saddle and harness marks, 12 years old; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Steele, Rich tp, Nov 27, 1882, 1 red roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$19.

COW—Taken up by E Jennings, Rich tp, Nov 16 1882, one 2 year old red and white roan cow, short tail, hole in left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by A C Krape, Reeder tp, Nov 10, 1882, 1 dark red or brindie yearling steer, branded B; Y on left hip, white spots on belly; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by J W Lankard, Reeder tp, Nov 21, 1882, 1 deep red yearling steer; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by J McGuire, Indian Creek tp, Nov 23, 1882, 1 red yearling heifer, branded C on left hip part of left ear off; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Also by same, one red and white yearling heifer, (speckled); valued at \$12.

STEER—Also by same, one yearling steer, white back branded sides; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Jas Donaldson, Reeder tp, Nov 8 1882, 1 red 2 year old steer, two white stripes in forehead, indescrutable brand on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by N McKnut, Rich tp, Nov 18, 1882, one pale red 2 year old steer, some roan spots, hole and slit in right ear; valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by same, 1 sorrel horse colt 2 years old, (pony) hind feet white, white spots on nose and right side; valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by M Richardson, Lincoln tp, Nov 22, 1882, one light bay mare colt two years old; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John McGlenchey, Reeder tp, Dec 4 1882, 1 red and white yearling steer, underbit in right ear; valued at \$20.

STEER—Also by same one small dark red yearling steer, hole and fork in left ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by E H Davis, Reeder tp, Dec 2, 1882, one red yearling heifer, slit in left ear, underbit in right ear; valued at \$12.

Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Brothe, Valley tp, Dec 8, 1882, 1 red yearling heifer with a white star on forehead and some white on belly, no other marks; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A Westfall, Middle Creek tp, Dec 1 1882, 1 bright roan steer, 1 year old last spring, branded on the left hip with letters A and C; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by D Block, Valley tp, Dec 8 1882, 1 light red yearling steer, marked with split in right ear some white spots about flank and a white spot in forehead; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Paul Bussel, Wea tp Nov 23, 1882 1 red and white yearling steer, spotted, marked with a crop off left ear and an underbit out of right, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

Wyandotte county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R H Goode, Delaware tp, Dec 8, 1882 1 2 year old roan steer, branded S on left hip, two splits in right ear. Also by same one roan yearling steer; two valued at \$20.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C P McDonald, Manhattan tp, Dec 11 '82, 1 red yearling steer, branded on left hip with large heart; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by R L Foster, Madison tp, Dec 16 1883, 1 light roan yearling heifer, branded on left hip very dim, can't tell what the brand is.

STEER—Taken up by J C Ryan, Ogden tp, Dec 22 1882, 1 black yearling steer, white streak in face and white end of tail.

STEER—Also by same, 12 year old spotted steer, dim brand on right hip.

HEIFER—Also by same 1 red 2 year old heifer, white star in forehead and white on breast.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F L Drinkwater, Cottonwood tp, Dec 8 1882, one bay mare colt, white in face; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Dawson, Cottonwood tp, Dec 9 1882, one 2 year old red steer, crop off left ear, upper slope on right ear, branded 5 on left hip; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by L H Carpenter, Cottonwood tp, Nov 29, 1882, 1 red and white 5 year old Cherokee cow, swallow fork in left ear, upperbit in right ear, branded N on right hip; valued at \$20.

STALLION—Taken up by J M Mitchell, Bazaar tp, Nov 27 1882, 1 brown 2 year old stallion colt; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by F V Alford, Bazaar tp, Nov 27, 1882, 1 yearling steer, dark red with some white spots and white face; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jas Mastin, Diamond Creek tp, Dec 5 1882, 1 2-year-old heifer, mostly black, with white strip in forehead, tail mixed with white and black, some white about the under part of body, valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. T. Frather & Bro., Falls tp, Dec. 9, 1882, Falls tp., one yearling heifer, cherry red, some white on belly, and tail, marked with under and upper bit on right ear, under bit on left ear; cash value \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Brandley, Bazaar tp, Nov. 25, 1882, one yearling heifer, color white; cash value \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up by W. H. Cox, Bazaar tp., Dec. 10, 1882, One small two year old mare; light sorrel, left hind foot white, white speck in forehead; value \$36.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E H Wise, in Lyon tp, Nov 25th 1882, one black horse, saddle marks on back, about 10 years old valued at \$50.

MARE—Also by same—one sorrel mare with star in forehead, right hind foot white; ten years old, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by same—one sorrel mare with star in forehead right hind foot white, five years old valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Coonrod, in Shawnee tp, Oct. 23, 1882, one bay mare colt, 2 years old, blaze in face, both hind feet white—(no value given by justice).

MULE—Taken up by E M Stoner in Garden tp, one dark bay mare mule, 14 hands high, and about 14 or 15 years old, valued at \$40.

MULE—Also by same—one dun colored horse mule 14 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old; valued at \$40.

horse colt, bay, no marks or brands; value \$15.

HEIFERS—Taken up on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1882, by R. Broilier, whose residence is Ruellu tp. 2 two year old heifers, color red branded H Q, value \$76.

HEIFERS—Taken up by same at same time and place, 2 three year old heifers, color red, no marks or brands, value \$20.

Cows—Taken up on the 7th day of November, 1882, by J T Darrrough, Harper tp, 2 cows, 6 year old, H N on right side, value \$7.

STEERS—Taken up by same at same time and place, 2 two year old steers, same brand, value \$32.

Cow—By same at same time and place, 1 cow 6 years old, branded H O B, value \$25.

Cow—By same, same time and place, 1 cow 6 years old, marked H E C, right side, value \$20.

STEER—By same at same time and place, 1 yearling steer, marked 1 C on left hip; value \$10.

Cow—Taken up by Wm A Dunlap, on the 28th day of November, 1882, 1 cow, color white, marked 8 on left side, value \$15.

Strays for week ending Jan. 10, '83.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HORSE Taken up by J W Hollis in Junction tp, Dec. 1, 1 light bay horse, 7 years old, star in face, left fore and hind foot white; valued at \$30.

STEER Taken up by O C Whitford in Arvonia tp, Dec. 16, 1 white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW Taken up by Alexander Rush in Burlingame tp, Dec. 22, 1 red and white cow, 5 years old, branded D on right hip, notch in left ear; valued at \$25.

COW and CALF Taken up by Thomas Bluck in Dragon tp, Dec. 11, 1 red roan cow and calf, 11 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

STEER Taken up by T J Griffith in Arvonia tp, Dec. 8, 1 blue roan steer, 2 years old, unknown brand on left hip and slit in right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by Martin Luby in Burlingame tp, Dec. 16, 1 red 2 year old heifer, notch under both ears; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 small dark 3 year old Jersey heifer, white under belly; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by H B Hollowell in Dragon tp, Dec. 2, 1 red and white yearling steer, crop off both ears; valued at \$15.

COLT Taken up by F H Jeffries in Elk tp, Nov. 12, 1 black mare colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

HEIFER Taken up by Basil Hardesty in Elk tp, 1 dark red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER Taken up by W Lee in Junction tp, Dec. 1, 1 red and white yearling steer, spots in face; valued at \$12.

MARE Taken up by G Walter Goss in Junction tp, Dec. 1, 1 black 3 year old mare, star in face and spot on nose; valued at \$50.

MARE Also by same, 1 bay 3 year old mare, star in face; valued at \$35.

HORSE Also by same, 1 bay 2 year old horse, star in face; valued at \$20.

Crawford county A. S. Johnson, clerk.

MARE Taken up by George W Jamison in Baker tp, 1 black mare, about 5 years old, white star in forehead and almost blind; valued at \$25.

HORSE Also by same, 1 bay horse about 5 years old white star in forehead; valued at \$50.

HORSE Also by same, 1 bay horse about 5 years old, white star in forehead, heavy set and pony built; valued at \$50.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.

COW Taken up by William Intfan in Shannon tp, Nov. 8, 1 red and white cow, 9 years old; valued at \$12 accompanied with a 5 months old calf.

COW Taken up by J M White in Shannon tp, Nov. 18, 1 red and white cow, bob tail, left horn partly broken off, 5 years old; valued at \$16.

HORSE Taken up by Barney Langan in Shannon tp, Nov. 4, 1 chestnut-sorrel horse, bald face, 3 white feet, branded L on both shoulders, 6 years old; valued at \$30.

BULL Taken up by James A Page in Grasshopper tp, Nov. 14, 1 yellow-spotted bull, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

COW Taken up by J Stickler in Lancaster tp, Dec. 7, 1 brindie cow, left horn broken down, 8 years old; valued at \$15.

COLT Taken up by Mrs Matilda Plummer in Grasshopper tp, Nov. 1, 1 light iron-gray mare colt, left hind foot white, white stripe in face, 3 years old; valued at \$45.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

COLT Taken up by Karl Welele in Liberty tp, Dec. 6, 1 sorrel colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high; valued at \$20.

STEER Taken up by Charles Welele in Liberty tp, Dec. 6, 1 red steer, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, branded on right horn with letter B; valued at \$30.

HEIFER Taken up by T H Davidson in Center tp, Nov. 23 1 small yearling heifer, red and white with white spots on forehead; valued at \$12.

STEER Taken up by E J Demond in Eminence tp, Nov. 27, 1 yearling roan steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

COW Taken up by Wilson Totman in Perry tp, Nov. 20, 1 brindie cow, 7 years old, valued at \$22.50.

STEER Taken up by George W Allen in Liberty tp, Nov. 19 '82, 1 black and white steer, hole and slit in each ear; valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER Taken up by J M Seright in Potot tp, Nov. 24 1882, 1 red yearling steer, white belly, branded with cross or star on left hip; valued at \$13.

HEIFER Taken up by M P Melindy in Potot tp, Dec. 2 '82, 1 red yearling heifer, white in forehead and on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Taken up by G E Lanning in Liberty tp, Dec. 18 '82, 1 dark red heifer, 2 years old, outer edge of ears frozen; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by D Honn in Potot tp, Dec. 12 '82, 1 dark red steer, crop and underbit in right ear, under slope in left ear.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 small red 2 year old heifer crop off one ear and crop and swallow fork in the other; valued at \$35.

forehead, white on belly, shoulders flanks and tail, branded W on right side; valued at \$20.

STEER Taken up by Wm B Worford in Janesville tp, Nov. 14 '82, 1 red 3 year old steer, underbit out of each ear, crop off right ear; valued at \$30.

STEER Taken up by F G Thrall in Janesville tp, Nov. 2 '82, 1 small dark red yearling steer, branded on left hip, not distinguishable; valued at \$20.

STEER Also by same, 1 large red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by A R McKean in Janesville tp, Nov. 20 '82, 1 roan spotted heifer, hole in left ear, brand on left hip unknown, supposed to be 2 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER Taken up by F M Keeler in Salt Springs tp, Dec. 4 '82, 1 small red yearling steer, white in forehead and on belly, branded V on right hip; valued at \$15.

COW Taken up by Timothy Boyer in Lane tp, Nov. 20 '82, 1 roan cow, white back, dim mark on left hip, about 8 years old; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by John B Matlock in Quincy tp, Nov. 21 '82, 1 red-roan heifer, red head and neck, white spot in face, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$10.

STEER Taken up by J N Carpenter in Quincy tp, Dec. 2 '82, 1 black brown and white yearling steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

MARE Taken up by John R Whitlock in Quincy tp, Dec. 11 '82, 1 bay mare, supposed to be 8 years old, badly scarred on both fore legs, left leg worse than right one, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

HORSE Taken up by J B Moss in Eureka tp, Sept. 20 '82, 1 black horse, left hind foot white, collar and saddle marks; valued at \$50.

STEER Taken up by N McGilvray in Jonesville tp, Nov. 20 '82, 1 red yearling steer, white spot in forehead, some white on flanks and tail, underbit on left ear, no brands; valued at \$18.

HEIFER Taken up by Chas Dehlinger in Lane tp, Dec. 13 '82, 1 red yearling heifer, white spot on left shoulder, white on belly, hole in right ear.

HEIFER Taken up by C S Hall in Eureka tp, Dec. 12 '82, 1 dark roan and brindie heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Taken up by John Wells in Eureka tp, Dec. 12 '82, 1 light roan yearling heifer, red ears, no marks, blotch brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Taken up by T R Bailey in Eureka tp, Dec. 7 '82, 1 red yearling heifer, some white on belly, crop off left ear, indistinct brand on left hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

MARE Taken up by James M Hughes in Dover tp, Nov. 1 '82, 1 brown 2 year old brown mare, white spot in forehead, white hind feet; valued at \$20.

COW Taken up by Wm Amy in Williamsport tp, Dec. 20 '82, 1 red cow, spot on forehead, 8 years old, white spot on flank; valued at \$20.

STEER Taken up by Hiram Whitlow in Tecumseh tp, Dec. 19 '82, 1 red yearling steer, ring in left ear; valued at \$12.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by Patrick Corney in Granada tp, Nov. 25 '82, 1 red heifer, white strip between horns, some white on belly, marked with smooth crop off each ear, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Also by same; 1 white 2 year old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Taken up by C E Vanamburgh in Wetmore tp, Nov. 17 '82, 1 red yearling heifer, a little white on belly and on inside of left hind foot, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by D R Thomas Harrison tp, Nov. 7 '82, 1 pale red yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at \$16.

COW Taken up by Peter Villman in Neuchatel tp, Nov. 24 '82, 1 gray cow about 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

COW Also by same, 1 red and white spotted cow about 7 years old; valued at \$25.

COW Taken up by Paul Junod in Neuchatel tp, Dec. 1 '82, 1 white cow, about 7 years old, branded M on left hip; valued at \$20.

FILLEY Taken up by Edward Flaherty in Red Vermillion tp, Nov. 17 '82, 1 bay filley, rather small in size, 2 years old, 3 white feet, 2 hind feet white to pastern joint, left fore foot white to pastern joint, a white spot in face and nose, a little white in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25.

STEER Taken up by R A Brown in Harrison tp, Nov. 14 '82, 1 deep red yearling steer, white on belly and end of tail; valued at \$16.

STEER Taken up by T D Webster in Harrison tp, Nov. 8 '82, 1 red yearling steer, white in flank and shoulder; valued at \$20.

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page 15.)

branded as above; valued at \$22. STEER Also by same, 1 red 2 year old steer, branded as above; valued at \$22. HEIFER Also by same, 1 red yearling heifer, branded as above; valued at \$18. HEIFER Also by same, 1 red yearling heifer, branded as above; valued at \$18.

Strays for week ending Jan. 17, 1883

Douglas county--N. O. Stevens, clerk. HEIFER Taken up by W Messenheimer in Marlon tp. Nov. 11, 1 red yearling heifer, white spot on forehead, white on each hind leg, white on belly; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk. STEER Taken up by O C Crookham in Eureka tb Nov. 20, 1 white yearling steer, red ears and neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$18. HEIFER Taken up by J H Tutson in Eureka tp. 1 light roan 3 year old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Chase county--S. A. Breese, clerk. STEER Taken up by F V Alford in Bazaar tp. Nov. 27 '82, 1 yearling steer, dark red, some white spots and white face; valued at \$20. HEIFER Also by same, 1 red-roan yearling heifer, some white on belly and white face; valued at \$15.

Johnson county--Frank Huntoon, clerk. COLT Taken up by George Moss in Spring Hill tp. Nov. 23 '82, 1 light bay horse colt, 2 years old last spring 4 white feet, star on forehead and snip on nose, about 15 hands high, no other marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$60.

Ottawa county--W. W. Walter, Jr., clerk. MARE Taken up by W F Clendennen in Bennington tp. Dec. 6 '82, 1 roan mare, 10 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high; valued at \$20.

Montgomery county--Ernest Way, clerk. MULE Taken up by J E Stone in Caney tp. 1 brown mare mule, 12 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks on both shoulders; valued at \$30. COLT Taken up by A K Brent in Fawn Creek tp. 1 dark bay mare colt, 6 or 7 months old, branded on right flank with letter S; valued at \$15.

Brown county--John E. Moon, clerk. COW Taken up by G W Dunson in Irwin tp. Nov. 5 '82, 1 white cow, 2 years old, red ears and red specks on each side of neck, bush off end of tail, followed by sucking calf; valued at \$20. HEIFER Taken up by W F Phillips in Morrill tp. Nov. 1 '82, 1 dark roan 3 year old heifer, white spots on back, right ear notched, branded M or W on right hip; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by Merchant W Willard in Morrill tp. Nov. 1 '82, 1 red and white 2 year old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18. MULE Taken up by Cnas Smith in Powhattan tp. Nov. 1 '82, 1 black 3 year old mare mule; valued at \$60. MARE Taken up by Geo T Woodmusee in Hiawatha tp. Dec. 9 '82, 1 crown mare mule, white hairs on left leg, about 3 years old; valued at \$25.

STEER Taken up by B W Graybill in Morrill tp. Nov. 1 '82, 1 white steer, red specks all over, nose and ears red, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$16. STEER Taken up by Barney McGuire in Powhattan tp. Dec. 25 '82, 1 red and white steer 2 years old last tan tp. Dec. 25 '82, 1 red and white steer 2 years old last tan tp. Dec. 25 '82, 1 red and white steer 2 years old last tan tp. Dec. 25 '82, 1 red and white steer 2 years old last tan tp.

Wyandotte County--D. B. Emmons, clerk. HEIFER Taken up by Steven Lancaster in Wabau-MARE Taken up by S Aldrich in Valley tp. Nov. 23 '82, 1 sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, star on forehead, about 9 or 10 years old, branded, supposed to be 69.

Usage county--C. A. Cottrell, clerk. STEER Taken up by J D W Jones in Arvonia tp. Jan. 5 '83, 1 red-roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. COW Taken up by Wm Cary in Dregon tp. Nov. 10 '82, 1 bright red 5 year old cow, branded W on right hip brush of tail gone; valued at \$20. STEER Taken up by H T Briggs in Fairfax tp. Dec. 15 '82, 1 red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Seavenworth county--J. W. Niehaus, clerk. HEIFER Taken up by John Rogers in Alexandria tp. Nov. 6 '82, 1 red and brown heifer, about 20 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Cowley county--J. S. Hunt, clerk. HORSE Taken up by J A Patterson in Walnut tp. Dec. 22 '82, 1 black gelding horse 15 or 16 hands high, white spot in forehead, slight collar marks; valued at \$20. see tp. Dec. 14 '82, 1 red heifer, little white under belly, supposed to be 4 years old, underbit in right ear; valued at \$25.

MARE Taken up by John Huer Dec. 21 '82, 1 bay mare, 2 years old, black main and tail, small white strip in face, about 14 hands high, heavy build, no other marks or brands; valued at \$40. HORSE Taken up by C C Brooks in Mission Creek tp. Dec. 15 '82, 1 bay horse, 3 years old, branded with nose, white strip on forehead; valued at \$25.

COW and CALF Taken up by Arthur Brown in Mission Creek tp. Dec. 8 '82, 1 roan cow and sucking calf, branded O on left hip, notch in right ear; valued at \$30. MARE Taken up by Thomas M Baneer in Rock Creek tp. Dec. 22 '82, 1 black pony mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on forehead, white strip on nose large blemish on right knees, branded A S on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

COLT Also by same, 1 yearling bay mare colt, white spot on forehead, white strip on nose, both hind feet and left fore foot white; valued at \$20. MORRIS County--A. Moser, Clerk. COW Taken up by Geo Evans in Parker tp. Nov. 16 '82, 1 light red cow, about 9 years old; valued at \$20.

Jackson county--John Q. Myers, clerk. HEIFER Taken up by H F Garvin in Liberty tp. Dec. 16 '82, 1 red 2 year old heifer, star in face, some white on belly, dim brand on left hip, crop off right ear, slit in left ear; valued at \$25. HEIFER Taken up by J T Bradley in Franklin tp. 1 red heifer 3 years old, white up to hocks, white on top of hip, some white on forehead, spike horns; valued at \$18.

HEIFER Taken up by Ponei Kower in Washington tp. 1 red heifer, about 2 years old, dim brand on right hip, notch in left ear, white spot on forehead; valued at \$17. STEER Taken up by David Smith in Franklin tp. Dec. 7 '82, 1 light red 2 year old steer, upperbit in right ear and underbit in left ear, some white on belly and tail, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

COW Taken up by James Lolin in Soldier tp. Nov. 27 '82, 1 red cow with white in forehead, branded with letter R on left side and letter L on left hip, 2 marks on right ear, supposed to be 4 years old; valued at \$20. Washington county--J. O. Young, clerk. MARE Taken up by James T Musgrove in Little Blue tp. Dec. 23 '82, 1 white mare, supposed to be over 15 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Lyon county--Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. HEIFER Taken up by E E Watkins in Elmdale tp. Nov. 25, 1 red two year old heifer, hole punched in each ear, white spot on forehead and on shoulder, both hind legs and one fore leg white; valued at \$18. STEER Taken up by Lyman Betts in Waterloo tp. 1 yearling red spotted black and white steer, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$16. STEER Taken up by P M Dunn in Waterloo tp. Dec. 6, 1 white yearling steer, red on cheeks and ears, square

crop off both ears; valued at \$18. HEIFER Taken up by Wm F Christian in Jackson tp. Dec. 13, 1 red and white yearling heifer, with one-half each ear cut off; valued at \$15. HORSE Taken up by John Carey in Waterloo tp. Dec. 17, 1 sorrel horse with bald face, 3 white ankles, 6 years old; valued at \$60. PONY Also by same, 1 brown 5 year old pony, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county--Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. COLT Taken up by Mathias Farris in Monmouth tp. Dec. 23, 1 black mare colt, 2 years old, high hind foot white; valued at \$30. COLT Taken up by R W Nye in Monmouth tp. Dec. 23, 1 light bay mare colt 2 years old, white star in forehead, all feet white, dark mane and tail; valued at \$30. PONY Taken up by Columbus C. Lytle in Dover tp. Dec. 20, 1 black mare pony, 7 years old, small star in forehead white hind feet, branded P on both shoulders valued at \$25.

COLT Also by same, 1 yearling brown horse colt, left hind leg white, branded O on left shoulder and V on left hip; valued at \$25. Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk. HEIFER Taken up by Joseph Dunbar in Scott tp. Dec. 15, 1 red yearling heifer, some white in forehead and in flanks, 2 or 3 small white spots on back, no marks or brands; valued at \$14. HEIFER Taken up by Fred Smith in Potosi tp. Dec. 13, 1 red yearling heifer, star in forehead, belly white, crop off left ear; valued at \$12.

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 T. SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky.

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At the Marshall Fair Grounds, at Marshall, Saline county, Mo., on the C. & A. R. R., 80 miles east of Kansas City, and 200 miles west of St. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1883, I will sell my entire herd, consisting of about 100 head of Short-Horn Cattle: Oxford Barrington 2d (10309 S. H. R.) at the head of the herd; seventy females and twenty-seven bulls, consisting of Wiley Duchesses, Craggs, Bracelets, Cambrias, Agathas, Dairy Maids, Primroses, &c. The cows are sired by the 14th Duke of Thorndale (827), 3d Duke of Oneida (1773), Duke of Woodland (6428), 5th Lord Oxford (766), Oxford Brigand (9049), Kirklevington Duke 2d (10121), 1st Cambridge Rose Duke (4840), 2d Cambridge Rose Duke (4841), Oxford Roan Duke (9059), Duke of the Roses (8477).

There will be no postponement of the sale on account of bad weather as all will be conducted under shelter. Catalogues will be ready by the first of February, and can be had by applying to me at Arrow Rock, Saline Co., Mo. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auc'r. H. D. AYRES. Terms Cash.



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