

# KANSAS FARMER

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## Farmers' Institute.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

The Institute, at Belville, Republic county, on February 1st and 2d was held in a cold, stormy time.

Professors Ward and Walters were in attendance and presented papers and assisted in discussions.

The programme presented was quite interesting and justified a larger attendance. Any farmer would have been well re-paid for braving the wintry blast.

Improvement of farm stock was first discussed, and as swine is the principal live stock of Republic county they received the most consideration.

As it does not cost more to raise a good individual thoroughbred than a scrub it was recommended that the selection of a pure bred male is the first step, and in selecting animals for breeding purposes, the survival of the fittest should be considered. Prof. Ward stated that when the census of 1880 was published, it would be the greatest advertisement Kansas ever had on account of the rapid increase of live stock, farm and dairy products.

Crossing, feeding and care of stock was considered in connection with improvement. It was generally agreed that the introduction of pure bred stock, and proper care was the best means of improving farm stock.

Tame grasses were discussed, led by Mr. Odell. He had found that the modus operandi was quite different from that of growing in the eastern states. It could not be raised with other grain. He found that orchard grass kept green through the eight weeks of drouth. Red clover, orchard grass and timothy did well, and with his experience he was satisfied that this country was a good one for tame grasses, and he urged the farmers to grow them for it lengthened the pasturage about eight weeks. In answer to questions, he would sow his seed in the spring, but not until it had rained; nor would he sow on land until the wildness had been removed and the ground plowed deep. Prof. Ward stated the experiments on the college farm agreed with Mr. Odell. One farmer who had raised thirty-five tons of timothy this season, believed in sowing in late summer, when the seed ripened, following the plan of nature, and thus getting the advantage of fall mulching. Several others advocated the same theory.

A very interesting paper was given on Dairying by Prof. Ward, who has given this subject much study. The paper will be given in full later. The Professor also gave a very interesting paper on co-operation, showing the great advantages to farmers, giving results in Johnson county and at Manhattan.

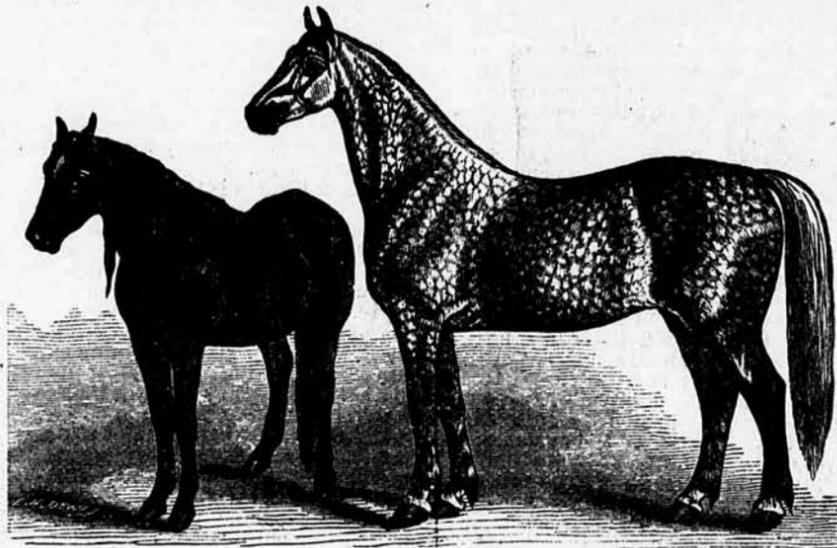
Prof. Walters gave a very valuable paper on seeds, containing many useful hints to everybody. A Farmers' Institute was organized at the close of this session, and will certainly benefit the wide-awake farmers of this county.

HEATH.

## Railroads Are Good Things.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

While this transportation discussion seems to indicate only one side to the question, I take it there are two sides. I would not cramp any enterprise which tends to develop good. I know of no speedier way of opening up our great new west than with railroads. Nor have I ever known any railroad that did not do as much for the country through which it was built as the country did for the railroad. I look with pleasure upon the prosperity of our railroads here in the west as I do upon the rapid growth of our country. All this prosperity



Pony Mare. Weight 750 lbs.

Colt, weight 1,200 lbs., by imported Percheron Stallion "Success," weight 1,700.

This colt is one of eleven got by imported Percheron sires from the same dam; the smallest colt weighing 1,100 lbs., and the largest 1,400 lbs. at maturity; which demonstrate the wonderful prepotency and value of the Percheron Stallions now so successfully used in crossing upon the small mares of this country.

Property of M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Ill.

induces more enterprise which tends to greater prosperity. I believe in reward according to merit. The laws of supply and demand will pretty well average prices to govern commerce. I have no fear of railroads bankrupting the country; for reverses are more keenly felt by the railroads than any other industry. Any attempt to impede their progress seems to me might kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

When the railroads are prosperous the country is usually prosperous. The one interest largely partakes of the other's adversity or prosperity, and this hue and cry about the railroads robbing the country is principally gotten up by the politicians, and more especially the disappointed ones, as a hobby horse to ride when they can't get to ride on the railroads. I believe the politicians make vastly more at this noise than the farmers. I have no faith in the report that the railroads are robbing our agricultural interest in the west. I think we would be worse robbed to take them away from us.

J. H. WHETTON.

Pomona, Franklin Co.

## Discussion of the Tariff.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Like Mr. P. C. Branch, I want the discussion of this Tariff question to go on. It is a question the people in this western country know only little about, therefore the more need of its discussion. I believe we farmers are as much robbed by a protective tariff as we are by the railroads, only it is in an indirect way and we don't feel it. Right here is the insidiousness of the evil. We don't know much about it, and it takes us unawares, whereas we have realizing sense of railroad extortion and robbing, and know how to combat it. But it is hard to fight an enemy in the dark. A protective tariff may be a good thing for the eastern farmer whose farm isn't bigger than a good sized truck patch. Foreign markets have no influence on the price of his products. He must peddle his surplus out to mechanical laborers. But how is it with us here in Kansas? Our products are bulky and of large amount, and must necessarily find distant, even for-

eign markets. The prices of our products are governed by prices in Europe, and would be so no matter how many manufacturers we had, so long as they could not sell all our surplus. I cannot see it in any other light, but that free trade with foreign countries would be of vast advantage to the western farmer. For we look to foreign countries to take our surplus of beef, pork, wheat and corn, and any obstruction to a free market for these articles must be to our disadvantage.

However, Mr. Editor, I am open to conviction, if it can be shown that this is not the case. I would like to have this question argued in reference to the Kansas farmer, for there is where we live. We don't care how it affects the eastern farmer.

Advice is cheap but I do think if considerable clap-grap about how to raise chickens, feed pigs, make hens lay, and forty other things that appear in agricultural papers year after year, things that if any farmer who has attained years of discussion don't know, he ought to butt his brains out against a hay stack; if all such trash was excluded from such papers, and more space given to the discussion of political questions that directly affect the farmer, more good would be accomplished. The farmers have many grievances. Some they understand and some they don't. When farmers thoroughly understand their grievances, they will soon find a way to right them. However, let us have a little more tariff discussion, since we have got the railroads in safe hands.

Yours truly,

J. E. BROWN.

## Short Letters.

HUTCHINSON, Reno Co., Jan. 18:—Will the gentleman from Rice county please give us the best methods of sowing and gathering sorghum? Also would like the postoffice address of H. B. Williams, or the plucky young man who raised so much sorghum seed, a history of which was given by Mr. Williams in the Dec. number of the FARMER. Would suggest that every writer for

the F. would give the postoffice and county address for the convenience of their readers.

M. A. WOLCOTT.

CONCORDIA, Cloud Co., Feb. 1.—I would like to have the experience of those that have been able to drop their corn straight with a check-rower; my experience of the last year did not enable me to get very straight rows crosswise, and I would like to better them this year if possible. Judging from the looks of the cornfields around, there are a great many that would be thankful for some information on the subject.

E. W. BROWN.

WINFIELD, Jan. 23.—The farmers are all in good spirits and look forward for a good wheat crop this year. We expect to be second to no other county in the state for wheat raising, still corn and hogs is the staple farming products here. This county is getting its share of immigration this winter, and farms are selling high, but there is a considerable amount of government land here yet, also in Butler county. Parties wishing such land will do well to come this way. Wheat worth 75 cents, corn 32, flour \$4.50, \$2.25 per hundred.

J. K.

BELLE PLAINE, Sumner Co., Jan. 24.—I see the Governor recommends a change in our road law. Will he not levy a tax for repairing roads the same as for any other purpose; then send the amount of each person's tax in the several road districts in the county to the supervisor of the district? Let him notify them of the time and place when they may work the road to pay their tax; then let the supervisor return the list of them who have not worked out their tax to the proper office for collection. Let the road master employ hands to work the roads with the money thus collected.

C. O. Y.

February 2.—I see in last week's issue a request for experience in raising flax. I raised my first and last crop last year. I consider it a poor paying crop. The yield on an average is from 9 to 10 bushels per acre, and 12 to 15 is an extra crop, and it is said to impoverish land more than any other crop, and I notice that farmers that have been raising it soon get sick of it. The price is generally low, about an average of 20 cents per bushel on a basis of pure seed, which means that the buyers will test it and discount from 5 to 20 per cent. (a clear steal.) The machine men usually charge 10 cents for threshing. That and the discount cuts the price down rather low.

A. GRIFFIN.

PAOLA, Jan. 28.—Very little wheat sown in this county last fall. I think it was owing to the dry weather causing the ground to be so dry and hard that it was almost impossible to plow. A good deal of flax was raised, but I think there will not be so much put in the coming season. It is my opinion that the best paying crop for the Kansas farmer to raise is corn, which must be fed to hogs and cattle in order to make the most of it. From close observations in this state of over twenty years I am compelled to come to the above conclusions. Corn is selling here at thirty-five cents at this time. We have several who are feeding a large amount of corn this winter. Tom and Dave Oyster and W. P. Bowen are each of them feeding about twenty thousand bushels. Most of the feeders have been holding their stock for a better market. When we take into consideration the price of corn we can see that prices for cattle and hogs are good. From all indications most of the cattle and hogs will go on the market from this county in February. The saloons are in full blast here.

DR. J. H. OYSTER.

## The Stock Interest.

### The Natural Herder.

The Mexicans are supposed to be natural shepherds. Grant the supposition. The question then suggests itself: Why is this? There is so much comprehended in the answer of this question that a volume might be written, covering in its scope a space of hundreds of years; a book in which might figure largely the story of conquest and of victory, of exploration and discovery; a book which, while containing, also, a certain amount of political geography, might combine with all these, in a peculiar and interesting cyclopedia, a treatise upon a proud and very interesting race of people.

We are not going to attempt to even outline any such volume in one column of matter, but will only try to hint at some things we know of.

We get our best fleeces from what is known as Spanish stock, the Spanish Merino. This is a proof of their capacity in this direction, though not an explanation of the causes which have made this true. A Spaniard is not a Mexican, though many Mexicans are either Spanish or a cross of the natives upon the Spanish race. What is written regarding the one people, necessarily reflects upon, or has to do, more or less, with the other.

A Mexican of old Castilian blood is proud of the ancient "Latina" in his veins. He may also be well proud of the ancient date of the founding of the Merino flocks of his ancestors. Spain was naturally a pastoral country. She was also an intensely religious nation. Church and state were inseparably connected. This brought the balance of power within the pales of the church. The balance of power very certainly meant that wealth and influence went with the cathedrals. The government and the spiritual directors of the people—the priests—possessed great wealth in money and flocks. The peasantry were retained and trained as herders and shepherds. The government owned what were called "sheep-walks," which were rights-of-way through all the country, cultivated or otherwise, that might lay in their path. Annually the sheep were grazed off some hundreds of miles, then back in the same manner. The shepherds were required to travel camp-fashion, virtually living with the flocks in the open air. Upon the theory of the "survival of the fittest," these sheep, traveling thus far annually, besides procuring their sustenance, became gradually a superior breed in more than one respect. They naturally herded in large flocks. The weaker animals perished; the better class begat a class of animals, in their offspring, superior to themselves. While this process of gradual development was taking place in the flocks a change was also taking place in the flock-master. There is a saying, "Every man to his trade." Sheep-raising with them was a trade.

We see the same characteristic in the Mexican herder. Mexico is the new Spain—the Spain toward the sunset. She, too, is a pastoral country; her people a pastoral people. Her flocks are descended from the fine flocks of the mother country. If you ask why they are so deficient in quality, I will answer by asking you why Mexico shows so many other deficiencies. Her population is a mongrel one. For different reasons, the which we are not supposed to deal with here in this article. Mexico is an antiquated and backward land; not that we would cast one reflection on the land which, to us, has such an interest, but that, from the nature of things—from some cause—such has been true. Though we are glad a day is dawning on this country, the brightest in her history; though to-day this history is not written, but waits upon the iron horse and a better acquaintance between the two nations.

Though the native Mexican sheep are a poor class of animals, neither fit to furnish fine fleeces to stock our fashion emporiums nor the butcher-blocks patronized by American and English epicures, yet we note a very important fact when we note the demand for these animals to form the base for good flocks of Merinos and Merino crosses all over the West. Their hardiness and adaptability to herd in large flocks, as well as their supposed prolific qualities, have caused Western wool-growers to seek them, as a foundation to build on for large and profitable flocks.

J. H. W.

### Sheep-Raising in Western Kansas.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Mr. D., writing from Dickinson county, asks what has become of the sheep farmers, or is the sheep interest lagging? It is an old and true saying that every dog has his day. So every speculation has its run, and the greater the run the sooner it runs out. The sheep excitement in Kansas was mostly encouraged by land and sheep speculators, and the monied men were led to the belief that their capital could be doubled in so short a time with so little expense and trouble to themselves that they rushed wildly into the business without the least experience. Inexperienced farmers who had failed to make a fortune in growing grain, caught the idea of sudden wealth in sheep on grass, of which they saw a plenty all round them going to waste. They, too, must have from 500 to 2,000 on the shares, or otherwise, on any lay, no difference what, without regard to age or condition; and every one went wild on sheep. But when the reality of feed, shelter and diligent care cropped out, most of these enthusiasts came out at "the small end of the horn" and quit business, most of them from necessity, many suffering great losses from the fact that they had taken larger bites than they could masticate. A portion of the more common-sense men who started in with what they could feed well, and not expecting to become wealthy in so short a time, are to be found there yet. They were not the sheep kings or the blow-hards, or those who spent most of their time herding sheep round hotel and boarding-house stoves, but men who were at their posts; and such men are to be found there yet. All such sheep men are making a good thing, both in capital and knowledge of the business. I have been some around among the remaining sheep men during the fall and this far of the winter, and find the sheep herds all looking well with very few exceptions. I notice that stock of all kinds are better fed by shepherds this season than usual and will yield a better profit to their owners. We are wintering 1,800, which is more than we have wintered heretofore. They are all doing finely. We have lost none of our breeding ewes and but three late lambs with the scours. We are feeding the ewe band on good stalk fields. Our lamb herd are also running on stalks and corn. We used Hill & Stagg's "concentrated tobacco extract," which fell in two thorough dippings, but the success from some cause; consequently, we have the scab to contend with this winter. I am using kerosene oil as a dressing to hold it in check. So far as we are individually concerned, it makes but little difference how the sheep interest of the immediate vicinity runs, up or down. Sheep have been my bankers for nearly thirty years, and they have never played me the scurvy trick that the Valley bank did (broke down), but have always paid a good dividend when properly fed and cared for. We have sometimes lost a few, as Mr. D. speaks of, and attributed it to too much dry feed. Do not think salt a remedy, although it is a very necessary article with the herd. I am strongly opposed to sulphur in any way at any season of the year, except as prepared with tobacco for dipping purposes. My experience with sorghum is very favorable. I like it very much for all kinds of stock. It has a tendency to loosen the bowels and keep a good circulation of blood in the surface and skin. I am not in favor of cutting and shocking the same as corn. I think it is best rolled down or cut and thrown in piles and left until needed for feeding. Birds and wild geese have taken most of the seed from mine on the ground this season. Taking all things into consideration, the future prospects for Pawnee county were never better. Crops, stock and general health. Rheumatism seems to be the prevailing disease—more this winter than usual, although our winter has been quite moderate. Warm weather will no doubt bring a change, and the green hills and flowers of Southwestern Kansas will give a hearty welcome to their former friends and occupants, cattle, sheep and horses.

W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Kas., Jan. 18th, 1883.

### Western Kansas.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

As a good many men not living in Western Kansas have been writing up this part of the State, and as I think they have gained much of their know-

edge from people on the road to their "wife's people," I thought it might be of interest to have a few lines from a permanent settler in the "land of coyotes."

This part of the State is settled by two classes of people; one class who never owned any property nor developed any capability to accumulate wealth; and the other class have had more or less property in the older States and by some misfortune lost it. So it will be seen that we are all equal as far as money or property is concerned; we all came here poor.

Then there are just two objects in coming here; one to make a comfortable, permanent home; the other to get rich, to amass a fortune in a few years.

The first class are generally succeeding, notwithstanding the many failures and drawbacks incident to a new country, and they are not thinking of returning to their former homes. The other class spread themselves over all the land they could get and tried to do as much farming with a team of old ponies or broken-down horses as could be well done with two good teams; they got in debt more than they were worth; started to see their "wife's people," cursing the country for their own mismanagement.

Western Kansas is not a failure as an agricultural district, and when it is better understood may do much better than it has done. Rye and broom corn have succeeded well until the last season, when broom corn was nearly a failure.

After six years' experience here I am certain that with rye, sorghum, cattle and hogs, farming may be made as profitable here as any place in the State or in the older States; and I am equally certain that to attempt to force the culture of anything not adapted to our soil and climate will fail. Sorghum is very valuable for stock here; probably more valuable than in counties where it rains in the late fall and winter. I have raised four crops of it for feed, and probably would have done better if I had understood how to raise it. At first I sowed broadcast one-and-a-half bushels to the acre, cut it just as the heads appeared, mowed it with a self-rake twice, and the next sowed broadcast one bushel per acre; let it get fully ripe, and found that one acre was worth two cut before headed; and since that experiment, drilled one peck per acre which makes more and better feed than when more seed is sown. Fed to pigs from the time it is two feet high, it will make more hog than any feed I have ever tried, besides they will winter very well on sorghum alone. In 1881, I commenced feeding four head of cattle and three head of horses November 1st, and fed nothing else till the 15th of February, 1882, on sorghum grown on two acres, and my stock was in good condition; in fact the cattle were fat.

Now, I claim that all of Western Kansas, to the west line of the State will make a good farming country, and that with wind mills to pump water to irrigate a garden and orchard, this will make a very desirable country to live in, and that it would be far better for poor renters East to secure a cheap home here than to rent in the older States.

Without any doubt this is one of the healthiest counties or localities in the United States. Statistics show one doctor to every eight hundred inhabitants, and a low estimate is thirty-five dollars to the family, while the average to the family in this county for the last five years has been less than one dollar and a half.

Stock of all kinds are very easily wintered here; do not require near as much feed as in the Middle States; in short, if fed one-half as much here would be ready for the butcher all winter.

Believing the above to be true, I wish to add that any attempt to divert the public lands from the poor homesteader would be an injustice to the poor and a serious damage to the State.

We are highly pleased with the FARMER in its new clothes and hope every reader will induce one more of his neighbors to take it, until it finds its way into every home in the State.

RUSTIC.

LaCrosse, Jan. 8th, 1883.

## ONION SEED.

I have a choice lot of the celebrated "L PASO" ONION SEED of my own growing. Had Onions that weighed thirty two ounces this year. War ranted good and genuine; \$2.50 per lb. Also Yellow Danvers Seed at \$2 per lb., postpaid. Send orders early as supply is limited.

C. J. JONES, Garden City, Kas.

### An Internal Revenue Officer Saved.

PROVIDENCE, August 21, 1882.

Editor of Boston Herald:—

DEAR SIR,—During my term of service in the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, at the time my office was in this city, I was afflicted with a severe attack of Kidney disease, and at times suffered intensely. I received the medical advice of some of our best physicians for a long time, without being benefited by their prescriptions. Being discouraged by the failure of the doctors to help me, and being urged to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend who had tested its merits, although reluctant to try a patent medicine, I was finally induced to try the Remedy, and procured two bottles of it, and commenced taking it faithfully according to the directions.

Before I had taken it three days the excruciating pains in my back had disappeared, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Whenever, from over-exertion or a violent cold, the pains in my kidneys return, a few doses of Hunt's Remedy quickly effects a cure.

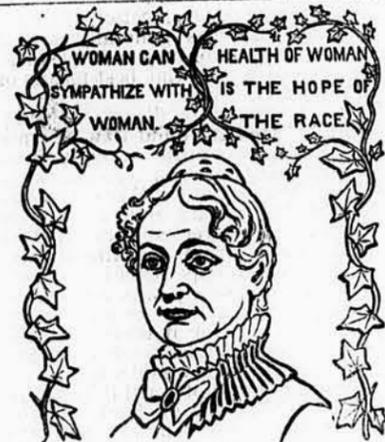
Before closing I beg to mention the remarkable cure of a friend of mine in New York City, to whom I recommended this valuable medicine. He was suffering severely from an attack which was pronounced by his physician a decided case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I obtained two bottles of Hunt's Remedy for him, and he commenced taking it, and began to improve at once, and was speedily restored to health, and he attributes the saving of his life, under the blessing of a merciful Providence, to Hunt's Remedy.

Another friend of mine in New York, to whom I recommended Hunt's Remedy, was suffering severely from Kidney disease, and was entirely cured of it after using this wonderful medicine only a short period.

Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefits experienced by my friends and myself from the use of Hunt's Remedy, I feel it to be my duty, as well as a great privilege, to furnish you this voluntary and unsolicited statement of facts for the information of your large number of readers, many of whom are undoubtedly suffering from this widely-spreading scourge, and I believe that it is the best medicine now known, and that it will cure all cases of Kidney diseases that can be cured.

I shall be pleased to confer with any one who may desire an interview regarding the statements herein contained. Truly yours,

RICHMOND HENSHAW,  
89 Messer Street.



For Health  
Lydia E. Pinkham

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

It is pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliaryness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

Sold by all Druggists. (3)

## Out of Debt: Happy Homes

Jefferson county, Kansas, don't owe a dollar. Map, statistics, price of land, etc. free. Address Metzger & Insley, Ocala, Fla., Kas.

### Horticulture.

#### Grape Culture.

Extract from an essay read by B. F. Smith at the August Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

We have in Kansas a more favored soil and latitude for growing good grapes than in some parts of our country east; and if, as Humboldt says, the best vines are made from grapes raised in the interior, far away from the seaboard, we certainly have a highly favored region. He attributes the difference to the light and a clearer state of the heavens. Almost any kind of soil in our State that is not underlaid with hard pan or gumbo, will produce grapes if the vines are properly pruned. I pruned some vineyards about Lawrence last spring that had been fruited to death—or I might say died from starvation. After a vine has brought forth fruit abundantly feed it accordingly. You would hardly expect your horse to do more than one day's work without food—so with the vine after its fruiting. If it is not fed its vitality will soon be gone, and in time it will languish and die. Almost any kind of well-decomposed stable manure, ashes, lime, sand and bones is good for the vine. The ground set apart for the vineyard should be subsoiled, or if not it should be plowed at least fifteen inches deep, then thoroughly pulverized, and either in fall or spring set the young vines about ten or twelve inches deep. There is a difference of opinion as to the distance apart to set vines. I would plant six by eight feet in rows each way, and train to one and two stakes to the vine; by so training the light and air and sun will have free access through and around the vines. No other crops should be allowed to grow in the young vineyard. The young vines need all the moisture and strength that there is in the soil to give them a good start. Pruning may be done any time during the winter when the wood is not frozen; cut back all the first year's growth of the young vine to one eye, and the second year cut back to two eyes, unless the vine has made an unusual growth, in which case three or four eyes may be left. The third year leave four or five eyes, or say one healthy strong shoot three or four feet long. The fourth year leave buds sufficient to bear five or eight pounds to the vine. The leading point for the vine-dresser to bear in mind is that one or two strong healthy shoots are better and bear more than a dozen weakly, sickly ones. It is almost impossible to convince the freshman in grape culture of this fact. He imagines that every eye was made to bear grapes. The experiment is easily made and nothing could give the novice a clearer understanding of the principle of pruning than to plant two young vines near each other. Let one grow at will saving all the wood and tying up the branches. The other cut back to one bud the first year, and the second to two or three according to the vigor of the vine, and the first crop of fruit the third or fourth year will certainly demonstrate which of the two is the best method of treating grape vines.

Potatoes, Apples, Listers.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me to congratulate you on the improved appearance of the FARMER. As I compare it with the volumes that I have, the improvement is truly great. May it continue to improve until it becomes a great power in the land for temperance and right. I would like to have the views of your various correspondents on a question of great importance to the people of this State, viz: The Potato. So far as my observation goes; but a small portion of the farmers of this State raise what potatoes

they want for home use, to say nothing of supplying the markets. The past fall and winter potatoes have sold at from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents in Marion, our county town. Why is this? Is it the fault of the soil, the climate, or the farmer? Or is it in the varieties cultivated? Our soil is abundantly good, and while the climate may not be the best, I think, with a proper selection of varieties, (which I consider all important,) and proper cultivation, we should raise at least what we need for home consumption. Will some of your correspondents give their experience as to varieties and cultivation?

Another question is in regard to the different varieties of apples called "crabs." Are they as successful as other varieties? Do they come into bearing any sooner than other apples, and at what distance apart do they require to be planted; or do they grow as large as other apple trees.

I see by your correspondence, that it is admitted by all that listing is the most profitable way of raising corn. But are there not two sides to this question? The past two years have been very dry, the past year having, it is said, less rain fall than for fifteen years. Now there will probably be a change of season and how will the lister work in a wet season? In such a year would not the old style of planting be much the best? we want light.

J. B. DOBBS.

Antelope, Marion Co., Kas., Jan. 24.

### 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.

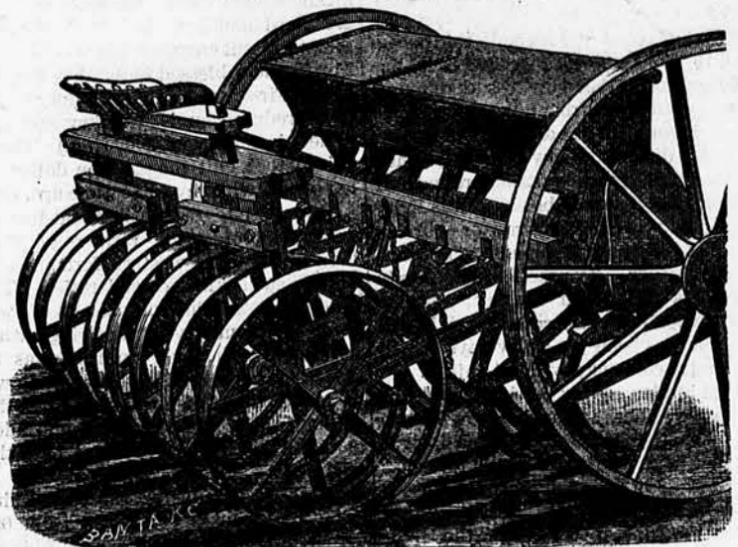
**DR. JOHN BULL,**  
Manufacturer and Vendor of  
**SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,**  
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NEW CARDS FOR 1883  
Our name neatly printed in pretty type on 50 LAMBERT CHROMO cards, no 2 alike. Just out, 10 cts. 20 GILT BEVELLED, and 3 turned corners and plain, 15c. 12 PEARL FLORALS, Imp'd, now embossed hand designs, 20c. 12 SWISS FLORALS, name covered by hand and flowers, 25c. Send 25c. for new Album of Samples for Agents. Reduced Price Lists &c. 200 NEW DESIGNS added this season. Orders promptly filled. BLANK CARDS at wholesale. STEVENS BROS. & CO. Northford, Conn.

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LARGEST CHEAPEST-BEST  
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PATENT ROLLER ATTACHMENT

### FOR SEED DRILLS.

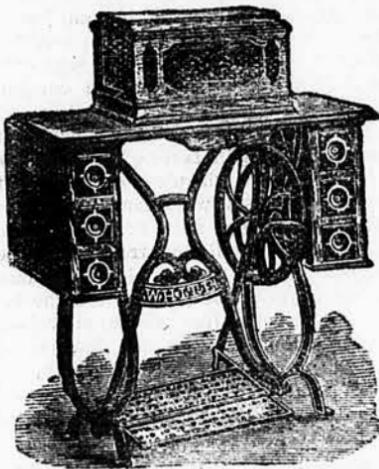
The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drouth. Requiring less than one half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through.

The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.  
Manufactured by **P. H. SMITH & CO.,**  
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

What my customers say: "The Onion Seed was superior to any I ever had." —S. W. Seaman, Motts Corners, N. Y. "I can get seed in my own neighborhood, but prefer yours at double the price." —N. P. Watts, Ferry, Ohio. "Your seed is the only seed from which we can raise good Onions the first year." —J. M. L. Parker, Akonece Wis. "I have used your seed for six years and had rather pay \$2.00 per lb. extra than have seed from any other source." —J. T. Ayers, Turners Mills, Iowa. "The Danvers Onions from your seed grew from sets." —James W. Hoan, early Red Globe yielded at rate of 918 bush. This is just the kind of onion seed I have to offer. Last year planted as a test side by side with seed from eleven different growers, the onions from my own markedly surpassed all in roundness, earliness and fineness. If those of you who grow red onions will try my Early Red Globe you will not be likely to raise any other for the future. Early Round Yellow Danvers by mail per lb. \$2.50; Early Red Globe \$3.00; Yellow Cracker (early) \$3.00; Large Red Wethersfield \$2.50. Large Seed Catalog free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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500 Acres. 13 Greenhouses. 25th Year. Beautiful Catalogue of about 500 pages, free. The famous Kidder Hybrid Pear, \$1.50. Lettuce Pear, \$1; Champion Quince, 75 cents; Japanese Dwarf Chestnut, fruit immensely large, sweet, 50c and Italian Red Berry, hardy as the oak, very productive, 50c. Set of 5 worth \$4.10, only \$3.00 by mail, or \$6 FOR ANY SEVEN SETS by express. Hundreds of other things cheap; many new and rare. Safe arrival guaranteed. **THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,** LAUREL, MD.

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Probably from the fact that our long experience as Practical Gardeners, made us realize the necessity more strongly than most seed dealers, we very early in our career as seedsmen inaugurated the practice of testing all seeds before selling. From the small tests begun in 1872, this practice has extended and become so systematized that the past season it required the entire use of one of our largest greenhouses for our seed tests during the fall and winter, and afterwards in spring in the open ground we had set out many thousand plants, representing the stock in vegetable seeds alone of over 900 growers. All these tests are carried on under the personal supervision of PETER HENDERSON, and as the author of "Gardening for Profit" has had as long and as varied an experience as most men in operations connected with the soil, it will be seen that we are placed in a position to judge, not only as to the germinating properties, but what is of far more importance, the purity of and the kinds of seeds best suited for all gardening purposes. If therefore you can buy seeds as cheaply from us, and we think if you will compare prices you will find that you can—it will certainly be to your interest to do so. Our Catalogue for 1883 of Everything for the Garden is now ready, and will be mailed free on application.

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ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED  
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**AGENTS** can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 free. Address E. G. RIDGOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

## Correspondence.

### Flax Culture.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Plow as for oats, harrow thoroughly, and if possible roll before sowing. An experience of forty years has taught me that one-half bushel of seed per acre all things considered, is about right; if ground is in nice condition would rather sow less than more; have seen good crops from a peck of seed to an acre. I would advise drilling it in Kansas as it is very difficult to sow it evenly when the Kansas zephyrs are waltzing around. If sown broadcast it should be covered as lightly as possible with light harrow or a brush. The time of sowing will depend very much upon the weather. My practice has been to sow my oats first, then my flax; a severe frost just when the flax is coming up will kill it. After it has been up a few days it will stand a pretty cold snap without injury.

The best implement for cutting it is a self-raking reaper. Let the bunches cure for two or three days, then if possible thresh it right out of the field, as it will never thresh as well after it is in stack or barn, because it gets tough when in bulk. Any ordinary threshing machine, if they have the right sized riddle, can thresh and clean from ten to twenty acres per day. Ten to twelve bushels per acre is a fair average yield.

To any of your readers in Cowley county who contemplate raising flax, I will say deliver the straw at my sheep ranch and I will give you \$5 per ton for it to winter sheep on.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the above is not sufficiently explicit I hope you or some of your correspondents will ask such questions as they are not satisfied about and I will be glad to answer them to the best of my ability, for I think the soil and climate of Kansas are well adapted to the cultivation of flax. It is a much less expensive crop to raise than wheat; brings quicker returns, and leaves the ground in fine condition for the latter.

Winfield, Cowley Co. S. S. LINN.

### Flax Culture.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Flax, to do well, should be sown on land clear of weeds, and the seed also should be clean, free from chaff, mustard and yellow seed—a small yellow seed that sometimes is found in flax seed. New land generally produces the largest yield. Sow broadcast or drill in from one-half to two-thirds of a bushel to the acre. If sown broadcast the land should be well prepared before committing the seed to the ground by previously plowing and thoroughly harrowing. To cover the seed, use a brush drag eight or ten feet wide. If drilled in, the land should have previous culture same as recommended for broadcast.

From the middle of April to the middle of May is about the proper season to sow flax, though it will do well sown as late as first of June.

Many of the farmers of late years have practiced breaking prairie sod in the spring when opportunity afforded and preparing the ground by running a sod cutter over it and then sow the seed and harrow in and follow the crop after it is harvested with wheat or rye, simply drilling in the grain on the stubble. This is quite a saving in labor, and wheat put in this way is doing better this winter than any I have seen. The stubbles give the young wheat fine protection and catch and hold the snow well. Flax should be cut when well ripened and not before the bolls are all brown. Harvest with a self-rake, and if the weather is showery set it up. When dry, stack or rick it up carefully and thresh at leisure or thresh it from the field if you have time to do it. I will not forget to note that if it is put in ricks the tops should have a covering of hay. Flax is about the most successful crop raised here; always a sure crop in a dry year.

Cope, Jackson Co. J. W. WILLIAMS.

Tariff; High Tariff; Protective Tariff, and all the Tariff Traffic Will Bear.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In a late number of the KANSAS FARMER I see some articles on the Tariff question. Were the Tariff system based on equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none, it would bear a very different relation to the farmers. We, the farmers of the west, are producers of articles of agricultural

growth that enter the markets of the world as raw material, our grain, our pork, our cattle, etc., etc. Hence we look to sell our produce in the best markets at the highest prices we can command. We need it all to meet the robbing tariffs of railroad companies. Pork rings and grain pools, all tariff arrangements, fellow farmers; and you must grin hard and bear it. Well, our congress are at present engaged in a revision of the Tariff, and a blessed mess they are making of it. First articles that the duty or tariff is to be reduced on is whiskey and tobacco. (There is money in that ring.) They very quietly took half the tax, one dollar per gallon off of whiskey some time ago, and they now propose to reduce it about one-half in order to protect the farmers of the west. How grateful we western farmers ought to be for such kind consideration. Then in order to protect the iron-masters of Pennsylvania (more money in that ring) why they will increase the tariff on iron so as to protect the farmers of the west and allow them to prove their disinterested patriotism by paying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 cent per pound additional on all their fence wire and help the monopolies of the iron and coal ring. They are talking of reducing the import duty on sugar that causes you to pay from 60 to 80 per cent. more for that indispensable article than other nations obtain it for. But then it is a great thing to live in the great model republic of the world in the latter part of the nineteenth century with a free ballot in your hand by means of which the farmers can right every wrong within a year. But then there would be no high tariffs, robbing transportation companies and unjust and unequal taxation. Fellow farmers, don't you feel proud of our unselfish patriotism that assumes 80 per cent. of all tariff taxes and impositions so that a few of our high-aristocratic fellow-citizens can revel in luxury and wealth? Vanderbilt, Gould & Co. cry out—Put on all the tariff the traffic will bear—and the poor blind dupes stand with hat in hand and raise the cry of Great is Diana of the Ephesians, even as St. Paul was cried down when he reasoned of a judgment to come; but the cry is changed. Now it is, Great is the Republican party or the Democratic party, as the case may be. One is plundering you to-day, the other will do so when they get the chance.

Why don't you inform yourselves on these important questions in political economy? Were you to start a Farmers' Institute in every county and discuss such questions as the tariff and its bearing on the farmers as a class. Hold those institutes for several days; have some few prominent men to open those subjects and then discuss them, you would be surprised at the happy results that would follow. You would soon learn that you have plenty of good men in your ranks that are the peers of any men that you have elected to (mis) represent you in the State and National councils. One tariff I would call your attention to is the pork ring of Chicago that have levied a tax of over \$5 on every hog marketed in the west. Then there is the grain pool that levies from 25 to 50 cents on every bushel of grain you sell. This is all tariff, or in plain English, combined robbery. And then to help on the case the transportation companies and the banks and loan agencies are all in the ring and you are robbed and plundered through combined capitol of more within the last six months than the far famed standard oil company has exacted since the first oil well was discovered. Now, it is supremely ridiculous to hear men arguing in favor of heavy duties on articles under the plea of protection to American interests when American manufacturers take those same articles into foreign markets and sell them from 20 to 40 per cent. less price than they obtain at home. Some will wonder at this and ask the reason. One principal reason is our absurd and arbitrary patent laws; another, they can obtain cheap capital from them to run the factories. And there are not so many third parties to secure a big price. But, exclaims one; how are we to obtain a revenue to run our government? By taxing or placing a tariff on all luxuries, non-essentials and articles that are better dispensed with than used. England collects her revenue principally off of eight articles, prominent amongst which are tobacco, wines, liquors, stamps on all papers representing value, income tax. Muscatine, Iowa. SAMUEL SINNETT.

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

### Remember This.

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

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

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

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

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

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

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

### Consumption Cured.

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

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

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To Union soldiers reported on rolls as deserters. Act of August 7th, 1862. Increase of Pension. Thousands entitled under new laws, which are more liberal. Send stamps for blanks to Stoddard & Co., 415 G street, Washington, D. C. Pension and Bounty Claims a specialty.

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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, Guinea, 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.

**Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.**  
Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

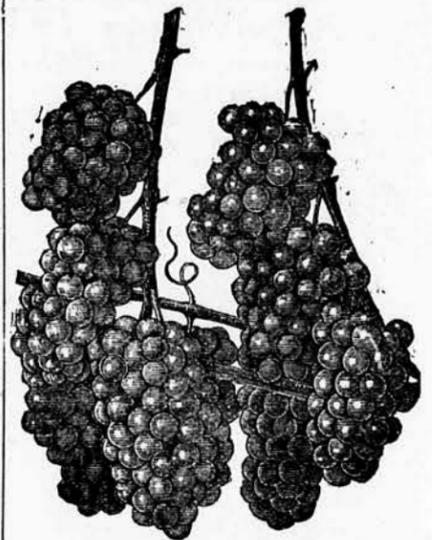


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40 Lovely chromos, name on 1 Model love letter, 10 love cards, all 10c. 6-50c. O. A. Bralnard, Higanum, Ct.



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Rockington, Moores Early, Worden, Early Victor, Vergennes, Duchess, Jefferson, Lady an' 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.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



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

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Send stamp for our New Catalogue, Catalogue, 1882-83.  
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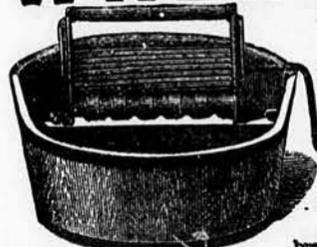
TESTIMONIUM, ONE OF HUNDREDS. SALINA, KANSAS December 21st. 1882. F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence Kas. Gents:—The seeds I purchased of you last Spring produced fine crop of the first quality. I had some Paragon Tomatoes from your seeds, 3 inches in thickness and smooth as an apple. They are ahead of any 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

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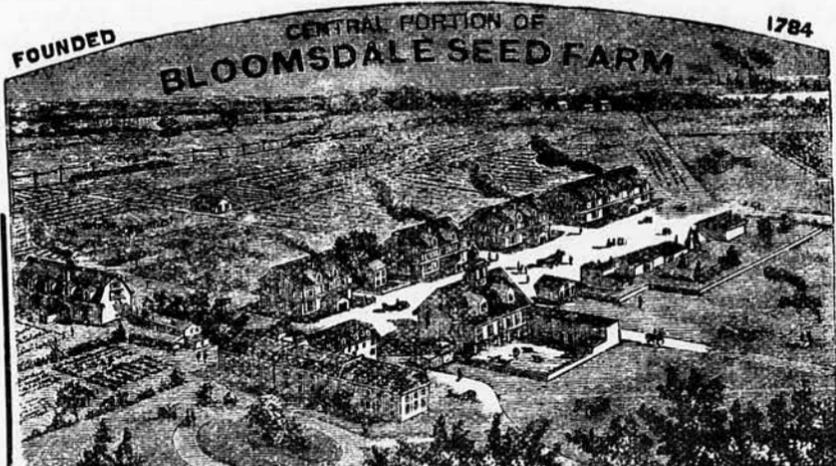
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Educated and practical growers now assent to our motto "That the further North Seeds are grown the earlier their product will be." We offer this year a full line of Standard Potatoes, true to name, grown on dryland; Scotch Fyfe and Blue Stem Wheat; White Russian Oats; Etampes Cabbages said to be one week earlier than Early York; our North Star Yellow Dent Corn still takes the lead, and for fodder is equal to any; of onion seed, tomatoes, carrots, peas, &c., &c., a full line and large crop, all 1883 growth on our own farms. Wild Rice for duck ponds always on hand for Spring or Fall sowing. 7th Annual Catalogue, Free. T. M. METCALE, Grower, Importer & Jobber, St. Paul, Minn.



CHILDS' IMPROVED AMARYLLIS TREATEA and CATALOGUE for 1883. The above cut represents our beautiful new Amaryllis Treatea or Fairy Lily. It is one of the most beautiful of the great Amaryllis family and one of the prettiest of all flowers, either for pot or garden culture. It commences to grow and bloom profusely immediately after planted and creates a sensation wherever seen. It grows 12 to 15 inches high, flowers very large, pure white, and sweet scented. Planted in the garden they bloom during May, June and July, but in pots they will bloom also in Winter. To thoroughly introduce them we offer large select bulbs at very low prices, and send them by mail post-paid, packed secure from frost and guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Postage stamps accepted for pay. The stock we supply is the only one in the world of the true good variety. We send 1 Bulb to any address for 15 cents, 2 for 25 cents, 3 for 35 cents, 4 for 60 cents, 12 for \$1.10, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.75, or 100 for \$7.00. Any boy or girl can by canvassing their neighborhood get orders for from 10 to 100 at 15 cents each, and by purchasing them at dozen or hundred rates make a handsome profit. Many have made \$5.00 per day selling them. AGENTS WANTED in every town to sell these Bulbs. With each order we send full directions for culture. SEEDS, BULBS AND PLANTS.—Our large, beautifully illustrated catalogue sent free to all who anticipate purchasing anything in our line. New and beautiful Lilies (100 kinds) Amaryllis, Gladiolus, Tuberoses Carnations, Roses, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, and Small Fruits. Our list of Lilies and Amaryllis is the best in America. We are the largest retailers of named Gladiolus in the world. We will send by mail post-paid 10 superb named Gladiolus, 10 sorts for 60 cents; 12 large double Pearl Tuberoses for 85 cents; 5 fine hardy Lilies for 75 cents. See catalogue for other special offers. Our illustrated book of Lilies describes 200 varieties, and tells how to grow them, 15 cents per copy post-paid. Preserve this advt. as it may not appear again in this paper, and remember that our goods have an established reputation, are warranted true, and go to all parts of the world. Address J. LEWIS CHILDS, Queens, N. Y.



FOUNDED 1784 CENTRAL PORTION OF BLOOMSDALE SEED FARM. Catalogue and Prices of PEDIGREE SEEDS Sent Free to any Address. D. LANDRETH & SONS Seed Growers, PHILADELPHIA

NEW Vegetables Specialty GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to re-plant 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, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

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

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

## Ladies' Department.

### The Easiest Thing.

BY SMELL FUNGUS.

If the nicest of breakfasts is set on the table, To find one thing wanting I always am able.

Indeed of complaints I can make quite a string, For the finding of fault is the easiest thing.

If a neighbor most kindly assist with a chore, I ask him, why did you not do so before? And o'er his short-comings the chimes I will ring,

For the finding of fault is the easiest thing.

If I see the young people amusing themselves, I scold and I growl at the sweet little elves; And of excellent counsels I give them a string,

For the finding of fault is the easiest thing.

And if there's one person I love more than all,

On that dear one the most of my nagging will fall;

For even with her to my habit I cling, For the finding of fault is the easiest thing.

### MORAL.

If from neighbors and friends you would like a wide berth,

To secure it's the easiest thing upon earth. You can grumble and grunt and at each have a fling,

For the finding of fault is the easiest thing. Oh! oh!! oh!!!

### Economy--Culinary.

Nearly all the ladies of the L. D. have been there since last I called, and as conscience admonishes me to be punctual, I come again. I wish to thank Mrs. Walters for her kind explanation of the scriptures. I think her views are right. Like her, too, I think it is a pity we are not so situated as to be within calling distance, but I also am thankful for the kindness shown us by our Editor. Mrs. Walters need not feel like a stranger toward Prudence for we both have the same name, and although not of kin, that ought to bring us into closer companionship than that of strangers.

I was much interested by that excellent article in the FARMER, entitled "True and False Economy." Many great truths were told, and every person who failed to read it lost a lesson which was well worth the learning. I, too, am a believer in economy, and as such, I will express some of my views upon the subject. I do not believe in being penurious and calling that economy; for many times it is exactly the reverse. I know a woman who is so economical that she don't iron her clothes because it wears them out so. Now, that is utter foolishness.

I think it is economy for every woman who is able, to do her work in the best manner in the least possible time. I think it is better for farmers' wives to buy some cheap wool material for every day dresses in winter for themselves, and also for their girls. It is so much warmer and besides it saves a great amount of labor in washing and ironing; for the mother, large gingham aprons made plain are neat and inexpensive; and for the girls the old-fashioned sack apron with sleeves to cover the dress well, I think look the most sensible. I do not think it pays to buy calico for aprons, except it may be for babies. Good gingham looks better, wears better and is better all around.

Sometimes I see men buying harvesting machines and many other things to save their valuable time, which of course is all right; it is good economy; but sometimes I think they are on the wrong track when they think they cannot afford to buy time-saving articles for the house. Is not the time of the farmer's wife as valuable as that of the farmer himself? I think it is; for when a woman has help and conveniences in the house, it enables her to accomplish a great deal more, and also to do it better than she could were she obliged to do her work in the old way.

I was sorry to see that Mrs. Holsington so disliked pies; but I must say that almost any one would dislike them made after her recipe. I think a good well-made apple pie is very nice. Good sweet cream with a

little baking powder makes a light crust which I do not think will hurt anybody's stomach. Of course it must be baked quickly and not allowed to stand and dry in the oven.

I was sorry also that the lady did not have success with American Girl's pudding; with us it is an old favorite. I have an improved way of making apple pudding which when rightly made, will please even Mrs. H. I will give it and wish all to try and report success: Make a rich crust with sweet cream, a little salt, baking powder and flour; line the sides and bottom of your pudding dish with it. Place upon this a layer of finely cut apple; sweeten and spice to taste; add a few bits of butter; place upon this a layer of crust, and repeat until the dish is full, having the top layer of crust, with spaces for the escape of steam; pour in one-half cup of cold sweet milk or water, and bake one hour in a "bread" hot oven. Eat with any good sauce. Some time I will give my way of making bread. I think Bramblebush must have a mine somewhere, she sends us so many nice recipes, and to be thankful, I save every one.

I think Nixie's intended farmer will be a fortunate man if her views on all subjects are as good as those on children's dress and nursing the sick. Nixie, if you salt your lard it will spoil it for cooking purposes. Only cook it very well, being careful not to burn it. Pour it into your jar or can, and keep it in a cellar or cave, and it will not spoil in one year, or two. PRUDENCE.

Hamlin, Kas.

P. S. To the lady who inquired about the white rose: Ferry's catalogue speaks of two hardy white roses. Write to them and get it; it explains how to care for them in the best manner. It comes free to all. P.

### About Silk Raising.

I accept the invitation to write for the "Home Department" but not to tell how to make pie, pudding, or doughnuts, neither rugs, tidies or quilts, although I know their usefulness and how to make "all sich," but to ask for information of one who knows how to take care of and cultivate the Silk worm, something of their habits. How long must they be fed and will Osage orange do as well as mulberry? If any lady or gentleman who can will give instruction either through the FARMER or by letter to my address will be of service to Mrs. M. J. M. Box 103, Ellinwood, Barton Co., Kas.

[If Mrs. M. can obtain a copy of the KANSAS FARMER Dec. 6, 1882, she will find there the information she seeks. By sending 50 cents to Mrs. Mary M. Davidson, Junction City, Kansas, she will get a little book on silk culture which will be found very useful and instructive.—ED. FARMER.]

### Work for Prohibition.

I often think of the "Home" although my pen has been so long silent. Sickness first, then business and household cares have crowded the days full and often intruded themselves far into the night.

I want to thank Mystic for her timely suggestions about Christmas presents. They came just in time to solve a difficult question for me. But birthdays do not always come on Christmas, and such items are useful at any time. If any one wants to know, I will tell in my next how I made a useful and pretty (I think) slipper case for husband last Christmas, with very little expense. Let us keep our pens bright in the future, and not let the Home die for want of nourishment. And let us talk, work and live for Prohibition, and although the clouds seem to be around us, do not forget that "Behind the clouds is the sun still shining."

Canva Valley, Jan. 23. SEVEREA.

We have had some very cold stormy weather here the past week. The old year has gone and the new year has come. Soon the busy, merry spring will be here. Now, ladies, let us discuss the garden before we get too busy; let some experienced one give us some good advice. We do not want to vote any way; so what is the use of parlying. Carmi, Kas. L. A. B. W.

### To Make Cookies.

In answer to Virginia's request for recipe for making cookies: Mix 3 pints flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder, 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup sweet milk; make stiff enough to roll nicely and bake quickly. This never fails with me. MOTHER.

### Children Before Ballots.

I am well pleased that we women are given a corner in so good a paper as the FARMER for exchange of thought and ideas on housekeeping, dress and education of the children, and each topic that ought to be the most important to us as a class. We may make this department both interesting and instructive if we will. I am sure any of us can find time for a few lines at least. I am with Mrs. K. in regard to woman suffrage. I can't see where the benefit would be either to ourselves or to any one else were we allowed to vote. I don't think the men have any right to keep us from the polls; but I can't think it would help even the temperance cause, for there are a great many women that would vote the wrong way too. I don't want the ballot anyway; I think it is time the wives and mothers would turn their attention to something better. Let Miss Anthony ride her hobby if she wants to; she has been in the business so long it has got to be natural to her and she hasn't anything else to do anyhow.

But it would certainly be better for us who have young families to bring up to think more about the minds and bodies of our little ones. Those who have two or three boys growing up must remember that if they want them to vote aright as well as to live and die aright they must give them, as I heard a lady say, a moral start, and they will do more good at the polls in one year than she can in two or three. And now, mothers, be sure and read Nixie's letter where she speaks of the dress of the little ones. It is sound. Don't let fashion tempt you in this matter as to your little girls especially. It is very fashionable for young women and girls to be invalids, too; but for humanity's sake keep them dressed warm. Little school girls should have more to protect their ankles than stockings, no matter how thick they are. Keep your children warm from the knees down in particular, and never mind the fancy muff, extra ribbons, or unnecessary ruffling. Another thing; don't allow them to sit humped over their books or dolls too long. Make them sit straight; encourage outdoor play, both winter and summer; bundle them up if cold, and let them go. MRS. PUTNAM. Osage City, Osage Co., Kas.

### Don't Want to Vote.

The ladies (part of them) seem very much in favor of voting. I would ask will they, by being allowed to vote, be made any wiser or better? I venture to say there are many, very many of them, were they allowed to vote, could not tell why they voted thus.

I would like for those ladies who are in favor of suffrage to tell why. I will here say I think it will be a complete transformation of mothers and daughters from quiet, peaceful, amiable domestic ornaments and helpers, to noisy, babbling agitators at primary caucuses, which places they must attend if allowed to vote, in order to keep posted, neglecting the sacred duties of home for the demoralizing turmoil of the street, the source of discord, strife and contention in the family and social circle. I agree with "Homespun." I have often drawn a picture in my mind of women going to the polls, and it was not beautiful, especially if it was muddy and storming. I think if they will think for a moment, they who have household duties to perform, and the care of children, they will not as I have often heard said, find spare time to go to caucuses and elections. I agree with Mrs. K. I don't wish to vote. I only ask time and strength to use the rights I already have and use them aright. Ladies, we are all scattered to the four winds of Kansas, and I often wish when I am reading your communications in FARMER how I would like to spend an afternoon in conversation with you (not on suffrage for I am sick of that); I think I could find other things to talk about of more importance. How would you like to call on Editor some day in the near future? I have thought this long time I would like to see his smiling countenance and chat with him and you ladies and GERALDINE. Nixie you need not put salt in your lard; cook it well and keep in cool dry place. Mrs.

### A Cup of Coffee.

In the South and West a cup of coffee seems to be one of the necessities of life, but a cup of really delicious coffee is something of a rarity. One of the greatest obstacles is in the use of an inferior quality of the grain. There is none of the cheap, or

prepared coffee that can make a good drink, because they have not the proper flavor to make it good. Rio, under various names, if of the best quality, often makes the beverage strong enough, but the flavor is wanting. Nothing excels O. G. Java and Mocha for making a really delicious drink. The Java for strength and Mocha for flavor, using equal parts of each. Buy the green coffee and roast at home, browning only enough to make the kernels sufficiently brittle to break easily when taken between the teeth. As soon as done put in an air-tight box or can until cool to prevent the odor from escaping. When cold, grind and put back in the can. In preparing for the table, use one tablespoon rounded, for each person. If eggs are plenty, stir one with the ground coffee just before putting in the coffee boiler to make it clear. Pour on boiling water, about one-third of the amount that will be needed; let it boil about twenty minutes or a half hour; fill again with water boiling or nearly so, making the amount required; set back and the coffee is ready to drink. When eggs are scarce and one does not feel like using an egg every time they make coffee, it is a very good way to take the white of one or more eggs according to the amount roasted, and stir with the coffee as soon as browned. The heated kernels will dry the egg in a few minutes and will settle the coffee nicely. MRS. E. W. BROWN.

Put your wood ashes where they will do the most good—that is around the peach trees. Potash is considered a specific against the yellows. Stable manure leads to an excessive growth of wood and foliage.

### "Golden Medical Discovery"

For all scrofulous and virulent blood-poisons, is specific. By druggists.

Plant beans in a dry, light soil as soon as danger from frost is past. The golden wax is a stringless bean, delectably tender. The refugee is hardy and bears abundantly—will produce pods fit for use in eight weeks. The early Valentine is also valuable as being early.

### The Bilious,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps, and history of case for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fresh manures will affect the taste of potatoes unpleasantly. If necessary to apply them they should be scattered broadcast and plowed in. A crop of premium gem peas, once grown in our garden, was rendered indigestible by too extensive an application of barnyard manure. It was not plowed in but placed in the drill, with a slight covering of earth.

### A Methodist Minister's Experience.

Rev. W. Jones, pastor of the first M. E. church, Lawrence, Kas., testifies that having given Leib's Dandelion Tonic a fair trial, he is pleased to recommend it as an efficient tonic and restorative. He regards it a valuable remedy.

The woody fibres which go to make up the bulk of a timber tree are nothing but cells of a particular form thickened by the deposit of woody matter in their interior and aggregated in a special way.

### Candid Talk.

We have something to say, and want to say it plainly and frankly. It is this: We know it to be a fact that Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is the only real cure for the diseases of the kidneys, bladder, liver, and urinary organs. This is the plain, unvarnished truth. We do not believe as much can be said for any other medicine. You who suffer and doubt, have faith enough to try Hunt's Remedy. It will cure you. It cures everybody.

Seeds buried too deeply receive a deficient supply of air. As a rule, seeds require to be sown more deeply in proportion to their size and the lightness of the soil.

\*"Neglect old friends for the sake of new, and lose both." But remember that Kidney Wort is a friend you cannot afford to neglect. Plasters may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their organs, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action.

Salt is being freely used by certain New York nurserymen in their pear nurseries, for the purpose of counteracting blight. Iron filings and coppers in solution have been used for the same purpose.

Consumptives call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle Dr. King's New Discovery.

## The Young Folks.

### Mamie's Wants and Wishes.

I want a piece of talito  
To make my doll a dress;  
I doesn't want a big piece—  
A yard'll do, I guess.

I wish you'd fred my needle,  
And find my fible, too—  
I has such heaps of sewing  
I don't know what to do.

My Hepsy's tore her apron  
A tumblin' down the stair,  
And Caesar's lost his pantaloons,  
And needs anuzzer pair.

I wants my Maud a new bonnet,  
She hasn't none at all;  
And Fred must have a new jacket—  
His uzzer one's too small.

I want's to go to grandma's—  
You promised me I might;  
I know she wants to see me—  
I wants to go to-night.

She lets me wash the dishes,  
And see in grandpa's watch;  
I wish I'd free, four pennies,  
To buy some butter-scotch.

I want some newer mittens,  
I wish you'd knit me some,  
'Cause all my fingers freezes,  
They leak so in the fum.

I wored it out last summer  
A pullin' George's sled;  
I wish you wouldn't laugh so—  
It hurts me in my head.

I wish I had a cookie;  
I'm hungry as I can be;  
If you hasn't pretty large ones  
You'd better bring me free.

### —Our Young People.

One of our exchanges says there is a kind of dwarf kangaroo in the staked plains of Northern Texas. Its body is just about eight inches long; its fore-legs are not more than an inch and a half or two inches in length, while its hind-legs are all of six inches. It has a tail about eight inches long, completely bare except a tuft of long hairs at the end and a ridge of short hairs on its upper part. It is also a marsupial, the pouch being well developed. It is a soft blue color. Its only mode of locomotion is by jumping, precisely like the kangaroo. It can jump eight or ten feet.

### The Ant Country.

Of late years scientific men have been calling our attention to the habits of certain familiar animals and insects, about which we believed we knew all there was to know. We could hardly believe, for instance, that common black ants are a very enlightened intelligent nation; that they have a queen who governs them, a body of soldiers who protect the community, nurses whose sole business it is to take care of and feed the little ones, and a class of workers who provide the food and build the dwellings for the ant people.

It is also a curious fact, which some of our readers may not know, that ants keep cows, very much as human beings do. The cows in this case are certain small green bugs, no larger than the head of a pin, which live upon the leaves of a plant like the blackberry. Instead of milk, these ant cows give a sweet fluid like honey, of which the ants are very fond.

The ants keep these cows upon their proper leaves, treating them very kindly, and driving off all insects that might do them harm. They watch them constantly, and at certain times in the day milk them, and carry the milk, or rather honey, into the common dwelling, where it is stored up for the future use.

All these facts any child may learn with very little trouble; and there is hardly any more interesting occupation than watching a hill of these active little people, taking care not to disturb them. Among other experiments, place a small piece of cake a short distance from the hill, and observe what follows. First, one ant, who appears to be exploring the neighborhood, comes upon the cake. He will stop, approach it more closely, touch it with his feelers, and, after he has satisfied himself that it is fit for use, bite off as large a piece as he can carry.

Now follow him carefully on his home-

ward journey. He will almost always be sure to meet a companion out upon a similar expedition. The loaded ant will permit the other ant to touch and smell of his prize. He will then lay his load aside for a moment, and you will notice the two putting their heads close together, as if conferring over a great secret.—*Exchange.*

### The Alpine Horn.

The Alpine horn, which is so continually heard in some parts of Switzerland, has many legends attached to it. The following is one story of its origin: A young herdsman, sleeping in his loft, was one night aroused by wonderful music which made him weep for pleasure. Peering down, he saw three men in the kitchen apparently engaged in making cheese. When they had separated the curd from the whey, they poured the whey into three buckets. In one it appeared red, in one green, and in one white as snow. Then they called to the herdsman to come down; and the man standing by the red bucket, who was of gigantic proportions and had a voice like thunder, invited him to choose and drink the bloody liquid which should give him strength and energy above all his companions. The stranger who held the green bucket, who was of a milder aspect, bade him drink, and inherit the finest herds and richest pastures of the Alps. The third offered only the instrument to make such music as he had listened to. The herdsman, still under the influence of the enchanting strains, chose and drank the white liquor.

Immediately the three men vanished, the fire which they had kindled went out, but from its expiring spark sprang a horn, which the herdsman seized and played upon till morning. He took it to the mountains with his flock, and with it saluted a beautiful shepherdess whom he had loved from his childhood, and who returned his affection. At length, he learned one day that her father had promised her in marriage to a rich citizen of Berne, and in a fit of desperation he resolved to quit his native mountains. He hid his precious horn among the rocks, and became a soldier in a foreign country. After many years had passed, a great homesickness fell upon him, and he returned to his native valley. He wandered forth on the mountains, and was met by an old shepherd, who gave him a letter. It was from his beloved, whom he had thought false to him. "I leave this letter to tell thee I died faithful to thee. I know thou wilt some day return to thy home." Wild with grief, he wandered on, not knowing where he went, till he espied his horn in the crevice where he had hidden it. He mechanically put it to his lips, and, as the mountain echoes replied to him, he fancied that it was the voice of his lost love. He blew again, a blast so tremendous that all the valley heard and wondered, but in the effort his heart broke and his spirit passed away.—*Republican.*

### How They Make Steel Pens.

A French paper tells how the great steel pen manufacturers turn out these useful little articles. Yet, after all the work of mining, reducing, and tempering the metal, and its many manipulations, as recorded here, how cheap they are, and how dear they would be but for the great aid that machinery gives to the hand of man.

The steel used comes to the factory in sheets about two feet long by one foot three inches wide, and 0.004 inch thick. They are cut into bands of various widths, according to the dimensions of the pen required, the most usual widths being two, two and a half, and three inches. The bands are then heated in an iron box, and annealed, when they are passed on the rolls and reduced to the desired thickness of the finished pen, thus being transformed into ribbons of great delicacy, about four feet long.

The blanks are then stamped out from the ribbons by a punching machine, the tool of which has the form of the pen required. The blanks leave the die at the lower part of the machine, and fall into a drawer, with the points already formed. They are then punched with the small hole, which terminates the slit, and prevents it from extending, and afterward raised to a cherry-red heat in iron boxes. The blanks are then curved between two dies, the concave one fixed, and the convex brought down upon it by mechanism.

The pens, now finished as regards their form, are hardened by being plunged, hot

into oil, when they are as brittle as glass. After cleansing by being placed in a revolving barrel with sawdust, they are tempered in a hollow cylinder of sheet iron, which revolves over a coke fire after the manner of a coffee-roaster. The cylinder is open at one end, and while it is being turned, a workman throws in twenty-five gross of pens at a time, and watches carefully the effect of the heat on the color of the pens. When they assume a fine blue tint, he pours the pens into a metal basin, separating them one from another, to facilitate the cooling.

After this process, which requires great skill and experience, comes the polishing, which is effected in receptacles containing a mixture of fine sand and hydrochloric acid, and made to revolve. This operation lasts twenty-four hours, and gives the pens a steel-gray tint. The end of the pen, between the hole and the point, is then ground with an emery wheel, revolving very rapidly. There only now remains to split the pens, which is the most important operation, being performed by a kind of shears. The lower blade is fixed, and the upper one comes down, with a rapid motion, slightly below the edge of the fixed blade. To give perfect smoothness to the slit, and at the same time make the pens bright, they are subjected to the operation of burnishing by being placed in a revolving barrel almost entirely filled with boxwood sawdust.

### Letters From Little People.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl 10 years old. We milk two cows; one of them got her horn knocked off by the hall last fall and she got poor, but she gives milk and mamma makes lots of butter.  
Carmi, Kan., Jan. 28. M. E. WILLARD.

### Questions to be Answered.

Question No. 12.—If hauling freight on the railroad costs one cent a ton per mile, what will be the charge on 50 bushels of wheat a distance of 800 miles?

Question No. 13.—How many wheat grains in one pint; and at that rate, how much wheat will seed one acre of land allowing 1 grain to 2 square inches?

### ENIGMA, No. 3.

I am composed of 11 letters in two words; am a very dangerous thing, and ought to be avoided by every person.

My 1, 2, 9, 10 and 6, a wasp has.

My 3, 9, 5 and 6 has no end.

My 6, 4, 4, and 7 is what we all ought to be.

My 1, 2, 4, 3 and 11 is a lazy bird.

My 1, 11, 9 and 5 is a covering.

My 11, 9, 5 and 6 is a ruler.

My 9, 10 and 11 is used in writing.

When giving answers, always refer to the question, enigma, &c., by number.

### Answers to Questions.

No. 8 is answered by C. A. S., thus:—Dew is aqueous vapor. It is formed by the air which is charged with moisture coming in contact with a solid surface colder than itself.

No. 9 is answered by same writer:—Fruit trees are more secure against frost on high ground because there is not as much moisture there as on low ground, consequently high ground will not freeze as hard as low ground.

Enigma No. 1.—Answer by E. M. P.—"Long live the Kansas Farmer."

Enigma No. 2 Ans.—Civil, Lid, Clod, Codicil, Doll, Loam, Domicil, Iodine, Coll, Mordoc, Dix, Viol, Cold, Cool, Mimic, Comic, Dodo.

In cases like this, Roman numerals are used for values: as, I is equal to 1, V 5, X 10, L 50, C 100, D 500, M 1000. Take the word "civil:" C (100) I (1) V (5) I (1) L (50) all equal to 157.

A tie vote—When two people agree to get married.

Patent medicines are now made that will cure everything except hams.

A celebrated physician says one-third of people's complaints are purely imaginary. This cannot help being welcome news to those who have snakes in their boots.

A bald-headed man who has heard that the hairs on a man's head are numbered, wants to know if there is not some place where he can obtain the back numbers.

Men keep on turning over new leaves at the beginning of every year until they wear out the books of life. Then they die, because they are not bound to last forever.

A San Francisco woman advertised as follows: "For sale, two beautiful, small, snow-white, house dogs, cheap." She was threatened with hysterics when she read this the next morning: "Two beautiful, small, snow-white houses, dog-cheap."

For very early use sow radish seed in hot beds in February, cultivating and maturing them there. They require a light, fertile, sandy loam, enriched only with well rotted manure.

### Next.

When you have tried so called remedies for dyspepsia, headache and biliousness with no benefit, let your next trial be Simmons Liver Regulator. It has never failed in relieving and curing. Genuine prepared by J. H. Z. Jilin & Co.

Procure your stock of seeds as soon as possible. As seed time approaches, the seedsmen are crowded with orders, and more or less delay may occur. In trying new varieties get only a small quantity until it is known that soil and locality are favorable.

### "Best of All."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My family has used your "Favorite Prescription" and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for female complaint. I recommend it to all my customers.  
G. S. Waterman, Druggist, Baltimore, Md.

Fowls are early risers. Do not make them stand around on one foot these cold mornings waiting for their breakfast, which should be a warm one. Cooked vegetables and scraps of any kind thickened with bran, shorts or meal, make a good morning feed for poultry.

### Consumption.

No longer in the list of "Incurable diseases." Send to Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn all about the wonderful cures which are being made in this dread disease.

Dusting cucumber, melon and squash plants with plaster early in the morning, when the dew is on, has long been practised for checking the ravages of the striped bug. A little Paris green or London purple, however, either applied in water or mixed with the plaster, is a much more effective application.

So many human ills can be traced directly to derangement of the Liver and Kidneys that if these organs could be kept in a healthy state, the sum total of suffering would be greatly reduced. A trial will convince any one that Leis' Dandelion Tonic is the best article for this purpose ever prepared.

Bouvardias are raised by making cuttings of pieces of the roots about this time of the year. The small plants are set out in May, and make strong blooming plants by fall.

\*The surprising success of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound for the several diseases peculiar to women forcibly illustrates the importance of her beneficent discovery and the fact that she knows how to make the most of it.—Dr. Haskell.

With grape vines, overbearing is the usual cause of imperfect ripening. When the fruit does not mature well it is certain that the wood is unripe. It should be cut back severely, and the canes covered lightly with earth or brush and straw.

Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. Druggists sell any color for 10 cents.

The Minneapolis Tribune says that goats are the best land cleaners known. It mentions that a herd of 1,600 entirely cleared a piece of brush land of 60 acres, in three years. So complete was the work that not a vestige of undergrowth was left.

### Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

The Indiana Farmer fears many farmers will find their seed corn defective this year, saying much did not perfect itself fully, and was damp at the time cold weather came on, so that what was left in the field had the sap in the cob frozen and the germ destroyed.

The best cure for diseases of the nerves, brain and muscles, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

# THE KANSAS FARMER,

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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Any one wishing to secure a free copy for one year may do so by sending in, at one time, the number of subscribers named in any one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

The Wichita Eagle says that a creamery is to be established in that city.

Persons intending to raise spring chickens for market will do well to make ready soon. Early chickens always sell readily.

The People in Rice and Stafford counties complain of the irrigating companies taking too much water out of the streams.

House plants need care this cold weather. They must be kept moderately warm, and the roots need moistening occasionally.

Don't put a frosty bit into a horse's mouth. It often takes off the skin and produces sores. Keep the bridle where it won't get cold enough to freeze.

While it is true that corn is the best fattening food for hogs; it is also true that they will take on fat faster if a little green feed is fed with the corn.

Animals, like humans, need more food and better shelter in cold weather than they do in warm weather, and all owners of stock ought to govern their conduct accordingly.

When subscribers want the address on their papers changed they must give the name of the postoffice where the paper is sent, as well as that of the one where it is to be sent.

A Southern Exposition is advertised to commence August 1, at Louisville, Kentucky, and continue one hundred days. A building nine hundred by six hundred feet is now in progress. We expect Kansas to slip over and take the cake, as usual.

A call is issued for a national convention in Chicago, July 4, 1883, for the purpose of organizing a new political party to espouse the cause of legitimate industry in the irrepressible conflict already entered upon between the confederate monopolies and the people.

Of the weather last month Prof. Snow, of the State University reports: Only two Januarys of our record were colder than this, in 1873 and 1875. The rainfall, including melted snow, was but little more than half the average, while the cloudiness, humidity, wind-velocity and depth of snow were above the average.

Referring to fence posts a writer, but we don't know who, says: "I would as soon have poplar, basswood, or ash as any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years that were as sound as when first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."

## House Committee's Railroad Bill.

Out of the twelve bills which were referred to the House committee on railroads, one has been prepared and reported to the House with recommendation that it pass. It contains nearly 30 sections. The first fixes passenger rates at 3 cents a mile for all distances. Section 2 enumerates and classifies farm produce and implements as given in the FARMER last week. Class A—Comprises wheat, flaxseed in sacks, millet seed, beans, flour, apples, potatoes, broom corn; Class B—Comprises rye, barley, horses, mules, agricultural implements; Class C—Comprises corn, oats, mill-stuffs, meal, cattle, hogs, sheep, fence-wire, nails, salt, lime, cement and plaster paris in barrels; Class D—Comprises lumber, shingles, lath, posts, wood, hay; Class E—Comprises coal, brick, stone, sand, ores, ice in winter. Section 3 fixes rates on these five classes, but only on ton lots. There is no provision in this or any other section fixing rates on quantities less than a ton or 2,000 pounds. For a ton the rate is put at one cent per mile for class A, and graded down to six mills for class E. Section 4 prohibits discrimination, and the other sections, up to 7 relate to details, as to receiving, handling and delivering freight. Section 8 prohibits pooling. Sections 9 up to 14 provide for the appointment of three commissioners and a clerk, as we reported last week. Fifteen requires railway companies to make annual reports to the board of commissioners; 16 requires the board to make a schedule of rates for the different roads; 17 prevents officers of one road from becoming officers of any other road; 18 requires the board to inquire into complaints of violations or neglect and report to County Attorney or Attorney General who shall prosecute; 19 requires the board to hear and determine cases of injury or damage and make awards; and if the company refuse to pay, then to certify their finding to the person injured who may require the County Attorney to prosecute the suit. Sections 20 to 24 provide further details, and also penalties for violations of the act. The remaining sections are merely repeating and terminal ones.

There are some good things in the bill. Much of it, however, appears to us mere verbiage. As a whole we do not like it. The clearest proposition is that which provides for the appointment of three commissioners and a clerk at a yearly salary of ten thousand five hundred dollars. Indeed, the appointment of commissioners,—defining their duties, and providing for their payment, seem to be the leading ideas of the bill.

Passenger rates are fixed at three cents per mile. That may be a proper figure; but we believe that if deadheads are cut off, the fare might safely be reduced below that. Reduced fare always results in increased travel. The only effort to fix freight rates is for quantities of a ton or more in weight, leaving the smaller quantities, such as the common people are mostly interested in, untouched. The commissioners, at their leisure, may attend to that part of it. But the rates per ton are too low; lower than Western roads can haul for. No Kansas road, in the present state of trade, can haul freight of any kind for six-tenths of a cent per ton per mile. That would be 60 cents for one ton 100 miles, or \$6 for a car of ten tons the same distance. The best paying roads in the country cannot haul for less than one-half a cent a ton per mile. The adoption of such rates would, in our opinion, derange, if not destroy our Kansas railroads, and that, surely, nobody wants to see done.

But, supposing passenger rates to be reduced in the bill, and these particu-

lar classes of freight (by the ton) be raised to proper figures, and the bill as it is otherwise become a law, how much nearer are we to a solution of the railroad problem than we were five years ago? How much better is the small shipper off than he was? How much more will the people know about their part in the carrying business than they do now; and who, except the commissioners and clerk, will be in any better position than he was last fall when he was listening to candidates denouncing railway extortion?

We can see no substantial gain in this bill to the people. It settles nothing (except only as above indicated) that was not settled before. The knotty points which have given the courts and people so much trouble are left still for the courts to decide. A person is damaged, or he has been mistreated, he complains to the board; they hear his case at his own expense; then, if the railway company does not see fit to comply with the terms of adjustment, he is put back into the court of his county—just where he was before this law was passed.

Then, again, the commissioners, when they come to prescribe rates on quantities of freight less than one ton, will make them higher, (and properly, too,) than those named in the law for quantities of a ton or more; but, suppose that, in their discretion, they put the rates too high because the rates for larger quantities are too low. This is not unreasonable. But who would gain and who lose by the rates? The rich man ships by the ton or car, and his rates are low; the poor man ships by the hundred pounds; his rates are high; and here, right in the face of a law providing against discriminations, we have the worst kind of discriminations.

It will not do to say that the Legislature cannot safely undertake to fix rates on small quantities. Why not on small as well as on large? Who needs the protection of law so much as the people of small means? Evidence on this part of the subject is within the personal knowledge of every member of the Legislature; and it is the best evidence; it is that of actual experience—the charges made by the carriers themselves. Every one of us has had more or less business with the railroad companies. We all have had property of some kind carried over railroads, and we know the distance, the handling, the weight, and the charges. There, now, is evidence of what the railway companies charge, and they, surely, ought to know what is not too low. Take their own reasonable charges as a basis, and frame a bill upon them. For example: The writer of this recently paid \$19.77 for hauling 1,770 pounds of household goods a distance of 167 miles. That is \$1.11 per hundred for the whole distance; at the rate of \$22.20 a ton. Divide that by 167 miles and we have 13 cents a ton for one mile. That was first class freight which, ordinarily, pays the highest rates. A good two-horse team would have hauled that freight, at one load, the 167 miles in six days for \$18, provided it had a back load. Then we have in our possession a railroad receipt for \$36 for hauling a jackass from Topeka to Sterling. The weight was estimated to be 4,000 pounds, or two tons, and the charge was 90 cents per hundred. In the same car with the jack were a lot of sheep—we don't know how many. We give these two samples only to remind the members of the legislature that they need not go outside of their own personal experience to obtain evidence of what the roads are charging for different classes of freight. Besides that, information can be had at any railroad depot, and at any country store. We say most respectfully to the legislature as a body and to the members individually, that the people expect some specific and effective legislation

at your hands during this session and on this very subject. They rely upon pledges of candidates, and on declarations of party platforms, made last summer and fall, and it will be very, hard to make them understand that the subject is any more intricate now than it was then, when every candidate understood it.

Another singular feature of this bill is the omission of every article of traffic except the 38 that are classified. What about all the vast number of other things which need specification quite as much as these? A farmer may have his wheat and corn shipped at fair rates, but what about the sugar, coffee, and other groceries, and the dry goods, which are to be shipped to him? What rates are they to pay? This is a matter of equal interest to him, and it is strange that when attempting to fix rates, these and a thousand other important items are not included in the bill.

We don't wish to be captious and do not believe we are; nor do we wish to split hairs in this matter. What we ask for is plain, specific and prompt legislation; just what was promised to the people, and just what the people demand from those who promised it.

## Child's Play in the Legislature.

Gentlemen whom the people have honored by accrediting them as Representatives and Senators in the State Legislature are using a good deal of time in playing "you tickle me, and I'll tickle you." They call it a discussion of a proposition to re-submit the prohibitory amendment to the people. So far as reported, every one of these grave debaters who favors this move avows himself solemnly to be a temperance man and in favor of doing all that is possible to be done by human agencies to restrain the common public traffic in intoxicating liquors for purposes of beverage.

If falsehood were fire, how those words would burn. Temperance men; friends of a purer morality, a higher civilization; brave couriers in the vanguard of christian progress; men of courage commanding a forward movement upward; soldiers in the war against rum; anything, everything good, strong and high may be said of these persistent persons if the language is selected from their own spoken words about their earnestness in forwarding the cause of temperate living; and yet, incomprehensible as it may appear to the common mind, every one of them is ready to let any man who will pay a license fee of a few dollars, sell as much whisky as he can find dupes to purchase. If you are temperance men, why don't you help other temperance men enforce the law against rum-sellers? Like a company of boobies you blubber temperance, temperance, and you would flood the State with rum before sunset, if you had the power. A precious set of reformers you are, indeed. The constitution of your State, the law and the courts say it is NOW unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors as beverage; you coax the people to let every ruffian that is violating the principles you hold dear and the constitution you are sworn to support, go right on with his accursed business. Not one of you would lift a finger to close the gin shops now disgracing the city where you meet. Shame on such cowards as these! You have many and burning words to hurl at those who would uphold the law; but you pour honey into the mouths of outlaws who defy the power of the State.

You will never have another vote on that amendment. There are sensible men enough in the Legislature, we believe, to defeat so childish a proposition.

A correspondent writes: We wish to contract for 10,000 to 20,000 forest trees for park purposes. Will those having such trees for sale please advertise in the KANSAS FARMER.

Want of experience in stock raising is sorely felt this kind of weather.

## The Legislature.

The Senate has passed some bills and the House a few, but only four, up to yesterday morning, had been passed by both houses, and three of them are local—all relating to Douglas county. This local character of legislation needs overhauling and lopping off. At least, three-fourths of the bills introduced at every session are upon something purely local. All this kind of work ought to be done under general laws, covering the whole State.

The fourth bill is one concerning the protesting of notes.

The chief interest, since our last report, has centered in prohibition and railroad matters. The Senate warmed up on the proposition to repeal the prohibitory amendment. That body is conservative on the railroad matter, and will not be likely to devote much time to it. The House is more radical, and discussion began there Monday afternoon, on a motion of Mr. Gillett to strike out the first section of the committee's bill—(mentioned in another place)—and insert one that provides for an annual classification of the roads by the commissioners, based on the passenger business of the previous year; Class A to include roads whose business exceeded \$4,000 a mile; Class B those whose passenger business was between \$3,000 and \$4,000; Class C those whose receipts from this source were less than \$3,000. The limit of passenger fares on roads under Class A to be three cents a mile; in Class B to be three and one-half cents a mile, and in Class C four cents a mile. In fixing these rates for long roads, every 200 miles or fraction thereof may be classified separately. Children from five to twelve years old half-fare, under five free. A fine of ten cents for neglect to procure a ticket is also allowed.

Mr. Hoffman opposed the amendment, as did Mr. Bohrer, who was of opinion that there had not been a moment since the first train ran on Kansas soil when judicious legislation would have any injurious effect on the prosperity of the people, or the prosperity of the railroads. Mr. Bassett found no fault with the bill, and Mr. Sturgess said the committee had been guided by a study of the laws of other States. It was ordered that the bill be made special order for yesterday at 11 a. m. We can give no further report this week.

House bills now number 393, and Senate bills 218. It will require pretty hard work to handle all of these 611 bills in the remaining twenty days of the session.

## The Tariff Discussion.

As we promised, this subject will receive our attention soon. The legislature is in session now, and the work of that body is probably the most interesting at this time. The fifty days will expire on the 27th day of this month—Tuesday. Our first issue in March, if nothing intervenes to prevent, will contain the first of a series of articles intended to cover the whole field of the Tariff. The subject is large in its scope, and nothing short of a clear presentation of facts and inferences will or can be satisfactory. We may rant and dance about over adjectives and interjections, but that does not satisfy. The people want facts and philosophy, not fancy and theory. Hence, we wait until we can give the subject that attention which its importance demands. In 1884 it will be the leading issue in national politics, and we may as well be preparing for the struggle.

The Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association will meet in Russell on Wednesday, February 14, 1888. Essays will be read upon subjects in which every Wool Grower is interested, and none should fail to attend this meeting. W. B. PAGE, Secretary.

## Inquiries Answered.

We do not care to recommend any German newspaper because we do not read that language, and hence, are not fit to judge in the matter.

The Poultry Monthly, a good paper, is published at Albany, New York.

If Mrs. M. B. C. will send to Mast, Crowell & Co., Springfield, Ohio, for "Complete Poultry Book," she may learn about incubators. Mention this paper. Price about \$1.50.

The best time to set out trees and cuttings, is when the ground is in good condition for working, and when the air is not cold enough to injure roots. When earth and air are fit for planting corn, then may trees and cuttings be set out.

Seeds asked for by B. N. may be had of Barteldes & Co., Lawrence; of Downs, at Topeka, and of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.

A correspondent wants information about raising rice corn, and particularly whether it will grow on fresh sod. Who will answer? We don't know anything about raising rice corn.

We don't know anything about the Kansas City Nursery. We have never heard of such an institution. It does not advertise in the KANSAS FARMER. We know that much.

Prof. Shelton, of our Agricultural College, writes to the Rural New Yorker that the Meadow Oat (evergreen) grass surpassed all other kinds on our college farm last year. It made a better stand and a much more vigorous growth than did Orchard grass growing near by it; endured the protracted and severe drouth of last season better than Orchard grass, retaining its intense greenness through it all.

Mr. L. E. Williams, of Iowa, sends us a marked copy of the Western Rural containing report of proceedings of the National Alliance. We have at least a dozen long, printed articles on other subjects, with requests to print; but we are compelled to plane down many of our home letters, and we cannot find room now for anything that is very long. Soon we hope to have more room.

We have received from S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, a copy of the fifth edition of Cross' Electric Shorthand. This system, of which Prof. J. Geo. Cross, of the College of Commerce, Bloomington, Ill., is the author, has made rapid progress during the last four years, and seems already to have taken rank with the most approved and popular in use.

The Iowa prohibitory amendment has been declared void by the supreme court of that state because of some informality in the proceedings of the legislature. We had supposed that when the people, on due notice, vote on a proposition and carry it, that that is good evidence of what they desire.

The Farmers' Institute, at Manhattan, last week was not largely attended, but the interest was intense. Many excellent suggestions were given. These Farmers' Institutes ought to be encouraged all over the state.

The round trip from Kansas City to New Orleans and return on the excursion of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Association, is \$23. Leave Kansas City Monday, the 18th instant, in the morning.

We hope to see the Shorthorn Breeders' meeting in Topeka, the 13th and 14th of this month, well attended.

H. C. Beebe, Canton, Ill., advertises "the earliest, largest and most prolific of any corn seed in America."

Dingee & Conard advertise Choice Roses—"ever-blooming," they call them, in this paper.

Johnson & Stokes, Philadelphia, are sending out some fine, clean and fresh seeds.

## Gossip About Stock.

The second volume of the National Register of Norman horses is now being published by T. Butterworth, at Quincy, Illinois.

The dairy interest is fast becoming a leading industry in this state, and Dr. O. F. Searl, Solomon City, reports a good business with his Jerseys and a larger demand than ever.

Mrs. M. J. Hunter makes a timely and important suggestion: That managers of county fairs in Kansas, publish their standards of points in different classes of animals, including poultry. The FARMER seconds the motion and would be pleased to insert them in its columns.

J. E. Guild, the "Red Hog man," of Silver Lake, Kansas, has formed a business partnership with Alfred Pratt a successful breeder, of Shawnee county. The specialty of Messrs Guild & Pratt will be Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red swine. They now have a herd of fifty good cattle. Success to Capital View Stock farm.

N. C. Westfield, Assistant Secretary State Poultry Association, at Brookville, Kansas, has started a fine yard of Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red Games, and Pekin Ducks. His birds are superior and the American standard of excellence is his guide in breeding. He has a branch yard at Clio, Iowa. The name of the yard is Kansas State Poultry Yards.

During the recent storm cattle and sheep in the western portions of this state did not fare well. The effects of the storm just a week previous had hardly passed when this second attack came. We hear of a good many cattle being lost, and have no doubt that, when we get complete reports, the number will be much larger than we would like to see.

A. S. Olney, Minneapolis, Kansas, has several fine trotting and road horses, among which is the noted Harry Pulling, a handsome Hambletonian, sixteen hands high. He served seventy mares last season, also trotted a few races which he won, competing with such horses as Corriander, Joe Young, and Georgie, of this state. Harry Pulling is valued at \$10,000, and he, with the above mentioned, are recorded in Wallace's Trotting Register.

E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, was offered \$3,000 last week for his Almont Pilot, a standard bred trotting stallion; but he says \$10,000 would not buy him, because "Kansas wants the best blood that can be procured," and he adds: "I propose to furnish my share of it." He also refused \$10,000 for his mare Sister Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes. Mr. Smith has forty head of trotting horses, including five stallions, brood mares, colts and trotters. Our old Kansas breeders will remember Mr. Smith as he who brought the first herd of Jerseys to Kansas, some sixteen years ago. The celebrated bull Le Brocque stands at the head of his herd now.

The breeding of trotting and road horses is bound to become a greater industry in Kansas than heretofore. The demand is growing, not only in towns and cities, but among the farmers, who have considerable driving to do. At present there are but few breeders of such stock in the state. W. A. Roberts of Minneapolis, Ottawa county, Kansas, realizes the importance of a move of this kind. While he has no stock for sale, he is laying the foundation for a lot of Standard Bred trotters and roadsters, none but what are properly recorded in Wallace's Trotting Register. Mr. Roberts now has Ransom 2105, which traces back to the best blood of Standard Bred horses, and is one of his best.

Short letters from farmers giving condition and prices of stock, and prospects of wheat, will be very acceptable at this office any time from this until April 1st.

## Sorghum for the Winter.

Mr. J. R. Rogers, of Harvey county, writes us as follows:

"Has anybody been successful in making winter feed of the stalks when grown full size and full of saccharine matter? That is what we want to know, and it is a question of importance to the farmers of Kansas. Grown in that way, when winter comes we have a leathery, wilted, green, string of a thing that stock won't eat if they can get anything else. Farmers in this vicinity have not been able to cure such stalks, cut them when they would. Sown thick, the plant dwarfed, made small and thin enough so that it can be cured and put up like hay, it is poor stuff indeed; not as good as prairie hay. I had five acres myself. Let us hear from those who reported so favorably upon it last fall. Can you make good winter fodder of the full-sized stalks and how?"

Our opinion was given two or three weeks ago, and we would be much pleased to have those of other persons who have had any experience in the matter.

## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

## A Great Amusement Consolidation.

The two great companies of Jay Rials, namely the European and American, have been joined in one at San Francisco, and will be at Crawford's New Topeka Opera House, Saturday evening and afternoon, February 10th, to give their justly celebrated version of Uncle Tom's Cabin, with

EIGHT TRAINED BLOODHOUNDS, Quick Donkey "Frisco," Jubilee Singers, Camp-Meeting Shouters, Magnificent Scenery, Etc. The prices will be a great feature and in the limit of every one to go. Namely, 25 35 and 50c.

H. W. Smart, Leroy, Coffey county, has Amber cane seed for sale.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 5, 1888.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE Receipts 2,000. Market strong. Export steers \$6 00a6 25; good to choice shipping 5 50a 5 75; common to fair 4 50a5 00; butchers 2 50a4 60; stockers and feeders 3 75a4 50.

HOGS Receipts, 14,000. Market slow. Common to good mixed packing 6 25a6 75; heavy 6 35a7 25; light 6 30a6 70.

SHEEP Receipts, 2,000. Unchanged. Common to fair 4 00a4 75; to good prime 5 00a5 50.

Chicago, Feb. 5. Wheat—Feb opened at \$1 06½; noon \$1 06½; March opened at \$1 06½; noon \$1 07. Corn—Feb opened at 55½c; noon 55½c. March opened at 55½c; noon 55½c. Pork—Feb. opened at \$18 25; noon —.

## St Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

HOGS Higher but slow; supply light owing to delayed trains; yorkers 6 50a6 75; packing, 6 50a 6 80; butchers, 6 80a7 00.

CATTLE Supply small; holders demanded an advance of 50c, which buyers refused, preferring to await the arrival of delayed trains; business was very light and prices nominal; export steers 5 50a5 75; light to choice shipping steers, 4 50a5 50; butchers', 3 25a4 50; stockers and feeders, 3 50a 4 25.

SHEEP Supply very scant and the condition of the market is the same as for cattle; prices nominally unchanged; common to medium, 2 50a3 50; fair to good muttons, 3 75a4 50; choice to fancy, 4 75a5 25.

St. Louis, Feb 5. Noon. Wheat—Red winter, Feb. 1 09. Corn, F. b. 50½c; March, 51½c.

## Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts, 779; market firm and a shade higher. Native steers averaging 1,132 to 1,147 pounds 4 70a5 60; stockers and feeders, 3 75a4 60; cows 2 75a3 65.

HOGS Receipts, 2,527; market weak but not quotably lower. Lots averaging 290 to 310 lbs. sold at 6 65a6 80.

SHEEP Receipts 29. Market steady and unchanged.

## Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current reports:

WHEAT No 4, cash, 75c; No 2, 82c; No 2, 90c  
CORN No 2, cash, 41½c.  
RYE No 2, cash, 52c.

## Boston Wool Market.

KANSAS WOOL Fine, 23a26c; No 1 medium, 6a29c; No 2 medium, 25a27c; coarse, 19a20c.

Meeting of Kansas Shorthorn Breeders. Programme of the first meeting of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, to be held in Topeka, February 13 and 14, 1888:—

Feb. 13, 7 p. m.—Address by Hon. G. W. Glick, Governor of the State. Address by J. C. Stone, President of the Association.

Feb. 14, 9 a. m.—"Shorthorns at the Fat-Stock Show," Hon. F. D. Coburn, Wyandotte, Kansas.

"Shorthorns for the Dairy," A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kansas. "One Herd-Book," Col. W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kansas.

Feb. 14, 2 p. m.—"History of Kansas Shorthorns," M. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kansas.

"Size in its relation to Breeding qualities," Prof. E. M. Shelton, Agricultural College.

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization. Election of officers. Adjournment.

The place of meeting in Topeka will be announced in due time. The usual excursion rates will be given over the U. P. and A., T. & S. F. Railways and their branches.

E. M. SHELTON, Secretary.

Look a Leedle Out.

We have a strong letter from Wilson Keys, concluding strictures upon officials who may betray their trusts on the matter of railroad legislation thus:

Direct legislation is what the people demand, and they will accept no excuse. We have seen a synopsis of several bills, but in all we have examined and heard commented on, Bohrer's bill has the preference. While it may not be perfect it all its details, it is on the right track and would give more practical relief than a dozen commissioners. The voters of Kansas are not in a mood to be fooled with, and party affiliations will not shield a man who fails to do his whole duty this winter, and the party in power had better look a leedle out or the last November cyclone will strike them again in 1884 with renewed fury and deserved wrath.

In a letter received from C. Bishir, Hutchinson, Kansas, we learn that a branch of the National Anti-Monopoly League has been formed at Hutchinson. He sends a copy of the constitution, containing fourteen articles. It is too long for us to print. Any one writing to Mr. Bishir will be posted as to method of proceeding.

Chicago's Largest Horse Dealer.

James D. Beckett says: "I sell large numbers of one-half and three-fourths blood French Clydesdale and English horses; principally French horses, because they are sought after more than any of the other breeds, and command higher prices. This is because they last longer on our pavements and give better satisfaction to those who buy them to wear out."—Chicago Tribune. These horses are largely bred in the West. M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., having imported and bred nearly 1,000 stallions and mares, and now has some 400 on hand for breeding purposes.

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

F. D. Curtis says that twenty years ago he treated a stunted Fameuse apple tree with a wheatar root full of leached ashes, and the tree shows the benefit of it to this day. Mr. Curtis also says that too many varieties of fruit are a nuisance, making an endless amount of work.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, heart burn, nausea, etc., cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

It has been stated that hog cholera is the result of over-feeding and that the "razor backs" are used to get their own living never were troubled with disease. But now comes a Tennessee man, who says they have the "razor back" and "rail splitter" sort of porcine and plenty of hog cholera too.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

77 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7. I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

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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

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All known good varieties and almost any quantity. Also choice and new varieties of Irish potatoes. Inquire of the reliable Potato Grower B. F. JACOBS, Box 124 Wamego, Kas.

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

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KATIE DARLING, OR, LIFE IN WESTERN KANSAS. BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

CHAPTER II.

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At the appointed time, Saturday, five P. M., Dick rode up to the front gate. Tom had just washed and made himself comfortable after a hard day's work at haying. He sat on the front porch, a basket of mellow apples and pitcher of sweet cider stood on the stand where his arm rested. But he did not heed them; his mind was intent on Dick's intended expedition. Impatiently he met Dick half way to the gate, saying, "Well, Dick, we're lucky this evening; the old folks are all gone, and we have no fear of being interrupted. What conclusion have you come to?" Dick spoke very calmly and earnestly.

"I feel as though in this matter I was incurring a grave responsibility, and I shall exhaust every means of straight forward action, before resorting to strategy." Why, Dick, said Tom—"Here I've been imagining all the week what a grand romance you was going to give us; even fancied myself detailed, as assistant in the hair breadth escape of the lovers from the enraged old Reb."

"You will be disappointed then. I will do nothing of the kind, since happiness is the object in view. I must act consistently with the laws which prompt it; or, in plain words, do as I would be done by. Should I do otherwise and any great evil result from it, the sting of an outraged conscience would make me miserable. I will not lay myself liable to self-reproach nor to be reproached by others. For these reasons I have written to Mr. St. Clair, Lucie's father, telling him of my affection for his daughter, desiring him to look favorably on my suit. Now, that the war is over, nothing should prevent the North and South from mingling together in one common brotherhood."

"Stuff and nonsense," said the impulsive Tom. "Didn't you sit down pen in hand, and have Aunt Del dictate?"

"Tom!" said Dick, his face instantly flushing, "If any one else had said that—"

"Pardon, Dick, seven times seven," said Tom, his hand instantly on Dick's arm. "You're a noble fellow. But I was disappointed. I had been anticipating a regular yellow-book novel scrape, and myself one of the chief actors, for I didn't intend you should have all the glory of that adventure."

"However glorious such things may be in fiction, in the realities of life the experience of others tells me they almost invariably end in unhappiness to one or both. I shall endeavor to do what I know is right, and then in case of unhappy results I shall at least have the blessing of an approving conscience. If I would be consistent in my affection for the daughter I must for her sake regard the feelings of her father, since they are fondly attached to each other. I was taken under his roof wounded and helpless a stranger—an enemy, in one sense. He received and cared for me with a degree of hospitality which can spring from none but a noble heart, and at a risk of incurring the animosity of his friends. It was under these circumstances that Lucie and I met and loved each other. It were less than humane not to love her. But his keen discernment soon read our secret, and he kindly sent me to the nearest military post."

"Well, Dick, you're a brick anyhow, and there's not a girl in all Missouri too good for you, Union or Rebel."

"I don't know," said Dick; "but say; did you know Jake Hardup is going with us?" "Jerusalem! here's a go," said Tom—"with Betty and that whole raft of little Hardups? Just imagine Dick, what a wedding turnout we'll be. Won't we make a sensation though?" and Tom laughed. Dick watched the ebullition with one of his broad grins until he thought Tom was monopolizing more than his share of time, when he said

"Hold up, old fellow. Seriously now, how will we dispose of the fellow? It's rather embarrassing to our anticipations of a 'wedding trip,' but he declares he's been a soldier with us, and now he's going to have his share of Uncle Sam's bounteous gifts."

"That's a fact, Dick," said Tom, now serious—"But would it really be best for the fellow to go? He's doing well where he is."

"I think he is better off here," said Dick. He has a liberal share of all he can make on Squire Kitchen's place; besides all the comforts of a good home—better off if he knew it, than if he owned the property. He'd soon make away with it, if it was his; for though Jake's a hard working, honest fellow, he needs a manager."

"Well," said Tom—"Supposing he insists on going, can't we turn his case in our favor? They'd be useful in assisting us with the stock."

"Capital idea," said Dick. "We'll get him to go with an ox team; and as we wish to take along some fine cattle, he and his boys are just to our hand. I'll manage the rest as far as Jake's concerned. When do you go to Missouri?"

"About the last of September. I will make all necessary arrangements for the removal of what 'traps' I shall take, and leave matters for your supervision. Jake and his boys are just to our hand. Then I shall go to Missouri and no hindering providence,

Lucie and I will meet you en route for Kansas."

"That's all square, Dick; everything you do is square and solid; that's why I call you a brick sometimes. Now for some apples and cider; and as it is getting late if we go to that meeting to-morrow we'd better talk over our arrangements and turn in, since there's no one here to sound reveille but the chickens."

"Where did Lucie go?" asked Dick.

"She went to stay all night with Katie, and expects to go with us to-morrow. How can we manage to provide her a horse? The old folks have driven the gentle ones."

"Can't she ride my horse?" asked Dick; "and I will ride the colt we were breaking last week."

Toward sundown that evening, (along the path where we first saw Tom going to see Katie) was seen a girl of twelve years. She wore a broad old-fashioned hat, and from beneath it fell a mass of jetty curls. Her eyes were dark and lustrous, and the bloom of health adorned her beautiful Grecian face. Dressed in dark blue, with a white apron, she was barefooted, carrying her shoes and stockings tied up in a handkerchief. This was Lucie Moreland, Tom's sister. She was going over to stay all night with Katie, to go to meeting next day. Tom Moreland and Dick Rogers were cousins, their mothers being sisters. Katie Brown was three years younger. The three had been playmates from infancy. Their mothers were intimate friends. As they advanced toward maturity, Tom, being more forward, had won Katie's affections, or rather claimed them, assuming it as a right not to be disputed, and the gentle hearted girl never once thought it could have been otherwise.

Dick was an orphan; had been consigned to the care of a maiden aunt, his father's sister, when an infant. Aunt Deb, they all called her. Stern and positive, but never cruel, she had reared Dick on the principle that it was better to punish a boy for failing than restore his good humor by punishing (or appearing to) the inoffensive obstruction. Thus, argued she, should we teach him as he grows up, to look within himself for cause of failures, and not cultivate in him a disposition to blame kind Providence for the misfortunes which his own negligence or inability may have incurred.

Under this discipline Dick had grown up resolute and self-reliant, and the beautiful faith which illumined the daily walk of Aunt Deb's life, sent its holy, sacred influence deep into the impressible soul of the thoughtful child.

Away back in Aunt Deb's life there was a time when, like a tender vine, she had been by treachery torn rudely from her moorings. Storm-beaten and desolate, she had lain prone in the "valley of despair." When the roses withered in her hands leaving naught but thorns and dead leaves for her to gather; when the rainbow-tinted clouds had been suddenly changed to a gloomy, weeping pall, it was then that, helpless, the little orphan had been placed within her yearning embrace, and the tendrils of the broken vine eagerly clasped the young stem, braced it on every side; and as it grew in strength it upbore the vine until it at last rested in luxuriant beauty upon the sturdy tree. Not time nor death can wither affections like these. They live within the soul, and will be perpetuated with it through Eternity.

Clear and calm the Sabbath morning broke over the beautiful landscape; and while yet the birds were caroling their reveille to the drowsy morn, Dick and Tom were mounted and cantering along the road toward Katie's home. Dick led his horse for Lucy. They were to start early, for the meeting was nine miles away. Both were very happy. Tom whistled a merry lay which rang out clear and sweet, mingling with the warbling of the birds, while Dick as usual was quiet and thoughtful. What a sweet, holy influence is felt in the dawn of a Sabbath morning, by those whose lives and hearts are in harmony with the laws of nature. What a sacred quiet pervades all nature. Emblem of the rest which followed the work of Creation! Type of the rest which is to come!

By nine the four were riding lively toward the meeting ground. The way was through long shady lanes, on either side of which were thrifty homes. Orchards, where the ripe fruit was bending to be gathered; meadows where droves of horses, cattle, and sheep were resting or gamboling in the warm sunshine. Some times a drove of fine sleek horses would gallop up to the high fence, then, tossing their beautiful heads, would whirl and soon be lost to sight. But to the three an air of sadness thrilled their hearts; for "Good bye" seemed to be written on every scene. Presently Lucie said

"Cousin Dick, what are you going away down in Missouri to marry that rebel girl for. Aunt Deb says the southern girls can't read a lick, and ain't fit for nothing but to read novels and play on the piano. Now there's Fanny Cooper, Jenny More, and a lot of other girls that would give their eyes to get you."

"How do you know, little coz?" "Cause, I can tell," said she, nodding her head knowingly.

"Then, if I go down there and that rebel girl won't have me, I'll stand a good chance here. Is that it?"

"Yes; come right back, and if you're afraid to ask another girl, I'll ask her for you," answered she with childish simplicity. "I like Fanny Cooper best, and I'll ask her first."

"All right, Lucie," Dick said, bending to the opposite side apparently to brush his

(Continued on page 14.)

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

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at auction at the farm formerly known as the C. E. Bartell farm and now owned by Messrs. E. and C. George, situated three miles west of Milford Village, Davis county, and 3 miles east of Wakefield, Kas., on Saturday, February 24th, 1883, the following property, viz:

- 25 cows—graded stock.
30 fine calves.
3 yearling steers.
15 fat steers, mostly three-year-olds.
1 thoroughbred Short-horn bull (red & blue).
27 shoats; 3 fine thoroughbred Poland-China sows.
1 span matched mares; 1 three-year-old pony mare.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms cash.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

CORN LARGEST, EARLIEST, and most PROLIFIC of any in America. Send stamp for engraving. Weight of 65 EARS 97 LBS. Grains and Potatoes. Circulars free. Address H. C. Beebe, Canton, Ill. SEEDS

FOR SALE.—The old Pioneer sheep farm and fixtures, viz: Sheep, corrals, dip apparatus—with plenty of good well water. Also a good supply of farm tools and stock. Ample range and an abundance of feed. Three miles south of Lawrence, Pawnee Co. Will give a bargain. W. J. COLVIN & SON.

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAS., breeder and shipper of recorded POLAND CHINAS and Yorkshire swine. Also Plymouth Rocks. Special rates by express. Write.

WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kansas, grower of choice new varieties of POTATOES. Send for price list.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

Any part of 700 sheep—high grade Merino; all under 3 years; including 200 ewes, bred November 10th. Sheep will shear 8 lbs. If not sold before March 1, will not sell. J. H. MCCARTNEY, Colony, Anderson county, Kas.

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FOR SALE—APPLE SEED—Prime and fresh growth of 1882 at reasonable rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIELD, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Finely bred Poland-China pigs from famous prize-winning registered stock; young sows sired by Tom Corwin 2d, Give or Take, and Commander, and safe in pig by Look No Further, which took first premium at Ohio and Indiana State fairs of 1882, and one sweep-stake.

Special rates by express. Send for circular and prices.

JOHN L. DUFFIELD, P. O. box 141, Somerville, Ohio.

RUSSIAN MULBERRIES, by mail, prepaid by us—6 to 10 inches in height, each 5c.; per doz., 50c.; per hundred, \$5. 10 to 14 inches, each 10c.; per dozen, 75c.; per hundred, \$7. By express or freight: 15 to 24 inches, each 12c.; per doz., \$1; per hundred, \$10; 3 to 4 feet, each 30c.; per doz., \$3; per hundred, \$25. By express or freight, per thousand, \$150. For large quantities, prices given on application. Russian Apples—Very hardy; come in bearing at 3 to 4 years old from pit; entirely new, and different from any other Apple. Makes a good substitute for the peach. Price each, one year old, \$1; per doz., \$8. Also a Maltese Jack for sale. E. STONER & SON, Branch Valley Nursery, Peabody, Kansas.

Early Golden | North River Beauty Sweet Potato. Irish Potato. And many other varieties treated of in Spring Lake Experimental Farm Catalogue. Sent free to all applicants, naming "Kansas Farmer." J. T. WILLIAMSON, Edwardsville, Kas.

FOR SALE.

Two thoroughbred Shorthorn bull calves, 10 months old. Also some nice young Poland-China brood sows. State about what you want and address J. T. WILLIAMSON & SON, Wellsville, Franklin Co., Kas.

SHEEP SCAB CURED BY LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID, THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Used COLD at all seasons of the year. Ticks, Red Lice, Borers and Tapeworms destroyed. Sore Eyes and Fly-blows cured. No CARBOLIC; non-poisonous; harmless when used either externally or internally; improves quality and quantity of wool more than cost of two dippings every year. Send for price list, testimonials and directions. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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

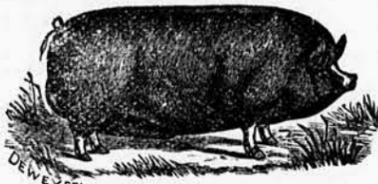
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Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

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

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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



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



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We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland-China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 283 and U S Jr. 78; American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nudener 3317 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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

High Class Berkshire Swine.

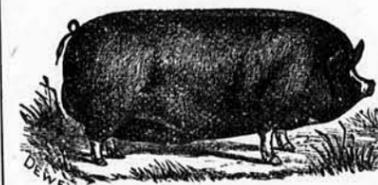
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Bred by A. W. ROLLINS.

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

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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.



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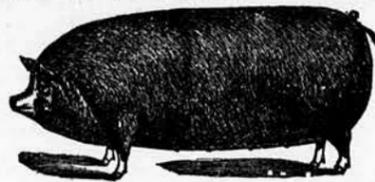
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I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending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

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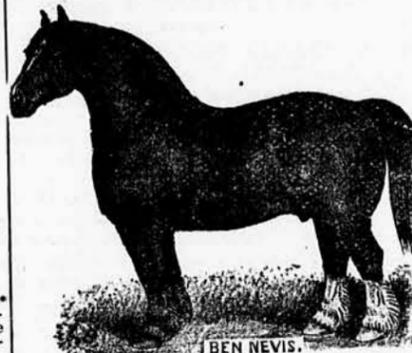


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We have a large stock of Swiss Watches which we wish to dispose of, and to this end we are willing to make an EXTRAORDINARY OFFER which it will be for the interest of every reader to accept at once. These watches have Nickel Movements, Finely Jewelled, and every watch is thoroughly tested by us before shipment to insure their Entire Accuracy as Time-keepers. The heavy cases, Engine-turned and Elegantly Engraved, are made from a composition of metals more closely resembling gold than any other that has yet been discovered, are Elegantly Finished and Will Stand the Acid Test. They are as perfect in appearance as a \$150 gold watch. This is as handsome a watch as can be found, and the only low-priced watch which is of value as a time-keeper. Our regular price for these watches is \$15, but in order to introduce them quickly, we will, on receipt of only Eight Dollars send a sample watch by Registered Mail or Express to agents, or any one who, if entirely satisfied, will show and recommend it to their friends. If not entirely satisfied, you can at once, upon its receipt, return it to us, and your money will be refunded. We do not know how to make a fairer offer. This watch is just the thing for Farmers, Mechanics, School Teachers, Professional Men, and all who want a good and stylish watch at a low price. We also have an elegant Lady's Watch the same in all respects (excepting smaller,) at the same price. Elegant gold-plated Chains of the most fashionable patterns, for either ladies or gents, at \$2.00. We guarantee satisfaction. Take advantage of this great offer by ordering at once.

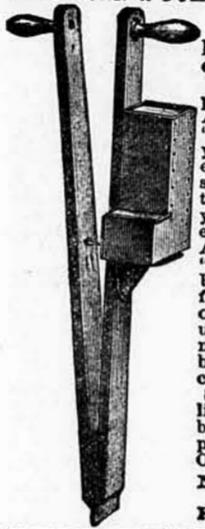
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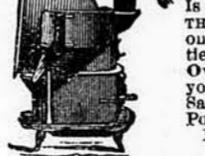
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HAND CORN & PUMPKIN SEED PLANTER!



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Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

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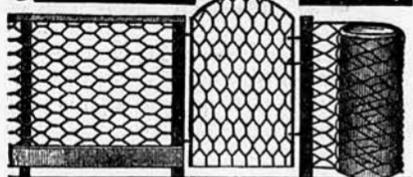
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It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for its fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gate, also cheapest and neatest all iron fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Man'rs, Richmond, Ind.

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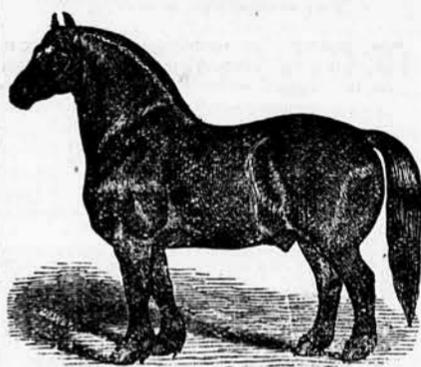
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Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules. C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y. C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

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, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.

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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., 1889. Have made Four Importations in the past year.

Have Horses and Mares, all ages, For Sale.

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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. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed for 34 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 25 breeders, free. Swine Journal 15 cents. Prices to suit the times. Two shipments made to Hamburg, Germany, in 1881; one order for 1882 to fill from same parties. Certificate of purchase with each sale and pedigree when required.

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10 Years' Practical Use.

BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER.

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever Invented.

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

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

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

Only Single Ring ever invented that closes on outside of the nose. BARNES' Elliptical Ring And Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer. Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore. CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

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, 1888, I will sell my entire herd, consisting of about 100 head of Short-Horn Cattle: Oxford Barrington 2d (10809 S. H. R.) at the head of the herd; seventy females and twenty-seven bulls, consisting of Wiley Duchesses, Crages, Bracelets, Cambrias, Agathes, Dairy Maids, Primroses, &c. The cows are sired by the 14th Duke of Thorndale (827), 3d Duke of Oneida (1778), Duke of Woodland (6478), 5th Lord Oxford (766), Oxford Brigand (9049), 1st Marquis 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 Marshall, Mo. COL. L. P. MITCHELL, Auctioneer. H. D. AYRES, Terms Cash.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID The New Sheep Dip

Mixes perfectly with Cold Water. Safe to use in Coldest Weather. It is a sure cure for all skin diseases and insect pests of domestic animals. Every farmer should keep it. For the various uses of the Dip see our paper of January. T. W. LAWFORD, Gen'l Agent, 296 E. Chase Street, Baltimore, Md. JAS. HOLLINGSWORTH, Special Agent, 210 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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(Continued from page 11.)

hat, but really to hide a smile. Sobering his countenance he said,

"But Lucie; suppose we try them all, and none of them will have me; it takes a long time to court so many girls to the point where we pop the question. You'll be grown by that time; wont you have me? I don't want to die an old bach."

"What, me? Dick, not a bit. I'm going to have the grocer's clerk, and have all the candy and goodies I can eat."

"And dolls, and toys innumerable," said Dick.

"Now, Dick, you're making fun, I know it, and quick as a flash the indignant little gipsy gave the high nettled colt he was on, a lash with her riding whip.

With a wild snort the colt sprang into the air, then lunged forward; the rein broke, and off he went down the long lane on a level run. Lucie's horse too, followed. A way they sped, soon leaving Tom and Katie far behind. "Take your foot out of the stirrup, Lucie," shouted the ever thoughtful Dick. She did so, not a moment too soon, for the horse swerving suddenly to one side, threw her into a fence corner. But Dick kept on. He laid his hand on the neck of the frightened animal and spoke gently to him; but still the treacherous fence-stakes flew past like telegraph poles by a lightning train. With his hand and one rein he succeeded in keeping the middle of the road. Calm and resolute, he kept his seat, knowing well the danger on either side, lined as with a long row of stacked muskets. A mile and a gentle slope took him out of sight. Farther on the lane turned; some horses saw the approach and galloped up to the fence to meet them. This directed the colt. He ran straight up to the high fence and stopped. Dick alighted. There too stood his own horse, panting and riderless. He quickly tied the broken rein, remounted, and leading his own horse, started back in an agony of suspense, dreading he knew not what. A quarter from where he turned he met Tom.

"Where's Lucie?" he asked.

"Safe with Katie," replied Tom.

"Thank God," said Dick, reverently. They clasped each other's hands silently, and returned to where Katie and Lucie were waiting.

"Come, Lucie," said Dick; let me help you up. I'm glad you were not hurt."

Lucie looked at Dick, his great black eyes swimming in tears, then throwing herself in his arms, sobbed convulsively.

"Come, come," said Dick, "I ain't hurt a bit, don't you see? Not a thing out of shape but the rein, and I tied that."

"O Dick! it might have killed you. I didn't think about your being on the colt. I don't want to go to meeting; let us go home."

"Not a bit of it, little cousin. Didn't your speech last Friday say "If at first you don't succeed, try again?"

"I didn't succeed in breaking your neck, nor I ain't going to try again, either," said she, as Dick lifted her to the saddle. "Once more on the way, Dick said, "you sent me on a regular John Gilpin ride, that time."

"Dick," said she, "I'll burn my John Gilpin soon as I get home. I always thought it funny, but it would make me cry now. What made me do it Dick?"

"Your impulsive nature. Think twice before you speak or act either, is a good motto for you. I've a present for you; left it at your house; guess what it is."

"Candy? no, a doll, I know it is."

"Yes; and it looks like my girl too."

"O, Dick, you're the goodest old boy in the world."

"The Grocer's clerk excepted," said Dick. "Except the Grocer's clerk, of course," said she gravely.

"Thank you," said Dick, bowing. "I feel honored with a secondary place in your affections when so illustrious a personage as the Grocer's clerk is the party elect. Long may he live to kiss the girls, jump counters, and eat candy. You're a darling, sure."

"That's what Tom calls Katie. What does it mean?"

"It means you're dear. Aint you dear to the grocer boy?"

"I guess so," said the artless child. "You are when he feeds you on candy, unless he steals it," said Dick with a mischievous twinkle in his blue eyes.

"Dick, ain't all that candy his?"

"Not a stick of it," said Dick; "it all belongs to the grocer."

Slowly the light dawned in Lucie's mind, and she exclaimed indignantly, "Dick, if he ever offers me another stick of candy, I'll knock him down," her hand with the whip raised once more; but Dick caught it saying, "Think, Lucie."

As Dick bent to the opposite side to adjust his saddle girth, but really to hide his mirth, she said,

"I want your picture before you go; I'm afraid I'll forget how you look."

"Aunt Deb has it; won't that do?"

"No. I Want one of my own."

Thinking a moment he replied—"I have it with me. Take off your hat." She did so, and he drew out a little package from his vest which he opened, revealing a beautiful locket attached to a fine gold chain. Throwing it over her glossy head, he said,—"There, now; you'll not forget Dick, will you?" He had bought it for the Lucie in Missouri; but a strange impulse prompted him to bestow it upon the warm hearted child.

"O, how beautiful!" she exclaimed, opening it. "It's just exactly like you, Dick. What's this on the lid? In memory of and my name—Lucie, inside"

"No I'll never forget you now, and I'll

wear it while I live." "It is sweet to be remembered by those we love," said he, absently. They neared the meeting house; and floating out through the open windows rose, full and clear, that sweet old hymn—"Jesus Lover of my Soul."

(To be continued.)

**KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.** Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once... Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed... **PRICE \$1.** SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

I have prescribed Kidney-Wort with very great success in a score or more obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver Troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Phillip C. Ballou M. D., Monkton, Vt. "My wife has been much benefitted from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman Fayetteville, Tenn.

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Dr J F Cook, formerly Professor of Materia Medica in "Bennett Medical College," Chicago, Ill., writes as follows: **DR J W BATE,** CHICAGO ILL., Oct 28th 1881. Dear Sir:—I have tested your Catarrh treatment for many of my patients, with success. I therefore cheerfully recommend it, believing all you claim for it in Catarrhal and Pulmonary diseases. **J F COOK, M. D.**

Mr C F Fairbanks, editor and proprietor of the Farm, Field and Fireside, says: **DR J W BATE,** BLUE ISLAND, ILL., Oct 28th, 1881. Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to publicly testify to the efficacy of your Inhalation Remedy for Catarrh. In my own case it has effected a cure in a marvellously short time, and I give this tribute to its good qualities the more readily, since I had tried several 'specifics' and remedies procured of druggists, previous to testing yours all of which were worse than useless. Hoping that your efforts may meet the success they deserve, I am your obedient servant, **C F FAIRBANKS.**

From the Christian Statesman, Milwaukee Wis., Dec 15th, 1881. **DR J W BATE,** of 59 North Clark street Chicago, has invented a very simple but effective inhaler for the cure of catarrh and bronchial disease. By this instrument the vapor made from oils, balsams and perfumes is taken to the throat, lungs and nasal passages. The aroma from his vapor is very pleasant and agreeable, and is very beneficial in its effects on the mucous membrane of the various passages. Any one can use the inhaler, and every one can at once see the physical benefit of it, and why its use should be beneficial. The inhaler is also very useful in cases of colds or for pain in the head, and most people comparatively well would be benefited by its use. We advise all who are affected with asthma, catarrh or any bronchial disease to write to the Doctor for his Inhaler and medicines.

**DR J W BATE,** MANITOWOC, WIS., Dec 20th, 1881. Dear Sir:—The medicine you sent me for Tape Worm was received and given as you directed, and I am pleased to say that in four hours after a Tape Worm was passed with the head; it measured 76 feet. Thanks to your medicine. **JACOB TESLOF.**

When writing name this paper.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Jan. 24, 1883

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

COW Taken up by Darwin Walrod in Freedom tp. 1 red cow, white spots on face, some white in flanks and belly, 4 years old, valued at \$25.

STEER Taken up by W F Ramsey in Marion tp. 1 white steer, red spots on lower side, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear, 3 years old; valued at \$30.

COW Taken up by David E Hulse in Scott tp. 1 red cow, white face and belly, white spots on right hip, branded G on left hip; valued at \$15.

COW Taken up by John E Allison in Scott tp. 1 roan cow, crop off both ears, underbit in right ear, inseparable brand on hip, valued at \$30.

MARE Taken up by R G Kinner in Pawnee tp. 1 mare, 15 years old, hind feet white; valued at \$30.

HEIFER Taken up by J J Kowling in Franklin tp. 1 heifer, red spotted neck, red legs to knees, crop off left ear, upperbit out of right ear, branded heart on right hip; valued at \$30.

HEIFER Taken up by Joseph Mercer in Franklin tp. 1 white yearling heifer; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 red heifer with hump on right side, 1 year old; valued at \$20.

MARE Taken up by Mrs M Pratt in Scott tp. 1 small, light bay pony mare, white strip in face, some white on one hind foot; valued at \$20.

COW Taken up by Francis Ferris in Scott tp. 1 red cow, white on belly, crop off each ear, slit in left ear, end of each horn cut off; valued at \$15.

Jackson county—J Hn Q. Myers, clerk.

STEER Taken up by W R Weeks in Liberty tp. Jan 1 1883, 1 red and white yearling steer, underbit crop in left ear, dim brand on right side behind shoulder; valued at \$15.

STRUT Taken up by Peter Bryant in Grant tp. Jan. 12 1883, 1 red and white 2 year old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER Taken up by Norman Wheeler in Franklin tp. Jan. 15 1883, 1 roan heifer, about 4 years old, white face, piece out lower part right ear, indistinguishable brand, has bell with piece of iron for clasp; valued at \$20.

STEER Taken up by Lucy J Wheeler in Franklin tp. Dec. 28 1882, 1 roan yearling steer calf; valued at \$12.

STEER Taken up by C J Cowell in Franklin tp. Dec. 8 1882, 1 white steer, about 3 years old, branded with straight mark on left side about half way between hip and shoulder; valued at \$30.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

STEER Taken up by H T Swornor, Americus tp. Dec 12, 1882, one dark red three-year-old steer, white spot on right flank, brand 'CX' with bar above on left side, and underbit in right ear. valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by Christ Wertzberger in Washington tp. Dec. 1 1882, 1 red 2 year old heifer, white star in forehead, white under belly, a few white spots on right hind leg, tail white about half way up; valued at \$18.

STEER Taken up by Henry Easter in Wilmington tp. Jan. 2 1883, 1 red and white yearling steer, half crop off left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

COW Taken up by F Fullerton in Neosho tp. Dec. 15 1882, 1 blue roan cow, about 6 years old, marked with swallow fork in each ear, branded cross on right side; valued at \$20.

Coffey county—R. H. Adair, clerk.

STEER Taken up by H M Middlebush in California tp. 1 red 2 year old steer, some white under belly

brush of tail white, no marks or brands; valued at \$27.

STEER Taken up by Chas Brown in Pottawatomie tp. 1 red roan and white 2 year old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

STEER Taken up by Wm Graybeal in Pleasant tp. 1 red yearling steer, white face, bush of tail white, spot on rump, branded H on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by Geo. H Hedrick in Burlington tp. 1 red yearling steer, white under belly, white hind feet; valued at \$12.

STEER Taken up by James Jacobs in Pleasant tp. 1 white steer, 1 1/2 years old, red ears, pale red on neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

STEER Also by same, 1 red steer 1 1/2 years old, some white on shoulder and rump, legs mostly white; valued at \$15.

COW Taken up by Sarah McMullen in Neosho tp. 1 light roan cow white hips, white spot in forehead, slit in right ear; valued at \$18.

STEER Taken up by I R Leabo in Pleasant tp. 1 red yearling steer, swallow fork in right ear, branded on right hip supposed to be T H; valued at \$13.

STEER Taken up by Lewis De Witt in Neosho tp. 1 red and white yearling steer; valued at \$13.

STEER Taken up by Jesse Werts in Liberty tp. 1 red and white spotted 2 year old steer, branded figure 6 on left hip; valued at \$25.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

STEER Taken up by J D Stevens in Geage tp. Dec. 29 1882, 1 pided yearling steer, swallow fork in right ear, smooth crop and underbit in left ear, right horn broken off; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by Lewis Lee in Richland tp. Jan. 4 1883, 1 pale red yearling steer, tips of tail white, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

COW Taken up by G E De Forest in Miami tp. Jan. 3 1883, 1 red and white cow white face, about 6 years old, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Taken up by S A Thomas in Valley tp. Nov. 4 1882, 1 red old heifer, white spot in forehead, branded 8 on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 red and white 2 year old heifer with calf, no marks or brands.

Crawford County, S. S. Johnson, county clerk

PONY Taken up by O F Smith in Washington tp. Dec. 16 1882, 1 sorrel mare pony, 2 years old, branded on right thigh with letters A T, blaze in face running down to point of nose, 4 white feet; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending Jan. 31, '83

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER Taken up by Alex Lopeman in Valley tp. Dec. 30, 1882, 1 red yearling steer, belly white, some white on tail, small white spot on rump, small notch in right ear, branded B on left hip; valued at \$12.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

MARE Taken up by John Berg in Swede Creeks tp. Dec. 24, 1882, 1 bay mare; valued at \$25.

STEER Also by same, 1 red steer, crop and split in right ear.

Osage County—G. A. Cottrell Clerk.

COW Taken up by L Hagaboom in Ridge-way tp. January 22, 1883, 1 red cow, 8 or 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER Taken up by H J Ulrich in Ridge-way tp. January 17, 1883, 1 light red, 2 year old steer, notch in left ear; valued at \$22.

HEIFER Taken up by D M Griffith in Olive tp. Dec. 23 1882, 1 yearling heifer, white spot on forehead white on belly; valued at \$2.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

COW Taken up by L. A. Trundle in Wagon town ship, Nov. 4, 1883, one red cow with the back, 3 years old, 1 red P. W. on right hip; valued at \$20.

CALF Also one red bull calf with some white; valued at \$12.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by L. C. Pfaffenberger, Buffalo tp., Dec. 16, 1882, one red heifer, 1 year old, white on belly, no marks; valued at \$15.

Jefferson County, J. R. Bes', Clerk.

BULL Taken up by Chrisopher Gar. in Rural tp., about Nov. 25, 1882, one yearling bull, light red with white star in forehead and some white on flanks; valued at \$12.50.

HEIFER Also by same at same time and place, one yearling heifer, roan, with a nearly white head; no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

MARE Taken up by L. E. Frerstone, Dove tp., Jan. 20 1883, one grey old red mare, 9 years old, star in forehead, some white on hind foot; valued at \$25.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

STEER Taken up by J. M. Randel, Red Vauillon tp., January 11, 1883, 1 red yearling steer, swallow fork in both ears, mottled face; valued at \$15.

Johnson County—Frank Huxton, Clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by J. H. Pugin, 2 1/2 miles east of Shawnee, p. ste. Dec. 16, 1882, one red and white heifer, about 2 years old, no marks or brands p. roveable; valued at \$15.

COW Taken up by Wm Quarles, of Oxford tp., January 3, 1883, one roan cow, about seven years old, horns nearly upright and points sawed off, bag spoiled; valued at \$17.

TWO MULES Taken up by E D Wilson, of Monticello tp., posted Nov 1, 1882, 1 span of work mules, both horse mules, black, 15 1/2 hands high, age unknown, one has right fore hoof broken off, both have one shoe on right hind foot, both have harness marks, no brands; value of both \$70.

Atchison County Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW Taken up by John Cawley, Center tp., (Farmington P. O.) January 1, 1883, 1 white cow, black neck and ears, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by David Miller, Shannon tp. (Atchison P. O.) January 11, 1883, 1 red heifer, brush of tail white, wire muzzle on nose, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending Feb. 7, 1883

Edwards county—J. R. Lovell, J. P.

COW Taken up by James H. Gill in Brown tp., one medium size red cow, flanks and hind white, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

CALF—One red calf; valued at \$5.

Nemaha county—John Mitchell, clerk.

STEER Taken up by Wm. H. Smith, in Richmond tp., Jan. 20, 1883, one red and white steer, 3 years old; valued at \$22.

HEIFER Taken up by Isalah Swisher, in Gilman tp., Nov. 4, 1882, one red heifer, with white spot in forehead and white on belly; valued at \$12.

PONY Taken up by James Gregg, in Nemaha tp., Jan. 16 1883, one bay mare pony, supposed to be 3 years old, 1st spring scars upon point of left shoulder, had on a leather halter at time of taking up; valued at \$35.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by R. D. Watts in Junction tp., Jan. 24 1883, one red yearling heifer, white spot on face, white on belly, slit in left ear, crop off right ear; valued at \$13.

STEER Taken up by Richard Kates, in Junction tp., January 23, 1883, one red heifer, white face, white on belly; valued at \$17.

MARE Taken up by John Madgren, in Superior tp., Jan. 29, 1883, one dark bay mare, 13 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

STEER Taken up by James McAllen, in Burlington tp., Jan. 29 1883, one red steer, white spot in forehead; valued at \$15.

Barton County—Ira D. Brougher, Clerk.

COW Taken up by T. C. Brown, of Albion tp., Jan.

6, 1883, one dark red cow, 4 years old, with white on head and belly, branded with an inverted 6 on left hip.

Harper county—E. A. Rice, clerk.

BULL Taken up by F. N. Jerratt, in Spring tp., Jan. 22, 1883, one roan bull, 8 years old, figure 2 on left side; valued at \$25.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by J. A. Towle, in Greenwood tp., Nov. 29, 1882, one yearling heifer, mostly white, with red sides and red spots on legs, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by W. D. Thayer, Ottawa tp., Dec. 30, 1882, one pale red yearling steer, some white under belly, tip of tail white, some white on forehead; valued at \$12.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by John Montague, in Grantville tp., January 10, 1883, one two-year-old white heifer, with crop in right ear and underbit in left ear; valued at \$12.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by J. H. Studenaker, Toledo tp., Jan. 12, 1883, one yearling heifer, red with some white on belly, tip of tail white; valued at \$20.

FILLEY Taken up by John Martin Toledo tp., Jan. 12, 1883, one black mare, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, branded with letter M; valued at \$10.

COLT Also by same, one yearling horse colt, one hind foot white, a few white hairs in forehead; valued at \$35.

COLT Also by same, one bay yearling mare colt with dark mane and tail; valued at \$35.

COLT Also by same, one sorrel yearling horse colt, both hind feet white; valued at \$5.

STEER Taken up by A. P. Bond, Toledo tp., Dec. 30, 1882, one two-year-old steer roan with some white on, smooth crop off of left ear, underbit out of same; valued at \$35.

HEIFER Taken up by John Monroe, Toledo tp., Jan. 6, 1883, one roan heifer, 1 year old, crop off of left ear, some kind of brand on left hip; valued at \$10.

COLT Taken up by Charles Philbrick, Toledo tp., Dec. 20, 1882, one dark bay horse colt, supposed to be about two years old; valued at \$40.

COW Taken up by Orsey McCorkle, Toledo tp., Nov. 27, 1882, one 4-year-old cow, red and white, one white foot, large spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

STEER Taken up by A. Z. Scribner, Keosau tp., Nov. 23 1882, one yearling steer red with small white spot in forehead, some white on belly; valued at \$20.

(Concluded on page 16.)

Holstein Cattle

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We have constantly on hand, and for sale, Thorough bred and imported STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETTS, MULES, SHORT HORN CATTLE sucking and yearling colts. We have the mammoth Jacks "TIGER" and "JOHN S."

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Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland Also, GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISES, ROY OF SHEARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 30190 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.

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34 PACKAGES NEW FRESH SEEDS FOR \$1.00. RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER, heads 10 to 15 inches in diameter, excellent food for poultry, package 15c. HI-WASSEE CORN, the largest grain, smallest cob, and most productive variety in the world, Pkg. 25c. HAMBOTH CABBAGE, 20 to 50 lbs. each, Pkg. 25c. HAMBOTH PUMPKIN, has been grown to weigh 150 lbs., Package, 25c. SNAKE CUCUMBER, 2 to 6 feet in length, rolls up like a snake, Pkg. 25c. SANGUINEUS, a tropical-looking plant, 8 ft. high, covered with bright red fruit, Pkg. 25c. CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, 10c. per package. Asparagus (Conover's Colossal), Beet (Early Blood), Bean (Golden Wax), Sweet Corn (Triumph), Carrot (Long Orange), Cress (Curled), Cucumber, (Green Cluster), Lettuce (Silesia), Musk Melon (Nutmeg), Watermelon (Lit. Sweet), Pepper (Sweet Spanish), Turnip (Long White), Radish (Scarlet), Spinach (Round Leaved), Tomato (Acme), Turnip (White Dutch). SELECT FLOWER SEEDS, 10c. per package: Petunia, Japan Coxeomb, Perilla Sweet William, Portulaca, Phlox Drummond, Flowering Fennel, Gilia, Fragrant Candy-taft, Acroclium, Marigold, and Double Zinnia.

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**THE STRAY LIST.**

(Continued from page 15.)

**Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.**  
**STEER**—Taken up by B. S. Douthett, Washington tp., Dec. 9, 1882, one red and white speckled 2-year-old steer; valued at \$20.  
**STEER**—Also by same at same time and place, one white 2-year-old steer with red neck; valued at \$20.  
**HEIFER**—Also by same at same time and place, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, crop off left ear; valued at \$4.  
**STEER**—Taken up by J. J. Hoffman, Monroe tp., Dec. 19, 1882, one red yearling steer, black and roan sides, white belly; valued at \$15.  
**STEER**—Also by same at same time and place, one red yearling steer, white spots on shoulders and hips and white breast, belly and tail; valued at \$15.  
**STEER**—Taken up by C. Marshall, Jackson tp., Nov. 1, 1882, one white yearling steer; valued at \$15.  
**STEER**—Taken up by W. F. James, Jackson tp., Nov. 27, 1882, one red and white muly 2-year-old steer, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$15.  
**STEER**—Also by same at same time and place, one red 2-year-old steer; indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$4.  
**HEIFER**—Taken up by Julius Fisher, Jackson tp., Dec. 26, 1882, one white and yellow spotted yearling steer; valued at \$12.  
**STEER**—Taken up by A. A. Chandler, Putnam tp., Dec. 26, 1882, one red and white yearling steer, branded H on right hip; valued at \$11.  
**Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.**  
**HEIFER**—Taken up by J. C. Anderson, Paris tp., Dec. 20th, 1882, one light roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.  
**HEIFER**—Taken up by John Carson, Paris tp., Dec. 18th, 1882, one pale red yearling heifer, face, tail, hind legs and part of belly white; valued at \$11.  
**STEER**—Taken up by David Manlove, Lincoln tp., Nov. 28th, 1882, one red and white spotted yearling steer, upper slope off left ear; valued at \$18.  
**Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.**  
**STEER**—Taken up by Bartly Coyne, in Monmouth tp., Dec. 27, 1882, one red yearling steer, some white about the bush of tail; valued at \$17.  
**HEIFER**—Also by same, one red yearling heifer, bush of tail part white; valued at \$15.  
**Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.**  
**MARE**—Taken up by S. Aldrich, in Valley tp., Nov. 23, 1882, one sorrel mare about 14 hands high, star in forehead, about 9 or 10 years old, brand supposed to be 69.  
**STEER**—Taken up by F. E. Maston, in Diamond Valley tp., one 3-year-old red roan steer, marked with an upper bit off right ear; valued at \$35.  
**MARE**—Taken up by P. J. Hammer, Sr., in Elm Creek tp., Jan. 18, 1883, one brown mare, supposed to be 3 years old, about an average in size, star in forehead and a few white hairs just above the hoof on the left hind leg; valued at \$25.  
**Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.**  
**HEIFER**—Taken up by J. B. Rowland, in Richland tp., Dec. 25, 1882, one red heifer, about 3 years old, 3 feet and 8 inches high, dark red, crop off left ear, some white spots on body white spot in forehead, right eye partly white, drooped horns, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

**By Universal Accord,**

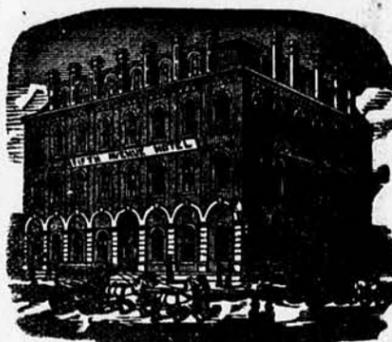
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2,000 bushels Alfalfa Clover.	2,000 bushels Early Amber Cane Seed.
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5,000 bushels Orchard Grass.	500 bushels Kansas Orange Cane Seed, for Sorghum, Ensilage and Fodder purposes.
5,000 bushels Red Top.	1,000 bushels Prolific Sweet Corn, for Ensilage or Fodder purposes.
10,000 bushels German Millet.	
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