

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

VOL. XXI, NO. 8.

Let Us License Them.

[Written for the KANSAS FARMER.]
Good morning Mrs. Gallop,
I thought I'd just step in,
And ask you what you thought about
The Prohibition sin.

I saw in William's paper
That the men who make the laws,
Want to kill out prohibition
To help the temperance cause.

They say the awful traffic
To the gutter and the grave,
Must be controlled by license,
That Kansas may be saved:
And by reading of the paper,
They would bring it all about
With licensed shops on every street,
To crush the evil out.

I hain't got much o' learning,
But it kind o' pears to me,
That an evil is an evil,
What ever it may be.

The great men at Topeka,
According to their way,
Should pass a law to license all
The evils of to-day.

And then the vile assassin,
E're he'd trod his wicked way,
Would just take out a license,
And in freedom spend his day.

The robber and the villain,
Of every grade and hue,
Would all take out a license,
And live in freedom too.

And all the road directors,
In all this western clime,
Would also have a license
For charging on their line.

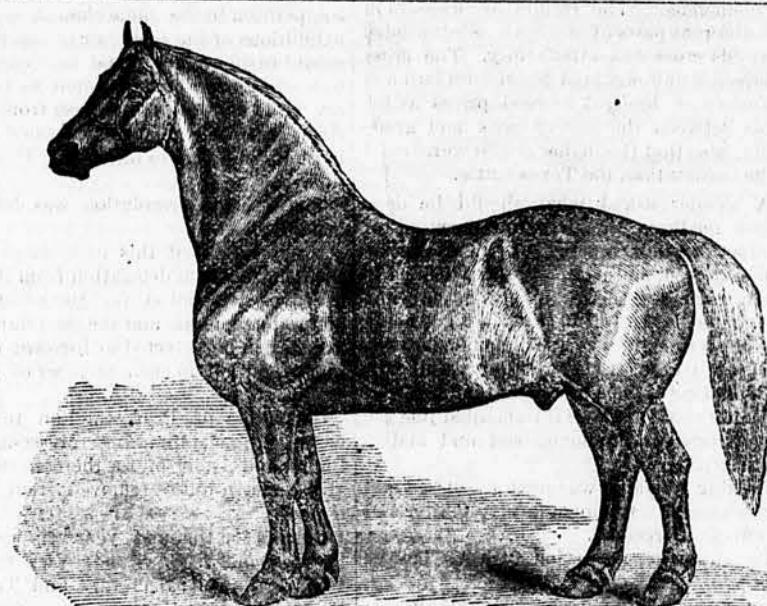
Then all our eggs and butter,
And everything we grew,
They'd take to pay the license,
And leave us in a stew.

J. MC.

Listing Corn.

Editor Kansas Farmer:
I have endeavored to farm in Kansas three seasons during two of which I have listed corn. I have listed on level ground, on northern slopes, on southern slopes and over the edge of a ravine. I have listed deep and shallow; single listed and double listed; listed on stubble and after corn; listed between the old rows and listed two years in the same place without stirring the middle otherwise than with the cultivator; I have planted after the lister with a drill with a horse planter and with a hand planter; have planted in the loose dirt thrown up by the subsoiler, and on the hard bottom without the use of the subsoiler, covering the corn by planking the ridges; have planted white corn, red corn, yellow corn, early and late; have contended with drouth, winds, hot and cold, frost and furious rainstorms; have worked against sunflowers, cockleburs, artichokes, sumac and other weeds whose names I do not know. I believe that many of the advantages claimed for the listing system by its friends as well as many of the disadvantages urged against it by its enemies are without foundation. I do not believe that corn so planted will stand drouth any better or any worse; that it will make any better or any poorer yield, or that ground thus treated will wash any more or less than other ground.

The one great advantage of listing is of a very different nature. The average produc-



Percheron Stallion "AMBER" (No. 2131, P. N. S. B.)
One of nearly 1,000 imported from France by M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne,
Du Page County, Illinois.

tive power of Kansas is less than that of states farther east. It will not produce as much corn to the acre on an average. The problem then before the Kansas farmer is to secure a greater acreage with the same amount of labor. If he can produce three acres of corn with the same time and labor with which the Illinois or Iowa farmer can produce two he stands some show of success. The solution to this problem is furnished by the lister. One man can, with three good horses and a combined lister and drill, plow and plant forty acres in a week. The ground needs no previous preparation except to have the stalks or other rubbish thoroughly cut up so as to impede the cultivator as little as possible.

The one difficulty in the listing system is the cultivation, and this results almost entirely from the inadequacy of the cultivator now made. For the first cultivation two shovels on a side are needed, the outer of which should be set some 4 or 5 inches above the inner, and should go exactly in the middle of the ridge between the rows. The handles should be held apart by a stick about four feet long lashed to them by a strap in such a manner that they can be shoved apart by the operator but can come no nearer than so that the outer shovels will be the same distance apart as your corn rows. There must be shields not less than 14 inches wide in front and two feet long, coming so near together at the rear as barely to allow the corn to pass between them. To this narrow gap between the shields must and can the entire attention of the operator be given. The horses soon learn to walk the ridges without any direction. To throw a thin layer of fine dirt around the young plant and cover up all the weeds that are starting is the aim of the first cultivation. If you leave a row of young weeds between the hills you will have a row of large ones when you husk. All previous dragging or planking of the ridges have seemed to me worse than superfluous. One more cultivation is all that is needed, especially if it can be done during one of those long dry cloudless spells which are at once the glory and the curse of Kansas. This time three shovels on a side are needed, the outer as before to go exactly

in the middle between the rows and the inner ones to run near the corn, being set slanting forward so as to hoe it without throwing the dirt too forcibly. The entire space between the rows would be thus stirred, but the corn should not be killed. It would be better to leave a slight depression about the corn which would not only facilitate the reception of moisture by it, but would leave the ground in better shape for the next year's listing, the lister being run between the old rows. I have used a sixteen-inch listing plow, but should think a fourteen-inch would do as well and run more easily. I think the combined lister and drill should have a wheel behind to press down the dirt over the corn. The first cultivation should be made as soon as you would cultivate any other corn. This statement ought to be emphasized.

I have the faith to believe that the listing system can be successfully practiced year after year without fall plowing. This statement is intended to apply only to Kansas. I should have no faith in listing east of the Missouri. But here I believe it will ere long become the general practice; for, when the machinery shall have been perfected, I do not believe farmers can afford to do anything else.

T. C. MOFFAT.

Clyde, Cloud Co., Kas.
I see it somewhere recommended to scour plows with sulphuric acid, brick, etc. This can be done, or you can search your farm over for a sandy spot, or plow up all the roads in the vicinity, but a piece of emery paper and a little elbow grease will do more in less time than all the above.

T. C. M.

Cost of Moving Freight and Passengers.
Editor Kansas Farmer:

A few years ago a prominent railroad man in Chicago said that passengers could be carried at a profit from there to New York for five dollars, and I do not doubt it in the least. For a first-class train to carry four hundred passengers does not cost over one-third more than a full train of cattle cars, and the cost of running is only a little more; and at that rate, while the passengers would bring in \$2,000 the freight at the price

they have been asking, \$80.00 per car, would be about the same. Carrying passengers is altogether different from freight. The same engine that it takes to draw twenty-five passengers would just as easily draw four hundred, while the help would be the same in both cases. The principle is, that they want to carry so cheap that people cannot afford to go any other way. How few would ride on the street cars if they had to pay fifteen cents for every ride? So it is with railroads. If a person had to pay two or three dollars to go and come twenty-five miles on a railroad he would use a team, but if it was only a dollar he would not drive even his own. Where the trouble costs more in carrying a thing than it costs for the weight, the cheaper it is done, down to a certain rate the more profit. Years ago it cost twenty-five cents to send a letter a long distance, while in the last year 350,000,000 of them were carried for a cent apiece at greater profit than at the old price. I have no doubt that the old darkey had studied the question when she told the conductor she was going as freight, for a railroad company gets fourteen times as much per hundred for carrying passengers at two cents a mile as they do for moving freight at one cent a ton per mile.

E. W. BROWN.

Farm Buildings.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

As no one has seen fit to take up the tariff question I suppose I will have to wait, but there is a subject that I would like to see brought up in your paper, that is, farm buildings. In this county three-fourths of the houses built by farmers are built with the sole intention, apparently, of answering the law to hold the claim. Now, I think this is all wrong; for if you intend to leave as soon as you can prove up, you had better not come here, because the cost of moving twice is more than your claim is worth. Why not settle to stay, because there is a living and something besides even here in Russell county. I do not wish to be understood as advising settlers to build houses beyond their means; but what you do build locate in a pleasant place where your family will feel at home as much as possible, and where you will all feel a desire to improve and beautify it, because there is where your good house is going to be some day. What you do, be it ever so little each year, make it permanent, so that it will not have to be done over, and in a few years you will be surprised to see what a beautiful place you have. Then, if it is necessary or advisable to sell out, your place will command a price that will pay you well for all your trouble, besides the advantage of cultivating a taste for the beautiful in yourself and family. By doing a little each year you can soon have a good stable, granary, hog pen and out buildings generally, if you only build each one as you can reach it and make it permanent. I don't know how it is in other parts of the state, but here where stone and native lime are abundant I know it can be done. Try it for yourselves.

The weather has been very cold here since my last. The mercury on Thursday, the 18th, went down to 22° below zero, but the weather is moderate now. The grain is not damaged and cattle and sheep have not suffered much in this section. The Governor's message is good, except the prohibition part which smacks so strongly of Old Rye that it scents the whole thing. If our legislators want to go back again they won't make a railroad commission.

RUSSELL COUNTY FARMER,

The Stock Interest.

Kansas Short-Horn Breeders.

The meeting of the Short-horn breeders of Kansas held in Topeka last Wednesday was well attended—about 75 gentlemen present, and the proceedings were both interesting and instructive.

Gov. Glick delivered a short off-hand address full of practical hints. Among many other good things he said he believed that we have the vim and energy to produce the best cattle in the world, and the future would show the short-horn cattle of Kansas as the equals of the products of the famous Kentucky Blue Grass region. The immense herds which are multiplying on the plains are reducing the area of pasture and will ultimately drive the breeders and raisers of Short-horns to the tame grass and grain growing region nearer the Missouri river, and in his opinion the use of grain and tame grass feed was necessary to obtain the best results. The demand is ever for better cattle evinced by the fact that high grades are selling for six cents while natives are only bringing four cents and it costs no more to fatten a grade than a native steer. This being the case, Short-horn breeders should encourage the business of raising higher grades. It is an inexhaustible source of wealth. The Short-horn business cannot be overdone. The supply cannot exceed the demand, besides we are creating further demands for good stock to be used in the shipments of beef to the East, and to England.

The address of the President, General Stone, was a comprehensive statement of the status of Short-horn breeding in Kansas. He said: I have now on my books the names of over two thousand persons in this State who are owners of Short-horns. Many of these are merely owners of bulls and have not yet thoroughbred cows, but much the greater portion have cows also ranging in numbers from a single animal to herds of more than a hundred. It would be entirely safe to assume that an average of five each would be within the mark. This would make a total of more than ten thousand thoroughbred cattle in Kansas, which at one hundred dollars per head would make an aggregate value of one million dollars.

After speaking of the theory of breeding—"Like begets like," he said: Stand by a good animal at a fair or a sale and listen to the comments of admirers and it will soon be seen how much superficial observers are attracted by points of comparatively little importance, and how little heed is given to those which are most necessary to the profit of the farmer. They will enlarge on the color, straightness of hind leg, nearness to the ground, smallness of horn and sire. These are all good points, but in a call of points made by a competent judge who knows what was necessary to make up a profitable beast they would all be incidental and not primary. The best yearling shown at the "Fat stock show" at Chicago last fall was white, and the best fat steer was high on his legs and, some of the best bulls I have ever known had big horns and crooked hind legs.

The court of final arbitrament sits at the table of the consumer, and that animal or tribe or family is best which brings to the farmer the largest return for the feed required to bring it from birth to market. It is solely a question of profit to the farmer. It goes without saying that success in any business cannot be attained without a degree of pride in, and enthusiasm for the business itself, but unless this pride and enthusiasm are maintained by profit they cannot remain.

Profit cannot be estimated by the price per pound at which a beast is sold. It may often happen that beef may be produced of superior quality, and sold at a great price, which has yet cost the breeder and feeder more than his sale returns. The highest price paid on the globe for beef is paid in England for the Scotch Kyloes. So highly are they esteemed that numbers of them never reach the great market, but are bought and fed on grasses by gentlemen and noblemen for their own tables. Yet it has not been found profitable to rear them, except in those rugged districts where other cattle cannot live.

The butchers' block is a good test of value to the butcher, but the animal which the butcher prefers as being most profitable to

him may not be and often is not profitable to the farmer.

Pedigree is a good test of value just so far as the qualities of each ancestor are known and no farther.

Cattle are reared and grazed and fed for the sole purpose of concentrating into portable shape the products of the soil, and the cow of the future will be of that tribe or breed or family that brings to the farmer the largest return for his hogs and cattle and grain.

There is no sentiment about a matter like this. It is a cold-blooded question of dollars and cents, and whenever it is demonstrated by reliable experiments that any one tribe does bring a larger return for a given quantity of feed and labor expended, then to that tribe all others must give way no matter whose idols are broken.

After the president's address the question of the cross of Texas cows with pure bred Short-horn bulls was discussed and generally recommended. The results by breeders in the different parts of the State substantiated that this cross was satisfactory. The cross between a thoroughbred Short-horn bull and a Texas cow brought as good prices as the cross between the native cows and grade bulls; also that the higher grades were found to be harder than the Texas cattle.

A breeder asked what should be done about feeding. Breeders are accused of pampering their stock. A general discussion followed, and pampering was defined to mean high feeding, blanketing, currying, etc., but as far as full feeding and good care was concerned, it was recommended. Gov. Glick stated that if he was to buy a bull calf, he would get it from a breeder that fed well from the start; because it implanted just the right nature for producing beef and maturing early.

Judging at fairs was next discussed and much interest was shown in that matter and its effect on breeders.

The following resolution by S. A. Sawyer was adopted:

Resolved, That none but experts in breeding should be selected as judges at our fairs, and as far as possible the one judge system should be adopted.

G. Y. Johnson requested that this association appoint the committee on Short-horn pedigrees for the State Fair, which request was granted by a vote.

F. D. Coburn delivered an address—"Short-horns at our Fat Stock Shows," which was bristling with suggestive facts. Mr. Coburn disclaimed all intention to champion any particular breed, while he proceeded to show that facts thus far established prove the superiority of Short-horns over other breeds as beef cattle. We have heard, he said, much of the fact that an English bred and English fed Hereford steer, "Sir Richard," won the sweepstakes prize as the best dressed carcass at the late exhibition, but the same committee and the same scales left it on record that he did not yield so great a per cent of net carcass to live weight, or so great a per cent of profitable weight of carcass as Col. Gillett's Illinois grade Short-horn "Capt. Jack." The same Hereford steer, "Sir Richard," won the class premium as best three-year old dressed carcass, but that for two-year-old and yearling dressed carcasses were won by Norris' and by Potts' Illinois grade Short-horns respectively.

Next followed A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, Kan., subject—"Short-horn cattle as milkers." The speaker showed himself master of the subject and interested all who listened to him. He said that among the first lot of cattle that he brought to Kansas were some cows which gave sixteen gallons of milk per day. He does not believe that to measure milk by the quart or gallon is the true test—that it should be tested by weight.

The best record made by a Short-horn cow that he owned was forty-two pounds of milk per day. Among the Short-horns are many good milkers.

Col. Harris, of Lawrence, gave a valuable paper on "Our Herd Book," detailing the history of the American Short-horn Record, showing how four S-H. associations had finally become one. He urged every breeder present to take at least one share in the A. S-H. R. Association, which appeal was answered by many.

The address of Mr. Waltmire on the "History of Short horns in Kansas," was read by Mr. Sawyer in the absence of its author. It was a carefully prepared recital of facts

tending to encourage breeders and people generally.

Prof. Shelton's address on "Size in relation to breeding qualities," was an argument in favor of using moderate-sized males in breeding. He illustrated his proposition by many instances in the recorded history of Short-horn breeding, showing the best results from this method.

The following suggestions to Fairs were adopted:

First—A liberal premium be offered for a herd bred and owned in Kansas, to consist of one bull and not less than three females two years old and under actual age.

Second—That a herd premium open to all be offered, herd to consist of one bull and four females, aged as follows: One female four years old, one three years old and under four, one two years old and under three, one year old and under two.

Third—That a cow having taken the highest prizes in the same class, two years at the same fair, shall be excluded from further competition in the same class at succeeding exhibitions of the same fair association. We would further recommend that your executive committee be instructed to have care over this subject and report from time to time suggestions relating to needed changes in the form of prizes offered by this association.

The following resolution was introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That this association request the Congressional delegation from this State to favor legislation for the extinction of pleuro-pneumonia and the secretary of the association be directed to forward copies of this resolution to each member of the delegation.

On motion of Prof. Shelton resolutions were adopted, thanking Messrs. Ingalls, Plumb and Anderson for their efforts in Congress to have duties removed from wire and lumber.

Officers for the next year were elected—Pres. Gen. J. C. Stone; Vice president, Wm. Hallowell; Secretary and Treasurer, E. M. Sheldon; Executive Committee, W. A. Harris, G. W. Glick, C. S. Elcholtz.

A permanent organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution. The time for annual meetings is fixed for the second Tuesday of February in every year, at Topeka.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the President to prepare a paper to be read at the next meeting on the early history of Short-horns in Kansas.

The following named persons subscribed the constitution and paid their dues, and the Kansas State Short-horn Association adjourned.

W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kas.; Wm. Roe, Vineland, Douglas county; Geo. Y. Johnston, Lawrence, Kas.; E. M. Sheldon, Manhattan, Kas., Agr. Coll; J. H. Hay, Lawrence, Kas.; Hiram Ward, Burlingame, Kas.; Maj. Sims, Topeka, Kas.; P. R. Ellis, Gardiner; C. P. Bolmar, Topeka; Wm. Booth, Leavenworth; Wm. Hallowell, Durham Park; C. H. Shultice, Georgetown, Ottawa county, Kas.; S. I. Bennet, Chase county; O. E. Walker, Gov. Harvey, Riley county; E. M. Miles; E. Huse, Manhattan; Frank Leach, Silver Lake; Johnston & Williams; D. B. Burdick, Carbondale; J. M. Marcy & Son, Wakarusa; J. C. Stone, Leavenworth; S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan; I. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas.; M. B. Keagy; O. E. Morse, Mound City, Kas.; O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Kas.; J. M. Van Benthem, Van Denberg; J. E. Guild, Silver Lake; Alf. Pratt; S. S. Tipton, Anderson county; A. W. Fleming, N. Topeka; C. M. Gifford, Milford, Kas.; A. W. Rollins; Chas. Burnham, Manhattan, Kas.

This was one of the most interesting meetings ever held in the state. Though small, its influence will be felt in years to come.



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E. H. Fardee, New Haven, Conn.

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing Brown's IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.

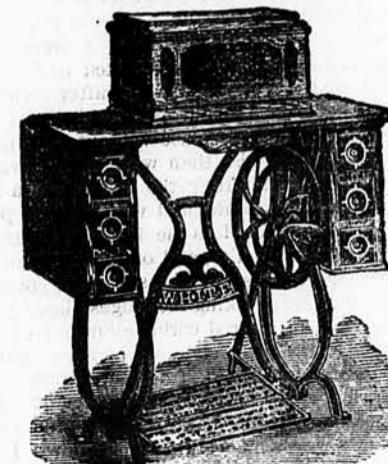
Mrs. L. F. GRIFFIN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

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Agents make more money handling it than any other.

It Will Last a Life-Time.

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WHITE SEWING MACHINE Comp'y
922 Main St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Poultry Yard.

Fowlery—First Annual Report.
Editor Kansas Farmer:

In perusing the columns of your valuable paper I have noticed several good articles about chickens, which has caused me to wake up and give you my experience with them. One year ago last month I commenced the poultry business with sixteen hens and two roosters. Raised two hundred chickens during the season and did not buy any eggs to set. Fowls sold, \$5.55; eggs sold, \$17.36. Have seven dozen hens and four roosters, worth \$23. Paid \$2.30 for my eighteen chickens to start the business. Profit, \$43.56. My chickens are doing well this winter, for I pay close attention to them. Chickens should be fed sour milk and cooked vegetables unsparingly and not too much corn for corn is inclined to fatten the fowls. Good wishes for the FARMER.

BELLE SPROUL.

Frankport, Kas., Feb. 12, 1883.

The Busy Bee.

About Keeping Bees.

An experienced Beekeeper, writing for the American Bee Journal, in answer to a question, among other things says :

Now, if you think no preparation and no special talent is needed to succeed with bees, you are decidedly in error. It is true, you can invest in bees to the extent of your capital, with no knowledge of the business, and so you can in merchandise, with a probability of losing in one as well as the other. As we are talking confidentially, I do not mind giving you a bit of my own experience. I am by no means as successful as many others, yet for the past more than twenty years I have been studying up the business, practicing and experimenting as much as I could whilst in other business; reading all the books and papers I could get about bee keeping, and through all those years lying awake many a night, hour after hour, studying up plans for better success in the apiary. I have not yet reached that point where unsolved problems in bee culture are not plenty enough to baffle me. I am quite inclined to believe that those who have been the most successful in bee culture, if they had used their ability with the same enthusiasm in any other pursuit, would not fail of success in that pursuit.

In my own case, so far as financial success is concerned, I think I should be better off in this world's goods to-day if I had never kept bees. During the few years in which I have made it my exclusive business, I have made far less money than I did at other business in the same number of years previous. But, with my present views, I prefer it to any other business, because I can live in the country, be out-doors, I have better health, be much of the time with my family, and I do not know of any other business I like so well. There is hard work in it, in spite of all that is said about it being nice for feeble invalids. The man that takes care of enough bees to make a living, will find he earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. After all I have said, there are some who will find bee keeping the most desirable of all pursuits. If you find it has so much fascination for you that you can take delight in laying awake nights studying about it, that you can stoically take the stings, even if they do sometimes wrench from you a groan; that you can come in at night during the busy season wet with sweat from head to foot and so tired that you ache all over, and not feel disheartened, and have, withal, tact and

talent enough to conquer difficulties as they arise, then get the best weekly bee paper, and if you can get some monthlies all the better; get a small number of colonies and grow into the business, or, better still, serve an apprenticeship with some practical bee keeper and gain in one year the experience of many. Other questions as to kinds of bees, etc., you will find fully discussed in the papers and books (do not forget to get a good book), and I need not take time with them here. My chief aim has been to show some phases of the subject not generally dwelt upon.

Remember This.

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

If you are coothe 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—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow 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, Bright's 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?

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

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

For sale by all druggists.

A Vegetable Product,

Only used in AYER'S AGUE CURE, has proven itself a never failing and rapid cure for every form of Malarial Disorder, Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. No injury follows its use, and its effects are permanent. It rouses the system to a condition of vigorous health, cleanses the blood of malarial poison, and imparts a feeling of comfort and security most desirable in Ague districts. It is an excellent tonic and preventative, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic regions. The great superiority of AYER'S AGUE CURE over any other compound is that it contains no Quinine, Arsenic, or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

The direct action of AYER'S AGUE CURE upon the Liver and Digestive Organs makes it a superior remedy for Liver Complaints, producing many remarkable cures, where other medicines have failed.

For sale by all druggists.

GUNS
Lowest prices ever known
Breech Loaders,
Rifles, & Revolvers.
OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN
at greatly reduced price.
Send stamp for our New
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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$6.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card, unless otherwise directed.

Cattle.

H. H. LACKEY, Peabody, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head of breeding cows. Choice stock for sale cheap. Good milking families. Invites correspondence and inspection of herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle and Swine.

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

GULD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

S. MALL BROTHERS, Howe, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

J. S. HAWES, Mt. PLEASANT STOCK FARM, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas., Importer and Breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. 125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall County, Kansas, Breeders of Hereford and Polled Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

Swine.

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

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

Sheep.

E. COPELAND & SON, Douglass, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece.

MRS. ANN NEWTON, Pontiac, Mich., breeder and importer of Cotswold, Lincolnshire and Shropshire Down Sheep. 100 Rams and 100 Ewes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

Poultry.

MARK S. SALISBURY, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting; also Hong Kong geese, \$2.50 per dozen.

KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS, N. C. Westerfield, proprietor, Brookville, Kansas, breeder of Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red Games and Pekin Ducks.

L. DUTCHER, No. 99 Madison St., South Topeka, Kas., Breeder of Fancy Chickens has for sale Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels and Light Brahma Pullet; also Black Cochinchina Cockerels. Cheap; from \$2 to \$3. Eggs in season from above at \$2 for 18. Stock warranted pure.

KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS, Clio, Iowa, N. C. and Miss Susie Westerfield, prop'r, and breeders of Plymouth Rock and Black Spanish Poultry.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at \$2 for 18. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

Mrs. M. S. HEATH,

Breeder of and Dealer in Pure-bred PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs in season. For prices apply to her address—Fontana, Kansas.

Plymouth Rocks,

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

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kas.

JACOB YOST, North Topeka, Kansas, (P. O. box 518). breeder of pure blood Brown Leghorns—the champion layers. A few settings of choice eggs for sale. \$2.50 for 18.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, breeder of high-class thoroughbred Poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins, and American Sebrights. All of the finest strains in the country. Send for circular and price-list.

Address S. L. IVES, P. M., Mound City, Kas.

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

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

RUSSIAN MULBERRIES, by mail, prepaid by us: 8 to 10 inches, 5c; 10 to 14 inches, 10c; per dozen, 75c; per hundred, \$4. By express or freight: 16 to 24 inches, each 12c; per dozen, \$1. per hundred, \$6; 3 to 4 feet, each 30c; per dozen, \$3. Mulberry Cuttings—by mail, per hundred, 50c; per thousand, \$1.50. By express or freight, per thousand, \$1.50. For large quantities, prices given on application. Russian Apricots—Very hardy; come in bearing at 3 to 4 years old from pit; entirely new, and different from any other Apricot. Makes a good substitute for the peach. Price each, one year old, 4c; per dozen, 35c. Also a Maltese Jack for sale. E. STONER & SON, Branch Valley Nursery, Peabody, Kansas.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY. The largest assortment of Standard, Tried and New Fruit and Ornamentals. Trees of real merit and true to name, including new Apples, Peaches, Oriental, Hybrid, blight proof Pears, Champion and other Quinces, Russian Apricots; Down, Everbearing and Russian Mulberry, promising Grapes, earliest and hardy Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, etc. Price list to applicants.

A. H. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisville, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Osage Hedge, Apple Seedlings and Root Grafts. Send for pricelists. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisville, Kas.

STARK NURSERY, 48th year .00 acres. Catalogues free. Intending purchasers will do well to get their orders booked early; trees for spring being scarce throughout the country. STARK & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '83 and '84. WHOLE-SALE and RETAIL.

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references.

J. J. WELSH, Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Marys, Kansas, LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER and VETERINARY SURGEON; with 25 years experience, will attend cases of make sales anywhere in the state. Write.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

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

Topeka Business Cards.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at law, 173 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

THOS. H. BAIN, Atty at Law. L. T. COLDREN. BAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

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

Hotel Delmonico.

DEHONEY & WEST, PROPRIETORS. Corner Fifth &

Correspondence.

Radical Unwisdom.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I see that you are opposed to compensating manufacturers of intoxicating liquors for abandoning their business "that ruins men and benefits none" but those who engage in it. This I believe is the position of nearly all radical prohibitionists of the St. John stripe. Candid and just men will approve or oppose compensation as the facts bearing upon the proposition preponderate, either for or against it. The manufacturers will say, truthfully, too, that they came into the state under the protection of its laws. That they invested their money in a business recognized and guarded by law, and to supply a demand of a large portion of its citizens. They have paid taxes upon their investments, thereby in a most emphatic manner paying for their protection and involving the state in both the moral and legal responsibility for the prevalence and existence of the investments and the business for which the investments were made. The fact that there was always a protest against the traffic does not move or change the relations of the state thereto, neither can the change of public sentiment from favoring "free whisky" or "license" to absolute prohibition of the traffic relieve the state from its moral and legal responsibility any more than a criminal can relieve himself of guilt by denouncing his partner in crime. The law that dispenses rain alike to the just and unjust makes it impossible for the prohibitionist to escape from the evils (past) of the traffic and the cost of the suppression or expulsion in the future.

To the patriotic prohibitionist (I use this phrase in contradistinction to the purely political prohibitionist) the question is how soonest to redeem the state from the accursed traffic; how soonest to arrest the horrible procession of young men from quiet happy homes to drunkards' graves; how to divide and disarm resisting forces; how to convert opposers into supporters; how to put manufacturers under bonds not only to abandon the business but to aid in enforcing the law. If these hows can be discovered and adopted the complete triumph of temperance will be speedy. In the outset I hinted at arguments hard to set aside or get over, arguments that will, whether sound or not, influence thousands of votes, and take years of partial success and defeat before complete victory will be achieved. Meantime the horrible procession will go on.

Are not some of the "hows" to be found in the States, assuming an equitable share in the loss that will result from rendering certain property worthless? Diplomacy nearly always has to settle the question that war brings to a head. The enforcement of a law resisted by a large portion of the people is extremely difficult, often impossible. No class will resist prohibition more intelligently, successfully, than manufacturers. They have money and brains.

Let the State assume its share of the odium of the business and the loss consequent upon its abandonment. Let the acceptance of remuneration be conditioned upon cordial acceptance and support of prohibitory legislation and to be forfeited by the first act of resistance, and opposition to prohibition will instantly break down. Loud-mouthed temperance men will then have a chance to show that they value temperance enough to contribute something more substantial than wind for its success, the redemption of the state and the salvation of men from drunkenness and ruin.

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Kas.

From Brown County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In this part of the state we have had snow on the ground ever since the Sunday before Christmas, but it has never been deep. The cold has been severe, and the frost very penetrating. Corn-husking is not yet finished, also a few jobs of threshing got snowed in. The thermometer much of the time below zero, going as low as 18. The peach buds appear to be killed.

The Farmers' Institute of the 8th and 9th in Hiawatha was a decided success. I don't think I have spent two days more profitably for a long time. I had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of Mr. Heath, of the

FARMER. On seeing him taking notes for the **FARMER** of all that was done there, I concluded not to send in my report.

In my last I suggested a plan for Mr. Swann to tell us what crops could be best grown the coming season, assuming that a verification of his predictions would beget confidence in his collected data, and assure recognition. As I have seen no advice on the subject from him since, I suppose my suggestion was misunderstood. His statement might be brief as his first one on the wheat crop of last year. If there is nothing new under the sun, "the carefully" recorded experience of one year must be repeated in due time. Observation and experience are a better guide than theories yet untried. This was quite evident in our Institute.

H. F. MELLENBRUCH.

Cane On Sod.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In reply to your query in **FARMER** of 7th inst., regarding sorghum. I may state that last spring I broke 15 acres 2 inches deep, dropping seed (Early Amber) with the hand, in every third furrow, turning the next furrow over on it.

The canes grew splendidly, reaching a height of 10 feet, and fully matured. I cut before frost, and stacked on rests made of three-forked posts, placed in the ground and poles laid along the top. I am now feeding it to sheep; it is perfectly sweet, and they eat everything excepting about a foot at the end of the thicker canes. Sheep do well on it, as it has a tendency to counteract the bad effects of dry winter feed.

I left a small portion of the cane standing to see what effect frost would have on them; it rendered them useless for feed.

Yours truly, D. FREW.
Chase Co., Kas., Feb. 10.

Railroads and Listing Corn.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Yes; railroads are a good thing. None of us are anxious to cramp the enterprise which tends to develop good, but we consider it very unwise to give one-half of our farm productions to have the other half carried to market. If the people are to give the right of way and vote bonds enough to build the road, then I say that the people are doing more to develop the country than the railroad companies are doing. Mr. W. looks with pleasure upon the prosperity of the railroads in the west, and also the rapid growth of the country, but fails to remember that the railroads are far more successful than many of the Kansas farmers. He says all this induces more enterprise which tends to greater prosperity. Yes, he is right; greater railroad prosperity, but not greater prosperity to the farmer. If he believes in rewards according to merit, he must allow us to reduce railroad tariff. "A proper attempt to impede their progress" will not kill the goose that lays the golden egg, but is more likely to feed the goose, and allow the railroad companies a profitable income from their share of the eggs.

"When the railroads are prosperous, the country is prosperous;" in this instance friend W. has got the cart before the horse. I am sure he meant, or ought to have said, when the country is prosperous then the railroads are prosperous.

He speaks of the hue and cry about the railroads robbing the country being gotten up by the politicians, especially the disappointed ones. This is not the case in the part of the country in which I live. It is the farmers who read good, reliable papers like the **KANSAS FARMER** and are wide awake to every interest of agriculture, and the best means of agricultural progress; those who are willing and able to pay a reasonable fare on the railroad and who are seeking no opportunities to ride hobby horse. Politicians are not making more noise about this matter than the farmers are; and I am glad that about ninety-nine one-hundredths of Kansas farmers have great faith in the report that the railroads are robbing our agricultural interests in the west. I, too, think we would be worse robbed were they taken from us, but to take them away is not the object. We are willing to share our profits with them, but we are not willing to give them all that we call profit.

Hamlin, Brown Co. A. B. WALTERS.

P. S.—In regard to the lister I only need say they are a grand success. In purchasing a lister, be sure to get a good one, always try

it before you buy it. A fourteen-inch lister is plenty large enough; a sixteen-inch lister is so large that the rows will be so far apart that an ordinary cultivator will leave an unplowed space between them; do not drill deep. Some prefer to start the lister about three days in advance of the drill, in order that the ground may become somewhat warmed before planting. I do not consider this necessary, as I have noted quite as good results from starting both together. My mode of cultivating listed corn is, after having listed your ground good and deep, and the corn is up so the rows can be plainly seen for some distance, harrow the corn twice, and then cultivate thoroughly three times. Last year I used my lister in plowing just before the corn jointed; by means of placing one horse on the first space, one on the third, and the lister on the second. The shares were not run very deep, but the sub-soiler as deep as possible; the results were excellent. The grain should be dropped sixteen inches apart. There are very few farmers in this part of the country who do not use the lister, from the fact that we get more corn with less labor. Wheat and rye are in good condition, but not much sown in this section.

Poor Man's Fence.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I saw in the **FARMER** last winter two letters, headed "A poor man's barn," and "A poor man's house." I will now give your readers a poor man's fence. This fence is cheap, within the reach of everybody, is constructed and moved very quickly and easily, is durable, will keep two horses or two cows or one horse or cow as the circumstance may be. This fence is erected simply by stretching a wire 80 rods or more, the longer the better, and tie the animals to it letting them pasture along it from one end to the other. Put a piece of chain one foot long or longer on each end of the wire to prevent the wire from twisting off or breaking. On the outer end of the chain make a ring of double wire into which put a stake to drive into the ground. The larger stake you can use the better it will stand, but they ought not be too large. Before you fasten the stake to the chains, thread an iron ring three or four inches in diameter on to the wire. And this ring should have been threaded a large swivel and ring welded. Unto this swivel tie both of the ropes and on each rope use a swivel to prevent the rope from twisting and tearing. If one of the animals is mean to the other give it eight or ten feet shorter rope; this gives the other animal a chance to get out of its way.

If your well is convenient let one end of the wire be fastened so near the well that the animals can go to the water trough to drink when they are thirsty; then move the other end of the wire as the pasture is needed. If where you want to pasture is too far off from the well to let the animal come to it to drink, it is better for them yet to have pasture along the wire from end to end than to stand larieted, which is so common among pioneers. Be careful when tying the chain pieces to the wire to twist neatly, leaving it smooth so the ring may easily slip over the twists.

I kept two cows last summer without having any more trouble with them than drawing water for them and moving one end of the wire about once a week.

I would advise No. 7 or 8 bale wire. The better way would be if the wire were of the entire length in one piece so it would not need to be tied together. Eighty rods of wire will cost in the neighborhood of five dollars; then two pieces of chain, one foot each, two stakes, three swivels, one iron ring, and two ropes for two cows make the whole thing.

L. O. THOMSON.
Assaria, Saline Co., Jan. 30.

Short Letters.

OSKALOOSA, Kas., Feb. 12.—Thawing; wheat is coming out from under the snow apparently in good condition; prospect good. Feed of all kinds abundant and stock coming out in good condition; some scarcity of water for stock in places. Stock hogs very scarce and high, in great demand.

EDWIN SNYDER.

STERLING, Kas., Feb. 10.—In answering M. A. Walcott in reference to sorghum for

feed. Plant with lister and drill or corn planter with a plate to suit the size of seed; 4 or 5 pounds to the acre; from June 1 to 15; cut and shock or throw in piles and let it lay until cool weather, then house or stack. It is no trouble to keep in this part of Kansas. I have received a great many letters from eastern states about its keeping. It will keep in shock all winter as the hard shell makes it impervious to water. Mule-raisers in central Kentucky keep it that way.

J. A. STAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Washington Co., Feb. 7.—I am a new subscriber to the **FARMER** and I like it very much. I am interested in the remarks now being made about cane as a fodder crop. I am inclined to the opinion that if it is cut and cured in the proper manner it is an excellent substitute for both corn and fodder. Let us settle then the time to cut and the manner of curing. The weather has been very cold here this winter; the mercury was crowded down to 30 degrees below zero on Sabbath morning last. I have a few books that I have read and would like to exchange for those I have not. I have Harris on the Pig, to exchange for Coburn's Swine Husbandry, and the U. S. Report on Agriculture to exchange for the Kansas First Quarterly Report of 1880. Hoping the exchanges may benefit some of your readers as well as myself, wishing the **FARMER** success I am yours,

F. O. CALDWELL.

HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., Feb. 18.—It is raining to-day, the first that has fallen this winter. Stock has done well this winter so far. More cattle are being fed in this county than ever before. Corn is selling for 30 cents per bushel. Fat hogs about all sold and not many young hogs in the country; hogs are selling from \$5.50 to \$6.00; fat cows \$5.00 to \$5.50; there is a good demand for horses and mules. There was very little wheat sown here last fall and the ground being bare so much it is not looking very well, but I don't think it is badly killed yet. This county is settling up very fast; a good deal of real estate is changing hands at a large advance over former prices.

SEPIUS.

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 Vender of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day,
Principal Office, 881 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. One fit worth \$10 free. Address E. G. RIDGEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

Horticulture.

VEGETABLE GARDENING—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

State Horticultural Society.

The past year has been a successful one. Everywhere in all portions of the state this industry has produced good results, especially the early planting of early varieties. We trust this lesson will be heeded. It is not necessary here in Kansas to wait in the spring till the "oak blooms," or "the hickory leaves are the size of a squirrel's ear," or to "tarry for signs of the moon," but to go to work as soon as spring opens and the soil is in fit condition to sow the seed.

Some kinds of vegetables can be planted during open spells of weather even in winter months. Onion seeds and onion sets could be planted and protected by a light mulching. Some varieties of hardy lettuce can also be sown, and such seeds as the parsnip, the beet, the carrot and the radish could and should be sown much earlier in the spring than they are.

Vegetable seeds should be saved wherever possible; not to do so is poor economy. It is all moonshine to say that Kansas grown seed will not re-produce equal to the original. The kind of seeds most in demand in the farmer's garden for early sowing are those which are the most prolific and the easiest saved. A few roots of beets, parsnips, carrots, radishes, etc., will produce clean seed enough to supply every family in a country school district; and yet the last charge of the good housewife to her man as he sets out for town in the spring is, "Don't forget the garden seeds if you have a dollar to spare."

The vegetable garden is a necessary adjunct of every home; its products are toothsome and healthful. Nearly all soils are suitable, but whatever their quality, an application of well-rotted barn manure will make them produce more juicy products and abundant crops.

The onion matured a full crop the past season. Red Weathersfield and Yellow Danvers produced large and well-ripened bulbs.

The potato, the great favorite of all our vegetables, was a success. Early Rose, Early Ohio and Beauty of Hebron were a success. Late varieties that were mulched yielded large returns. Mammoth Pearl, Snowflake, White Star, and the late Rose produced large crops. The supply of these this year is not sufficient for the demand.

The sweet potato is attaining universal culture among our people. This root was deficient in size last year. The Early Nansemond is the sweetest and best flavored of all varieties.

Asparagus, as an edible plant, appears to make its way to general notice and esteem very slowly, and yet we say it ought to find a place on every table in every home in the county during April and May. A bed once planted will last a century.

The tomato, so popular to-day yielded a poor crop the past season. Aeme, Perfection, Trophy and Hubbard's Dwarf are the best and most productive.

We give a full endorsement to the following list of varieties which we have thoroughly tested, many of them for years:

Beans—Early Valentine, Golden Wax. Carrots—Early Short Horn, Long Orange, Early Wakefield.

Cabbage—Winningstadt, Henderson's Early Summer, Flat Dutch.

Sweet Corn—Crosby's Early, Egyptian, Stowell's Evergreen.

Cucumbers—White Spine, Long Green. Lettuce—Hanson, Simpson's Early.

Parsnip—Long Hollow Crown.

Peas—McLean's Little Gem, McLean's

Advancer, Champion of England. Radish—Olive-Shaped, Long Scarlet, White Naples.

Squash—Gem, Turban, Hubbard. Turnip—Strap-Leaved Red Top, Rutabaga.

In nearly every farmer's home in our county there is a bountiful supply of canned fruits. It is a matter of surprise to us that we farmers omit the canning of our garden products to supply our tables with delicious vegetables till their successors arrive the following year. Many of us remember how the beams of our ancestral homes were freighted with rings and loops of "dried punkin." Possibly we do not hanker after its pies, still we often cast a lingering look backward upon the then "boss" pie fruit of our youthful days. The shelves of our country stores are piled up with imported canned vegetables, and that too of those varieties which can be easily produced by us everywhere in Kansas. Vast sums of money could be saved to our state if we had canning factories established in every county. There is money in the enterprise. Thirty per cent. is the annual return on money invested, to say nothing of the labor which it supplies to hundreds of men, women and children.

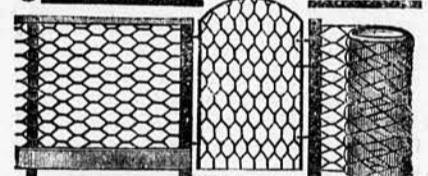


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are seen anywhere on trial to operate against all other presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best. No one has ever dared show up any other press, as Dederick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and 100 bushels less expensive with twice the rapidity and load more hay than any other. The only way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculous false statements, and this sell without sight or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working any other press alongside of Dederick's always sells the purchaser a Dederick Press, and all know it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern storerooms and Agents.

P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

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It is the only general-purpose wire fence in use, being a strong net work without bars. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, 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 it a 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 and nestless all iron fence. Best wire stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., MANTES, Richmond, Ind.

CHEAPEST PLANTS & SEEDS!

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EVER-BLOOMING ROSES FOR \$1.

12 large showy GERANIUMS for \$1. 12 sweet

HELIOTROPS, \$1. 12 handsome FUCHSIAS, \$1. 12 ornamental COLEUS, \$1., and

many others. Nearly all of our collection of 500 Superb Varieties \$200 IN CASH GIVEN

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Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

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



My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888 will be sent FREE to all who apply. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Cabbage, Pinney'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.



BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS 500 Acres. 18 Greenhouses. 29th Year. Beautiful Catalogue of about 100 pages, free. The famous Kisser Hybrid Pear, \$1.50 Le Conte Pear, \$1. Champion Quince, 75 cents. Japanese Quince, 50 cents. Dwarf Chestnut, fruit immensely large, sweet, 50c and Russian Mulberry, hardy as the oak, very productive, 35c. Set of 6 worth \$4.10, only \$3. \$6 FOR ANY SEVEN SETS by mail, or \$3 by express. Hundreds of other things cheap; many new and rare. Safe arrival guaranteed.

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D. M. MAGIE COMPANY, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.—Originators and Breeders of the world-famous Magie or Poland China Swine. The oldest breeders and most extensive shippers of fine bred Swine in America. Have shipped our stock to seven foreign countries, and have sold an average of over 600 pigs and hogs for breeders every year, for several years. The acknowledged superior Swine of the world, because the most profitable. Nothing pays as well on a farm as our breed of swine. You can't afford to be without them. Send to head-quarters, and get the best at reasonable prices. We breed this stock only. Boars and sows from 3 months to 3 years old for sale; also sows bred, stock in pairs, trios and larger numbers no skin. Reduced rates by express.

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WIRE CHECK ROWER.

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rowever 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 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.

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Only Single Ring ever invented that closes on Outside of Nose.

BROWN'S

Elliptical Ring And Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer.

Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore.

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Ladies' Department.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view.
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well—
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.
That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure;
For often, at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well;
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.
How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As, poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips.
Not a full, blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from the loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well;
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the well.

—Woodworth.

Lace, Edging and Pudding.

To knit point lace, cast on eight stitches, knit two plain rows; to make the point, knit the first stitch, pass the thread inside the needle, knit two together, repeat, over, pass the thread inside again, knit the rest plain and every other row plain; continue until there are thirteen stitches on the needle, then three rows plain, then narrow by knitting the first two together, pass the thread inside, knit two together, repeat, when reduced to eight stitches knit three rows plain.

Edging made with No. 40 cotton: Cast on fifteen stitches, knit three, over, narrow, knit three, over, knit one, over, knit six; 2d row: Knit six, over, knit three, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit one; 3d row: Knit three, over, narrow, narrow again, over, knit five, over, knit six. 4th row, cast off four, knit one, over, narrow, knit three, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, knit one. 5th row: Knit three, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, knit three. 6th row: Knit three, over, knit one, over, slip two, knit one, pass the slipped stitches over the knitted one, over, knit four, over, narrow, knit one; begin again from first row.

A good way to make a fruit pudding is two eggs well beaten, one pint sweet milk, two teacups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, put the fruit in the bottom of an earthen dish and pour the batter over it; bake an hour in a slow oven; serve with sweetened cream or sauce made as follows: One tablespoonful of butter, two of flour, three of sugar, put in a basin and set on the hearth until the butter has become soft, then rub all together; add boiling water enough to make the sauce; flavor with nutmeg, cinnamon or lemon.

Nixie, I was very much interested in your letter and hope you will write again soon.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Erring Kansas.

To-day the wind is blowing from the east, piling the snow in drifts—just the day for thinking and writing. My thoughts go out to the many friends, made such by the kindness of the editor of the KANSAS FARMER in giving us space to express our views upon the different subjects of interest to us all. I do think the little poem written by Mollie B., entitled—"Erring Kansas,"—just to the point. There is much truth contained in it.

I believe that the majority of true temperance people can see now that there was a great mistake made in electing the man that now stands at the head of our state as Governor. His views on the prohibition question, as set forth in his message, are enough to discourage the most hopeful. Before they were so plainly expressed we had hoped better things of him; now we see just how weak-kneed he is; also that he leans directly toward the whisky element. I think one of the lady correspondents can see now that he is not "strictly a temperance man," as she supposed.

It is pleasant to learn that our noble ex-Gov. St. John has been invited to lecture in the eastern states. I trust he has a great work yet before him. He has done a grand work already in educating the people in the way of truth and temperance. May his influence be felt for good throughout the whole land, and all honor be given to one that never has been afraid to stand up for right, saying, "I would rather be on the side of right than be the Governor of Kansas."

Blaine, Kansas. "F."

Ladies, This is Florella.

Is there room for one more in the "Home circle"? I have often thought of writing some of my "thinks" about ways and things for our Ladies' Department, but have so little time at my disposal. (I am cook, seamstress, and maid of all work in a family of five, three children under seven years of age;) but, dear ladies, my "dutch blood," yes and my English blood too, for I am a descendant of one of Wm. Penn's settlers, was raised when I read J. E. Brown's letter in last week's FARMER advising the exclusion of such topics as raising chickens, making the poultry yard profitable, feeding pigs, and such "clap-trap," as he calls it, and turning our good farmers, and farmers' wife too, paper into a political sheet. Now, while we do not object to a reasonable amount of political discussion in an agricultural paper, we that have not yet learned all the better methods of conducting a farm in all its departments, as Mr. Brown appears to have, value a farmer's paper for just such information; and when we want more politics we take up our political paper. But this Mr. Brown must be an "old bache," or if not, we would like to have a peep into his wife's poultry yard and inspect the chicken house if she has one. I do not intend, in this letter to tell my way of making yeast, or my views on fiction, or as to whether I favor woman suffrage or not, but will simply say I want our laws to be so just that we will gain no favor at the expense of eastern farmers.

FLORELLA.

Mulvane, Kas.

How Do You Pickle Onions?

Having read a few numbers of the KANSAS FARMER my husband rather liked it, and took advantage of the one dollar offer of last year and got our neighbor to send for it. We all think we are more than compensated already. Fanny Field's writings on poultry are worth the price of the paper to me. Besides there are so many valuable hints and experiences of different ones in every number.

As our worthy editor has given us a whole page in his excellent paper, let us have it more than half filled, and do not let us crowd out subjects which concern us in our homes and help us in our families, or tend to make home pleasant and inviting to its several members, by such subjects as woman's rights. Let us exercise the rights we have and learn of one another. Improve by the experience of each. We are farmers' wives and daughters, and a great many of us are in the new part of the state and cannot enjoy the many luxuries our old eastern homes produce; but we can give each other our several methods of utilizing what we have to the best advantage, and thereby help one another. Let us have ideas of poultry management, home adornments, culture of flowers, vegetables, etc. Can any of the contributors tell me how to pickle onions?

Caldwell, Kas. SISTER POLLY.

Birds, Flowers.

Canary birds require a great deal of care, especially young birds. The first thing necessary is a good cage. A double cage with a wire slide door is very convenient for breeding purposes. As soon as the young ones have feathered, move them to the other end of the cage, (the old ones will feed them through the wires) if left together, the old ones will pick the young one's feathers out to build a new nest. Young birds should be fed boiled rice and roasted egg; that is what I fed my birds, and I had excellent luck. During the moulting season, birds should not be fed hemp seed, on account of the fattening qualities. Lettuce is not very advisable; i. e. a great quantity; it causes them to be drowsy and lifeless; but if you want your bird to sing sweetly, feed him rape and canary seed. They should bathe at least twice a week. Do not hang the cage in a draught of air. I am partial to a square cage, for round ones wear off the edges of the birds, plumage which disfigures them very much.

Flowers, like birds, require attention, if we would obtain favorable results. No season of the year do they appear so beautiful as in winter, yet it is more difficult to keep them healthy in winter. The house being closed, deprives them of the fresh air and sunshine so necessary to their growth, and the dust that is incessantly flying about the room will accumulate on the flowers, (when the room is closed) greatly impairing their growth. Flowers to be healthy should be kept clean. Plants like the oleander, calla lily and fuschia, may be cleansed by a douche bath, while those with rough leaves, like the geranium, heliotrope and similar ones require washing with a cloth or sponge. Time deals with flowers as it does with all things of youth and beauty, and they soon fade and die. But do not allow them to die on the stem or they will not bloom as profusely. We have a few choice flowers and have had bloom all winter.

Some of our lady correspondents are getting enthusiastic on the Woman Suffrage question. Capital idea that, it makes the department lively. The FARMER looks elegant in its new form. HOOSIER GIRL.

Meriden, Kas., Feb. 12.

Pies, Fried Cakes, etc.

I find so many useful hints in the FARMER that I often wish it was a daily paper. I see considerable excitement among our sisters upon suffrage, and orthodox pies and fried cakes that causes much comment, but makes our page more lively.

I agree with Aunt Polly that pies and cakes of all kinds can be made palatable and one small piece once or twice a day of such will not hurt or kill any one, with a suitable amount of bread and butter, potatoes and meat. I will tell you the remarks my husband made when he read about those pies and forty-rod doughnuts: "Well," he said, "I'm glad that woman hain't my wife." I think fruit is very nice, but in this country we cannot always get it, and one can make themselves sick—yes, very sick—in less time on fruit than on a little of everything. I think there is just about enough grease in one piece of pie to keep our system in good order. I always feel happy when I am eating a piece.

Now I will send you a very nice receipt for fried cakes and one for cookies, which I know to be very light if made to order:

Fried Cakes—1 teacup sour cream, 1 teacup sugar, 1½ teacups sour milk, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, flour as for biscuit, nutmeg; fry in hot lard until a nice brown.

Cookies—2 cups white sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 egg, 8 tablespoons sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, seasoning.

MAGGIE.

Apple Fritters.

It has been a long time since I have had a chat with you, but I have not lost my interest in the ladies' column. My desire to reach out my hand to Practical and shake over what she says about fiction is great. I think your views well taken, and am glad you are fearless enough to speak out. I think you more lenient in your judgment of GERALDINE than I could be. I have been waiting and expecting some one to make objections to "Erring Kansas." Do you not think it would be better to pass judgment on our Governor after he has served the people? I think there are as great evils in the world as intemperance. Don't hold up your hands

in holy horror, for I am strictly for temperance, but that means not only in what a man drinks. I think some are getting tired of the suffrage question, so I'll forbear to inflict my views.

I don't know but I would be too unlike my sisters if I did not send a long recipe or two however much I think it nonsense; but Mrs. M. E. H.'s failure with her apple pudding makes me want her to try apple fritters, and I assure her they will not be "forty-rods" either: Take mellow apples, peel, punch out the core, and slice cross-wise thin, then dip each slice into a nice fritter batter and fry in hot lard. Serve hot with maple syrup or melted sugar.

AUNT DINAH.

Other letters from ladies will be found on page 11.

It Has Done Wonderful Things For Her.

So writes a daughter to the effect of Compound Oxygen on her mother, a lady in her sixty ninth year, about whose case, when submitted to us for an opinion, we wrote discouragingly. After the first Treatment had been used up, this report was made: "You perhaps remember that when you gave her (my mother) your advice, you said that you did not think her case as hopeful as a majority of your patients, so that you cannot always tell in advance. It has done wonderful things for her, and I would have been glad if you could have witnessed them. At the time she commenced taking the Oxygen, she did not think she could live very long. She was feeble, very much depressed in spirits, a victim of extreme nervous prostration, with no special sign of disease, beside. Life was almost a burden to her, so dark and dreary looked the whole world. To-day she is cheerful, with more strength and seeming vitality than most persons of her age sixty-nine. After a busy forenoon, she has gone a quarter of a mile to make calls." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Protection from Malaria.

The preventive of the far famed Southern remedy, Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative. It acts more promptly than calomel or quinine. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

If a cow's hind feet are tied together she can not kick. It will make the cow some trouble for a time, but the mind of the milker will be secure and undisturbed. After a few weeks a slight cord on each leg will be enough.

Truth is Mighty.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

London purple is the best compound known for the destruction of canker worms.

Consumption, Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free.

The Michigan State Beekeepers' Association is the oldest organization of its kind in America.

The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes Unqualed for brilliancy and durability. 10 cts.

The wheat growers of Australia are complaining of drought. Great damage will result to the crop.

Banish ill health, nervousness, vexation, fretfulness, etc., by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

The farmers of Lancaster County, Pa., have made \$3,000,000 in the last ten years from tobacco growing.

Druggists say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female complaints they ever heard of.

The aggregate of cheese sold at Little Falls, N. Y., last year was 13,250,000 pounds. Prices ranged from ten to thirteen cents.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

The Shakers at Enfield, Conn., last year thinned their Early Crawford peaches so that 140 peaches filled a bushel basket, and sold them for \$8 per bushel.

The Young Folks.

The "Ager."

A PARODY ON POE'S RAVEN.

Once upon an evening bleary,
While I sat me, dreany, dreary,
In the sunshine, thinking over
Passing things in days of yore;
While I nodded, nearly sleeping,
Gently came a something creeping
Up my back, like water seeping—
Sleeping upward from the floor.
"Tis a cooling breeze," I muttered,
"From the regions 'neath the floor—
Only this, and nothing more."

And distinctly I remember
It was in one wet September,
When the earth and every member
Of creation that it bore,
Had for weeks and weeks been soaking
In the meanest, most provoking
Foggy rains that (without joking)
We had ever seen before;
So I knew it must be very
Cool and damp beneath the floor—
Very cold beneath the floor.

So I sat me, half way napping,
In the sunshine, stretching, gapping,
Craving water, but delighted
With the breeze from 'neath the floor,
Till I found me growing colder,
And the stretching waxing bolder,
And myself a feeling older—
Older than I'd felt before.
Feeling that my joints were stiffer
Than they were in days of yore—
Stiffer than they'd been before.

All along my back the creeping
Coolness soon was rushing, leaping,
As if countless frozen demons
Were attempting to explore
All the cavities (the varmints)
Twixt me and my nether garments,
Up into my hair and downward
Through my boots into the floor;
Then I found myself a shaking,
Slight at first, but more and more—
Every moment more and more.

Soon I knew what 'twas that shook me;
'Twas the ager, and it took me
Into heavy clothes—to every
Place where there was warmth in store;
Shook me till my teeth were clattering,
Till the tea they brought went spattering
From the cup, while all my warming
Made me colder than before;
Shook me till it had exhausted
All its powers to shake me more—
Had not strength to shake me more.
Then it rested till the morrow,
When it came with all the horror
That it owned, or e'en could borrow—
Shaking harder than before;
And from that day damp and dreary,
When I sat all dreamy, bleary,
It has made diurnal visits,
Shaking, shaking, oh, so sore!
Shaking off my boots, and shaking
Me to bed, if nothing more—
Fully this, if nothing more.
And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cottage see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the ager, seeming
Like a man forever dreaming,
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I'm now too thin from ager
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow—any more.

—Prof. J. P. Stelle.

SOME RULES.—Our young friends will please remember and apply the following rules when writing to us.

1. Write on one side only of your paper.
2. Give your proper name and postoffice address. If you do not desire to have the name published, tell us that, and you may sign as you wish. But give the name.
3. When you send a question, enigma, charade, etc., give the answer, also.
4. When giving an answer to anything previously published, refer to it by its title and number; as, Question No. 9, Enigma No. 2, Charade No. 1, etc.

We do not intend to publish answers until the questions have been out two weeks, so as to afford fair opportunities to our distant readers.

His Speech.

The Virginia House of Burgesses, at the close of the French and Indian war, directed the speaker to return thanks to Col. Washington, then a member, for his military services. After the speaker had warmly complimented him, Washington rose to acknowledge the compliment. But such was his trepidation that he could scarcely utter a word. "Sit down, Mr. Washington," said the speaker; "your modesty is equal to your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess."

That scene was recalled as we read the following sketch of how the late Admiral Bailey, at a dinner given him, "explained" the capture of the forts below New Orleans:

"Mr. President and gentlemen—hem, thank ye." And then, after a long pause, "Well, I suppose you want to hear about that New Orleans affair?"

"Yes! yes!" echoed through the hall.

"Well, d'ye see, this was the way of it," resumed the orator, hitching up his trousers.

"We were lying down the river below the forts, and Farragut he—he signalled us to go in and take 'em."

"Being as we were already hove short, it didn't take much time to get under way, so that wasn't so much of a job as you seem to think; and then the engineers they run the ships, so all we had to do was to blaze away when we got up to the forts, and take 'em according to orders. That's just all there was about it."

And the modest narrator, feeling that he had accomplished everything demanded of him, sat down in the midst of thunders of applause.—*Youth's Companion*.

Poor When They Were Boys.

Some, indeed many of the greatest men in this country were once poor boys. Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, Schuyler Colfax, and many others are examples. One of our exchanges points out a few.

John Adams, second president, was the son of a farmer of very moderate means. The only start he had was his education. Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut, in North Carolina, and was raised in the pine woods for which that state is famous. James K. Polk spent the earlier years of his life helping to dig a living out of a new farm in North Carolina. He was afterward a clerk in a country store. Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his house was a very humble one. He learned the business of clothier. James Buchanan was born in a small town in the Alleghany mountains. His father cut the logs and built his own house in what was then a wilderness. Abraham Lincoln was the son of a very poor Kentucky farmer, and lived in a log cabin until he was twenty-one years of age. Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of ten years, by his widowed mother. He was never able to attend school, and picked up all the education he ever got.

The last brilliant example is that of James A. Garfield, the murdered President.

General Grant was a poor and rather a dull boy. To-day he is the most distinguished American living.

How to Commence a Letter.

People have rules for nearly everything. So it is in the beginning of a letter.

The first thing to be written is the place and time. This is called *dating* the letter, and ought to be written in one line at the upper right-hand corner of the paper.

The next thing to be written is the name and address of the person to whom we are writing. This is written on one or two lines, next lower than the date, and at the left-hand side of the page. After that, on the next line, and to the right, follows the introduction—Dear Sir, My Dear Sir, Dear Mother, Dear Friend, etc., or, simply, Sir, Madam, Miss, Friend, etc.

Here is a pattern.

John Brown,
Oskaloosa, Ks.,
TOPEKA, KAS., 21st, 1888.
Dear Sir:

Aims are the golden key that opens the gate of Heaven.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

CHARADE No. 1.

As I was going home from town
Along a country road alone
My foot into a *one* went down
And I was very nearly thrown.
My foot was sprained; I grew quite lame,
And soon, on coming to a farm,
I saw a pleasant farmer's dame;
She had *two three* upon her arm.
She asked me to come in and rest,
And gave me from her *three, four, whole*.
I never waited to be pressed,
But ate and thanked the kindly soul.
[This is a vegetable.] —J. J. C.

HIDDEN BIRDS.

1. The name of a great hero never dies.
2. I met Rob in the city of New York.
3. He saw a Turk eyeing her from his seat.
4. The fine house that I saw in Boston is now rented to a lady of great wealth.

—Farm and Fireside.

ENIGMA, NO. 3.—Morgan Michael.

I am composed of 14 letters.
My 1, 2, 8, and 9 is a garment.
My 8, 9, and 10 is a metal.
My 6, 7 and 5 an insect.
My 12, 11, 9, 4 and 14 means to raise.
My 12, 13, 6, 8 and 14 is a dish.
My 3, 6 and 12 means to sleep.
My whole is the name of a city in Europe.

ENIGMA No. 6.—Josie Heath.

I am composed of 24 letters in 5 words.
My 14, 12, 6, is the name of a grain.
My 5, 1, 4, is an article of apparel.
My 22, 17, 2, 21, is the name of a month.
My 8, 9, 15, 18, 24, is a mineral matter.
My 16, 3, 23, 11, is to secure.
My 13, 20, 12, is a winged insect.
My 7, 10, 19, is a fabulous bird.
My whole is what the readers of this paper very much desire.

ENIGMA No. 6.—J. T. Nixon.

I am composed of 12 letters in 4 words.
My 3, 2, 1, is a fiery liquid.
My 9, 10, 2, is an active verb.
My 9, 4, 8, is to decay.
My 11, 10, 2, is a daily visitor.
My 6, 4, 5, 7, 2, is a Norse god.
My whole is an American motto.

QUESTIONS.

Question No. 16.—When it is 12 o'clock, noon, at Washington City, what is the time at Topeka, Kansas?

Question No. 17.—Why is it that February is the shortest month?

Question No. 18.—By School boy. Why is the sea salt?

Question No. 19.—By same. How far is the Arkansas river navigable for steamboats?

Answers to Questions.

J. T. Nixon correctly answers Enigmas No. 1 and No. 2; also Question No. 11. He says he has proved our Question No. 2, and asks us "where the extra square inch goes." We cannot answer. The case has never been satisfactorily explained by anybody.

W. B. Sheddley correctly answers Question No. 11.

Enigma No. 3 is correctly answered by J. H. Coy.—Strong Drink.

Question No. 12 is answered correctly by J. H. Coy.—\$12. The same answers are given by C. A. L.

Question No. 13 is not yet properly answered by anyone.

Letters From Little People.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I am a little girl nine years old. I go to school and have a good teacher, Miss Katy Fritch. I have two sisters and three brothers. My pa is a farmer, and he takes your paper. Ma is putting away sausage for summer use. Our uncle came out to see us this fall from Indiana. He is nineteen years old; we have lots of fun. We have fifteen little pigs, one cat, one dog, two horses and eight cows.

EMMA F. ODLE.

Frederick, Kas., Feb. 9.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I am ten years old. I am herding sheep now on the buffalo grass; I tell you its fun to see them grazing when the snow is on—all a pawing like the dickens. I send you a conundrum which I made myself.

WILLIE CASE.

Decatur Co., Kas.

CONUNDRUM.—There is something which

a dog in catching should be very careful about. I have told you its name.

DEAR EDITOR.—This is my first attempt to write for a paper, and I hope it will prove successful. I am very much interested in the young folks' department. I think I have the answer to Enigma No. 3. It is "Strong drink." I have an enigma for your paper; I hope you will accept it.

Ellis, Kas., Feb. 11. —JOSIE HEATH.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I am a little girl 12 years old; I go to school. My teacher's name is Ella Coburn. We have six little pigs and we have 23 head of cattle. We are feeding 5 head of steers and 17 big hogs. This is my first letter to a paper; please print it.

E. A. BACON.

Mentor, Kas., Feb. 13.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—My father takes the KANSAS FARMER and I read it. I think it is a nice paper. I like the Young Folks' department best. I send you an answer to Enigma No. 3: Strong drink; and answer to question No. 12, I have \$12.00.

February 13. —MORGAN MICHAEL.

[This letter is from a young lady of five years, and was written in letters like printed ones, but she put b for d.—EDITOR.]

MR. EDITOR.—I have been going to school. I have three sisters. The stove fell over yesterday. I am five years old. Good night Mr. Editor.

MAUD SMITH.

Fort Scott, Kas.

MR. EDITOR.—I have been going to school and my studies are spelling, reading and arithmetic. We have a pig that sucks the cow, and papa put it up in a pen and kept it six weeks and turned it out, and it sucked same as before. Will you or some one else please tell us how to manage it?

Fort Scott, Kas. —MAMIE SMITH.

[Cut its tail off close up to its ears.—EDITOR.]

MR. EDITOR.—We take the KANSAS FARMER and I like to read the children's letters. We live in town and I go to school. I read in the third reader. I like my teacher, and my pets are a little three-years old sister and a little brother six months old.

SADIE B. BANKS.

Florence, Kas., Feb. 17, 1888.

A Port Huron, Mich., man says alum water is death to cabbage and currant worms; its astrin-gency so contracts their tissues that they can not breathe. He used one pound of alum dissolved in three gallons of rain water.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of Consumption, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By druggists.

A Kentucky farmer cures fowl cholera by boiling a bushel of smartweed in ten gallons of water down to three gallons, and mixing the decoction with their food twice a day for three days, then every other day for a week.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

Good farm lands in the Southern States are increasing in value quite rapidly.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic, taken in small doses, after meals, will, in almost all cases, restore that loss of "vital force" that is so humiliating to the sufferer.

About 15,000,000 pounds of oleomarasmine were shipped abroad from New York City last year.

No matter what your ailment is, Brown's Iron Bitters will surely benefit you.

The Rural World predicts that the sorghum crop of the North will be doubled in area this year.

THE KANSAS FARMER,

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscriptions:

One copy, one year,	\$1.50
One copy, six months,	1.00

Club Rates:

Five copies, one year,	\$7.50
Ten copies, one year,	13.20
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REMEMBER:—The club must be FULL and the cash must accompany the order. If you wish the FREE COPY, so state in your order.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Mr. Gile need not fear about the Hedge Fence legislation. The bill will probably not see daylight again.

The price of the KANSAS FARMER for 1883 is \$1.50 a year, and the cash must accompany the order in every case.

J. M. Hamilton, Welda, Anderson county, writes that farmers there would like to aid in establishing a cheese dairy.

W. S. Gile, Venango, Ellsworth county, writes that stock in that section came through the storms "remarkably well."

Hiram Ward, Osage City, Kas., raised a first-rate quality of Yellow Dent corn last year, and brought a sample to this office.

Information as to proceedings in organizing Anti-Horse-thief Associations may be had by addressing J. M. Baker, Box 85, Burton, Harvey county, Kansas.

Rosebud Alliance had a good meeting last week. W. B. Bain, J. H. Low and Secretary Freeman entertained the audience with excellent thoughts on railroads, trade, farm economy, etc.

Mrs. Walters says her card in the KANSAS FARMER has brought purchasers for all her Plymouth Rocks, and she writes us to change the card so as to say that she has no more for sale.

We are in receipt of a book on Bees by Lizzie E. Cotton, a very interesting and instructive book. We have not examined it thoroughly, but are favorably impressed by it as far as we have gone.

Farmer E. strikes the nail on the head when he says—"What the people desire of the commissioners is to enforce just enactments compelling reasonable and impartial rates of transportation to and from all parts of the state."

Mr. A. Edwin, South Avon, Sumner county, writes that farmers there have organized Rosebud Alliance, No. 366. J. S. Epperson was elected President and G. L. Freeman, Secretary. This is a good move. Wish we could have such a letter from every township in the state. Farmers must organize. The Alliance is an open, unobjectionable order that any decent workingman may join freely.

The North American Review for March opens with an article on "Money in Elections," by Henry George, who brings to the discussion of that hackneyed subject a contribution full of originality, freshness and keen insight; he points out with admirable clearness one source of our political ills, and proposes a remedy that seems both eminently practicable and efficient. Robert S. Taylor writes of the "subjugation of the Mississippi," a work which, in his opinion, and that of the Mississippi Commission, of which he is a member, can be accomplished only by employing, for the purpose of deepening and straightening the channel, the forces developed by the river itself.

The Legislature.

The only important work done since our last report was the appointment of a conference committee to adjust the difference between the two houses on the railroad bills.

Two hundred and fifty-nine bills have been introduced in the Senate and near 500 in the House. A good many private and local bills relating to certain alleys, streets, towns, school districts, townships, counties, notaries public, justices of the peace, etc., have been passed, but no bill of general importance. The Senate recommends an appropriation to the Fort Scott Library Association, and the House is discussing a bill to pay sufferers by the Quantrel raid on Lawrence. If the members could be made to understand that it is other people's money they have charge of and not their own, the information might be serviceable to them and the people.

We do not now expect anything useful to be done on railroad matters. A flood of local bills will be rushed through in the closing hours of the session; the general appropriation bills will be passed hurriedly and that will be all of the reform legislature.

Legislative Folly.

Instead of a plain, simple, practical measure of railroad legislation, the Senate offers the people a committee on suggestions, and the House, after making an impracticable classification of thirty-eight articles, and fixing impossible rates for them, leaves all the rest of the work to a peripatetic commission. The Senate disregards the public will, and the House rushes into the fight without arms. The Senate Bill will only delay efficient legislation, and freight cannot be hauled over Kansas railroads at the rates named in the House Bill unless one-half to three-fourths of the trains are taken off the track. Surely the majority is working without proper information. They have not availed themselves of reliable vital facts. Let us see what it costs to haul freight over railroads.

The lowest freight rates ever given in this country by any single line of road so far as we have learned, are those of the Lake Shore line, in 1879, which was 6.4 mills per ton per mile on an average. As we all know, that road is part of a through line connecting with the New York Central and Hudson River road, running to New York City. The number of tons of freight moved on the Lake Shore road in '79 was 7,541,294, or 1,733,423,440 tons carried one mile, and the money received for it was \$11,200,261. On the New York Central and Hudson River lines, the same year, 9,441,213 tons were carried, equal to 2,295,827,387 tons moved one mile, and the amount received for the work was \$18,270,250, or an average of 7.9 mills per ton per mile. For the same time freight moved on all the railroads of the state of New York, was 47,350,174 tons, at an average cost per ton per mile, of 8 mills.

In 1880 the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company carried 10,533,038 tons of freight, equal to 2,525,139,145 tons moved one mile. For this was received in gross \$30,318,946. Average cost of moving 1 ton 1 mile, 8.4 mills. Net profit on 1 ton 1 mile, 3.4 mills. The average length of haul was 239 miles; average train load, 218 tons. Through freight was 60 per cent of the whole amount carried.

This road, in same year, also carried 8,270,857 passengers, at an average fare of 2 cents.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, in same year, hauled 8,350,336 tons of freight, equal to 1,851,166,018 tons 1 mile at an average of 7.4 mills per ton, making a net profit of 3 mills. In same

time that road carried 3,313,485 passengers, at about 2 cents a mile.

The Illinois Central in 1880 carried 2,753,544 passengers, equal to 63,306,528 persons 1 mile, at an average of 2.4 cents. In same time the road moved 2,703,582 tons of freight for a little more than an average of 1.4 cents a ton 1 mile.

The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River road, (Iowa) carried 235,952 tons of freight, and charged for it \$696,555.50, an average of about 2.8 cents a ton 1 mile.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, in 1880, carried 953,701 tons of freight, and 381,322 passengers. We have not the average figures for that year, but in 1878, the average rate of freight per ton per mile was a little upwards of 2 cents, and for passengers per mile 3 cents and a fraction.

In 1881, the average freight rate on the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific is given at 1.5 cents a ton per mile. It carried freight equal to 783,331,084 tons 1 mile.

Rates on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf were somewhat less than this—about 1.5 cents.

These comparisons are made for the purpose of showing that while the strong lines which have a large business can afford to move freight at very low rates and make money, our Kansas roads cannot. The N. Y. and H. R. moved ten millions and a half tons, while the A. T. & S. F. moved only 953,000, or 1 ton to 11 on the other road. The N. Y. C. & H. R. carried 8.4 millions of passengers, and the A. T. & S. F. only 381,000 or 1 to 22. The Illinois Central carried about ten times as many passengers and three times as much freight as the A. T. & S. F. The Lake Shore carried about nine times as much freight and nearly ten times as many passengers as the Santa Fe.

By comparison of the reports of some twenty different roads in different parts of the country it is found that while some carry freight (as the Chicago & Alton) at one cent a ton a mile and pay a dividend of seven per cent, others (as the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis) charge nearly one and one-half cents a ton per mile for freight, and make a dividend of three and one-half per cent. The Santa Fe paid its first dividend August, 1879—three per cent. That was the first year that any road in Kansas paid a dividend of any amount, and several of them were actually put into receiver's hands and sold under mortgage. In the entire country, five years ago, some seventy different roads were in the hands of their creditors. There were some 17,000 miles of road in default. So that, after all, railroading, like other lines of business, is often overdone. Fortunes are made by some railroad men in a short time, but it is not in legitimate railroading. It is done by trading in stocks, gambling in grain, or stealing outright by raising the freight thirty days or so on a crop of grain or meat.

In addition to these facts, it is true that, taking the country over, freights are much lower—near fifty per cent, than they were a few years ago. Even the great consolidations have tended to continue the reduction. Kansas roads have joined in the descending scale; and to-day, if the rates, as now charged by them, were evenly, fairly and justly averaged, not a man in the state would be heard to complain. It is not because our Kansas roads are making too much money that the people are moving against them; it is because they do not distribute their charges evenly equitably and uniformly among all the people who use the roads. The people are willing to pay liberally for all the work done for them by the railroads, but they do not want to pay unequally

for the same or equivalent service.

Now, compare the figures we have given (and they are about average) with the rates named in the Committee Bill, and then answer for yourselves whether Kansas roads can be operated at from one cent down to one-half a cent a mill for a ton of freight.

In the name of the farmers and working people of Kansas we again appeal to the Legislature to establish reasonable rates for ALL CLASSES of freight, and by the one hundred pounds, so that poor men and small shippers may have equal opportunities with richer or fuller handed men, and stop all kinds of favoritism. Fix maximum not minimum rates, and make them apply to everything, with a few necessary exceptions. But name the exceptions. Let the rates be such that the play will be below, and not above them. Then, if you want Commissioners, clothe them with powers sufficient to enforce the law. Such a board of railroad commissioners as is contemplated by the Kelly Bill is merely ornamental. The old Granger law of Iowa was of some use, but the present commissioner law there is practically useless. So it will be here.

This article is very long, but we do not apologize. The subject, just now, overshadows all others, and before another issue of the FARMER, the constitutional fifty days will have expired, and the session may be adjourned.

Impolitic Conservatism.

Under the head "Radical Unwisdom," our respected friend P. C. Branch, in another place in this paper, gives expression to some excellent thoughts, and they are presented in most respectful form. If all men would reason as calmly and modestly as he does, much of the ill-will and acrimony of life would be avoided. We have a profound respect for the opinions of a man or woman that is prepared to express them temperately.

On the subject of obedience to the provisions of any law intended to suppress the liquor traffic, we confess to a degree of radicalism that is ready to adopt extreme measures. We know of no way, and no man has yet suggested one, to enforce the prohibitory law except one—enforce it. There is no middle or parleying ground. The liquor traffic (for beverage) is prohibited. That is all there is to it. Hence we are radical, and had we the power, every dramshop in the state would go under in a very short time.

But to Mr. Branch's conservative theory. We regard it as impracticable, impolitic and unnecessary. We do not believe that an offer of full payment to every brewer and distiller in the state would make a prohibitionist out of one of them. They don't believe in prohibition. President Lincoln proposed paying for every slave in the country on condition that their owners would cease their work of disunion; but it did not convert a single slave-holder. The saloon men in Topeka and some other places in Kansas promised to close out their shops if they were permitted to run a specified time. They closed a few days and then opened up again. We have no confidence in that kind of promises. What brewer or distiller in Kansas ever offered to sell out to the state and turn in and help sustain the law? Not one. The subject was not even proposed in any form until after the Amendment was carried; and then, if any offered to sell out it was to leave the state and not to remain and help enforce the law.

Why should the people pay the depreciation of brewers' property? The people of Kansas never asked any man to make whisky and beer. In advertising our state we all spoke of our climate, soil, productions, etc., but no immigra-

tion speech ever delivered, or immigration document ever written, invited men to come here and build distilleries and breweries, except, it may be, in cases of private correspondence or conversation. They have gone into the business just as men go into merchandizing or machinery. Men put up large buildings, sometimes, to make machinery, to pack pork, to build bridges, and afterwards abandon them because the business does not pay, notwithstanding the people may have helped them in the start. These men took their chances voluntarily, and they did it with full knowledge that the public conscience is growing more tender every year on this liquor question.

But take the economic view. At least five thousand people have come to Topeka and invested money in property simply because it is the capital of Kansas. Suppose the people should conclude to remove the capital to Manhattan or Ellsworth. Property by millions would be sacrificed here, but who would think of paying for it? Sometimes it happens that a community of farmers want to change the location of a road; and it often happens that the new road runs behind a man's improvements instead of in front of them as the old road did, and his farm is much lowered in market value. Nobody pays him for this loss. A new town is starting and men rush to it, in response to invitations, of course; but the bubble explodes, and large sums of money are lost. The Legislature now is considering a bill to prohibit sales of pistols to minors. Who will pay the loss if this becomes the law? Examples might be multiplied, but it is useless. Everyone can see for himself that the principle is so broad that, while here and there a good man, like Mr. Branch, feels like making some remuneration in exceptional cases, it cannot be adopted as a state policy. It would ruin any state or nation.

Take another view. The brewers and distillers have not done the people any good. They have not opened farms, and built towns. They have not organized social, benevolent or religious institutions. They have done nothing to improve our society or make the state stronger in morals or intelligence. They have simply built houses big enough to make whisky and beer for money. Not one of them, probably, failed to make fifty to five hundred per cent, every year on his original investment. Surely they can now find some way to utilize at least a fair proportion of their property. A very little change would make good fruit canning or sugar establishments. Once let the people show courage and conscience enough to enforce the prohibition law in earnest, and all of these penitent gentlemen would soon find a way to save themselves from wreck.

Farming in Western Kansas.

We have faith in Kansas. The eastern part of the state is beyond discussion. The fields, orchards, vineyards and homes there, with their grains, fruits, vegetables and stock, are proof positive that farming pays.

But there is a difference between the eastern and western portions very marked. Rains do not come so regularly nor so copiously in the west, and that is the most serious difference. There is no objection to the soil. That is good. Lying before us as we write is a letter written in Sequoia county and published in the *Rural New Yorker*. This letter confirms statements that have, at different times, appeared in the KANSAS FARMER concerning the fertility of soil in Western Kansas. It mentions alfalfa, potatoes, onions, oats, sorghum, corn, fruit trees, grape vines, cottonwood, etc., and gives figures showing growth and

yield to be large and very satisfactory. These reports are from lands watered by irrigating canals, thus proving beyond question that with plenty of moisture these lands will produce as well as any in the state.

That country is not a desert. All over it grows a nutritious native grass on which cattle and sheep thrive well. These two facts—fertility and grass, are foundation stones for us to build upon. Grass grows there and it sustains sheep and cattle. Then we know that these two great sources of wealth may be safely trusted. But every man is not able to start with a herd of animals. Many must begin on small margins. They may take courage from the facts demonstrated by the farmers about Garden City. Two words may be used as a motto—Stock and Irrigation.

Something can be done on farms without irrigation. Rye, rice corn, sorghum cane, and sweet potatoes will grow and yield fair crops in ordinary seasons, with deep, very deep, plowing in the fall, and thorough pulverizing in the spring and deep planting, we believe good cane, and fair early corn would be grown. Rye and cane, we think the safest field crops. But for vegetables and root crops generally, some system of irrigation must be adopted. One acre of ground will yield a very large quantity of vegetables when it has all the drink it needs. Referring again to the letter above mentioned, the correspondents give these figures per acre of work actually done: Oats, 75 to 90 bushels; onions, 400 to 600 bushels; potatoes, 225 to 400; sweet potatoes, 200 to 480; corn, 57; alfalfa, four tons to the acre each of four cuttings. Persons who raised these crops are named as 'Squire Worrell, and Messrs I. R. Holmes, O. P. Reeves and C. L. Jones, all of whom may be addressed at Garden City.

There are, then, only two roads for the poor man out there to follow. He cannot get a large flock all at one time, but he can begin with one head, or as many as he can get and increase by careful handling. He cannot now make his farm yield full crops, but can water one acre, or half, or quarter of an acre of land from a cistern and a well. How to start the stock needs little study. Take the advice of Mr. Cass and hold fast to all the young animals you can get. But the irrigation business needs study and labor. First, how to collect the water, and then how to apply it. Mere sprinkling never does any permanent good. The soil needs large quantities of water, not very often, but when applied it must be liberal. One acre of land containing 6,272,640 square inches of surface. To give one inch of water to an acre—that is, what would be equal to an acre of water one inch deep,) would require 558 barrels of 40 gallons each. A three-inch flood would, of course, require three times that much. Now, how can that much water be obtained without resorting to the regular irrigating companies? A 500 barrel cistern would be emptied at one flooding, and then the quantity would amount to but a light rain.

Have you a well that would bear such a draught repeated a dozen times in a year? Have you a creek, a pond, a water hole from which you could draw? These questions need study. A three-inch flood once in three weeks is better than a one-inch flood every week. It is therefore better to have 1,650 barrels of water on hand when needed than 550. Three floodings are enough for a crop. Can any means be devised on the farm for collecting so much water? This suggests large wells and cisterns, ponds, creek holes, cheap wind pumps, water troughs, reservoirs, etc. Anybody can make a toy windmill. Who can make one just like it only large enough to

pump water? One barrel of water secured every hour will amount to 504 barrels in three weeks. Increased power will give increased quantities of water. These are problems for men on the ground to solve.

It is certain that without water agriculture will not succeed; and it is equally certain that nature must have help before the farms of Western Kansas will have enough water to make general farming profitable. There is plenty of water for stock, but there is not rain enough for the farms.

We believe cane and rye can be successfully grown. They will bear a great deal of drouth. They are both profitable crops. Both make good green feed, good dry feed, and good flour, and the cane makes good sugar and sirup. With a small garden spot for vegetables, and a small field of cane and rye, expenses could be paid until accumulations would amount to something. Better make a living from a few acres well tilled than to sink a life in trying to accomplish impossibilities.

Our candid opinion is, that one day Western Kansas will be one of the most delightful regions on earth; and when that time comes, the people who look upon the herds and crops of that beautiful land, will be reminded that water and blood—one running in dead, the other in living channels—have done it all. Hold your grip. Don't waste time in roaming. Solve the water problem; keep the blood running and your children will inherit wealth.

Inquiries Answered.

M. H. Wright will be answered next week.

W. L. C. is referred to the York Nursery Company, Fort Scott.

Soft maple trees may be had from H. Jeffries, Yates Center; Woodson county, Kansas.

S. Doran's suggestion is good. We are collecting Kansas information on the subject.

The C. S. Incubator is pronounced by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Record to be a fraud.

The P. O. address of J. E. White who wrote about Chester whites is wanted by W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.

In our statement last week, we carelessly wrote that the Swine Journal is published in Cincinnati. It is in Indianapolis, Ind.

John Myers' sheep have scab, we suppose, and nothing but dipping will do the work. If you have any not yet affected, separate them at once from the rest of the flock.

The recipe to kill borers in fruit trees can be let alone with perfect safety. A knife and wire don't cost any patent right fees, and you can trust them without losing a cent.

We know nothing whatever of the Russian apple tree and have no faith in it. We advise no one to touch them unless they are vouched for by some reliable Kansas nurseryman.

W. D. Webb asks about tame grasses on upland; what are best varieties, when to sow, how to prepare the ground, whether seed should be mixed, may it be sown with grain, etc. We will answer at length next week.

A vacuum pan is used in making fine syrup and sugar. The FARMER will devote a good deal of attention to sugar and syrup manufacture, and the entire process will be explained. The first thing to do is to get ground ready and plant plenty of good seed.

About planting rice corn, C. D. S., of Ellis county, says: Rice corn does well on sod, does better in dry weather than in wet. It does not want to be planted until the ground is warm if it is not until the first of June. It will make a crop after that time and it will not germinate in cold ground.

A ditch for draining is better with larger rocks in the bottom, topped with small ones, then covered with hay or straw to prevent earth from filling the crevices. Such a drain 2½ feet deep will be very serviceable. We know of one just like it that gives satisfaction. If the ground is very wet, a trough may be made of stone in the bottom of the ditch, by laying narrow stones along the sides, and flat ones across on top.

J. W. Dixon: The Cherokee country belongs to the Cherokee Nation and will not be open to settlement until they

consent, which will probably be five years yet. Oklahoma is a part of Indian Territory ceded by the Seminoles and Cherokees to the general government in 1886. It was obtained for settling Freedmen and friendly Indians on, and will not, probably, be opened to white settlement before the Cherokee country is.

To J. W. K.: We answer that in our opinion sorghum cane can be successfully grown for winter feed, leaving the stalks uncut, but we don't like the plan. Charles Smith, of Russell county, writes that many farmers of that county are growing cane especially for winter feed. He says he raised fifty acres of cane last year, planted in different ways, and then adds: "Part of this sorghum I cut and shocked the same as corn fodder; part I fed on the hill after cutting the seed off; the rest of it I cut with a Deering self-binder. I raised stalks fully ten feet high and fed it off with lambs. They will commence eating the stalk close to the ground until they get it off and then eat the entire stalk leaving nothing. I would as soon have one acre of sorghum for feeding sheep, cattle and horses as one acre of corn yielding 40 bushels per acre. I am wintering 3500 sheep and a few cattle, and they are all doing well; my herd of 1600 lambs that has been fed on sorghum is looking extremely well. C. D. S., Ellis county, writes the same in effect, except that he cut and tied his cane "the same as corn." We will have more to say on this subject before planting time. We advise planting largely of cane, and before frost comes we will have time to discuss the cutting feature.

E. Avery, Sabetha, Kas., sends this for peach tree borers: "Plant two onions on two sides of the tree. The variety that is known as winter or spring onions. They live all winter in the ground. One planting will last always. One trial will satisfy the most skeptical."

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 19, 1883.

Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 19. Wheat—Mch opened at \$1 10½; noon \$1 10⅓; April opened at \$1 11¾; noon \$1 11½. Corn—Mch opened at 58c; noon 59½c. April opened at 58½c; noon 58½c. Pork—Feb. opened at \$18 20; noon 18 17½.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 2,900; shipments 1,810. Desirable grades scarce and 5½c higher; exports 5 50a 40; good to choice shipping, 5 25a 60; common to fair 4 50a 60; butchers' 2 00a 65; stockers and feeders slow and steady at 3 10a 70.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 19. Noon. Wheat Red winter Mch 1 13½. Corn Feb. 55½. Mch 55½.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 554; market firmer and 5a 10c higher; native steers averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds sold at 4 85a 80; stockers and feeders 4 60a 65; 2 55a 375.

HOGS Receipts 2,282; market firmer and 10c higher; good to choice packers 6 90a 7 10; mixed 6 75a 90 light 6 55a 60.

No. 3 cash, 88½c. No. 2 cash, 1 car in special elevator at 84 4c. No. 1 cash, 1 car regular at 105c. Feb. 1 car regular at 105c.

No. 2 cash, 1 car regular 45½c.

CASTOR BEANS Dealers and crushers buying at 1 18a 20 per bus.

FLAXSEED Dealers and crushers buying at 1 18a 14 per bu.

SEEDS: These prices are on country orders.

Clover, red, prime, per bus, 8 00; Timothy, 2 10; Kentucky blue grass, clean, 1 10; Kentucky blue grass, extra clean, 1 20; Orchard grass, 1 30; Red top or herd grass, 95; Hungarian, 70a 1 00; Flax seed; pure 1 50; Osage orange, old 2 50; Osage orange, new, 4 50.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having 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.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.
Farmer Brown's Bad Luck.

BY "EDGERTON."

'Twas on that coldest day of all the year,
A day to be remembered far and near;
The mercury had dropped so very low,
That "Fahrenheit" failed utterly to show
In figures just exactly where 'twas gone;
It made no halt at zero, but kept on
Until, 'tis said, it knocked the bottom out,
And rolled, a little globe of ice, about.
Or some, perhaps, may tell a different tale
And say, "the old chap crawled down off the
nail,"

Disgusted and demoralized you know,
At being called upon to mark so low."
But these things to the story I relate,
Are neither here nor there; I only state:
'Twas on that coldest day of all the year;
The wind was howling desolate and drear,
Through the bare branches of the leafless
trees,
And every freezing thing was on the freeze,
When Farmer Brown gazed out upon the
scene,

In doubtful aspect and most dubious mein.
He lived out on a prairie ten miles wide,
And his chagrin he could but poorly hide;
For there was wood to haul this very day;
And—come to think of it, he had no hay
Short of the broken rick just four miles off;
'Twas only last night he had swept the loft;
His chopping-ax lay buried in the snow,
Exactly where, he happened not to know;
(Just see the old man scratch his head and
think!)

Ah! now it seems to strike him in a wink,
That yesterday he felt uncommon stout,
And awkwardly had yanked the handle out,
When, in his wrath, with all his might and
main,
He'd sent the old trap flying down the lane;
His pitchfork, he remembers to have drop-
ped,
From off his load of hay, but never stopped,
Thinking to pick it up some other day,
When he might chance to pass along that
way;

A singletree was gone from off his cart,
And—come to look—his "slide" was all
apart;
A collar, which he'd tumbled in the mow,
He now saw disappearing down a cow.
"What's that the hogs are dragging all
about?"

Why, sure as guns, he'd left his harness
out;
And as he gazed in anguish ill-concealed,
He saw his horses in his neighbor's field.
"It's not a ternal bit of use," said he,
"There's nothing left but nigger luck for
me."
He shrugged his shoulders up and shook his
head,
Kicked off his boots and then went back to
bed,
Where shivering, he thus consoles himself:
"The good book lying there upon the shelf,
To-day my rule of action shall decide,
It says: Let each day for itself provide."

[To which the Farmer Editor takes the
liberty of adding—]

And in the morning when he 'woke,
He gave his hairy chin a stroke,
And looked out through the window.
Just then a thought crawled through his
head—
"Look here, young man," th' intruder said;
"Take care of what you have—begin
now."

Into his old boggans he stepped,
While his wife and the kids they slept;
He promptly turned about his face now,
And marched right out in the morning air,
Where solemnly, then and there he sware
"I'll keep my things in place now."

In answer to a query, the Kansas Bee-
Keeper says: We see no reason why
bees may not be kept, and made to yield
a handsome profit in honey, on our west-
ern prairies, as well as any other place
on earth, and often wonder why thou-
sands of our people, through wanton
carelessness, should be deprived of this
most delicious and healthful food, while
tons upon tons is allowed to "waste its
sweetness on the desert air" for want of
a few industrious bees to gather and
store it for our use.

Extremely early sorts of peaches are apt to rot
badly, but when they can be put upon the mar-
ket in good condition they cause ten-inch smiles
on the face of the horticulturist.

From McPherson County.
Editor Kansas Farmer:

The FARMER is more popular in its new
dress and form than before, and at the low
club rates deserves a place in every house.
The cold weather has let up a little, and
finer could not be asked. Business is lively
owing perhaps to the advance in the price of
wheat. Farmers are hopeful of a good crop
the coming year and begin to hope that the
railroad companies will be prevented the
chance of appropriating so much of it as
they did the last years' crop. Farmers are
waking up to their interests to a degree that
is being felt by those in power, and the sub-
ject of tax discrimination, railroad discrimi-
nation, and in short all unjust discrimina-
tions and monopolies will have a complete
overturning.

There appears to be no disposition among
those for whose benefit the stray law was
enacted to have it changed; it appears to be
the result of an attempt among county edi-
tors to get four or five times as much for even
less than is now given.

The question of the legality of the proceed-
ings of the commissioners in levying taxes
on the exempt property, (the \$200 clause),
was decided against the commissioners, who
are going to take the case up to the supreme
court. The tax-paying farmers in mass con-
vention have resolved to see them through,
it will cost these men who contend that they
have been wronged something, but it will be
of advantage to the taxpayers of the state.

I see a correspondent inquires about rice
corn. It will grow on fresh broken sod,
planted the same as common corn; in other
ground it does well served in the same manner
as the common corn, and will give a better
yield in our western counties, especially
in a dry season.

Stock in fine condition. The prices of
horses said to be low, but cattle are in de-
mand and command good prices. There
seems to be no scarcity of feed this winter.
Farmers are beginning to turn their attention
to the making of stock and dairy business
more profitable and to that end a move is on
foot to establish a creamery at this place;
the move has many warm advocates and we
shall watch it with interest and report pro-
gress. The Knights of Labor have a good as-
sembly here, and will soon have all laboring
men within the folds of organization.

REPORTER.

Break down the cornstalks while they are frozen.
It will save a great deal of vexatious work
in the spring.

Don't Be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of
the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bit-
ters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is
the only thing that will

An Eastern agricultural writer has found that
a little bean meal mixed with other meal for a
few days will certainly cure garget in cows.

If you want reliable Seeds, send your address
to Cole & Bro. (Seedmen), Pella, Iowa, and they
will send their illustrated catalogue free.

Bright's Disease in Women.

The gentler sex for a variety of reasons per-
fectly understood by them, are peculiarly liable
to those attacks which end in Bright's Disease of
the kidneys. Upon the special attention of wo-
men, therefore, we urge the great virtues of
Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medi-
cine. This superb medicine has saved many a
good woman from an early grave. It is excel-
lent in all of the peculiar diseases of the sex. No
medicine equals Hunt's Remedy for delicate
women.

Grade Clydesdales.

For sale, three Grade Clydesdale Horses, aged 2,
4 and 6 years in the spring. They are acclimated,
good color and sure breeders. A bargain if pur-
chased soon, as I am going out of the business.

Address W. GUY McCANDLESS,
Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

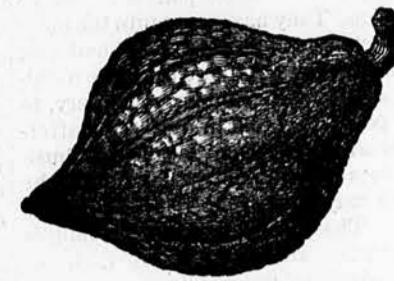
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5
free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
Will send prepaid to any address their
BAND CATALOGUE,
for 1883, 500 pages, 210 Engravings
of Instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts,
Pompons, Epaullets, Cap-Lamps,
Hand Drums, Snare Drums, Staffs, and
Mats, Sandbags, Hand Outfits, Repairing
Materials, also includes Instruction and Ex-
ercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue
of Choice Band Music.

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KANSAS SEED HOUSE.
F. BARTELDES & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



ESTABLISHED
1862.



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

TESTIMONIUM, ONE OF HUNDREDS.

F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence Kas. SALINA, KANSAS December 21st, 1882.
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 your truly, CHAS. BUSH, Gard'n'r, Salina, Kas.

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

—OF IMPORTED—

Polled Angus or Aberdeen, GALLOWAY AND HEREFORD CATTLE,

By Leverett Leonard, Hon. M. H. Cochrane and W. H. & A. Leonard,
AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, April 25, 26 & 27, '83,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. each day. The sale will include

45 IMPORTED POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN COWS.

35 IMPORTED GALLOWAY COWS,

45 IMPORTED YEARLING ANGUS BULLS,

35 IMPORTED YEARLING GALLOWAY BULLS and

15 IMPORTED YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS.

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

LEONARD BROS., Mt. Leonard, Saline Co. Mo.,
or HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Compton, Quebec, Can.

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

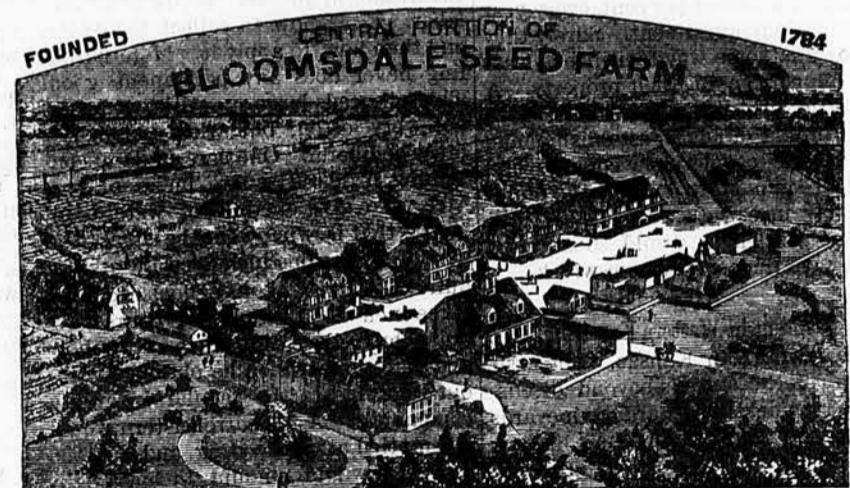
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THORNBURN & TITUS,

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SEEDS FOR GARDEN AND FARM.

Catalogues Mailed Upon Application.



Catalogue and Prices of **PEDIGREE SEEDS** Sent Free to any Address.

D. LANDRETH & SONS Seed Growers PHILADELPHIA

CHANDLER & TAYLOR Indianapolis Ind.
MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD CIRCULAR,
PONY CIRCULAR AND PORTABLE MILLS
SAW MILLS

Ladies' Department--Continued.

Letter From California.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I owe you an apology, yet have delayed so long am almost ashamed to make it at this late date.

I promised to send an occasional letter to the Ladies' Department of your valuable paper, the KANSAS FARMER.

True to promise, I wrote an article before I left Kansas, in October or November; was called to Denver, thence to my home in California, and business, housekeeping affairs, making a home etc., etc., etc., have occupied my time pretty much to the exclusion of all writing excepting home letters.

I wish the readers of the FARMER could enjoy climate such as I am enjoying. We read in various papers of the terrible cold snap you have been experiencing.

Without doubt the cold wave swept the entire country, for even in sunny Southern California we felt it to a certain extent.

Thermometer for three days registered from 19 to 23 above zero and it was cold.

I imagine a smile passes over the faces of those who never experienced a southern winter, when I say it was cold at 19 above. You see Mr. Editor, ladies and gentlemen, our average winter weather is from 50 to 70 degrees above. Often it is warmer. For instance, Jan. 30, I donned a summer jacket; thermometer registered 89 in the shade on the north side of the house and under a veranda.

In Los Angeles the orange and lime trees are full of fruit and blossoms. For the benefit of those who do not know it, I will say that it is no uncommon thing to see orange trees loaded with ripe fruit, green fruit, buds and blossoms, all at the same time. Flowers are in bloom and the grass is green and beautiful.

I wish you could all enjoy the magnificent flowers California produces. Almost every yard has its huge thickets of Calla lillies, its immense vines of honeysuckle, roses, heliotrope and fuchsias trained in many cases to and above the second story window completely covering the house.

But California is not all fruit and flowers. There is more poor land herethan there is in Kansas, and there is the same drawback in some parts that Kansas has—no water.

We are living on the desert, Yuma desert, where the thermometer registers as high as 123 in summer, in July and August. I have seen it 102 at midnight, 110 at sunrise.

The houses are built with a view to obtaining all possible ventilation. The roofs are double, a space of 5 to 10 inches being left between. The outer roof is allowed to project some 6 or 8 feet on all sides, forming a veranda. The space between roofs is neatly latticed, and the walls are all double. We are near the mountains, the Cargo Muchacho (Loaded Boy) and the San Bernardino range. By the way, there is a little story said to have originated the name for the Cargo Muchacho mountains. Some years ago a small Spanish boy was sent to bring in stray cattle. He traced them to this range of mountains but failing to find them, amused himself by picking up various rocks and pieces of rocks, which he found plentiful. He carried them home where they were discovered to be gold, and mines were established. Hence the name "Loaded Boy." That is the legend Mexicans and old miners tell.

And now to the ladies especially: What is the "open sesame" of an entrance to your midst? Is it "What I know about farming?" If so I must stay without the charmed circle, for my life on a farm was of such short duration, my tastes so indifferent to farming that my knowledge thereof would scarcely edify or instruct any of your number. If it is on general subjects, written up as they may occur, then perhaps I may be permitted to join you.

As I paused after last sentence to bite my pencil and think what I should say next (a la the ordinary woman,) I remembered the almost invariable sentence to be found in nine out of every ten letters of this character: "Providing the Editor does not consign this to the depths of that awful waste basket."

If a lady has read the columns of this department attentively and intelligently she knows that Mrs. A., B., or C. gave a receipt for pickles precisely like hers in last letter (or some letter) she, Mrs. A., etc. wrote.

She knows (Mrs. C. or D.) gave explicit directions for the manufacture of Smyrna lace, so explicit indeed that one who copied therefrom took a prize for home-made lace at a recent fair. Consequently the lady, Mrs. A., won't repeat this receipt or these directions, but will cast about her for a new subject or for an old subject capable of being handled in a new and pleasing way, and she will write plainly and say her little say in as nearly the manner she talks as possible.

Ten to one her letter will find its way in due time to the page so generously devoted to an interchange of ideas and exchange of patterns, flowers, fancy work, etc., among the ladies, then the dreaded waste basket will be kept for its legitimate use—a receptacle for poems on "Spring" and the "Beautiful Snow."

A few words more and I will stop, for I don't want to monopolize quite all the paper. I have patterns of a lady's walking jacket and a pannier bodice, both the very latest style; will forward to any one on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. Also on receipt of one dollar will forward as fast as they arrive and I have read them, monthly numbers of Peterson's magazine. This is half the publisher's price. Don't all write at once for I have but one copy to dispose of.

Address, JERUSAH CLEM, JR., Box 600, Cactus, San Diego Co., Cal. I haven't seen a copy of the FARMER since November but hereafter will try and keep posted so not to feel a stranger among the correspondents. Many I know from having heard my mother speak of you, Dutchman and several others especially.

Cactus, Cal., Feb. 4. J. C. JR.

[We feel safe in inviting Jerusha to call whenever it pleases her to do so. She writes gracefully, and her words come with a womanly vigor and freshness that all must admire.—EDITOR.]

Cookies.

I thought I would send Virginia my recipe for cookies; I think it very good: 2 eggs, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup melted butter, 1 cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda, flour enough to roll; knead as little as possible, roll thin and bake quick. When I have white sugar I take out $\frac{1}{2}$ cupfull and after they are all ready to cut out I sprinkle it over them; it makes them look better and costs no more.

Will some lady please tell me the best and cheapest way of making a good cup of tea? I am a poor judge of it myself. JOANNA.

Virginia asks that a good sister tell her how to make cookies: I use 8 cups of good flour, one of butter, two of sugar, and one cup of sweet milk, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, and flavor with extract of orange or lemon to suit taste; bake in quick oven. This is how I do it. But I am not a good sister; my sisters are too small to bake and my mother is sick, so I try to be a GOOD BROTHER.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

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

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

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics.

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

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors.
Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

SWEET POTATOES.

All known good varieties and almost any quantity. Also choice and new varieties of Irish Potatoes. Inquire of the old reliable Potato Grower
B. F. JACOBS,
Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

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

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, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

45- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my townsmen," says Dr. Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was bloated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort cured him. Apr. 20-82."

Kidney-Wort is a great kidney tonic.

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

Malaria. If you are suffering from

malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-

Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough dose of it.

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"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Power of Trenton, Ill., "and all others, too, that Kidney-Wort cured my 20 years liver disorders. Publish it, please, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

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

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Cuttings of Mulberry, Privet, and Basket Willow \$2.50 per 1,000. Gooseberry, 1 and 2 years old, cheap. R. W. CRANDALL, Nurseryman, Newton, Ks.

Rochester SEEDS Seed Potatoes. Price Lists Free. H. Glass, Seed Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—The old Pioneer sheep farm and fixtures, viz: Sheep, corrales, 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 Larned. Pawnee Co. Will W. J. COLVIN & SON.

PLANTS FREE BY MAIL.

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

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**

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.



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

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 Millford Village, Davis county, and 3 miles east of Wakefield, Kas., on Saturday, February 24th, 1883, the following property, viz:

25 cows—graded stots.
30 fine calves.
3 yearling steers.
15 fat steers, mostly three-year-olds.
1 thoroughbred Short-horn bull (pedigree).
27 hounds; 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.

GEO. S. BRYANT.
S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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.

The Celebrated HUDSON HAND CORN & PUMPKIN SEED PLANTER!

A perfect planter, and plants Pumpkin Seeds every fourth hill. Hon. Geo. W. Phillips, ex-president of the Mich. State Agricultural Society, says: "I cheerfully recommend your Planter, as I desire every farmer to reap the same benefit from your planter that I have using it three years." Mr. John McKay, ex-president of the Aranda Agricultural Society, says: "Having used the Hudson Planter three years I cheerfully recommend it as THE ONLY SURE PLANTER I ever used. It saves time and money, and the corn comes up better than I ever had it come planted with the hoe." Send for circulars and price list. A sample Planter will be sent by express to any person on receipt of P. O. Order of \$2.50. Address, N. W. & W. GRAY, Manuf'ts and Prop'r's, ROMEO, Macomb Co. Mich.

SAVE MONEY! Every Farmer should know that 3 cts. per lb. can be saved in raising Corn, 25 cts. in Wheat, and 2 cts. per lb. on Cotton by the use of a

THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW Also manufacture the Perfected PULVERIZER which contains 72 steel ripper blades, covering 10 feet at each sweep. We warrant the neatest powdered Pulverizer ever invented. For pamphlet containing illustrations of its machine work, address a dozen names of those who use and recommend them, address THOMAS HARROW CO., Geneva, N. Y.



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

NORMAN HORSES.

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



E. D. HODGSON,
EL PASO, TEXAS, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

NORMAN AND CLYDE HORSES.

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

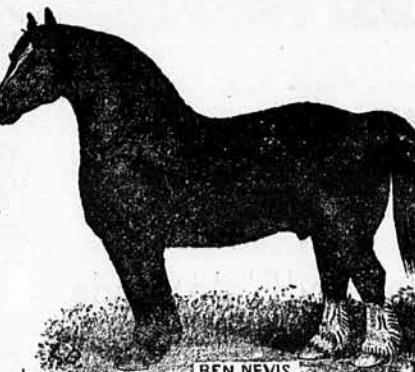


FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.

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

We have first class stock at moderate prices. Come and see and judge for yourself. Catalogue sent. GEO. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.

104 South Madison St.
Bloomington, Ills.



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

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



DAKE'S BEARD ELIXIR
Forces Rustic Mustache, Whiskers, Side whiskers, and hair to grow in 20 to 30 days. No lather. Easily applied. Costs the world. 2 lbs. Pigs do the work. Will prove it or refund the money. A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ill.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR Norman Horses

The Draft Horse center of America.



ST. LAURENT. Weight 2,100.

E. DILLON & CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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

Norman Horses.

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

New Importation of 100 NORMANS

Arrived July 29, 1882.

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

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

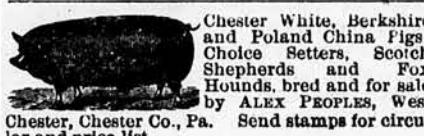
Trotting-Bred Roadsters, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation.

Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROTHERS, Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania.

Mention the KANSAS FARMER.



High Class Berkshire Swine.

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

Bred by A. W. ROLLINS.

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

Grand Sweepstakes Prize at St. Louis.

Also have for sale a number of

Young Bears,

fit for service, and a very fine lot of

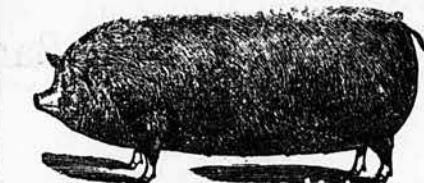
Young Sows,

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

catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. W. ROLLINS,
Manhattan, Kas.

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

OF Poland and Berkshires.

I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for rearing. 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.

Riverside Stock Farm.



"COLER'S CHOICE" 1318.

MILLER BRO'S, Proprietors.
Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brig. 1379; Sam'lburgh 1951; Roderick Dhu 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam IXL 4th 3210 and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,

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

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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



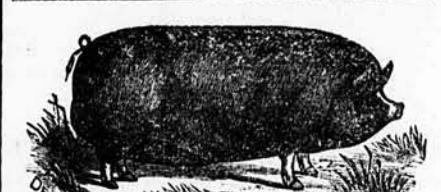
WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas., Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to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



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

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. Chas 263 and U. S. Jr. 781. American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Ninebene 3317 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to 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.



J. J. AETHERTON, EMPORIA, KS., KANSAS.

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEELS and TOES complete, in 30 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

That Calf.

Don't sell it, my friend. You have only one, perhaps, and it may be very troublesome, but freeze to it; hold it at every hazard. You may need the money badly to pay your taxes or interest, but put the calf out of the question and raise the money some other way. Go slow on groceries if necessary, and patch up and get along with the old coat or harness for a while longer, but don't part with the calf. Feed it well and keep it thrifty till spring and then you can turn it into your neighbor's herd or pasture, and three years hence when she has added to your little herd a calf better than she was herself and is rewarding you with a pail full of rich milk mornings and evenings, you will be glad that you have taken my advice. But you may say, "It is a steer calf!" All the more reason, then, to keep it; at least for a couple of years, when its price will buy you a three year old heifer. But you say, "I have my farming to do and I have no time to waste with one or two calves; they are just as much trouble as a dozen. After I have a good crop or two with good prices, and get out of debt I will buy twelve or fifteen and then it will pay to attend to them." Just so, my friend, I've been right there myself and I've bought some high-priced experience, costing, in fact, the best years of my life and I wish you to get along without such a useless expenditure. You "have no time to waste with one or two calves." We'll figure up, right here, how much of cash or value you have on hand that comes from your labor of the past five years and then figure up how much you would have, if, for the same period you had managed to keep your calf or two each year with their increase. Now, compare the results. Don't despise small things. The man who goes up stairs one step at a time, reaches the top while you are getting ready for a leap; and you will never be ready if you expect to become so by raising and selling grain only. Look around you. Take your neighbor's experience or your own and it will tell you that you are in about as much danger of being struck by lightning, as of meeting what so many hopefully build upon, a conjunction of good crops and good prices, especially of wheat, for a couple of years. Grain raising without live stock is a slavish, unprofitable business. Henry Butler in last week's FARMER describes it fairly when he says: "The farmer grovels along, toiling from 4 o'clock in the morn till after dark, and is hardly able to buy of the merchant a decent suit of clothes. He lives like a dog." It is estimated that the farmers of Ohio setting aside the profits on stock raising return but two per cent. You are becoming poorer every year by drawing on the capital represented by the natural richness of your farm. You return little to it and have no prospect for the future but the *ignis fatuus* of a "big crop at a big price," which is ever at hand but constantly recedes at your approach. It would be far better to sell your farm and go to work by the day. Then you would at least secure present comfort. But it would be better still to sell half of the farm and get out of debt. Then you would be independent. Now, sell half of the balance and buy and keep stock enough to manure the remainder and you have struck a paying business and are on the safe road to comfort and wealth. Begin now by making it a religious principle to freeze to your calves.

JOHN J. CASS.

Decatur County, Kansas.

Great care is needed in breeding the lambs that come this month and next. They need shelter from cold and storms. The mothers, also, need care and close attention.

Hear what one member of the profession testifies regarding the scientific preparation of a brother member.

MR. DAWLEY has been in the drug business in the city of Providence twenty-five years as clerk and proprietor in good standing, and knows whereof he affirms. —ED.

Mr. D. says: "For many years I have suffered, intensely at times, with what is generally called rheumatism. When first attacked I was confined to my bed and could not walk a step. I could not bear the weight of the bedclothes, so excruciating was the agony I endured. I always noticed that before these attacks came on my kidneys were affected; before there would be any pain in my limbs or any swelling of joints or limbs, the color of the secretions from the kidneys would be very dark and the odor strong and feverish. The last attack was very severe, about five years ago, and I was confined to the house several weeks, and was unable to attend to business in three months. During the time I was confined at home and the time of my convalescence I employed four of the best doctors that I could obtain, but none of them gave me permanent relief, for they did not go to work at the cause of the trouble. Having been acquainted with the proprietor of Hunt's Remedy a long time I was induced by him to give it a trial, hoping that it might reach the seat of the disease; and after taking one bottle I found myself very much improved, and after taking the second I was feeling better than I had after any previous attacks. During many months previous to taking the Remedy my hands and fingers would be much swollen and stiff every morning; my left side, in the region of stomach and spleen, was very lame and sensitive; at times I would be taken with severe cramps over the spleen, and be obliged to apply mustard or cayenne for temporary relief; I was very nervous nights and could not sleep; I was obliged to be very particular in my diet, and my physical system was sadly demoralized. Since I have taken Hunt's Remedy systematically all these things have changed; I have no swollen hands or limbs, no pains or cramps in the side, can eat all kinds of food, sleep soundly and get thoroughly rested, and my kidneys are active and perform their functions promptly, thus taking out of the system all the poisonous secretions which contaminate the whole system where the kidneys do not act efficiently. My friends, what Hunt's Remedy has done for me it will do for all of you. I believe it to be the only sure cure for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary organs. Respectfully, E. R. DAWLEY, 454 Broad Street."

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]



MESSRS. EDITORS:

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus. Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulence, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or \$1.50, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

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

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

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The Premium Norman Stud.



VIRGIN & COMPANY,
FAIRBURY, ILL.

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

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

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

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE
SPECIALTIES:

POTATOES.

Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron, Early Rose, Late Rose, Belle, White Star, White Elephant, Dunnmore, Burbank, Magnum Bonum, Mammoth Pearl, Brownell's Beauty, and other varieties.

Send in your orders early.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

Artichokes, Onion Sets, Wonder Peas, Egyptian Millet, Earliest of all Sweet Corn, Early Field Corn, Chester County Mammoth Corn, Amber Cane Seed, Broom Corn Seed; Fresh Mangel Beets and Carrot Seed for stock purposes.

Address,

S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.

ARE YOU ALWAYS DRY?

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS
ARE THE VERY BEST WATER PROOF COATS.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS
WILL NOT STICK OR PEEL.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS
ARE NOW USED BY EVERY HORSEMAN & FARMER WHO EVER GAVE THEM A TRIAL.

None genuine without this trade mark.

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

FISH BRAND SLICKERS OR WATERPROOF COATS.

Trade Best in the World.

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

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS ARE THE ONLY COATS MADE WITH WIRE-FASTENED METALLIC BUTTONS.

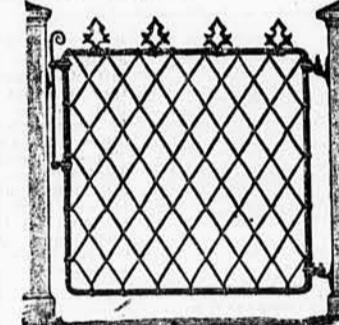
EVERY COAT WARRANTED.

For sale everywhere.

At Wholesale by all first-class Jobbers.

GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.



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

E. HOLENSHADE,

136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

DIPHTHERIA

GRAPE VINES,

FAY'S PROLIFIC.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

TREES. Headquarters for the unrivaled New Currant

WATER FOWLS. Free Catalogues.

VINES, THOROUGHbred LAND and

GEO. S. JOSELYN, Fredonia, New York.

INCORPORATED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Feb. 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 hips white, indescribable 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 \$32.

HEIFER—Taken up by Isaiah 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 last spring, scars upon point of left shoulder, hair on leather halter at time of taking up; valued at \$35.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Murphy, of Fairmount tp., January 10th, 1883, one red steer with white spot in face and white spot on shoulder, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Hugh Lockard, Jr., of Fall River tp., one bay mare, 2½ yrs old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by G L Green, of Center tp., one 2-yr-old red steer with blaze face, white under belly and underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by John McLaren, in Guilford tp., 1 white steer, 2 yrs old; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by W T Barrett, of Center tp., one 2-yr-old red steer with blaze face, white under belly and underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J E Criswell, in Jamesville tp., Dec 15, 1882, 1 pale red and white spotted yearling steer, with crop of right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

PONY—Taken up by W. W. Morgan, in Madison tp., Dec. 26, 1882, one sorrel horse pony, star in face and two white feet, branded on left ear; valued at \$35.

Benton county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Alfred Blosser, of Timberhill tp., Dec. 7, 1882, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, neck mostly red, face mostly white; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Louise Deeds, of Timberhill tp., one yearling steer, small size, red and white spotted, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. Wendel, Soldier tp., Nov 27, 1882, one yearling steer, branded with L. W. on hip valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. Brown, in Neosho tp., Jan. 2, 1883, one black horse with four white feet, star in forehead, white spot on each side, spavined in both hind legs, 9 or 10 years old; valued at \$30.

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 tip; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Charles Philbrick, Toledo tp., Dec. 26, 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, Bazaar tp., Nov. 23, 1882, one yearling steer, red with small white spot in forehead, some white on belly; valued at \$20.

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 of left ear; valued at \$20.

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 white 2-year-old 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 muley 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 \$15.

STEER—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 \$1.

STEER—Taken up by David Manlove, Lincoln tp., Nov. 29th, 1882, one red and white spotted yearling steer, bush of tail 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.

STEER—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.

STEER—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.

PONY HORSE—Taken up by Z Williamson, of Cedar tp., 1 bay pony horse, 2 yrs old, star in forehead, chip on nose; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Hugh Lockard, Jr., of Fall River tp., 1 bay mare, 2½ yrs old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by G L Green, of Center tp., 1 red and white spotted steer, red neck and white forehead, split in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by John McLaren, in Guilford tp., 1 white steer, 2 yrs old; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by W T Barrett, of Center tp., one 2-yr-old red steer with blaze face, white under belly and underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Nash, in Chetopa tp., 1 red and white steer, 1 yr old, no marks or brands, valued at \$18.

PONY HORSE—Taken up by Z Williamson, of Cedar tp., 1 bay pony horse, 2 yrs old, star in forehead, chip on nose; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Hugh Lockard, Jr., of Fall River tp., 1 bay mare, 2½ yrs old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by G L Green, of Center tp., 1 red and white spotted steer, red neck and white forehead, split in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by John McLaren, in Guilford tp., 1 white steer, 2 yrs old; valued at \$18.

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STEER—Taken up by W T Barrett, of Center tp., one 2-yr-old red steer

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page 15.)

Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk
STEER—Taken up by M. Fankopf, in Franklin tp.,
Feb. 9, 1883, one white 2-year-old steer, branded on left
hip with indistinct brand, crop off right ear;
valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Shoff, in Franklin tp.,
January 17th, 1883, one brown horse pony 4 years old,
right hind foot white, about 12 hands high; valued at
\$15.

Johnson County—Frank Huntoon, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Marty, four miles south-
east of Shawnee, one light red 2-year-old steer, star in
forehead and a little white on each flank; no marks or
brands; valued at \$25.

MARYLAND FARMS—Book and Map free
by G. E. SHANAHAN, Attn'v. Easton, Md.

MAMMOTH PEARL POTATOES.—I have a choice
lot of the above potatoes that I will sack and put on the
cars at \$1.25 per bushel. S. W. HINCKLEY, Brenner,
Doniphan county, Kansas.

Strawberries—Sixteen choice varieties, such as
Charles Downing, Crescent Seedling, Capt. Jack, Cum-
berland Triumph, etc. Address, S. L. IVES, Mound
City, Kan.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From Scranton, Osage county. August, a dark brown
mare, 14 hands high, branded with J on left hip. Has
white spot in forehead and lump on nose. Also a one-
year old black horse colt; no marks or brands. A lib-
eral reward will be given for information leading to the
recovery of them.

A. G. WHITE,
Scranton, Kansas.

Bulls for Sale.

I have for sale three vigorous highly bred short-horn
bulls, each eighteen months old, at low prices.

A. W. ROLLINS,
Manhattan, Kansas.

WORTH SENDING FOR!

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has just
published a book on "Diseases of the Lungs
and How They Can be Cured," which is inter-
esting, postpaid, to all applicants. It contains val-
uable information for all who suppose themselves
afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or
lungs. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, 538 Arch
St., Philadelphia, P. O. Box 2833.

I will sell, privately,

FOURTEEN BULLS,
of the following families: 2 Crucksbank Orange Blo-
soms, 4 Young Marys, 2 Aylesby Ladies, 1 Lady
Elizabeth, 1 Annabella, 1 Milk Spring, 1 Phoenix, 1
Rosemary, and 1 Beauty. Prices reasonable. For
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J. C. STONE, JR., Leavenworth, Kas.

WANTED—FARM FOREMAN.

Must be temperate, honest, a good farmer and well
acquainted with the management of pure-bred stock.
No others need apply. A married man, English or
Scotch, preferred. Wages \$40.00 per month and good
house. The right man will find a good place. Address
the Editor of this paper.

Russian Mulberry.

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

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

Peach And large stock of Apple, Pear, Plum,
Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Grape Vine, Gregg
Raspberry, Snyder's Blackberry, and small
fruits, Evergreens, Roses, etc. The best ship-
ping point and best facilities for packing
deals of any establishment in the West.
Orders from planters given special atten-
tion. Prices on application.

KELSEY & CO.,
VINELAND NURSERIES,
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Red Cedars and Forest Tree Seedlings

We have the largest stock in the West of Red Cedars,
Forest Tree Seedlings, Hardy Catalpa, Strawberry and
Raspberry Plants. Write me for price-lists.

Address BAILEY & HANFORD,
On Ill. Cent'l R. R. Makanda, Jack's Co., Ill.

SEEDS
GROWN AND IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR
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Wholesale Price List sent Free to all engaged in
Growing Vegetables for Market.

A. D. COWAN & CO.,
114 Chambers St., New York.

Sorghum Seed.—300 bushels Early Amber, 50
bushels Kansas Orange, (bushel \$2 pounds). Lots of
10 bushels or over \$1.15; less than 10 bushels, \$1.25 on
board cars and including sacks. Cash must accompany
order. Above seed was grown by one man from seed
costing \$3.50 a bushel.

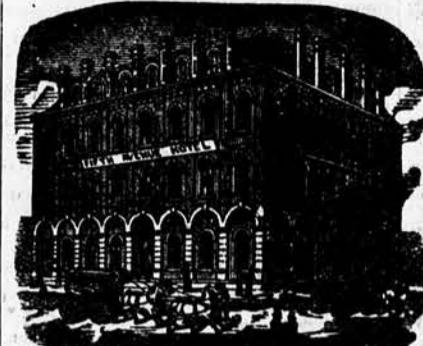
C. A. LORD & CO.,
Delphos, Kansas.

Farm for Sale.

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

E. HARRIS.

C. M'ARTHUR.

Fifth Avenue Hotel,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.Centrally Located. Good Sample Rooms
\$2.00 PER DAY.HARRIS & M'ARTHUR,
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HAZELWOOD
Poultry and Egg Farm

DAVIS & NYE, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls,
including Brahma, Cochins, French, American, Ply-
mouth Rock, Hamburg, Polish, Leghorns, Spanish,
Dorkings, Langshans, Guineas, Bantams, Ducks, Geese
and Turkeys.

Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St Jo, Mis-
souri, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka
this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special pre-
miums.

Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January,
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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
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ONION SEED.

I have a choice lot of the celebrated EL PASO
ONION SEED of my own growing. Had Onions
that weighed thirty-two ounces, this year. War-
anteed good and genuine; \$2.50 per lb. Also Yellow
Danvers Seed at \$2 per lb., postpaid. Send
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C. J. JONES, Garden City, Kas.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is the
short and cheap route from and via Kansas City to
Olathe, Paola, Fort Scott, Columbus, Short Creek,
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SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield,
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points in

Southwest Missouri,

To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren,
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points in

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS,

To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston,
Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in

TEXAS AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be
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HALE BROTHERS, South Glastonbury, Conn., send free

Catalogue of best Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes,
Gooseberries, THE MAN CHESTER Strawberry, BEST

Currants, and bright color, good quality and firm.

80 ACRES OF PLANTS,
WITH 1,000,000 YOUNG ONES

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ANY ONE WHO WANTS BIG BERRIES

Should see our Beautiful Colored Plate, showing MANCHESTER IN FULL

FRUITING—Berries ripe and half ripe.

HEADQUARTERS for new, early BLACK CAP SOUFGIAN,

Plants by mail or express to all parts of the United States.

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HEADQUARTERS for new, early BLACK CAP SOUFGIAN,

Plants by mail or express to all parts of the United States.

The Great Western Agricultural Emporium

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,
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SEED DEPARTMENT.

We have the largest stock of Field and Grass Seeds—can give the most favorable
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OSAGE ORANGE SEED—NEW—\$5.00 per Bushel.

10,000 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass.

10,000 bushels Flax Seed for sowing.

2,000 bushels Castor Beans for planting.

2,000 bushels Early Amber Cane Seed.

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500 bushels Kansas Orange Cane Seed, for

Sorghum, Ensile and Fodder pur-

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15,000 bushels German Millet.

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1,000 bushels California Golden Broom Corn;

the finest variety grown; free of center

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Also large stock of Egyptian Rice Corn, Field Peas, Tree Seed, Hedge Seed, Fancy Potatoes,

Onion Sets, Sweet Potatoes, and T., R. & A.'s unrivaled Garden Seeds.

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mills; Morgan's geared corn mills, saw mills, upright engines; South Bend pumps, etc.

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Farm Machinery at Cost,

To close out the farm machinery branch of my busi-
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A 16-inch Steel Beam Plow at - - - - - \$13.00

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Kansas Queen Breakers with roller-cutter and
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Climax mowers and reapers at bottom prices.

Do not miss this opportunity to get cheap and first-
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