

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 28, 1881.

VOL. XIX, NO. 52.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

### Correspondence.

#### Chat about Chickens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is important that poultry have clean and healthy quarters, pure water, lime and gravel. Charcoal, also, is purifying. Bear in mind, you are preparing the ingredients which are to form your own food, and purity promotes health. In preparing food for your fowls, let the vegetable predominate. Corn tends to solidify the flesh, unless ground or crushed and scalded.

Now that vegetables are scarce, save all the table-scraps; also potato-peelings, which you can cook in your dish-water, if you don't use soap in it—otherwise, use pot-liquor or pure water. Throw in your beats, turnips, etc., if handy; cook till tender; throw in the table scraps, a little salt, a pod of red pepper, and thicken up with meal or wheat bran, and set away for use. You will find that your fowls will eat food thus prepared with energy, and when so fed, their flesh will be sweet, juicy and nutritious, but not so fat as when fed entirely thus prepared. The feathers of our high bred fowls are almost as good as those of ducks or geese. Pick them while the fowl is yet warm, the largest feathers can be saved by clipping off the quill ends. I pick all my Plymouth Rocks thus, and consider them thus managed a real savings bank. Who can say there is no comfort and entertainment too, to be derived from chickens. Presuming that you all know how to cook and eat chicken I shall close for the present. More anon.  
Mrs. M. J. HUNTER.

#### Farmers and Politics.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As political managers are at work setting up the pins for the campaign of '82, would it not be well for the farmers to see to their interests instead of dragging along in the old rut, plowing and sowing, reaping and mowing, till election is over, and then complain that we are not properly represented? Now, it is a fact that an army of men unorganized and without a leader cannot compete with half their number well organized and under unscrupulous leaders. We are strong in numbers but unorganized, and with but a small sprinkling of the public press that dare to advocate our cause. That, however, would not long be the case if we make a manly fight in our own cause, for they like to be on the winning side; but with the aid of the old tried and true friend, the KANSAS FARMER we have nothing to fear and nothing to lose, but everything to gain. Organization, then, is the great subject to be considered now. My plan would be this: have a Farmers' Convention called at Topeka at as early a date as practicable, with a representation of farmers from every county, discuss our interests and choose a state central committee; under their instructions, let district and county committees be formed. This done, and good, substantial men put in nomination, the victory is ours, provided our forces do not scatter off after old dead issues, which the old leaders will try hard to work into our ranks to divide our strength. As my article is getting too long, I will close, hoping to hear the views of the "old reliable" on this subject, and also those of its able correspondents.  
Respectfully,  
WILSON KEYS.  
Sterling, Rice Co., Dec. 14.

#### Clover, Timothy and Blue Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A blue grass and clover pasture, is what every Kansas farmer should have, as it supplies a deficiency of the prairie grass, it supplies late and early pasture, just what the farmer lacks. And it is a very easy matter to convert a prairie grass sod into a blue grass and clover pasture without breaking the sod, as I also find clover holds its own remarkably well in a blue grass sod, provided it has the start of the blue grass.

Some five or six years ago I had a piece of ground of some twelve acres which had been in cultivation for a number of years, and during the time had been heavily manured, hence being very foul with noxious weeds, which I was anxious to eradicate and could think of no better plan than to seed to clover and cut it twice a year. So in the Spring after sowing my oats, I was rather short of grass seed and set my seed sower to sow only four quarts of clover and two of timothy seed to the

acre, and consequently did not expect much of a start, but in that I was agreeably disappointed, as I never had a better stand of clover. The timothy did not show much for the first two years, but now it is about half and half. After cutting the oats the clover grew two feet high in places where it lodged, which I cut in time to save Mr. Kockle Bar and it turned off a lot of very good hay. The next years' crop I carefully stacked and salted, and in the winter or towards Spring hauled some out to my prairie sod pasture where I scattered it from the wagon, thus the tramping of the cattle gave the scattered clover seed a chance to take hold in spots, but with the aid of the cattle soon spread and now is a good blue grass and clover pasture as one can have on a farm, there is not a weed or a burr to be seen. Clover and timothy hay will pay better one year, with the other, than any crop you can raise, though in my opinion land should be, or is better by having been previously manured or having been in cultivation for some time, to raise clover successfully. SAML STONER.  
Lancaster, Atchison Co.

#### A Railroad Man.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are having very nice winter weather here, not very cold, and plenty of rain. Wheat is looking well, there is very much more wheat sown this year than there was last, in this county. There has been a great amount of wheat shipped from Harper county this year, and some corn is being shipped now, and the beauty of it is, the Iron horse draws it away. The farmers do not have to spend a week to get a load to market now. The company outfit is laid aside, for those who want to emigrate west, I will just say if any one wants to know the worth of a railroad let him go and live a few years where every thing has to be drawn on wagons fifty miles.  
JEW.  
Coleville, Harper Co.

#### Questions for Correspondents.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to know if grease applied to apple or fruit trees will injure them, and what kind of oats to sow, when to sow them, etc., and what varieties of winter apples are best suited to Kansas. What varieties of strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries shall we plant?  
I wish to sow flax; where shall I be able to procure seed? when shall I sow? when harvest? Some of our Kansas farmers who know, please tell us who do not know; others beside myself may wish to know, and some one must ask questions. Hence this card—an early answer will oblige, as planting time is near at hand.

I wish to know how to make a cheap ice house, will some one please answer?  
L. F. TRUISDELL.  
Concordia, Cloud Co.

#### Chicken Houses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a former letter I promised to tell the readers of the FARMER how to build a cheap chicken house. The house I am describing was built in the side of a hill, the owner dug a cave in the hill, then made a frame of boards for the front, and the roof was made of boards. Such a house is warm in winter and cool in summer. There are a great many farms in Kansas that don't have any hills on them, and others that don't have hills close to the dwelling house; so they cannot build the kind of a house I described. I will give you a description of my chicken house. First take four posts and plant them in the ground, the two front posts are one foot higher than the back ones, boards are then nailed length ways to the posts; the roof is covered with boards. In the fall when it commences to get cold I pile stone up around the house about two feet high and cover this with earth that makes the house warm in cold weather, when spring comes I remove the stones. Chickens require a warm house in winter and a cool one in summer if you want plenty of eggs.  
MRS. M. J. SHORE.  
Camden, Morris Co.

#### Farm Letters.

##### Won't Catch Us.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Such lovely weather wheat and rye grow right along. There is probably not more than half the acreage sown this year that was last, the upland wheat was almost an entire failure, and farmers were a good deal discouraged. When plowing should have been done, ground was very dry and hard, seed wheat was pretty high, so, all in

all, most of the farmers on upland gave up the wheat crops for this year. Along the Neosho river bottom there is a good deal of wheat and it looks well.

We have been looking for hard times, our crops having been short, but up to this time they don't come. Money is plenty, all kinds of produce brings good prices, corn is in good demand and farm hands get better wages here this winter than the average for some years; ten to fifteen dollars per month being paid for the winter. We are all living savingly and I believe if we get good crops this year, the hard times will hardly catch us. S. G. STEWART.  
Humboldt, Allen Co.

#### Looks Like Spring.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are having a very mild winter, farmers are busy plowing giving them a good send off for spring, most of the stubble ground plowed and some are plowing their stalk ground for oats. It looks like spring to see so many teams at work in the fields. Horses are having the pink-eye but not bad.

Stock of all kinds doing well; hogs are selling at \$5.25; beef cattle are scarce, buyers offering to contract for six and seven cents for what few there are in this locality.

Winter wheat is looking splendid; corn is selling at 45 cents; wheat \$1.20; oats 35c; potatoes \$1.25; butter, good, 28c; eggs 25c; chickens \$2.00 to \$2.50. Will some of your numerous readers tell me where good clover seed can be purchased and at what price. T. W. D.  
Gardner, Johnson Co.

#### Out in Smith.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our beautiful weather came to a close last night with a drizzling rain, something unusual for this season. Wheat and rye is looking well, but a little later than usual. Corn all cribbed and but a little or none to spare in this, the eastern part of the county. Hogs are being sold close and stock carried over will be light. Cattle in good condition, the same may be said of horses, with the exception of a few cases of pink-eye, but so far in a mild form.

Governor St. John's proclamation does not create a ripple here as the prohibition act has been at all times duly respected and enforced, let the good work go on. Success to the farmers friend, the KANSAS FARMER.  
E. H. SMITH.  
Salem.

#### They've Struck Coal.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Have had beautiful weather for over a month, no frost in the ground yet. Horned stock doing well on stalks and buffalo grass; none being fed here; reason scarcity of corn. It is worth 65c per bushel, and very little being fed to horses or hogs. No complaints of disease troubling any kinds of stock, have come to my ears.

General health of people good, also attendance at district schools has been very good, even by very small children. This county supports 109 schools. Our superintendent though not in good health, is traveling over the county, and laboring hard for the advancement of education, ever ready with a word of advice, counsel, or encouragement.

The cause of temperance has been somewhat neglected in this county, this winter, but the friends of law and order, are raising in their might in Beloit, and we hope much good will result from it.

It is reported that a heavy vein of very good coal has been discovered three miles south west of Beloit, at a depth of 25 feet. If it proves to be a fact, it will be a great benefit to this county, as wood is higher and harder to get every year. We wish the FARMER success, and a Merry Christmas. F. W. BAKER.  
Naomi, Mitchell Co.

#### Soda for Burns—Other Items.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The winter so far has been a mild one, we had three inches of snow on the 10th, but it soon passed away and gave our wheat fields a new luster, last night about four inches of snow fell, and today the weather has been mild, and roads slushy, with flocks of wild geese and ducks flying, it is feared that they will injure our wheat fields. General health, and business of all kinds is good. There is some pink-eye among horses, I have not heard of a single fatal case. Our hog crop has all been picked up and shipped to eastern markets. My wife sends the following good recipe for burns, clipped from the *Youth's Companion*. A friend of ours, one morning, not long since,

burned and blistered his wrist. The length of the blister was at least two inches, and the width half an inch. Moistening the wound, and spreading dry soda thickly over it and then dropping just enough water upon the soda to make it a sort of paste, he was instantly relieved, nor did he have an unpleasant sensation from the burn afterwards.

A writer in a St. Petersburg medical journal, speaking of sixteen persons who were severely burned in efforts to save their property from a fire, all of whom were treated exclusively with soda, says "he considers himself justified in pronouncing this remedy the best and most efficient in burns of all kinds and degrees."

In one case the burns covered half the body of the sufferer. The whole face was stripped of the epidermis (scart skin), The front of the neck, chest and abdomen, and upper part of the foot, presented burns of the second degree. Burns of the third degree were found on the right mammary gland, and on the right forearm, all the muscles of which were exposed, as if prepared by dissection.

Soda was used and it relieved the pain, and a cure was effected in four weeks, excepting the healing of the breast and arm required another month. The scars were insignificant.

In burns of the first degree—the slighter—powdered soda will do. In burns of the second degree, cover with linen rags keep them moist with a solution of soda. In burns of the third degree, the rags will need frequent changing to wash off the puss which accumulates beneath.

#### A Good Letter.—Short.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Weather still fine. Farmers are taking advantage of the open weather and are turning up a vast amount of ground to the beneficial effects of frost and sun. An open winter is predicted by the knowing ones. Corn is worth 47c; wheat 80c, to \$1.00; potatoes \$1.50 and very scarce. Stock of all kinds looking well. Chicken cholera has swept over the county with terrible effect this fall. Who will give us a remedy? Marshall county proposes to see what there is in the prohibition law during the winter. She now has more than twenty saloons.  
REPT.  
Marshall Co., Kas., Dec. 26.

#### A Solid Money Man.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I like the position of the FARMER on most subjects, but the article on the free coinage of silver, don't suit my ideas of political economy. I think the President's recommendation to stop coining until the people need it is very much wiser.

We are having fine weather for which the farm and the farmers' stock, more especially the latter, have reason to be thankful. Feed will be plenty if this warm weather holds a few weeks longer. Hay, prairie, has been selling in the towns at seven dollars, and is not always in full supply at that. Corn is still worth 50 to 60 cents and seems to be offered more freely as the season advances. Some fall plowing is done. Millet is the most profitable crop raised this season, and a large acreage will be sown next season, corn seems to do better after it, than after corn. Farmers are turning their attention to the raising of tame grasses, more especially clover, and a good deal will be sown. The best that I have seen grown was sown with oats, and the oats not harvested, they fell down and mulched the young grass and insured a vigorous growth. Wheat seldom if ever looked better in December. W. A. D.  
Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

#### A Word From Montgomery.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Fall plowing is the order of the day now, or rather winter plowing, if the weather continues good most of the land for spring will be plowed. This will be very good economy as feed will be short in spring, besides insuring a good crop.

While I was in the Indian Territory I visited some of the stock ranches and wheat farms along the Caney river. At E. Callehams Mr. Judy of Peru, Chautauqua county, was feeding one hundred and fifteen three year-old steers, almost exclusively on dry corn. Mr. Brown and his sons have about 4,000 head of cattle. There are many citizens of Kansas who have taken leases there and are doing well.  
D. W. KINGSLEY.  
Independence, Montgomery Co.

#### The Way it is in Harvey.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The winter has been very mild thus far, for the last ten days the farmers have been busy plowing. Some of the farmers have fed up all of their

corn, and many more will be out of feed before spring work begins. Corn is selling at the crib for fifty cents per bushel. Rough feed is plenty and stock is looking well; no disease among the stock except that some cattle have died from the effects of eating smut in the corn fields. It is a new disease here, and as yet there seems to be no special remedy.

This has been a dull winter so far, and from the signs of the times there will be suffering before spring. What we have to sell is dull in the market, and what we have to buy has advanced. Coal is \$6.50 per ton; wheat sells at from 50c to 80c per bushel; oats 50c; corn 50c; pork from \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. The roads are good and many are marketing their wheat at the low price in order to pay their taxes.  
JAYHAWKER.  
Newton, Harvey Co., Kansas.

#### Cut up More Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The weather for the last two weeks has been mild and spring like, and farmers are plowing. Corn is nearly all gathered; wheat looks well—much better than at this time last year. Hon. S. C. King (the wheat king of Atchison county) has 600 acres which looks very fine indeed. Stock of all kinds looking well. The mild weather has been very favorable on feed although prairie hay is selling in the precincts of Atchison from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton. The fodder in the corn fields is worth but little this year. Shock corn that was well put up, in good season has saved well and is good feed. Kansas farmers will have to cut up more corn.  
JOSHUA MILLER.  
Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

#### EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Among the first measures that will come before congress is a bill providing for a general system of bankruptcy. There has always been a great deal of prejudice against bankrupt laws. It has shown itself in a suspicious, ungenerous feeling toward bankrupts. This has risen, possibly, from want of information upon the subject. The theory of bankruptcy is, that when a person becomes hopelessly involved, so that he is in the power of one or two of the first creditors that choose to pounce upon him to the exclusion of others who are equally entitled to share in what little property he has, may surrender to the law, for the benefit of all his creditors in equal parts, all the property he has; and that, having done so, he may start again fresh without judgments hanging over his head to crush him as he rises. Every civilized nation in the world has a bankrupt law. Without it the most active creditor in cases of insolvency, nine cases out of ten, gets his pay, and the rest must be put off with judgments merely. This gives one or two all the others nothing, and leaves the debtor not only overloaded, but surrounded the remainder of his life with continued temptations to dishonesty.

Fall and winter plowing has many advantages. Among them may be mentioned pulverization of the soil, and destruction of insect and vegetable life. The turning up of the earth in the fall affords an opportunity for the frost to work through the soil. This, as everyone knows, loosens the ground by separating clods and hard places. It raises the ground up. How often have farmers in clay soils seen their wheat roots raised up out of the earth and when dried blown away. The atmosphere does good to the winter plowing. It tempers it, so to speak, and makes it better for the spring crop. And then grass and weed seed and roots are destroyed and turned into mould instead of pests the coming year. Eggs of insects, also, and larvae are destroyed by myriads in the freezing cold.

The State Wool Growers' Association meets in Topeka, January 17, 1882. We are informed by Mr. Bartholomew, Secretary, that a large attendance of wool growers and stock men will be present. Among the matters to come before the Association is the proposed modification of the tariff. This will be a very interesting meeting. Correspondence with the National Association is pending. Let the attendance be very large.

From statistics recently published, we learn that the six healthiest cities in the United States are Omaha, San Francisco, Worcester, Portland, Indianapolis and New Haven; the six unhealthy are Wilmington, Savannah, Buffalo, Atlanta, Nashville and Memphis; and the six most unhealthy in the world are Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Wilmington, Savannah, Buffalo and Atlanta. Now, let us modestly ask, which are the wickedest cities?



### Education of Farmers' Children From the Farmers' Standpoint.

[The following report by Judge F. G. Adams, Secretary of the State Historical Society, was read before the State Grange at its recent session in Topeka. Our columns are so much crowded with matter that must be published that we are unable to give the report all in one number of the paper. It will be concluded next week.—ED. FARMER.]

If the educational work of the Grange is to be far reaching and permanent in its effects, such work must be made to extend to the youth of the agricultural class. Through the action of the Grange and its members the highest improvement of the schools in which our children are educated must be brought to effect. This was so understood by the founders of the Grange, as is shown by the declaration of principles of the order, in these words:

"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in the course of study."

If we would have our adult membership composed of broad-minded, clear headed, intelligent, methodical, and aspiring men and women, we must have the educational work for our children tend to these ends. "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it;" "The child is father to the man." These are maxims which contain in them golden truths on this subject—truths known of all men, and which confirm and establish the self-evident truth that without a basis of sound intelligence through the education of its youth no body or occupation of citizens can possess an intelligent adult membership.

#### IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Not merely in the agricultural college, but in the primary district school must an appropriate educational work be done; for, broaden the reach of our agricultural colleges as we will, after all scarcely one of our children in five hundred will ever reach any college. We have only to look at the statistics upon the subject, to find this to be the case.

The educational statistics of Kansas show the total number of children of school age in this state, in 1880, to have been 340,647. The total number of students attending the Agricultural College, and the State University together was 714. This attendance upon both these institutions together, it will be seen, was but a fraction over one in five hundred. The attendance upon the Agricultural College was 276, or less than one in twelve hundred of the entire school population. Fifty-nine per cent. of the school children are the children of farmers; hence it is true that of the farmers' children not one in five hundred attends the Agricultural College. These conditions will improve, and are improving year by year; and the Agricultural College, in its influence upon the educational interests and the Agricultural interest of the state, reaches far beyond the schooling of the individual students who are in attendance upon its classes. It is gratifying to this committee to know that the Agricultural College has always been regarded by the State Grange as an essential factor in the educational system of the state.

#### INDEPENDENT OF COLLEGE COURSES.

The common school course of study should be complete in itself, and independent of all college or university courses. The farmer's boy and girl is, in the common school, preparing for the business of life, and not for the Agricultural College, or the University, or the Normal School. Scarcely one in five hundred, as we have seen, will ever enter those institutions; and it would be idle to shape for the common school a course of study to conform to and to be supplemented by college courses. But rather it should be the case that the character and the scope of our higher state institutions of learning should be made measurably to conform to the wants of the masses. Both through the kind of instruction given through these institutions themselves and through instructions given by the professors and teachers connected with them in our Normal Institutes and Farmers' Institutes, they should be made to reach the masses of the people, and thus more or less directly to reach the farmers' children in the district schools. The district school course should aim to give so much instruction tending to fit the pupils for the practical duties of life as may be imparted in such schools during the brief period of attendance. If such courses of instruction shall prove to be such as to stimulate to high aspiration and worthy endeavor, the number of those who will pass from the common schools up to the higher institutions, will be augmented—drawn up by the knowledge of the existence of, and the character of, those institutions which the state has provided in its splendid educational scheme. Through the influence of such intercourse between professors and people, many a child of the people will be incited to struggle up and make for himself opportunity to enter the University, the Agricultural College, and the Normal School. These higher institutions should be maintained by the state, it for no other object than that of inciting effort for higher walks of learning, leading many, may be, to worthy achievement in spite of adverse circumstances.

But, for actual and direct school training and culture, the great mass of our children must receive their education in our common school; and it is for these schools that we must especially advocate instruction in "practical agriculture, domestic science, and the arts which adorn the home."

#### NOT MORE GENERALITIES.

The committee will not indulge in

general statement. This report is made for the consideration of practical men and women banded together for mutual advantage in common practical things; for advantage not to themselves only, but to our children. Hence what we say in reference to education should point to practical duty—the duty of all to look well to the character of instruction given in the schools for our children; to inquire into courses of study, and to know of the competency and faithfulness of teachers and school officers, and beyond these things to supplement the work done by the teachers by faithful home instruction in direct co-operation with the school work.

#### HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

How is the scheme of education contemplated by the founders of the Grange to be brought into our common schools? How are common schools to be made really and truly the people's agricultural college? How can "practical agriculture" be taught in the country school house? How is the teacher, who is herself, in most instances, but a school girl yet in her teens, to be expected to teach "practical agriculture" to our boys? and what is there of "domestic science and the art which adorn the home" that she may find time to teach to our girls—with all the exacting upon her to give instruction and training in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and history?

Let us briefly examine these inquiries. Well directed investigation and experiment are being made which already point to the solution of such questions. It has been well nigh, if not fully, demonstrated that the pupil will learn as much by regular half-day attendance, provided the other half day be occupied in useful and congenial employment. It is being as well demonstrated that the time occupied in useful school studies can be greatly abridged without loss; that much of the time usually expended in the study of arithmetic, geography and grammar may be cut down, and the time thus saved be applied to the uses sought, to such instruction and employment as shall open up the book of nature to our children and inspire in them a love for country life and rural pursuits, and give them a sense of the dignity and absolute supremacy of that labor and occupation which affords sustenance to and makes possible the manifold occupations of mankind. The time thus saved may be employed in some measure of instruction in "domestic science," and in "the arts which adorn the home."

#### SUPERFICIAL, DEFECTIVE, NARROW.

In the report which our educational committee made to the State Grange at the annual meeting at Manhattan in 1876, as the result of much investigation and inquiry, by which the testimony of thoughtful educators throughout the country was secured, the following conclusions were stated on this point:

That the educational work now being done in our common schools is superficial in its character, defective in method and narrow in its scope.

That, in respect to arithmetic and geography, the range of particulars is too broad; taking in, in detail, unimportant subjects, and necessitating a superficial study of important ones.

That penmanship, and study calculated to impart an ability to speak and write the English language correctly, are sadly neglected. That the study of English grammar, so called, is carried to great lengths, in a manner but little calculated to induce correct expression in speaking and writing the English language.

That the whole time occupied with all the branches taught is much greater than it should be; and that if such studies were brought within proper limits, time would be afforded for the study of the elements of such useful branches as book keeping, drawing, and some of the branches of natural science, some knowledge of which is essential to an intelligent pursuit of agricultural and mechanical employments.

[Concluded next week.]

### Poultry.

#### The Best Breed.

The best breed for the poultryer is the one which returns the most money in the shortest time for the food and labor expended. This philosophy is not always practical, because there is even among intelligent fanciers a diversity of opinion relative to the useful qualities of fowls, and sometimes taste controls the choice independent of special merits.

When limited space can only be afforded and flesh is the main object of the poultryer, the Asiatics, as a general rule are more easily kept in a healthy condition. They are naturally more sluggish and feel restraint less owing to their quiet and contented dispositions; still active breeds like the Leghorns, Hamburgs, and Polish, will exercise thoroughly by keeping perpetually in motion when confined, and may, under judicious management thrive as well as any of the larger breeds.

In choosing Brahmas or Cochins for size and weight, one must not expect as many eggs as from any of the non-sitting breeds. The same rule holds good with regard to the smaller varieties. You get more eggs, it is true, but when you come to dress them for market, you get little for their bodies compared to the larger breeds. Asiatic breeders mainly depend on gross weight for profit, while the keepers of the light weights aver that they can raise two birds almost on the same amount of food that it takes to feed a huge Brahma. Other sensible poultryers are in favor of medium sized fowls. They claim they will dress well and lay a fair share

of eggs, too. More will say the production of eggs is the most profitable branch of the poultry trade; that a dozen eggs is equivalent in value to two pounds of flesh, and by keeping the non-sitters for layers and the heavier breeds for flesh you equalize the business.—Monitor.

#### Considerations on Hen Houses.

Doubtless many amateurs and others contemplating the keeping of improved fowls feel somewhat embarrassed by not being able to build accommodations for them on the start. Now this is all nonsense and has not the semblance of practical wisdom about it. We ask the pertinent question: are the fowls better than you? We presume to say many of those who are contemplating, have lived in very plain and modest looking dwellings before now, and have enjoyed good health, comfort, and possibly the happiest days of their lives.

Fowls need no expensive or elaborate houses to roost in. A hovel or palace is all the same to them as long as they are healthy, contented and comfortable. We cannot put a guage on the taste of fanciers any more than we can limit their means. It is well and highly commendable if a breeder of means sees fit to put up a handsome building for his feathered pets, ornaments the run with shade trees and picket fences, and has all the appliances of the most costly designs. But we are now speaking of the absolute necessity of these things as it runs in the minds of some who forego the pleasure and profits of poultry keeping because they cannot have fine hen houses like some of their neighbors.

Hen houses for winter use should be constructed to give all the warmth possible, consistent with proper ventilation. They should have a south or southeasterly frontage with plenty of glass to admit light and warm rays of the sun. The floors should be free from dampness by having all parts water tight, and the earth raised a foot or eighteen inches above the underpinning. The interior at least should be nicely whitewashed, the nest boxes, perches, etc., kept scrupulously clean, and you will have a comfortable place for your fowls at a small cost.—Poultry Monitor.

### This and That.

As a general rule for living neatly and saving time, it is better to keep clean than make clean. If you are careful not to drop crumbs of bread and cake on the carpet, and take similar precautions, you will escape an untidy room and the trouble of cleaning it. In working, if you make a practice of putting all the ends of your thread into a division of your work-box made for the purpose, and never let one fall on the floor, the room will look very differently at the end of a morning from what it does when not attended to. A house is kept far cleaner when the members of the family are taught to wipe their feet thoroughly on coming from out of doors than it can be where this is neglected. There are a thousand ways of keeping clean and saving labor and time which it is well worth while to practice.

#### The Care of Comb Honey.

The following is good advice on the subject from one of our most successful comb honey producers: "Filled sections or boxes that have been removed from the hives, should be examined every few days. If the combs show signs of worms, the honey must be fumigated with sulphur. Care must be taken not to give them too much, or it will disfigure the honey, giving it a greenish cast. The amount used will depend, of course, on the size of the room or box you are using. It requires but very little of the fumes of sulphur to destroy life either animal or vegetable. Fumigation will not destroy the eggs, so it may be necessary to give them a dose after all the eggs have time to hatch. By close watching, you may be able to discover the worms before they have done any material damage. They are very small at first, but you will notice their presence by seeing a small thread-like streak of a mealy looking substance on the cappings or around the edge of the combs of the partly filled cells. Comb honey should be kept in a warm, dark place. It should never be allowed to stand where the sun will shine directly on the combs, especially when behind glass. The cappings, when in a few moments and settle down on the honey, giving it a dark appearance. The object should be to keep the honey as white and clean as possible all the time. Comb honey will bring two or three cents more per pound, when nice and white than that of the same quality in soiled or discolored packages.—American Bee Journal.

#### Algerian Wheat.

Wheat culture in northern Africa is attracting considerable attention. In Algeria civilization has nearly superseded barbarism, and the wheat grown there are of the finest description. The hard wheats are largely exported to the French ports of the Mediterranean sea, and thus enter into competition with American wheat and flour in supplying the French markets.

In ancient times northern Africa was a highly productive country, and the excellence of its products explains why the Romans attached such importance to retaining possession of it.

One who has traveled in Algeria, and investigated its resources for grain raising, says that the wheats there may be divided into two classes of hard and soft wheats. The former are almost translucent, contain but little water, and weigh up to sixty-four pounds per bushel. The varieties cultivated most are those known as Polish, Tanagerog and L-mall. There

wheats are rich in gluten, make flour of excellent quality and of a very agreeable flavor. The semolinas obtained from them for the manufacture of macaroni rival the best Italian.

The Arabs cultivate more hard than soft wheats. In general, the hard wheats, like the soft, are still not very productive, but on the farms or lands well cultivated, and where irrigation is possible, as much as twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre is obtained. The cultivation of wheat has been greatly extended. In the space of ten years the acreage under wheat has increased 2,771,475 acres, viz: 2,366,250 acres of hard wheat, and 405,225 acres of soft wheat. If the average yield of the fields cultivated by the Arabs was as great as that of the fields cultivated by Europeans, it is said that the total crop might be raised to 224,000,000 bushels.

### TRUTH ATTESTED.

#### Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the fac simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1880.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—About nineteen years ago, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed to be in the use of morphia. In this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real relief, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn out kidneys, I continued its use until to-day I am enjoying better health than I have known in years, and better than I had ever expected to know again. What is more, I shall continue the use of this medicine, believing it will affect a complete cure.

D. B. OWENS.  
Santa Fe R. R. Shops.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, '81.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with an old kidney trouble from which I received a great deal of pain in my back and the region of the kidneys, as well as inconvenience from inability to urinate. I resolved to give your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a trial, and in a short time I was not only cured of my kidney trouble, but was also well of a liver complaint which had afflicted me for years. It is the best medicine I ever knew of.

W. J. SEYMOUR.  
330 Kansas Ave.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—I have been about 20 years afflicted with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and found relief. I think it the best I have tried, and my husband said I improved more while taking than with all the doctors' medicines.

W. J. SEYMOUR.  
(Mrs. P. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidneys. The doctors told me that my p. p. in arose from gravel passing from the kidneys to the bladder. Their medicine, I, however, failed to produce a cure, and so I purchased Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The effect was most wonderful. My urine quickly disappeared. My general health improved; constiveness, from which I had previously suffered, left me entirely, and after using four bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine.

W. J. SEYMOUR.  
NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—I had suffered for a long time with a kidney trouble which produced pain in my back, a desire to urinate every half hour, accompanied by a scalding sensation. Mr. S. R. Irwin told me one day that all this might be cured if I would only use the remedy he had employed. War. e's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Three bottles have done away with all my troubles. It is in every respect a reliable remedy.

Henry Sendles

Thousands of equally strong endorsements, many of them in cases where hope was abandoned, have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay.

DR. HENDERSON,  
15 West Sixth St.,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases. Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Palsy, Dropsy, Urinary and Skin Diseases, SEMINAL WEAKNESS (night losses), SEXUAL DEBILITY (loss of sexual power), etc. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. No injurious medicines used. No detection from business. All medicines furnished—even to patients at a distance. Consultation free and confidential—call or write. Age and experience are important. A BOOK for both sexes—illustrated—and containing of other things sent sealed for two stamps. My Museum is now open. Hours: 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Sundays; 10 to 12 a.m.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in

on the 38th parallel, the latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

A. S. JOHNSON,  
Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.  
Topeka, Kan.

LANDS

## CARD COLLECTORS.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail you FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,  
116 South 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER!

DARBY'S  
Prophylactic Fluid!

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

CONTAGION destroyed. SICK ROOMS purified and made pleasant.

FAVORED AND SICK PERSONS relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.

CATARH reliefed and cured. ERYSIPELAS cured. BURNS relieved instantly. SCABS prevented.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier.

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

IMPROVED HOWE SCALES.

The Best Made. Catalogue sent FREE on application to

BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Gen. Agts.

Send this paper. Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary surgeon and chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and unimpeachable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Do not one teaspoonful to one pint feed. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letters standing. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. formerly B. & M. Co.

Agents wanted. 50¢ a Day made selling one NEW HOUSEHOLD SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at \$1.50. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

TA MAN

WHO IS UNDISCOVERED BY THE VICTORY AT THE COUNTRY, WHO

"Great Rock Island Route!"

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

EVERY LINE OF ROAD

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

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway

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

DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, FULLY PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our OWN WORLD-FAVORED DINING CARS, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of 25¢ per person, with ample time for beautiful enjoyment.

Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

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

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

Boys and tackle of portmanteau free.

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

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

E. ST. JOHN, Gen. Tkt. and Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Gold Medal Awarded

the Author. A new Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," bound in fine French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 800 pp., contains best of medical knowledge, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.50 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents sent now. Address Peabody Medical Institute of Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 201 North St., Boston.

KNOW THYSELF







## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "X" expire with the next issue. The paper is at all times discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

## Post Office Addresses.

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

Mr. H. A. Heath, is traveling representative of the KANSAS FARMER, duly accredited. Any business transacted with him in the interest of the FARMER will be honored at this office. Mr. Heath is also special correspondent of the paper, and will be pleased to avail himself of all courtesies extended to him by people of Kansas for the benefit of the FARMER's readers.

As a bit of New Years advice to our readers, we give this: Don't sign any notes during the year 1882 for yourself or anybody else.

Mixed farming, a little of this and a little of that, always keeps the larder full, and satisfies the farmer with less than a foreign mission.

The future markets for Kansas products will not be New York and Boston. The Rocky Mountain region and Mexico will be our terminal depots.

Contentment is one of the graces. Without it no character is nearly complete. Want of it is as bad as disease of the body, for it is a disease of the mind. Contentment with little is better than riches with an unsettled mind.

Patience, industry, perseverance and hope on the part of Kansas farmers will brighten many clouds that now look dark. The future of Kansas must be a great prosperity. Everything looks that way. But we must be patient.

From a local item in the Hartford Call credited to the Eureka Herald, we see that half an ounce of boneset mixed with a feed of bran, given once a day for three or four days, or longer, if necessary, will cure pinkeye in horses.

The Postmaster General recommends the establishment of saving depositories by the government for small sums of money. The matter has been before the people some years, and we believe the time is not far distant when such a law will be passed. It is very necessary.

The appointment of Mr. Haskell, on Kansas to the chairmanship of the committee of Indian affairs is a compliment to his worth and an honor to Kansas. The committee is one of the most important in the House. The Indian problem is up for solution, and Mr. Haskell will have an opportunity to do his country good service.

Much of what is called a conflict between labor and capital is mere nonsense. In nine cases out of ten the statement is false. The war is not of capital against labor, but it is avarice against poverty. When a man puts two dollars together, he wants them to produce a third, and where he receives the profits of aggregated labor, he wants more of it.

The man who owns fifty acres of land and tills it well is richer than he who owns a hundred acres and neglects or carelessly tills it. Successful farming consists in obtaining the largest possible yield from the land used, not in planting over vast areas and raising ten bushels to the acre. Fifty bushels, if grown from one acre, is better than the same quantity from five acres.

President Arthur bids fair to become the most popular chief magistrate the country has had for years. He has risen above party into the higher service of his country, recognizing no divided realm. Warm-hearted and generous, strong in his personal and party attachments, yet he treats the people all alike, and suffers no one to approach him improperly. He sees the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country.

The President's position on banks will hardly be regarded as sound by many of the western people. It matters not where or how our currency is made so long as it is secure in the holder's hands, but our bank notes are based upon government bonds, and the bonds will soon be paid. Gold and silver bullion may be substituted for bonds, but if they are, why not let the government issue the currency for bullion, and let the banks do a strictly banking business?

The FARMER would like to publish an article or two from some of its correspondents on the culture and preservation of celery. That is one of the most healthful and palatable of

vegetables, one that every farmer in Kansas could raise with little trouble, and it is a real delicacy. We have seen as good celery raised in this state as we ever saw in any other. It does not require much ground, and little more attention than potatoes or tomatoes.

The newspapers are discussing a cup of coffee. It is a fact that every well informed man and woman knows, that only about one in a hundred persons can make a good cup of coffee. The stuff we get half of the time at most of the hotels and boarding houses is little better than dishwater. There is no reasonable excuse for not having good coffee. It costs no more time or money to make it good than to spoil it. And when we consider the comfort which comes from a little real good coffee, it is strange that so few of our people try to make it as it ought to be.

To prevent stock from being injured by wire fence, has been practically demonstrated by Wilson Keys, of Sterling, Kansas. He plows a furrow next the fence on both sides, and by placing the upturned sod beneath the fence, one wire can be saved. The first time horses are put in the field, he takes them around by the fence and gets them accustomed to it before turning them loose. The furrow is sufficient to deter other stock from getting injured. Mr. Keys has had considerable experience with wire fence; and says he has never had any stock injured.

## A Happy New Year.

If Christmas is a time to do good to others, New Years day is a time to do good to ourselves. When we expect to make a journey, or engage in any new enterprise, we always prepare for it. We think it all over before starting and set out duly equipped. We take nothing along that is unnecessary, or that would interfere with our plans.

So, when the shadows of the old year begin to grow long and the twilight comes, while the stars that watch over the birth of the new year are singing to us, we lay violent hands on our old garments and select new ones for the journey of a fresh twelve-month. If we have not been doing quite as well as we might have done, we have a little private chat with ourselves about it, and we pass a resolution unanimously to do better next year, and we intend to inaugurate the reform on the morning of the first day thereof. If we have been given a little too much to profanity, we think that matter over, too, and conclude to shut a little wind off there. It may be that we have not faith fully observed more than about four-fifths of the ten commandments, and then we listen for the church bell. Possibly we have been tempted to commit suicide because the prohibition amendment would not enforce itself against us, and we pledge ourselves to write a letter to the governor, confessing our sin and praying pardon. Or, it may be, we have attempted to burn ourselves that we might pass away through the smoke of tobacco, or to drown ourselves in its soothing oil—in either case, we hang our hats on the bed-post and call upon the night to witness our oath that this thing shall stop. And we're not in fun about these things, either; we are in dead earnest, as much so as ever we were about anything, because we are alone with ourselves and we understand each other. There is no nonsense about it. If we don't cuff ourselves all over the farm for being so mean and filthy, we hesitate only because of the weather or darkness, for we know well enough that we deserve it.

It is a good thing to adopt a new resolution occasionally; not one of the old stereotyped outfit that has served at every mass meeting of ourselves for the last dozen years or more, but a brand new, fresh resolution—one that we're going to keep; that's the kind that is best, because when we break it we know how strong it was, and it is a valuable lesson to any one, to know the measure of his will. The KANSAS FARMER has adopted a resolution, and now that it is talking to itself, the thing may as well come out. The FARMER proposes to be the best farm and home paper in the State; to deal fairly and frankly with all, and stand shoulder to shoulder with its friends in the wars of the new year, wishing them health of body, contentment of mind, and great fullness of purse. So may we float on together, observing the line of duty to our fellows and to ourselves, sacredly respecting every good resolution, and making our preparation for the coming of the new year that shall have no end.

## Kansas Farmers and Politics.

One of our correspondents, in another place, says at least two sensible things: One, that if farmers will not protect their own interests, nobody will do it for them; the other that in any organization they may attempt, the politicians will try to control it. The suggestion he makes concerning a State political association of farmers is worthy of careful consideration. Every other class of industrialists has its local, state and national association. Grangers and alliances may be never so worthy and useful, but they do not contain a large number of farmers. They do not reach out and cover all the workers. Besides, many good men have no faith in such organizations. What our correspondent suggests is a combination of farmers for the purpose of discussing and controlling the politics of the state. This does not necessarily imply the building up of any new party, but rather the bringing together of the farmers as a class into one way of acting in political affairs so far as their own interests are concerned. The FARMER does not see as much good to come from the organizing of any new party as in taking hold of the old ones and cleaning

them out. It matters not what a farmer's opinion may be touching any great question in the past dividing existing parties; that will in no wise interfere with his opinion on matters that directly affect his interests as a farmer. No matter what he believes about slavery or reconstruction, for the policy of the government is settled on those measures; but it is of great interest that he have active opinions on questions nearer home.

There are many things of vital importance to all industrialists over which they have exercised no control, because they have no agreement among themselves so as to make their power felt.

It really seems to our mind that the most dangerous enemy in the farmer's way is the professional politician. We do not use the word politician in its proper, but in its popular sense. The true politician is a statesman; the popular politician is a sneak and a fraud. We mean the standing candidate, the convention-packer, the button-holer, the man that is all things to all men that he may save himself, the man that believes cheating in elections is fair, the man without honor, principle or shame. That is the man we are talking about, and everybody knows him. He is the fellow that has been in the way for years, and we can't do much good for ourselves or anybody else until he is choked off to stay. He is the tick and leech of politics; you can't shake him off; he must be killed outright.

If the farmers will hold a state convention, as suggested, confer freely, agree upon some fundamental policy for mutual protection, appoint a state and county committees, and make thorough work of it, they can do great good. We second the motion, and wish it to be pushed. We would like to see the farmers of Kansas rise up to the full measure of their power. They could purify politics, and then the way would be clear for permanent reform.

## Good Farming.

Most agriculturists have ambition enough to insist that they are just as good farmers as anybody else. But to outsiders, this statement is not always, nor, indeed, as often as it ought to be true. "By their fruits ye shall know them," applies to farmers as well as to workers in the moral vineyard. This does not mean, however, that wealth is any certain evidence of good farming.

A man may amass a fortune raising cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry, but he is not a farmer; another may become rich by raising wheat, or corn, or potatoes, or flowers, or apples, but he is not a farmer. All such persons are specialists. The man who grows wheat exclusively may run a bank, also; the cattle man may be also president of a manufacturing company; but these men are not farmers in any proper sense of the word. The farmer is he who, living upon his land, makes its fertility his stock in trade, who sows and reaps all the cereals, vegetables and fruits common to his locality, and also marketable and serviceable stock of profitable kinds.

Good farming, then, consists in such thorough cultivation of the soil and division of crops as will secure the best results with the least labor, and such attention of the farmer to various kinds of stock within his means as will yield the surest income. The good farmer does not raise hogs and buy flour; he does not raise cattle and buy pork; but he lays out his land systematically, plows it deep and often, manures it abundantly, sows varied kinds of seeds and plants, no more than he can attend to well, rotates his crops, raises horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry for his own use and some for market. He always has something, no matter what kind of a season. This kind of a farmer plows as much as possible of his corn ground in the fall or winter, and if need be, again in the spring; he does not have the same crop in the same held two years in succession; he plows under green crops, he sows all the manure and active fertilizers he can; he does not let his corn stand on the stock until the leaves are all whipped off by the wind. He does not leave his corn in the field till he needs the ground for planting in the spring; he keeps his ground clean, shelters and feeds his stock, takes good care of his tools, has a comfortable place to live in, has the best wife in the world and treats her accordingly. He has fruit and cabbage in winter, parsnips and mutton and ham and eggs in the spring, potatoes and beef in the summer, beans and pork in the fall, and turkey for Christmas. Such a farmer has time to rest Sundays, he is out on the Fourth of July, and at home on the 25th of December. When you go to that man's house he will have something more than turnips to set before you.

A portion of the educational committee's report to the State Grange, handed to us by Judge Adams, who, we understand, prepared it, is published in the FARMER this week. We bespeak a careful reading of it. It contains some excellent thoughts. We have long been of the opinion that about one half of the work done in our school rooms, is worse than wasted, and we venture further, that some matters of importance that ought to be taught in our public schools have never even applied for admission. To illustrate: Let us ask the question, What are our children in school for? A good answer would be—To fit them for self-protection in after life. Now, what will they need in after life as men and women in the ordinary affairs of life? Nothing more than a knowledge of the rudiments of business, for life now-a-days is all business. This not only includes the four cardinal rules of arithmetic, percent, square and cube roots, &c., but also accounts and commercial law. Simple book keeping is not perfect without information concerning

notes, bills, checks, drafts, &c.; and these have a law unto themselves. A boy of sixteen years, possessing ordinary intelligence, will readily learn the law of contracts, including commercial paper, and enjoy it. This kind of information is worth all the learning of the grammarians to the farmer. Then, in connection with this, the leading rules of evidence, as they relate to contracts, come in naturally. A vast deal of money now given to ten cent lawyers would be saved if farmers had learned these things at school.

A farmer's son and daughter have, or ought to have, the very best advantages for social and intellectual culture. They have little leisure in the warmer months of the growing season, but from September to April, all the long evenings, and many of the days are theirs. An average of three hours a day may be had in many cases, for six months in the year. That amounts to five hundred and forty hours or 22 days and a half. In those five hundred and forty hours, a fair reader may read nine thousand pages of good books, equal to twenty-two volumes of four hundred pages each. What a fund of information could be acquired in just one year—six months of such reading. The farmer's boy can catch up many an hour to read if he wants to, when others are playing baseball or hunting opossums.

"The South's Opportunity," is the title of an excellent article in the Southern World, a new industrial publication at Atlanta, Ga. The south is beginning to realize that the great war, though a destroyer, was also a pioneer preparing the way for better things. This beautiful paper, the Southern World, is itself a bright example of the new order of things there. It is a fact of which not only Americans, but people of all nations, may be proud, that every year brings new evidences of a growing nationalism among our southern neighbors. They and we are beginning to think better of one another, and the time is rapidly coming when the pains of the war will have ceased to torture and we will be one grand republic of active, earnest workers, interested alike in the common prosperity.

Well regulated associations among the rural population for the purpose of improving mind, are among the best helpers in any community. The most difficult obstacle to be overcome is the apathy of the people. If the farmers in every school district would organize a perpetual association, regularly chartered under the law with such amount of capital stock as could be taken, and invest it in a well selected library, the collection could be increased from year to year by small assessments, thus keeping fresh books coming in every year. This library would furnish text books for use in general reading and also for the lyceum. The lyceum could be made very interesting by the common aid of all the men and women in the neighborhood. It would form an excellent educator.

The FARMER has been sent nearly a year to all the Granges and Alliances in the state for the use of those societies free. The year will expire with number. At regular rates of subscription, this list amounts to considerable over five hundred dollars. This free list will not continue after this year. We hope that our grange and alliance friends will reciprocate in kind and send us in as many names at club rates as possible. The FARMER has taken a step ahead, and will move to the front just as fast as its income will justify. The quality of the paper for a month past, its tone, matter and style, may be taken as an index to its temper. Improvements are in contemplation and will be made just as fast as the purse grows. Let us hear from you.

The suggestion made by Mr. Popenoe in his report of the State Grange meeting concerning Hon. Wm. Sims as a fit candidate for Governor of Kansas is timely, and the KANSAS FARMER heartily endorses it. His experience in public affairs has been considerable. He was a member of the State Senate in 1875 and '76; has been Master of the State Grange six years, and an officer in the National Grange four years. Mentally he is clear, sensible and strong; morally he is pure and robust—the peer of the best. We admire Major Sims as a citizen, and have the warmest admiration for him as a friend. He is an honor to us all; and if the farmers should undertake to elect him Governor, none but the rumsellers and their fossilized parasites could or would object.

If our correspondents, at any time, think their letters, as published, do not contain all that was written in them, they will, possibly, be correct. We are often crowded by correspondence, reports, selected matter of importance and advertisements to such an extent that we must cut all of them down, reserving only the best of every one. It often happens that five lines in a letter contains a summary of the whole. Send in your letters. When they are too long, we'll check them up a little.

The Commissioners of Ellis county have done a very unmanly, as well as unlawful, thing. Every one of them, when he was inducted into office, held up his hand and solemnly swore that he would support the constitution of the State of Kansas, and now they publicly violate that oath by an order on their books directing the County Attorney and justices of the peace to discourage all prosecutions under the prohibitory law. How the gun-slingers must laugh at the asses who run the county expenses.

The Color and Lustre of Youth are restored to faded or grey hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity.

## A Happy Restoration.

Portland, Me., Aug. 29, 1881.  
H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—I most heartily recommend your Kidney and Liver Cure, to all sufferers from urinary difficulties. I owe my present existence to its use.  
J. S. MATHEWS.

Pliny affirms that crows have so acute a sense of approaching corruption that they scent death three days before dissolution. In 1799 there were only twenty-five postoffices in the whole country, and up to 1857 the rate of postage was 25 cents a letter sent over four hundred miles.

## The Best Known

Remedy for that state of nervous exhaustion which is the result of severe mental or physical labor or other excesses, is Laid's Dandelion Tonic.

I have used Laid's Dandelion Tonic for some time and know its merits as a medicine. It restores to a valuable tonic and an efficacious remedy in malarial diseases and others of a like nature.  
ALBERT KNITTEL,  
Attorney for Douglas County, Kas.

In 1815 there was built in Waltham, Mass., a mill, believed to have been the first in the world, which is combined all the requirements of making finished cloth from the raw cotton.

A grocer had a pound of sugar returned with a note saying: "Too much sand for table use and not enough for building purpose."

## The Best Reading.

Every family that desires to provide for its young people wholesome and instructive reading matter should send for specimen copies of the Youth's Companion. Its columns give more than two hundred stories, yearly, by the most noted authors, besides one thousand articles on topics of interest, anecdotes, sketches of travel, poems, puzzles, incidents, humorous and pathetic. It comes every week, is handsomely illustrated, and is emphatically a paper for the whole family.

## A Handsome Portrait of Our Late President, James A. Garfield, Free for Every Household.

The Iowa Farmer Co., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who are the publishers of one of the very best farm and stock journals in the west have, with commendable energy, decided to present an elegant portrait, 18x24, of the late GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD, to each and every one of their readers free of charge. The price of the FARMER is but one dollar a year and well worth twice that amount. The picture is a beautiful one, the original of which was pronounced by Garfield himself to be the best he ever saw; and pictures in color in every way are being sold at 75 cts. to \$1.00 each. A copy of this one and the IOWA FARMER is sent a whole year by sending only ONE DOLLAR to the Co., at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The word carcase, according to some authorities, is derived from the name of a large glass called by the Danes rouse.

The most economical housekeeper on record was Roger Crabbe, an Englishman, who allowed himself but three farthings a week.

## Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Slier has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English. W. A. NOTES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

\$1.500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Bidout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

## A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. ISMAN, Station D, New York City.

## Over 200,000.

Howe Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden Sellsack & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

## Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo. The "Big Giant" has become so well known throughout the United States, territories and Canada, as well as in many foreign countries, that it is unnecessary to add further commendation. The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts so that when mill is worn out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding coarse and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing ability. Manufacturers claim to make the only mill with crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fall to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at 1/2 price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with sweep attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are, the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power.

Over 25 manufacturers and dealers in different parts of the country have been prosecuted to final settlement, for infringing these patent features, and ask any one desiring to purchase a mill, to not purchase a mill with crushing blades of any other make, if they wish protection in the use of same. Send to manufacturers for circulars and full particulars.

## Poultry.

We desire to call attention in this number to the advertisement of Wm. Davis of Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. Davis is an old breeder of choice poultry, and probably handles more varieties than any other breeder in the country; except one. He has been a resident of Leavenworth for over fifteen years and has been in the hardware and agricultural business for that length of time and has been breeding poultry for about ten years. He has spent a good deal of time and money in making his selections and has won most all the premiums at our prominent agricultural fairs the past season, and in the past has won a large share of premiums at the leading poultry shows of the west. We bespeak for Mr. Davis a share of the poultry trade of the west. Know that he will do as well by our customers as any breeder in the country and be a saving to those who need stock, in price and express charges. Give him a trial.

## 8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

## Special Notice.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50. KANSAS FARMER Co.



## Political Notes.

Bill reported for sale of the Miami Indian lands.

Change in the Russian and German missions are in contemplation.

Congressman Haskell, of Kansas, is chairman of committee on Indian affairs.

A bill is before congress to revolutionize the territorial government of Utah, so as to get rid of polygamy.

First bill signed by President Arthur was one giving Mrs. Garfield the right to send letters through the mails free of postage.

Nearly three thousand separate bills, resolutions and petitions were presented to Congress before adjournment for the holidays.

Congressman Anderson, of Kansas, introduced a bill to take care of mail route agents in case of sickness, the same as of a soldier.

Timothy A. Howe, of Wisconsin, confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster General, and Horace Grey, of Massachusetts, as Assistant Justice of the Supreme court.

## Foreign News Digested.

Yellow fever raging in Yucatan.

Sarah Bernhardt is in St. Petersburg.

Mexicans are capturing our Indians on their territory.

Peru is in a pitiable condition. Pierola's friends are deserting him.

Nearly all the members of congress have gone home to spend the holidays.

Irish landlords held a meeting at Dublin, but no important results reported.

Ill health of Mr. Parnell caused his removal from Kilmaham jail to Armagh.

Several boxes of guns have been stolen from the British government in Ireland.

The London Times censures the court for permitting such disorder as in the Guleau case.

The Camr ordered relief to the crew of the Jeannette as soon as he was notified of their condition.

King Alfonso received the United States minister Hamlin, kindly, and spoke affectionately of the late President's death.

The ladies' land league of Ireland is in trouble. The leader was sent to jail six months for advising a tenant to pay no rent.

## It Is Worth Remembering

that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv.

## Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone a report went round that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have for the past three years."

"I write this hoping that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured."



Thirty-six varieties of Cabbage; 25 of Corn; 25 of Cucumbers; 41 of Melons; 33 of Peas; 25 of Beans; 17 of Squashes; 23 of Potatoes; 40 of Tomatoes; with other varieties in proportion, a large proportion of which are grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE for 1902. Sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sold from my establishment warranted fresh, and true to name, so far as it should be proved otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Barabank Potatoes, Maribachout Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Maribachout Cabbage, Phoenix's Melon, and a score of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

**HOPE THE DEAF**

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PROFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All conversation and even whisper heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P. E. PECK & CO., 565 Broadway, New York.

**ONE MAN CAN DO THE WORK OF TWO**

With the CLIPPER SAWING MACHINE.

Already tried by thousands, who pronounce it "the best, lightest, simplest, and cheapest machine ever offered." It can be used on the hillside. Operator stands erect while working. Price \$12.00. Sample Circular \$10.00. Refund for exclusive territory, free. Send for descriptive circular and testimonials. Address, J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O. or St. Louis, Mo.

**BIG MONEY MADE**

BY AGENTS, FARMERS & OTHERS

Selling our STOVE PIPE SHEEP. One agent cleared \$76 first week; another \$87 in 12 days; and another \$46 in 5 hours. Doings and Freight Free to Agents. Send 25 cents stamp for Sample Sheet. Exclusive Territory, etc. Write at Once. Address, J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O. or St. Louis, Mo.

**GRAPE VINES, PRENTISS**

All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Also, the celebrated NEW WHITE GRAPE, PRENTISS.

Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

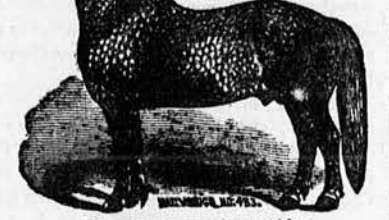
## 209 Percheron Horses

Arrived in New York Aug. 25th

And under Customs valuation

Were Bonded for

**\$350,000.00.**



These horses were imported by

**M. W. DUNHAM,**

WAYNE, DUPAGE CO., ILL.,

upon whose farm can now be seen

**One-Fifth of All Imported French Horses Now Living in America.**

During the past 17 months 300 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported from France to this establishment, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year.

100 Page Catalogue sent free on application. Contains over 40 illustrations and the history of the Percheron race. Order "Catalogue K."

AT THE

**GREA CHICAGO FAIR, 1881,**

In COMPETITION with the LARGEST and FINEST collection of CLYDESDALE HORSES ever shown, consisting of the PRIZE WINNERS at the GREAT SHOWS of SCOTLAND and ENGLAND.

**M. W. Dunhams**

**HERD OF PERCHERONS**

was awarded the

**Grand Sweepstakes Prize, \$1,000**

**AND GRAND GOLD MEDAL.**

His Mare "MIGNONETTE" was awarded the GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE—\$500—and GRAND GOLD MEDAL; and his Stallion "VIDOCQ" was specially recommended to receive the Society's GOLD MEDAL.

## JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.

Three head of Herd Register Bulls of choice breeding from my Jersey Park Herd, at reasonable prices.

Dr. O. F. SEARL,

Solomon Dickinson Co., Kas.

**BEFORE** ordering elsewhere send your address on post for our Catalogue. It costs nothing, but will save money.

BENJ. M. LITTLE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**FRESH, PURE & RELIABLE SEEDS!** Give them a trial.

NO OLD STOCK IN STORE.

Home-grown and Choice Imported. Send for Catalogue, A. B. BARNES, 36 & 48 West Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**For Sale Very Cheap.**

One Timber Claim of 160 acres about 4 miles from Hays City, the county seat of Ellis county. Some improvement on it. Address at once to H. C. SCHMIDT, Hays City, Ellis county, Kas.

**Revised New Testament.**

100 Illustrations on Steel and Wood by Dore and other celebrated artists. 12 Sells Faster than any other edition. Send for Outfit at once. Do not delay. Secure Territory Now.

The Largest and Finest Royal Octavo Large Type Edition, with a Complete Concordance, Revision and of all other Versions.

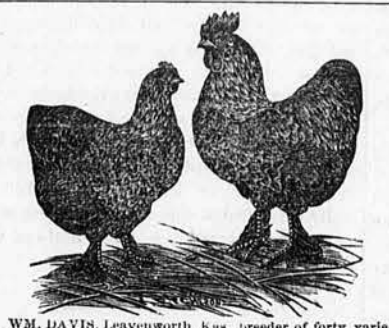
Complete Outfit, postpaid, 75 cts. Address JONES BROS. & CO. Cincinnati or Chicago.

**Two Jersey Bull Calves**

of superior blood and eligible to registry, sired by the imported bull Le Brocq's Prize. Enquire of

W. M. YOUNG,

Washington, Kas.



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

**BERKSHIRES**

AT THE

**COLLEGE FARM.**

The farm department of the State Agricultural College offers for sale a choice lot of BERKSHIRES two months old and upwards at moderate prices. The best families represented in the herd. All stock eligible to record it the A. B. R. Address,

E. M. SHELTON,

Supt. College Farm,

Manhattan, Kas.

**\$20 IN GOODS SENT FREE**

Any one sending me the P. O. address of fifteen persons, that might like steady employment will receive, by mail, goods that retail at \$20. This may prove your stoppage to a fortune. Do not miss this splendid chance. Address

M. YOUNG, 175 Greenwich St., N. Y.

**Sheep Ranch for Sale.**

WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK.

1,800 acres, and the most completely fitted up Ranch in the state of Kansas. Unlimited outdoor range; good winter grazing.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

**Eureka Springs of Arkansas.**

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the short and cheap route to this Famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kan-Sas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad at 9:40 a. m. have but one change of cars, that at Springfield, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 2:30 p. m. next day. This is the only good and short route to Lamar and Springfield, Mo. To Fayette and Bentonville, Arkansas, and via Fort Scott, the best route to all points in Texas and Indian Territory. Texas Express train leaves Kansas City at 5:30 p. m. daily, Sunday included.



"Gran' Ma's Yeast Cakes" are the Best Yeast Cakes in the world, because they Make the Best Bread. They are the Cheapest, because One Cake will go farther than any two of any other. They are Purely Vegetable, and warranted to give satisfaction.

**AMORY BIGELOW, Chicago, Ill.**

**C. H. Barton's Newspaper and Magazine Club List.**

Papers and Periodicals at Low Rates for Single Subscriptions.

Subscriptions will be received at any time for any periodical on my list, at the price given in the second column of figures; subject to change if the publishers make a change in their price, which seldom occurs with the leading periodicals.

If you want a paper not on this list, I will order it for you at the regular price, cash with the order. All orders and subscriptions will be promptly attended to. No canvassing done. Send for lists. Over 500 subscribers through me the last year. Publishers may find it to their interests to send copies with terms to agents. Correspondence solicited. Office at the Court House.

**C. H. BARTON, Club Agent.**

P. O. BOX 186, TOPEKA, KAS.

## 81-POUND CUBAN QUEEN WATER-MELON.

This new Melon from the West Indies is certainly the Largest and Finest Variety in the world. Flesh bright red, remarkably solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all others, and on a Melon of enormous size there is barely half an inch rind! The first prize Melon the past dry season weighed 81 Pounds. We offer \$50.00 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1882 for the three largest Melons grown from our Seed. Do not fail to try and see how large the Cuban Queen can be grown.

**OTHER SPECIALTIES FOR 1882.**—Burpee's Netted Green Bush-Melon (see illustration), the earliest, most productive, sweet as honey and a gem indeed! Burpee's Surehead Cabbage, the very best, all head and always sure to head. Lemon Pod best, all head and always sure to head. Livingstone's Perfection Tomato, bright red and smooth as an apple. Giant Rocca Onion, grown from our Seed last year to weigh 14 lbs. each. Burpee's Improved Long Orange Carrot, finest strain. Peerless White Spine Philadelphia White Cabbage Lettuce and

Cucumber, best for table or pickling. Giant White Turnip, very handsome. Bannock Beet. Illustration and full directions for culture printed on each packet.

**A REMARKABLE OFFER.** The above 12 packets of the choicest and New Vegetables at our catalogue prices are worth \$1.15, but we will send the entire collection, by mail, postpaid, to any address, for ONLY 50 CENTS, or 5 collections for \$2.50. Seeds are all Warranted First-Class, unvaried in quality, and this remarkable offer is made to induce thousands of new customers to give them a fair trial.

**FLOWER SEEDS. COLLECTION FOR 1882.** embracing Aster, Balsam, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Drummondii, Verbena Hybrid, Double Zinnia, etc.—in all 10 packets—most beautiful varieties, with full directions for culture, for only 50 CENTS, or ten 5-cent stamps, sent postpaid to any address. For both Collections, of Flower and Vegetable seeds—in all 22 packets—will be mailed for 75 CENTS. For postage stamps accepted same as cash. Order now, and ask for BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1882, beautifully illustrated, tells all about the best Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc., and is sent Free to any Address.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., 219 & 221 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

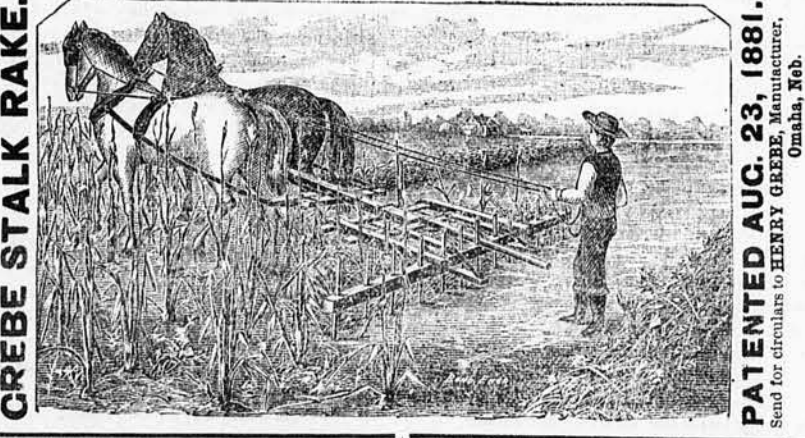
C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y

J. C. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

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



**Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups.**

Ready for delivery Jan. 10th, 1882. Prices \$5.00 each. Also, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and other rare bred poultry.

J. M. ANDERSON,

Salina, Kas. (Box 400.)

**THE CLYDESDALE HORSES.**

ACKNOWLEDGED

**THE CHAMPION DRAFT HORSE.**



J. & C. HESTON, Importers and Breeders, Hannibal, Mo. easy of access on the Peoria & Iowa Division of the Wabash & St. Louis R. R., 25 miles east of Hannibal, and 25 miles south-east of Burlington. Seven importations the past fifteen months. Choice imported stallions and mares for sale, from the very best Clydesdale blood in Scotland, such as Prince of Wales, Lord Lyons, etc. We have also a few choice high grade stallions and mares for sale. Our stock is second to none in America, and our terms are liberal. Write or call and see us.

**NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.**

42 to 48 pages, nicely bound, and fully illustrated. It is devoted especially to HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND THE DAIRY. Established in 1870, it is not a Doubtful Experiment without capital, reputation or circulation, but it stands at the head of all live-stock publications. Besides retaining the entire corps of associate editors, to whose writings its present reputation is due, several other able writers have been engaged, and it will be still better for 1882. Farmers, stock breeders and dairymen need it. \$2.15 per annum post paid. Sample copy 20 cents. Mention this paper. B. G. BRADBROOK, Chicago, Ill.

**THE HEAD OF ALL**

live-stock publications.

Besides retaining the entire corps of associate editors, to whose writings its present reputation is due, several other able writers have been engaged, and it will be still better for 1882. Farmers, stock breeders and dairymen need it. \$2.15 per annum post paid. Sample copy 20 cents. Mention this paper. B. G. BRADBROOK, Chicago, Ill.

**12c** "A Violet from Mother's Grave" and 40 other popular SONNETS, STORIES AND MUSIC, all for 12c. P. A. T. TEN & CO., 47 Barclay St., N. Y.

## Breeders' Directory.

Cards similar to those below will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory at \$10.00 per year, or six months for \$5.00. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

**MARSHALL POULTRY YARDS**—Marshall, Mo., Buff Cochins, Langshans and Plymouth Rock fowls. Terms in reason. Eggs and stock always on hand in season. Write for circulars. Stock guaranteed pure and best strains. Marshall Poultry yards.

**THOROUGHBRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.**

**THE LIAWOOD HERD**

W. A. HARRIS, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

**PAVILION SHEEP RANCH,** Pavilion, Wabunsee Co., Kas., E. T. Frow, proprietor, breeder and dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

**ROBT. C. THOMAS,** Edinburg, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale.

**GEO. BROWN,** "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**C. PUGSLEY,** Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence solicited.

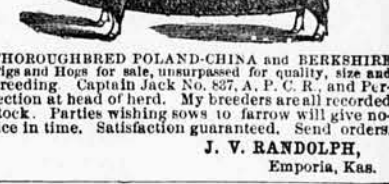
**T. WILLIAMS,** Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

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

**CUNDIF & LEONARD,** Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeders of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3500 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**River Side Farm Herd.**

(Established in 1868.)



**The People Have Proclaimed The CLYDESDALE, THE KING OF DRAFT HORSES.**

Others on the way from Scotland.

Eighteen importations for 1881 already received.

**Powell Brothers,**

Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

Largest and finest collection in the World of Clydesdale Stallions, the best breed of Draft Horses. Also an importation of the choicest Percheron Normans to be found. Breeders of Trotting-ired Roadsters, and importers and breeders of Holstein and Devon Cattle. Rare individual excellence and choicest pedigree our specialties, at same time avoiding animals whose constitutional vigor, energies, and stamina have been impaired by high-feeding and over-fattening. Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. Mention "Kansas Farmer."

**PREMIUM**

**CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, and SETTER DOGS.**

Bred and for sale by

**ALEX. PEOPLES,**

West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Send stamp for Circular and Price List.



**SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

AND

**POLAND CHINA HOGS.**

CHAS. E. ALLEN, Proprietor, Manhattan, Kas.

My Short Horns are of the "Rose of Sharon," "Flat Creek Mary," "Josephine," "Lanthas," "Harriet," "Clarks Villes" and other good families, headed by the "RENECK" "Rose of Sharon" bull born 1870, "Cornelia's" Duke 3048.

My Poland Chinas are not excelled in the west—for size, quality and purity of blood. My breeding stock for 1882 have won over 80 premiums in the last three years. I have the "Black Bear," "Perfection," "Moorish Maid," and other good families. Have 150 choice pigs from three weeks to five months old for sale, of both sexes. Fair sent not skin. Have some sows which I will breed at a fair price. Write.



**Republican Valley Stock Farm,**

Devoted exclusively to breeding PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

QUIMPER No. 400, at the head of stud. Largest and finest collection in the west. Pure bred and some of the finest grades in America; with crosses from the best horses that have ever been imported from France.

Young Stallions and Fillies for sale, most of them bred in Kansas and are thoroughly acclimated.

Send for illustrated Catalogue containing Pedigrees.

Wakfield, Clay Co., Kas.

**Hereford Cattle**

**J. S. HAWES,**

Mt Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Anderson, county, Kas.

Importer and breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

**\$600 A YEAR** and expenses paid agents. Contract for U. S. TRA CO., Madison, Wis.



## Literary and Domestic

## FINDING FAULT.

In speaking of a person's faults,  
Pray don't forget your own;  
Remember those whose homes are glass  
Should seldom throw a stone,  
If we have nothing else to do  
Than talk of those who sin  
'Tis better first we look at home,  
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man  
Until he's fairly tried;  
Should we not like his company,  
We know the world is wide.  
Some may have faults—and who has not,  
The old as well as young?  
Perhaps we may for all we know,  
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,  
I find it works full well,  
First try your own defects to cure  
Ere others' faults you tell;  
And though I sometime hope to be  
No worse than some I know,  
My own shortcomings bid me let  
The faults of others go.

Now let us when we do begin  
To slander friend or foe,  
Think of the harm one word may do  
For those we little know.  
Remember curses, chicken like,  
Sometimes to roast come home—  
Don't speak of others' faults until  
You have none of your own.

## AN OLD BACHELOR'S FATE.

BY JANE YOUNG.

WRITTEN FOR THE KANSAS FARMER.

Any of my readers who have spent ten years of their lives in the great mountains of the west, will know what kind of a dream love seems to the hardy frontier men, and will remember that at the departure of one of their number for a trip to the east, that one was rallied a good deal on the subject of bringing back a wife from the superfluous number of girls in eastern society. The east is regarded as a dangerous place for western bachelors by the men in those mountain camps.

I shared the common fate on the morning I left our little camping town of G, up among the mountains, and I must confess I did not take the joking in the best of humor; for although I was only twenty-eight, I was an old back in intentions and opinions as much as the gruffest old fellow in the camp, and if I had had the slightest idea that my firm resolutions would be shaken during my short stay of two weeks in my Vermont home, I am sure my partner, Jack, would have been dispatched to attend to the business in New York, and I would have remained patiently and quietly performing the town duties at the camp.

But this coming event cast no shadow before, and as I could attend to the business in the east as well as Jack, and also have a visit to my home, I accepted the opportunity.

I had now been from home nearly ten years, and in all that time I had never written to friends there nor heard from them. I had never had a very strong desire to return, either, and this morning I indulged in the first dream of home I had had since I came to live among the rough miners at Camp G, ten years ago.

The grand mountain scenery that displayed itself in one extended panorama before me as I sat looking out of the car window, had no particular fascination for me, for I had lived too long surrounded by the wild beauty of these mountain scenes to be much impressed by their stupendous grandeur. My thoughts were all centered this morning on a quaint little home among the green mountains of Vermont, and each occupant of that old home had its place in them. I wondered how sister Clara would look. She would be a young lady now. I thought of my dear old mother and wondered if she was still living. Of my old maid sisters, and wondered if they would be married yet. The cause of my leaving home was a lively racket with my father, and I wondered if he would welcome me back. And then, as I thought of the many changes ten years could bring about, I wondered if any of the old friends would be left, and even if the old home stood—would it look like home to me?

It was sunset when the train reached L, and taking my satchel, I soon stood on the platform of the depot looking around to see some familiar object to convince me that I was really in my native town again.

But I saw nothing convincing, for this part of town had changed a great deal, and I started on up the main street of the village. I stopped at the first store to inquire whether farmer Gardner still lived near town, and being told that he did, I pursued my way with a quicker pace and was soon out of town walking along the old familiar way.

The snow was deep on either side of the road, but had been well packed in the center by passing teams, and I found my walk of a mile between the village and my home more of a pleasure than a task.

When I reached the gate, I saw that the house was brilliantly lighted, and every window seemed to throw a gleam of warmth on the glittering snow outside. The sounds of gaiety floated to me on the crisp evening air, and I could see forms flitting to and fro past the window.

At first I wondered what had occasioned all this gaiety. Then I thought of the day of the month (twenty-fourth of December), and knew it was Christmas eve. You may think it strange that I should recall what day of the month Christmas came, when I had not observed it for ten years, but the memory of its sacred pleasures being stamped on my mind by plum-pod-

ding, roast turkey and pumpkin pies, I assure you it would have taken more than twenty years to erase it.

I opened the gate, walked hurriedly up the path, and knocked at the door. I had scarcely ceased knocking when the door opened, and a young girl stood there to receive me. My sister, of course, and I was just in the act of introducing myself when she threw her arms around my neck, and calling me her "dear, dear Charlie," she drew me into the hall.

Well, now, my name was not Charlie at all, but rather the Scriptural John. But as I knew it was my little sister I let her make all the fuss over me she wanted to, for it was such a capital joke on her, and I let her kiss me again after we were in the hall, before I said, "Well, little sis, I am afraid you are not intending all this for a brother." I suppose my voice told her the mistake, for her arms unclasped from my neck and she stepped back, while her black eyes flashed at me. "Yes, I did mean that for my brother, but you are not my brother."

"Who are you? I beg pardon," said I, "are you not Clara Gardner?"

"No, sir, I am Clara Gardner's friend. Did you wish to see Miss Gardner?"

I replied in the affirmative, but before I could tell her who I was, she was gone. And my dear reader, I assure you I did not feel at all pleased with the joke I had on my sister.

But I did not have long for unpleasant reflections, for Clara came soon and then I had a real sisterly kiss, and one that was meant for me.

I was then shown to the great old fashioned keeping room, where a bright fire blazed in the rude fire-place, and in the center of the room stood a Christmas tree loaded with showy gifts. The welcome I had that night to the home of my childhood I shall never forget.

My dear old mother seemed overjoyed. My father greeted the prodigal son with emotion, and I think would have slain the "fatted calf" had not a sumptuous supper of turkey been in readiness. My old maid sisters were still at home, but did not tell me during the evening to quit whistling or keep my feet off the chairs.

I did not see my young friend that had given me such a hearty welcome again that evening, but when the company had dispersed Clara told me who she was, and explained her mistake.

Clara's guest, Nellie Field, was an orphan girl, and the brother she had taken me for was her only relative. She was one of Clara's classmates at boarding school, and she and her brother had been invited to spend the holidays at our home. Nellie came home with Clara from school and her brother was expected up from New York on Christmas eve. When she heard my rap at the door, she came hastily to greet whom she supposed to be her brother.

She was so chagrined when she saw her mistake that she could not be induced to join the company again that evening.

I met her next morning at breakfast and she seemed so humble that I really could not find it in my heart to hold spite at her, and I believe, old back as I was, if it would have made her any happier to kiss me again I would not have objected.

Her brother came in a few days, and if you will believe it, he seemed more affectionate toward my sister than his own.

I have a keen sense of justice, and could not bear to see such partiality, so I took special pains to entertain Nellie.

I found it very difficult to leave my dear old home and its pleasant surroundings, and it was the last of January before I again returned to Camp G.

Not long after my return I received a letter from Nellie, telling me that Clara was engaged to her brother. I felt very sorry to hear it on Nellie's account for I knew that sisters were always jealous when their brothers were married and I wrote her a very sympathetic letter. I am not sure what I said in it, as I did not keep a copy, but I know "yes" was among the most important words in her answer.

I am in Vermont again now. Arrived a week sooner than I did last year. Train time had not changed, so I reached home about the same time in the evening. I was met at the door by the same little lady, and when she received me in much the same manner she had done before, I was afraid she had made another mistake. But she had not, for she said "dear John," and not Charlie.

There is to be a double wedding in L. next Sabbath, and then a grand Christmas dinner at Mr. Gardner's.

I intend to return to Camp G. next week, and I fear that when I introduce Mrs. John Gardner to my old friends there, that they will doubt more than ever the safety of western bachelors among eastern girls.

## WILL.

There is no chance, no destiny, no fate,  
Can circumvent or hinder or control  
The firm resolve of a determined soul.  
Gifts count for nothing, will alone is great.  
All things give way before it, soon or late.  
What obstacles can stay the mightier force  
Of the sea-giving river in its course,  
Or cause the ascending orb of day to wait?

Each well-born soul must win what it deserves.  
Let the fool prate of luck. The fortunate  
Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves,  
Whose slightest action, or inaction, serves  
The one great aim.

Why, even Death stands still  
And waits an hour sometimes for such a will.  
—Ella Wheeler.

Winter work for Kansas farmers cannot well be laid out on paper, for they are in so many different stages of development; but if every one will do the thing most needed, take good care of what he has and make safe preparations for getting more and better, that will be good winter work.

## PROUD MOTHERS.

If all the mothers of all the birds  
Should happen to meet some day—  
In shade or glen,  
Or where or when,  
No matter—and one should say:  
"Which are the brightest and best of birds,"  
What would be each proud mother's words—  
Robin or skylark, wren or crow?  
"Mine are the sweetest birds I know!"

If all the mothers of all the girls  
And the boys were to meet some day—  
From countries grand  
Or far Lapland,  
No matter—and one should say:  
"Whose are the sweetest girls and boys,  
Spite of their roguish tricks and noises?"  
I know a mother would whisper true,  
"Mine are the darlings!"—meaning you.  
—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

## How Goldsworthy Brothers Spent Their Christmas.

[Continued from last week.]

Knibbs' face fell. "Then you won't come home with me to-night?"

"No, old friend, not to-night. My business to-night is with my brother. To-morrow I will claim your hospitality. And I wish you, if you will, to keep my secret a little longer. Let me come to-morrow merely as an old friend of yours, and see my little girl among you, and reveal the secret myself. I should like to see with my own eyes that she is not spoiled by wealth. You will humor me, will you not?"  
"Of course I will. I dare say the good news won't spoil by keeping; but it seems hard to keep such happiness from her. I'll give Dorothy just a hint? I'm so happy myself that she would be sure to notice it, and we both love Nelly so dearly."

"If you'll answer for her, you may tell her as much as you like. Good bye till to-morrow. And remember, I come as an old friend."

"I won't forget," said Knibbs, and the two parted.

John Goldsworthy paced with rapid strides until he reached his brother's house, in a fashionable square. The pull which he gave at the bell so disconcerted the footman that he compromised his dignity by opening the door almost instantly.

"Is Mr. Goldsworthy at home?"

"Mr. Goldsworthy is in, but he is pickier engaged, and can't see you to-night."

"He will see me, and to-night," said John Goldsworthy, striding into the hall, and shaking himself to get rid of the snow.

The footman stood aghast at the assurance of his visitor, and was about to return an impertinent answer, but something in the eye of John Goldsworthy restrained him, and he said meekly, "What name shall I say, sir?"

"None. In which room shall I find your master?"

The overawed footman indicated a door, at which John Goldsworthy entered.

The room which John Goldsworthy entered so unceremoniously was a handsomely furnished library, and at a table near the center sat the merchant reading. John Goldsworthy strode up to the table, and seated himself directly facing his brother. As he did so, Robert Goldsworthy, amazed at the conduct of his visitor, raised the shade of the lamp, the light of which streamed full upon John Goldsworthy's stern features. His brother's face changed to a look of terror, while his hands convulsively clasped the arms of his chair, as though he would have fallen. "John!" he gasped, "has the grave given up its dead?"

"No, Robert Goldsworthy," said John sternly. "Put aside your fears. I returned home but yesterday, and my first thought was to embrace my brother, and the child I had left in his charge. Since that time strange reports have reached me; and before I can stretch to you the hand of brotherly affection, I must know how you have discharged my trust. Where is my child?"

"Forgive me, forgive me, John! God help me, I cannot tell!"

"You cannot tell! You cannot tell, Robert Goldsworthy! You know when, after the death of my beloved wife, I went out on business of the firm twenty years ago, I left my baby with you, confident in your promise that you would care for her as your own. I was shipwrecked; but escaped, as you see, with life. I have but just discovered how it was that my letters never reached you, nor any came from you to me. As I loved my wife once, I love my daughter now. I left my child in your care. I ask you for her now."

"Brother John, until six months ago I faithfully kept your trust. Nelly was in this house as much mistress as if she had been my own child. In an unhappy moment, an offer was made to me for her hand, and I approved the suit. However, Nelly had already formed an attachment to a clerk in my counting house. I considered it presumption in him to aspire to the hand of my adopted daughter, and insisted that she should give him up. She refused. I spoke in anger, and commanded her either to give up her lover or to leave my house forever. I have never seen her since."

"And so you turned your brother's child out into the streets?"

"Stop, John, before you condemn me quite. Until the next morning, I had no idea she was gone; and from that hour I have been a miserable man." With a shaking hand, Robert Goldsworthy reached a pile of newspapers, and seizing one, ran his finger down the page.

"June 6th—that was the day she left—'If M. G. will return home, all will be forgiven.' From that day I have never ceased to advertise, to entreat and pray her to return. From the day when she left me I have not known one happy moment. Brother John, will you not forgive me?"

John Goldsworthy spoke in the same icy tone. "No, you must ask forgiveness of her whom you have wronged. I find that the man I trusted most on earth has turned my child into the streets for having given her affections to an honorable young man, in preference to a middle-aged millionaire. And for following the natural impulse of your young heart, you turned her out of your house. The thought makes my blood boil. You were kind to her for eighteen years. But for that remembrance, I would strike you to the ground."

"John! John!"

"Silence, and hear me out! Half an hour ago, you did not know you had a brother. Forget it again. Henceforth we meet as strangers. I shall not seek your face again until I have forgiven you the wrong you have done my child, and that will be never!"

Robert Goldsworthy hid his face in his hands. When he looked up again, he was alone.

## CHAPTER II.

Christmas Day! and the great heart of humanity beats with a quickened pulse. In thousands of homesteads joyous greetings are exchanged, and cordial "Merry Christmas" and hearty hand shakes are exchanged as the people tramp through the crisp white snow to their accustomed church.

Matthew Knibbs had been to church, gallantly escorting the fair Nelly and the blooming Mrs. Knibbs; and followed in state by seven small Knibbses.

After the lapse of about a week, as it seemed to the junior Knibbses, church was over, and the happy family hurried back to their dwelling. And almost before hats and bonnets were off, in came Walter Arden; and, two minutes later, Knibbs' old friend, John Brown, who had traveled all round the world, and to several other places, and had just come back on purpose to spend Christmas Day with them. And what a remarkable man that John Brown was! The first thing he did when he came in was to kiss Mrs. Knibbs! Knibbs never offered to punch his head, or even told him he'd better not do it again, but looked on as if he rather enjoyed it, and shook hands with him afterwards with the greatest cordiality. And then John Brown shook hands with Walter Arden, and called him "my boy," as if he had known him for years; and then he lifted the children all up one by one as high as his head and kissed them, too. And, last of all, he came to a quiet, gentle girl, with loving eyes, who was standing by the fire; and here he timidly took the white hand which was laid in his, and gazed at it tenderly, as if it were some treasure of surpassing workmanship, until the fair maiden blushed and drew it away. And then they dined royally, not forgetting to put aside a splendid slice for poor lame Biddy, the old blind apple woman around the corner.

Now, everybody present was as friendly with Mr. Brown as could be, except Arden. Walter did not think that Nelly, as an engaged young lady, need not have laughed quite so often, or so merrily, at the antics of a perfect stranger. And, moreover, lovers' eyes are clairvoyant, and Walter observed a sort of affectionate care and unobtrusive tenderness in Mr. Brown's manner towards Nelly, which was intensely aggravating. And, having thought the matter over, Walter decided that he didn't like it a bit! And he made himself very miserable, accordingly, and went and sat by himself in a corner, and clinched his fists (in his trousers' pockets). And John Goldsworthy, quite clear sighted, understood thoroughly all that was passing in the young fellow's breast and liked him all the better for it.

The afternoon passed. Tea had been drunk out of Mrs. Knibbs' best old china tea things, and the piano was opened, and Mrs. Knibbs tried a little song, but broke down and tried again, and broke down, and everybody laughed (except Walter Arden). And Mr. Knibbs was all but persuaded into attempting a ballad concerning the ballad of John Somebody, but thought better of it and didn't. And then Nelly consented to sing a song, and began with a sweet, tremulous voice, "The Light of Other Days."

[To be continued.]

Life may be given in many ways  
And loyalty to truth be sealed  
As bravely in the closet as the field,  
So generous is fate;  
But then to stand beside her,  
When craven chills decide her,  
To front a lie in arms, and not to yield,  
This shows, methinks, God's plan  
And measure of a stalwart man,  
Limbed like the old hero breeds,  
Who stands self-poised on manhood's solid earth,  
Not forced to frame excuses for his birth,  
Fed from within with all the strength he needs.  
—Lowell.

## Neatness in Women.

A woman may be handsome or remarkably attractive in various ways, but if she is not personally neat, she cannot hope to win admiration. Fine clothes will not conceal the slattern. A young woman with her hair always in disorder, and her clothes hanging about her as if suspended from a prop is always repulsive. Slattern is written on her person from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet, and if she wins a husband, he will turn out in all probability, either an idle fool or a drunken ruffian. The bringing up of a daughter to work, talk and act like honest, sensible young women is the special task of mothers, and in the industrial ranks there is imposed also the prime obligation of learning to respect household work for its own sake, and the comfort and happiness it will bring in the future. Housework is drudgery, but it must be done by somebody, and had better be well than ill done.

## Interesting Scraps.

For burns or scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound.

There are about 130,000 recognized species of plants on the globe, and it is probable that with the undiscovered species the number will amount to 150,000.

New York has the only Jewish daily paper in the world. It is the *Daily Jewish Gazette*, has a daily circulation of 2,000, and is printed with Hebrew types.

Even minute quantities of alcohol have a retarding effect on vegetable cell development, one part in 40 often preventing growth entirely, while a marked effect is produced by one in 3200.

A singular rodent was discovered in the Algerian Sahara, some months since. It is a sort of field mouse, the most striking feature being the tail, which is short, greatly swollen and apparently naked.

To geologists, the gorge below Niagara Falls has been the most convincing evidence of the great antiquity of the glacial age, it being assumed that at least 30,000 years were necessary for its formation.

In 1874 the English clam was found in San Francisco Bay, and since then an unanswered question has been, Was it introduced from the waters of the North Pacific, Ochootsk Sea and northern Japan, or from the North Atlantic?

The ratio of oxygen in the atmosphere varies at different times, and it is found that the amount of oxygen is connected with variations in atmospheric temperature and pressure, falling at the descent of a column of cool air.

Exner states that the thermo electric action between antimony and bismuth is due to the action of the oxygen of the air on the metals, so that a thermo-pile of these metals, immersed in pure nitrogen, becomes inoperative.

Two of the Old World reptiles have recently been discovered at Stuttgart. *Sinosaurus* is the name given them, and they form an important link in the chain of evolution, being land animals in process of adaptation to the water.

Men will never know us by our faith, for that is within us; they will take knowledge of us by our works, for they are visible. Feelings come and go like troops following the present victory; but principles are undisturbed and stand fast.

The "fugitive spectra," just outside the sun's disk, consisting of bright lines, lasting for a second only, have been accounted for, by scientists by the theory that birds or insects move between the observer and the sun, their images falling on the spectroscopic.

## Gems from Garfield.

After the battle of arms comes the battle of history.

I would rather be beaten in right than succeed in wrong.

For the noblest man that lives, there still remains a conflict.

Present evils always seem greater than those that never come.

Growth is better than permanence, and permanent growth is better than all.

It is one of the precious mysteries of sorrow that it finds solace in the unselfish thought.

Statesmanship consists rather in removing the causes than in punishing or evading results.

Ideas are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no ideas behind it is simply brutality.

Eternity alone will reveal to the human race its debt of gratitude to the peerless and immortal name of Washington.

Occasion may be the bugle call that summons an army to battle, but the blast of a bugle can never make soldiers or win victories.

Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress toward the higher and better estate.

## Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

40 LARGES Chromo Cards. Teachers' Hands with Name 10c. Postpaid. GEO. F. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

75 Lovely FRENCH CHROMO Cards with name on 10c. CHAS. KAY, New Haven, Ct.

60 Bouquet, Home Shoe, Chrome, and Bow cards with name 10c. Elm City Printing Co., New Haven, Ct.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc. name on 10c. 25c. City-Edge Cards 10c. Clatsop & Co., North Haven, Ct.

A sure cure for erysipelas or fits in 24 hours. Free to post. Dr. KRIST, 234 Arsenal St. St. Louis, Mo.

4,400 Advertisements in 2 days by one agent. Top-top prices. Sample with terms 10c. Address "Farmer's," Co., 123 Nassau St., New York.

VIELE, ADAMS & CO. COMMISSION DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK, CHICAGO, ILL. Special Attention Given to the Purchase of Stock Cattle.

WOOL. R. W. BAYNES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 20 Washington St. CHICAGO, ILL. Highest Market Price Guaranteed.

Cheap Newspapers & Magazines. Send 6 cents for catalogue of 3,000 Newspapers and Magazines at Club Rates. Agents Wanted. H. A. KENYON, P. M. DWIGHT, ILL.

PEACH TREES FOR SALE at the Carthage Peach Nursery. Send for prices. B. F. WAMPLER, Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.

MAGIC LANTERNS. And STEREOPICTIONS, all prices. VIEWS illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITION. Send for a profitable business for a man with small capital. Also MAGIC LANTERNS for home amusement. 116 page illustrated Catalogue FREE. MCALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau Street, N. Y.

Ladies Sewing Companion. Very useful. It hangs on the wall out of the way of the "little one," holds two thimbles, a velvet emery cushion for needles and pins, a spool, and a pair of scissors; very ornamental, and the best selling article you ever saw. Michigan agent sold over 5,000 at retail in a few months. Over 500,000 sold. Sample and our catalogue of other goods, with best terms to agents, for 30 cent stamp. CHICAGO WITHNESS CO., Franklin St., Chicago.

300 Choice Poetical Selections for Autographs. Beautifully bound. 25c. Reply Motto Verses, and 25 popular songs, all for 10c., postpaid. PATTEN & WADE, 40 Barclay St., N. Y.







## Condensed News of the Week.

Louisville has the electric light, Guiteau says he is willing to die. Smallpox increasing in New York. A Grand Rapids thief arrested in New York. One of the jurors in the Guiteau case is very sick. Small pox reported in Leavenworth county, Kan.

New York Stock Exchange gave a ball the 24th inst.

The President spent his Christmas in his New York home.

Four cattle thieves killed in New Mexico by their captors.

City engineer of Milwaukee is impeached for incompetency.

A Chicago doctor arrested on a charge of procuring abortion.

A young man beaten nearly to death in a saloon in Philadelphia.

Confirms the report of the first that cadet Whitaker mutilated himself.

Prof. Julius E. Hilliard appointed superintendent of the coast survey.

Steamer John S. Hopkins burned at the wharf at Evansville, Indiana.

A young farmer near Canton, Ohio, while drunk was frozen to death.

Only one expert thus far has testified that he believes Guiteau insane.

Pennsylvania courts have decided two insurance companies out of business.

In Montana and Idaho, small pox is extending its ravages among the Indians.

A Chicago man died from hydrophobia—bitten by a Split dog seven weeks before.

District Attorney Bliss says the suits against star routers are to be commenced soon.

One hundred and fifty-two business failures in the United States and Canada last week.

It is proposed to bring suit to recover money unlawfully paid to star route contractors.

Several eminent medical experts testified that they believed Guiteau to be sane, and wicked.

The man that killed Sheriff McElroth, of Dade county, Mo., sentenced to be hanged.

There was an unusual degree of drunkenness and crime throughout the country Christmas.

At Connelton, W. Va. one drunken man called another a fool and got shot and killed for it.

A wine merchant of Chicago has visited Canada, paying expenses with other people's money.

Captain Eagan, of the United States Army, was dismissed from the service for not paying his debts.

The story of Payne being in the Indian Territory with a large colony, is not true, General Pope says.

George A. Davenport, one of the oldest citizens of Davenport, died at Mount Pleasant hospital, a maniac.

A family—Lacy, Bloomington, Illinois, poisoned by eating a pie made of raspberries put in a glass jar.

A Shelby county, Indiana, school teacher shot at one of his scholars because he refused to write on a slate.

The result of a political discussion at Choctaw, Mississippi, was the killing of Eugene Clark, of Vicksburg.

The Chippewa Indians are reported to be suffering for food, and a hundred thousand rations were sent to them.

A woman living near St. Paul, Indiana, subject to epileptic fits, while in a fit fell into the fire and was burned to death.

Some drunken soldiers, armed, took possession of the St. Louis Union depot, but were soon overcome and arrested by the police.

At Worcester, Mass., a nine year old lad wanted another boy who had some money to give him a cent, and shot him because he refused.

Fred. Newbury, assistant secretary of the state board of public works of Ohio arrested on a charge of raising drafts from lower to higher sums.

A woman stock broker in Philadelphia is in the meshes of the law, on a charge of defrauding some of her lady customers out of a few thousand dollars.

One result of Baldwin, the New Jersey bank cashier's fraud and larceny, is the throwing out of employment over five hundred persons—factory hands.

A Leavenworth boy had one eye shot out when looking down the barrel of his gun to see why it did not go off when he pulled the trigger a moment before.

A shipment of twenty thousand pounds of beef made from San Antonio, Texas, in refrigerator cars to New York, tickets to France. First shipment of the kind.

A prisoner in the western penitentiary of Pennsylvania boxed himself up in a shoe box and when the wagon got out into the street he burst the box and skipped out.

A Philadelphia election manipulator pleaded guilty to a charge of making false returns and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and to pay a thousand dollars fine.

Frederick A. Palmer, auditor of city accounts, New York, N. J., surrendered himself to the authorities, stating that he had traded in some \$125,000 of the city's money, and lost it.

At East Brook, Penn., one Alexander, an old man in a family row, shot his son through the head, then shot his wife through the arm. The son beat the old man to death with a club.

The missing ship Jeannette, heard from—crushed in the ice last June—part of the crew saved and reached the mouth of Lena river in September. Another story reports the ship safe.

French & McKnight, grocers, of Erie, Penn., have been missing bills for some time from their money drawer. They have just discovered the thief—a mouse, that had a Vanderbilt nest of the missing greenbacks.

Two Catholic priests in Cincinnati rode out to the suburbs, and quarreled with the landlord about their bill for stimulants, whereat one of the priests belabored the landlord with a fence rail, and the landlord, on his part, shot at the priest several times, injuring him seriously.

"How Well You Are Looking"

"Every one I meet says, 'How well you are looking.' I tell them it is the Compound Oxygen re-building me. I can scarcely believe myself to be the same miserable little woman I once was."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

DR. STARKER & PALMER,

1100 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## TEN TO TWENTY YEARS



of success for a remedy that has in that time never been found wanting in all that is claimed for it, certainly ought to give confidence to those that have not tried Simmonds Liver Regulator. The trial of it is attended with no inconvenience, no danger no doubt; if it will not cure you it can possibly do you no harm, and in no case of Bilious Headache, Constipation, Liver Disease, or its attendant evils has it ever been known to fail.

"I certify that my wife and self were in bad health for some fifteen years. I chanced to be looking over one of your almanacs and saw A. H. Stephens and Bishop Pierce's names to testimonials. I then obtained some of the Regulator, and can heartily recommend Simmonds Liver Regulator to my friends as an excellent medicine."

"Z. E. HARRISON, M. D., Gordonsville, Va."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z. prepared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

## RAMS.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Topeka, Kas., June 28, 1881.

## THE MARKETS.

## WOOL.

## St. Louis.

Tub washed, choice at 35c; fair at 35 to 37c; dingy and low 30 to 33c. Unwashed medium, 25c; choice, 25 1/2c; low and coarse, 18 to 20c; light fine, 22 to 23c; heavy do, 15 to 18c.

## Kansas City.

The Price Current reports: Market steady. We quote Missouri unwashed—

Medium.....20 to 28c

Fine.....16 to 20c

Coarse.....17 to 18c

Combining.....20 to 25c

Colorado and Mexican.....13 to 20c

Kansas unwashed—

Fine.....12 to 14c

Medium.....17 to 22c

Combining.....19 to 25c

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: Current quotations from store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally ranging at 2 to 5c per lb less.

Per lb.

Coarse or dingy tub.....33 to 36c

Good medium tub.....37 to 42c

Fine unwashed bucks fleeces.....14 to 18c

Fine unwashed heavy fleeces.....22 to 24c

Fine light fleeces.....25 to 27c

Coarse unwashed fleeces.....18 to 22c

Low medium.....25 to 27c

Fine medium.....28 to 31c

Fine washed fleeces.....37 to 40c

Coarse washed fleeces.....34 to 37c

Low medium fleeces.....37 to 40c

Fine medium fleeces.....40 to 42c

Colorado and Territory wools range as follows:

Lowest grades.....16 to 22c

Best grades.....22 to 28c

New Mexican unimproved grades.....16 to 18c

New Mexican best grades.....22 to 24c

Barry from 2 to 10c off; black 2 to 5c off.

## New York.

The Shipping List quote as follows: In light offering and firm; medium and fine grades scarce and in demand.

Sales for the week have ranged:

Tub washed—choice at 40 to 42c; fair, 34 to 36c; dingy and low, 31 to 34c. Unwashed—choice medium climbing, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2c; fair do, 22 to 24c; low and coarse, 18 to 20c; light fine, 22 to 23c; heavy do, 15 to 18c. Washings at 5 to 8c, and burry at 13c.

Money, Produce and Live Stock

## New York Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]

MONEY—Money closed at 3 per cent, but the ruling rate to-day was 6 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6 to 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady; sixty days, 84 1/2c; sight, 84 1/4c.

BAR SILVER—81 1/2c.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

5's extended.....100 1/2c

6's extended.....100 1/2c

4 1/2 Coupons.....114 1/2c

New 4's registered.....118 1/2c

## SECURITIES.

Pacific 6's, 95.....127

Central Pacific 10's.....115 1/2

Missouri 6's.....112

St. Joe.....109

Offered.

GOVERNMENTS—Weak and lower, except for extended 6's, which are unchanged.

RAILROAD BONDS—Dull and lower.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

GOLD—The Steamship Massachusetts brought \$1,750,000 in gold.

STOCKS—The stock market was irregular at the opening but on the main, firm and 1/4 to 1 per cent higher; in early dealings a pressure to sell was developed which resulted in a decline of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. At the first board the temper of speculation underwent a change, and an advance of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent was recorded. After midday the market again became weak, and continued heavy during the rest of the day, closing at a decline of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. from the best figures of the day.

The feature in the market was the break in Denver and Rio Grande.

## Chicago Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]

Chicago, December 23.

To-day there was an active demand for money and we quote rates steady and firm at 6 to 8 per cent. Eastern exchange between city banks was quoted at par. The clearings of the associated banks were \$5,000,000; on 'Change the markets were irregular.

The movement of currency to the interior was large.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

## Chicago.

[By Telegraph.]

Chicago, December 23.

The receipts of grain were 23,000 bushels by rail, embracing 45 of wheat, 27 of corn, 71 of oats, 8 of rye and 39 of barley.

WHEAT—Dull and unchanged; common to choice western

spring \$4 50 to 6 75; Minnesota, \$5 25 to 7 50; patent, \$7 50 to 9 25; winter wheat flour, \$5 50 to 8 00; rye flour, \$5 80 to 6 10; wheat flour, \$8 70 to 9 00.

WHEAT—Active, unsettled and weaker; the market opened about 1/4c lower, and ruled tolerably steady for awhile; No. 2 spring, \$1 21 1/2 to 1 21 3/4; cash, \$1 24 1/2; November, \$1 24 1/2; to 1 24 1/2; December, \$1 25 1/2; to 1 25 3/4; January, \$1 26 1/2; to 1 26 3/4.

CORN—Fair demand on speculative account and the market inquired moderate. During the early part of the session the market was steady and prices advanced 1/4 to 1/2c, but later in the day the feeling was weak and prices receded again 1/4 to 1/2c, and ruled tame, and closed about 1/2c lower; No. 2, 59 1/2c; November, 60 1/2c; December, 61 1/2c; January, rejected, 58c.

OATS—Lower; No. 2, 43 1/2c to 44 1/2c; November and December, 44c; January, 45c; May, 46c.

RYE—Steady; No. 2, nominally 90c.

BARLEY—Nominally; No. 2, 93 1/2c to 1 04.

PORK—Declined 25 to 30c, and closed for mess, \$16 25 to 16 37 1/2c; old, \$16 75 to 16 87 1/2c; new, \$16 25; December, \$17 17 1/2 to 17 32 1/2; January, \$17 37 to 17 50; February, \$17 55 to 17 70; March, \$17 70 to 17 85.

LARD—Active and lower; closed at \$11 00 to 11 07 1/2; November and December, \$11 27 1/2 to 11 30; January, \$11 40 1/2 to 11 43; February, \$11 45; March, \$11 48.

BULK MEATS—Active; short ribs closed at \$7 50; cash, \$7 75 to 8 80; January, \$8 90 to 9 07; February, \$9 10; March, \$9 15.

WHISKY—Quiet at \$1 14.

EGGS—Steady; held for sale only to the local trade at 24 to 25c for fresh.

BUTTER—Common and medium grades were plenty and in small request at former prices; we quote: choice to fancy creamery, 36 to 39c; ordinary to good do, 28 to 35c; good to fancy dairy 26 to 32c; common to fair do, 16 to 22c; ladle packed 14 to 17c; packing stock 12 to 14c.

Receipts. Shipments.

Flour.....8,000 8,500

Wheat.....44,000 17,000

Corn.....120,000 143,000

Oats.....42,000 80,000

Rye.....4,000 1,000

Barley.....15,000 21,000

## Kansas City.

[By Telegraph.]

KANSAS CITY, December 23.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 13,351 bushels; withdrawn, 12,650 bushels; in store, 412,606 bushels; market weaker and lower; No. 4 cash, 82 1/2c; bid, 82 1/2c; asked, 82 1/2c; December, 82 1/2c; bid, 84 1/2c; asked, 84 1/2c; January, 83c; bid, 83c; asked, 83c; 3 cash, 94c; bid, 94c; asked, 94c; 3 January, 95c; bid, 95c; asked, 95c; 2 cash, \$1 16 1/2; bid, \$1 19; asked, \$1 19; 1 January, \$1 19.

CORN—Receipts, 21,519 bushels; withdrawn, 7,419 bushels; in store, 119,282 bushels; market firm; No. 2 mixed, cash, 56c; bid, 56 1/2c; asked, 56 1/2c; December, 56 1/2c; bid, 57 1/2c; asked, 57 1/2c; No. 2 white mixed, cash, 56 1/2c; bid, 56c; asked, 56c; No. 2 cash, 43 1/2c; bid, 43c; asked, 43c.

RYE—No. 2, cash, 84 1/2c; bid, 84c; asked, 84c; December, 84c; bid, 84c; asked, 84c.

BARLEY—Firm; supply light; choice, \$12 50 to 13 00; red, \$7 00 to 9 00.

BUTTER—Receipts large and market weaker; choice 29 to 32c; medium, 18 to 20c; low 14 to 16c.

EGGS—Market firm at 30c per dozen.

TALLOW—Market steady at 9c for No. 1; No. 2, 5c.

HIDES AND OILS—Dry flint, No. 1, 14c; No. 1, 10c; green salted, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; green, 5 to 6 1/2; calf, 10 to 12c; deer, 25 to 40c; 18 to 22c; sheep, 25c.

WHEAT—Weak, quiet and slow. Fine, \$1 75 family, \$2 00; choice, \$3 10; fancy, \$3 15.

POTATOES—\$1 10 to 1 20; red sweet, 75c; yellow, 90c.

GAME—Quail, \$1 25 to 1 50.

APPLES—\$4 50 to 5 00.

CHEESE—11 to 15c.

BACON—\$1 19.

DRIPED BEEF—13c.

New York.

[By Telegraph.]

New York, December 23.

WHEAT—Steady, superior, \$4 40 to 5 30; common to good extra, \$5 00 to 5 80; good to choice, \$5 90 to 6 00; St. Louis, \$5 10 to 6 00.

WHEAT—Opened 1/4 to 1/2c higher, afterwards lost the advance, and declined 1/4 to 1c, closing weak; No. 3 spring, \$1 37; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1 37 1/2; No. 3 red, \$1 36; No. 2 red, \$1 35 1/2; to 1 40c for new; \$1 40 1/2 to 1 41 for old; steamer do, \$1 42 to 1 44.

CORN—Opened 1/4 to 1/2c higher, afterwards lost the advance and declined a trifle, closing weak; No. 2, 70 to 71 1/2c; No. 2, 71 1/2c; No. 2, 71 1/2c.

OATS—Market 1/4 to 1c higher; closing weak; mixed western, 49 1/2 to 52 1/2c.

COFFEE—Nominally unchanged; Rio cacao, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c.

SUGAR—Quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c.

MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, 60 to 70c; old, 35 to 60c.

RYE—Quiet and steady.

EGGS—Western fresh, very firm at 28 to 30c per dozen.

PORK—Market firm; new mess, \$17 00.

BEEF—Quiet and steady.

CUT MEATS—Quiet and firm; long clear middles, \$9 25 to 9 75; short clear, \$9 25.

LARD—Market steady; prime steam, \$11 42 to 11 47.

BUTTER—Market strong for choice at 12 to 14 cents per pound.

CHEESE—Market quiet and steady at 8 to 11 1/2c per pound.

Receipts. Shipments.

Flour.....18,000 10,000

Wheat.....90,800 107,000

Corn.....106,000 169,625

Oats.....17,850 74,000