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Mulberry Leaves Compared.

Our readers will find an interesting letter from Mr. Crozier, the silk man. The samples of leaves which he says in his letter he forwarded to the editor of the FARMER, came by express the day following receipt of letter. They were in good condition except that they were somewhat dried. They were in five separate packages of 25 leaves each. We give the names and weights as he gives them; the measurement is our own.

Morus Japonica, 25 leaves: weight 6 1/4 ounces; measurement—smallest leaf, 6 1/4 inches by 3 1/4; largest leaf, 9 by 10 inches.

Morus Alba, 25 leaves: weight, 3 1/2 ounces; measurement—smallest leaf, 4 1/4 by 6 1/4 inches; largest leaf, 6 1/4 by 8 1/4.

Morus Morita, 25 leaves: weight, 2 1/2 ounces; measurement—smallest leaf, 5 by 6 1/4 inches; largest leaf, 5 1/2 by 8 1/4.

Morus Moretti, 25 leaves: weight, 3 1/2 ounces; measurement—smallest leaf, 2 1/4 by 3 inches; largest leaf, 4 1/4 by 4 1/4.

Morus Tartarica, 25 leaves: weight, 1 1/2 ounces; measurement—smallest leaf, 1 1/2 by 1 3/4 inches; largest leaf, 2 1/4 by 3 1/4.

Mr. Crozier adds, in a memorandum, that he received his Russian mulberry (Morus Tartarica) from R. Miles, a Russian Mennonite, at Plymouth, Jefferson county, Nebraska.

This ought to leave no doubt in any one's mind touching the relative value of these different varieties of leaves so far as quantity of matter is concerned. The largest leaves—Morus Japonica, weigh 6 1/4 ounces, while the same number of the Russian leaves weigh only one fourth of an ounce. The proportion is as 25 to 1. It may be, however, that the Russian variety produces better and larger leaves in Kansas than it does in Mississippi where these were raised. Those of our readers that are raising them can easily determine that.

In our articles on silk culture some time ago, we gave it as the opinion of competent silk growers that Morus Alba, the white mulberry, produces the best silk. That is the opinion held by the Women's Silk Culture Association, of Philadelphia, and also, as we understand it, of experts appointed by the government. We do not understand Mr. Crozier to be of a different opinion. If he is, will he not so state in some subsequent letter? It may be that the Japonica, which produces the largest and heaviest leaf, is as good in quality as the Alba, and we know of no one better qualified to speak on this point than Mr. Crozier. If he has heretofore spoken definitely about it, we do not remember what he said. We and our readers would be pleased to have a brief statement from him on that particular point.

It is important that we get started right in this important matter. Silk culture is attracting a great deal of attention in this country now, and good counsel can be obtained with little effort. The Russian mulberry is represented as a good tree for purposes of shade, hedge and timber, as well as for food for silk worms; and it need not be discarded simply because its leaves are not as large as those of some other varieties; but if we can get better varieties for silk making, it is wisdom to get them. Any experience of our readers in feeding worms on the Russian mulberry leaves will be gladly received by us, and it will be promptly given the benefit of our circulation. We say the same with reference to Osage orange leaves.

Mr. Swann's Crop Record.

As our readers know, Mr. J. C. H. Swann, of Sedgewick county, (P. O. Newton, Harvey county,) has a record of crops and seasons for a number of years—forty or more—which record he regards as showing certain important and reliable data on which may be based general rules to guide the farmer safely in future. If his estimate of the value of his record is a good one, it is very important that the public should have the benefit of all that may be learned from it. It would be difficult to imagine anything which would or could be more interesting to farmers and people generally than a safe chart in the matter of raising crops; one that would show certainly what will be the condition of crops in any year to come. Such a chart Mr. Swann believes he has in his crop and season record. He is governed by it in planting and sowing and says he is successful.

We have talked with Mr. Swann about this matter and with other farmers to whom he had personally communicated the nature of his record. They all approve a suggestion that Congress be petitioned to purchase this material and publish it to the people. The propriety of such a move is debatable, of course. There is one thing about it, however, that no one will doubt: Money expended that way would yield as good returns as much other that is spent in many ways. Still that would not make it right. But, if Mr. Swann has such information in his possession as he claims to have, he ought not to be asked to impart it without some compensation, because the work of collecting such matter covering a period of nearly half a century is no easy or trifling affair. If a committee of competent farmers were appointed by the Governor on authority of the Legislature, and that committee should examine and report favorably upon the papers which Mr. Swann has, we believe the matter would then be in good shape for presentation to Congress. But, unless some official notice is taken of the matter here at home, we doubt whether it would be profitable to go beyond the state lines for attention.

We would be pleased to have this thing examined. If it is good the people ought to know what it is, and they would pay for it.

It would be difficult to enumerate the various novelties and improvements in machinery which have been made in the United States since the invention of the wooden peg in fastening the cheaper kinds of boots and shoes by Joseph Walker in 1815. One of the most important of such machines is the pegging machine, for which six different patents were granted in 1851, and which was perfected in 1850, since when it has been in general use. By this machine two pairs of women's shoes can be pegged in a minute, and two, three or four rows of pegs can be put in at the same time. Equally important is the sole sewing machine, by means of which nearly 100 pairs of women's shoes are furnished with soles in an hour, and 800 pairs sewn as the result of a day's work is considered fair.

Correspondence.

Silk Culture—Worm Food.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have read carefully Mr. Carpenter's letter on silk culture. I agree with him it is high time the subject was agitated, and discussed through the press for the instruction of the public. At the head of the best trees for silk culture he places the Russian mulberry tree, because it grows rapidly, it has the best fruit, it is hardy, it is producing the finer silk, etc. This wants a development. What is a Russian mulberry tree, since no kind of the same is originated from Russia? Please, Mr. Carpenter, answer this. We call it the Morus Tartarica, introduced in Russia. "It has the best fruit." Here the public will judge, till proof of the contrary, but according to universal taste, the best fruit is the Nigra Vera; the second is the Muliculis; third, Downing's everbearing. It is a fast grower. We have here twelve Russian, planted last spring, at the end of twelve rows filled up with Japonica, or Lou, Rose and Morus Alba. The cuttings of the Morus Japonica have grown two to five feet higher than the rooted Russian, side by side. Come and see. The others, Rose Alba, Moretti (not Morita, as you say), and the Alba, are the same size, about. "It furnishes large quantities of leaves." I make the experiment at once, and weigh them, and find at the head—Russian or Tartarica, 25 leaves weigh 1 1/2 ounces; Morus Moretti, 25 leaves, 3/4 ounce; Morus Alba, 25 leaves, 2 1/2 ounces; Morus Rosea, 25 leaves, 3/4 ounce; Morus Japonica, or Louang, 25 leaves, 6 1/4 ounces. This proves only, that if I can pick on the Russian mulberry tree enough leaves to raise one hundred pounds of cocoons, I will pick on the Moretti to feed three hundred pounds, and so on till the Louang comes with a frightful difference. These figures don't need any commentary. I send you the leaves, Mr. Editor, in order that you may experiment yourself and give your own opinions on the matter.

Mr. Carpenter says "It gives the finest silk." Where is the proof? Who sold, who bought that silk? What quantity, at what price? We answer all these questions, proof in hands, if requested. No doubt Mr. Carpenter will do so; but until a contrary proof arrives, I affirm that the Russian cocoons are bought at just half the price of our Kansas and Cevennes cocoons, derived from the Rose tree, in the great market of the world. The Russian is one extremity—the lower priced; the Lombardy, Rose, Morus Alba, Lou and Morus Japonica, representing the Piedmont and Cevennes, are the highest priced—at the other extremity. See the Silk Reporter; see the Monitor of the silks every week. It is with them and with me Mr. Carpenter is in contradiction about the fineness of the silk produced by the Russian tree.

As for the amount of leaves needed to make one pound of silk, by the Morus Tartarica or Russian, I pray the writer how did he try it—by chemical experiments, or by experience in raising the silk worms out of all these different trees himself? Will he be kind enough to instruct us all about it, or shall we persist in believing that the Russian mulberry tree, being the same as the wild white, the wild son of the Morus Alba, continues, after the tables and calculations of Count Gasparis, to want twenty-two pounds of leaves for each pound of cocoons?

Mr. Carpenter says the Morus Alba has seven varieties. We say thousands, as one hundred at the least can be derived from the seed of one tree. The Moretti, he adds, is one of these varieties. Our best authorities say that the Moretti don't degenerate by seed; has only one shape of leaves, one color of fruit, and for that reason is set as a kind, and not as a variety, and it and the Alba grow as far north as the Russian, which is the Tartarica itself. The Morus Alba seed produces the Russian, and anybody who will try half a pound of it will find some Tartarica and some Rose and some of many other amongst them. Only try. It is no more difficult to get one hundred pounds of Russian mulberry tree seed than of the best grafted Rose; very much less, since the first is planted only by people who have but little experience in silk culture, and the other by those who have brought this art to perfection. So it is easy to try, but we don't, because we know long ago. To be continued. L. S. CROZIER. Corinth, Miss., Oct. 9th, 1882.

Now and Fifty Years Ago.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Under the above caption, I will illustrate what may be termed monopolies, although my illustration may appear vague to a goodly number of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, and so it will to those not over 50 years old.

First—in the article of clothing for winter wear: The wool being shorn from the sheep's backs, carded mothers carded all the wool with a pair of hand cards, then they spun it on an old-fashioned spinning wheel, constructed by genius in the family; the loom for weaving the cloth was made by the same genius. The only cash expenditure was in the hand cards, costing \$1 to \$1.25, and a paper of needles, 10 cents; total cash expenditure for a whole family, 16 to 18 in number, \$1.35. Then was the time that farmers monopolized the cloth trade for winter wear.

Our linen for summer wear was made direct from the farm, as we grew the flax, pulled it, spread it out on the meadow, to rot, as it was termed, turned it over a half dozen times, then took it to the barn, broke it with a heavy hand flax-break; then it was taken in hand by another person, on the change-work system, put into a scutching, or what was called a scutching board, the upper end made sharp. By preserving the width of said scutching knife, the shives were beaten out, and from that process it went to the flax hatchel, a piece of a puncheon, or a saved stick, about 20 feet long by 8 inches wide, with iron spikes driven into it, the upper ends being sharpened. This cleaned the flax for the little hand wheel. Then it was ready for the wheel that spun it into thread, for making linen shirts, pants, handkerchiefs, embroidery, &c. So you see the farmer, in the business of making cloth, was a monopolist.

And as far as farm tools were concerned, we had none that would be called tools in this day and age

of the world. Mould-boards for plows were mostly constructed of wood, with a few exceptions, that grew mould-board fashion by nature's law, together with a few other crooked sticks, constituted a thing called a plow. A piece of iron made sharp and fastened to some crooked sticks that grew naturally, for people had no genius, served to scratch the ground a little; by hitching a yoke of oxen to the fixture, the oxen straddling the row of corn, (the oxen) pulling with twisted straw ropes, from the horns, in order to utilize all the power of the cattle. So you see the farmer monopolized the corn trade, as he raised none to sell, not enough to fatten one pig, as they were fattened mostly on pumpkins and a few boiled potatoes. We had no use for flouring mills, as we had plenty of stumps that were hollowed out. This being a mill for grinding corn by some of the inmates of the shanty, we were not bothered by the inmates of the mill, taking one fifth going to a mill and having the miller take one fifth or one-eighth for grinding. Consequently the farmer monopolized the milling business. The pig that was fattened on the cooked potatoes and pumpkins, by a small piece taken at a time serving each member of the family with a small piece, it being cut into slices. The rinds, cut through, served as the process of numbers. It was generally boiled, as the process of frying or roasting destroyed the bulk of the meat, and was, in a manner unknown. Therefore, the farmer monopolized the meat market. We had no use for railroads, for we raised nothing to sell. A man in those days that had been considered the idea of a railroad would have been considered insane—a lunatic, and a dangerous man in the community, and his fate would have been service in a battle the remainder of his days.

One dollar fifty years ago was equal to one hundred dollars now, as we bought nothing, for we had nothing to sell, consequently could buy nothing. We did not take the KANSAS FARMER, nor any other agricultural paper. We took no political papers. The editor never asked us to pay him \$1.00, a small pittance, for a bulk of reading matter that could not have been bought then for \$100. The priests controlled religion, as they held secret the few Bibles (that were in some other language), and they put their own construction on its meaning. We had the old believed in witches and wizards. We had the old Cobb spelling book and the old American Freceptor for school books. Our school houses were made of round logs, chinked up and daubed with mud, a fireplace in one end, built of sticks and daubed with mud. And seats were split, logs called puncheon, with 4 to 6 holes bored into them for legs, no backs to them—only the backs that sat down on them. The school masters were blockheads, for they used all brute force to preserve order. They never thought of appealing to the law of reason to bring their pupils into subjection. The people in those days were orthodox, and did not believe in progress. Our mothers saved the ashes from the hearths; got 2 1/2 cents a bushel for them, and could buy 25 cents worth of tea. We had no biscuits in those days; we carried corn pone, or what was called Johnny cake to school. It was very seldom we saw a newspaper, for there was none to see. We were not bothered with lightning-rod peddlers, fruit agents, book agents, tin ware agents, and all other agents. We had no soda nor salaratus in those days. Our mothers burned coals on a red-hot iron, saved the ashes and made a lye to raise our shortcakes with.

We now live in an age of progression. We have thrown away those old ways. We now pay from \$10 to \$150 for a sewing machine to make our garments, against a 10 cent paper of needles; \$300 for a header to cut our wheat, to say nothing of the harness for 12 horses, to cut our wheat, by the side of the old-fashioned sickle that cost 75 cents; from \$20 to \$22 for a cultivator, against nothing to cultivate our corn. We buy all our clothing, or nearly so, and in fact we buy almost everything; and in order that we may patronize the editor, the merchant, and all other classes of mechanics, it becomes very important that the farming community have plenty of money. In order that they may do the business of the country in their proper business capacity. I believe it is the duty of every government to issue the money direct. Do away with national banks, and thereby forever do away with those money Shylocks that create financial panics. I do not want to go back to those days of no money. I want the farmer to have the right, when he has to sell a bushel of wheat or corn, to say what it is worth on the market. This is right; not for every buyer that he comes in contact with, to have the say so on his hard earnings. I want the merchant to say what his goods are worth, and the farmer to have the right to say what his are worth. I say, down with the minority that are monopolizing the majority. Let us have plenty of money. Let the government give the people a circulating medium. Take this financial robbery out of the hands of national bankers. They are a monopoly of the worst fashion. Quit voting for lawyers and men whose interests are not identical with farmers'. Come together and pool on those fellows, and see if we cannot out pool them. Form Alliances, Granges, and vote for farmers. HENRY BUTLER. Douglas, Kansas.

From an Old Subscriber.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

On my return from the west, I find things generally about as I left them one year ago. The people look about the same and the country has about the same appearance. Some little change in some respects. Although our summer crop has been a total failure in some sections, others have produced a fair yield. I notice that the sandy soils have generally made good crops wherever the ground has been properly tilled. Wheat has been a good crop on all soils. There has been but little sown this fall so far on account of the dry weather. The hard soils could not be plowed. Our late rains have set the farmers to work the last ten days, and the prospect is that a fair amount of wheat and rye will be sown. When I arrived home, on the 21st of September, I found my ground plowed and harrowed, but not rolled, and my man waiting for rain. I told him to put on the roller, although the ground was dry and loose to the bottom of the furrow. After the rolling, I had my rye sown with the drill set as deep as it would run, and in one week most of the rye was up. I never wait for rain when my ground is ready. Sometimes

I miss, but oftener hit, and I had rather re-sow than have a late crop, especially when I want early feed. I consider my rye crop better than either wheat or corn, and it is a surer crop than either. As usual, many of our sheep men have gone behind, the last year, for the simple reason that they took a larger bite than they could chew, or in other words, they had more sheep than they could or would feed properly. Experience is usually an expensive lesson, but certain it is that the majority of men will not learn in any other way. The small beginning invariably succeeds, and more especially with inexperienced parties. Those who meet with the losses and stay by the business with the remnant of their herds and profit by their experience, usually come out at the top round of the ladder. Good feeders invariably succeed. To make haste to get rich usually keeps a man poor all his life. I met a great many of our Kansas men in Colorado and Mexico, and I think I am safe in saying that nine-tenths of them were worse off, or at least no better off, than when they left Kansas. Those who have stayed are still making a comfortable living, and many are gaining in property faster than those moving from place to place.

Enclosed find one dollar for the KANSAS FARMER, and if that is not enough I will send whatever you require. I cannot comfortably keep house without it. I may be mistaken, but I think no farmer or stock man can afford to do without it. Many say they cannot afford it, but they can afford a 5 or 10 cent cigar when they go to town, and the cigars would buy several KANSAS FARMERS, and the profits derived from the reading would furnish several boxes of better cigars. Send me the paper, at any rate. Yours, &c., W. J. CALVIN. Lained, Kansas, Oct. 8th, 1882.

Crops, Cows and Calves.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We have just had a splendid rain. Wheat nearly all sown, and since the rain it is growing nicely. Not as large an acreage sown as usual, but it is put in in good condition. Grass has freshened up since the rain, and stock of all kinds are doing well.

In answer to F. O. Caldwell, will say that, from our standpoint, it would not be profitable to feed cows all the grain or other rich food to produce fat, because cows for sale are scarce and high. Good fresh cows with calf at side, sell at from \$40 to \$50; herd cows, from \$30 to \$35, according to age and size.

Our way of raising calves is this: Let the calf run with cow 21 to 48 hours, according to condition of cow's udder; then feed it its mother's milk 8 or 10 days; then make mush of corn or oil meal; feed small quantity at first, say 1 pint of mush with 2 quarts of milk; then increase feed of mush as the calf becomes used to it, and decrease the amount of milk. By the time the calf is 3 weeks old, we begin to give it a little rye meal, and a few days later mix a little oil meal with rye meal, and increase feed of both as the calf becomes used to them. With a little care in feeding, the calf will do as well on this feed as it will run with the cow. We always try to have good rye pasture for them to run on when the weather is good. In bad weather keep them in a stall. We have calves raised in this way, 10 months old, that weigh 700 pounds.

We throw up our hat to "exit whisky" in Topeka. Let the good work go on. J. SIMPSON. Abilene, Kas., Oct. 9th, 1882.

Farmers Must be Educated.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

"It surprises one to compare the influence and position of educated men with that of uneducated. By actual statistics it is shown that men in our country who have had the benefit of a course of study beyond the common school, make considerable less than one hundredth part of the adult male population; and yet this small fraction holds more than two thirds of all places of trust and influence in the whole nation. According to calculations made some years ago, if you belonged to the educated minority your chance of holding some such place of influence is one in fifteen; but if you go with the majority of the uneducated, you have but one chance in two thousand nine hundred and eleven. In short, a thorough training multiplies the chances of wielding more than ordinary power, almost two hundred times." This quotation is from a paper prepared by President Fairchild, of the State Agricultural College, for the quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending June 30, 1882. The entire article ought to be read by every farmer and laborer in the land. It shows the cause of the political debasement of the agricultural class and points out a remedy, in a nut shell. No farmer need ask the question why our legislatures and congress are controlled by other classes, when he can see that those bodies are very largely made up of educated men, each one of which wields 200 times as much power as himself. He ought to see that in his own community or county that five or ten educated men, for instance officials and editors, wield as much power as 1,000 or 2,000 ordinary voters do. We must remove the cause before we can cure the evil. We must educate, educate, educate. It is our only salvation.

There is a less number of educated men in the agricultural class than in any other class, in proportion to the numbers of each class. The close observer will also notice, and every man ought to see it, that the wealth of the nation is slowly but surely passing from the untrained majority to the educated or trained minority. The gulf between the two classes is widening every day. The majority of 99 represent the untrained masses, which we may call a train of cars. The minority of 1 represents the engine, which leads or drives the train, just as we are led or driven by the trained few. The agricultural class possess just as good brain as any other class; but what good, I ask, does it do unless we cultivate it and use it to the best advantage? From the above, Bro. Sinner, of Iowa, will understand why the tariff, which is a creation of the Devil, has been fastened so firmly upon the people. All farmers who aim to elevate the class to which they belong, can readily understand why the farmers are so hard to keep on the farm; also why farmers seldom, if ever, support a candidate from their own class as readily as a candidate

from some other class. Other classes generally cling to their candidates first, last and all the time, and they know we won't; hence they win. The Grange and Alliance are two organizations through which farmers can educate themselves, and if we fail to support organizations and principles which will enable us to support and protect ourselves, the judgment of mankind in the future will be that we were unworthy and did not merit success. The theory of the survival of the fittest will be found true. W. F. HENDRY. Nickerson, Reno Co., Kas.

Short Letters.

HAMLIN, Brown Co., Kas.—To my friend who wants the "new subsiding machine," I would say that that is an old and also a successful arrangement. Although I never saw any of them in Kansas, I saw them successfully used in Ohio, where I formerly resided. It has been twelve or fourteen years since I saw them in use. The only reason they were laid aside was because of the draught. They were considered too much draught for profit. Perhaps my Kansas friend would not think so. The subsider was made the same as that of a lister, except that the upright shank was longer. It was attached in the following manner: A bar of iron two inches thick and two inches wide was fastened to the beam of the plow, over the center of the mould-board, and extended straight back far enough for the subsider to pass down between the handles; at this point a clasp was made by the use of a bar of iron of the same dimension, eight or ten inches in length, and two bolts: from here back the first named bar crooked in the way necessary for either right or left-handed plow—fastened to the straight handle. To fasten the lower end, take an iron rod five eighths of an inch in diameter; make a loop on one end and slip down on the shank of the subsider, and a hole at the other end to fit the best located bolt under the plow, for giving center draught. This attachment is easily adjusted. Try one, my friend; they are a good thing. A. W.

CORR. Jackson Co., Kas., Oct. 9th, 1882.—The protracted dry weather of August and September was ended the 28th of September, with a fine, old-fashioned soaker, with showery weather almost every day since. The farmers have, since the change in the weather, improved well their time in getting their small grain put in the ground. Some few had sowed wheat and rye before the rains, and their timely labor is now crowned with a beautiful carpet of green and growing grain, thus showing the wisdom of committing to the bosom of the earth the various seeds at the proper time of year, regardless of weather, if possible to do so. We have found, from an experience of forty years in raising and sowing, that everything in its season—sowing, cultivating and harvesting—always results satisfying, and remunerative to the husbandman. Farmers, as well as those in other professions, to succeed well must be systematic in all their work. J. C. H. Swann's table of the wheat crop in even and other years, we think is worthy of note and preservation for future reference. Covering a period of 35 years, as it does, it ought somewhat to be a guide to farmers in sowing wheat. The dry weather shortened, somewhat, the late-planted corn. The corn that was planted early and in the proper season is good. Had no frosts yet and the weather is pleasant. Early corn is going into market at 35 cents per bushel; wheat, 75 to 80; oats, 24; flax seed, \$1.00; fat hogs, 8 cents per pound; cattle, 3 to 5.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

OSKALOOSA, Jefferson Co., Kas., Oct. 9, 1882.—Recent rains have made the grass green again, brought up the wheat that has been sown, and filled the farmer's heart with joy. Corn is going into market, to satisfy the local demand, at 40 cents per bushel. Early varieties of corn is turning out pretty well, and farmers are becoming impressed with the value of early maturing varieties. I do not believe the large late sorts will ever be grown here any more. EDWIN SNTDER.

Horticultural Meeting.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held in the Senate chamber at the State House in this city in December next, from the 5th to 8th, inclusive. At a meeting of the County society at the court house, Saturday, proper steps were taken to prepare for the State convention. The following committees were appointed: On reception and entertainment—Messrs. John Martin, John Guthrie and A. A. Ripley. On music—Mr. A. T. Daniels. On speakers—J. W. Campbell, Esq. On finance, to raise funds for expenses of entertaining delegates—Messrs. A. A. Ripley, John B. Mulvane, W. P. Douthitt, W. S. Curry and Geo. W. Carey. On arrangement and decoration of hall—Mr. John Armstrong. On county display of fruit—Messrs. John Armstrong, A. T. Daniels and Isaac Morris.

A meeting of all these committees will be held at the court house on Saturday, November 18th, at 2 p. m. The society also earnestly solicits the hearty and cheerful co-operation of all citizens of the county in utilizing the instruction and benefits of this State society meeting.

Our one dollar offer ends the last day of this year.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Riddout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Be sure to give the peach trees a full examination for borers. Do it twice a year, and it will pay.

The Stock Interest.

Texas Fever of Cattle.

Special report No. 50, Department of Agriculture, brings clearly to light at least one important fact in relation to splenic or Texas fever in cattle—that it is not restricted to states bordering on Texas or Indian Territory. In Campbell county, Virginia, at least \$15,000 worth of cattle had been lost by this disease when the attention of the Department was called to it. On the 7th of August, in Brook county, West Virginia, the Secretary of the State Board of Health wrote that the disease made its appearance there about the 20th of July among native cattle, "soon after the herding among them of several lots shipped directly from Alabama." James Mairs, Steubenville, Ohio, wrote August 15 that he had lost sixteen head of cattle by Texas fever. Mr. F. D. Curtis, Charlton, N. Y., August 26, wrote—"Texas cattle fever has appeared at Cortland and Weedsport, N. Y. A number of cattle have died. The disease came from Texas cattle pastured on these farms. Native cattle afterwards allowed to run on these fields contracted the disease." John Choate, Auburn, N. Y., August 30, wrote that the disease was in Cayuga county. September 4, O. C. Currier telegraphed from Bridgewater, Dakota—"Texas cattle fever has broken out in our best herds. Infected by Southern cattle brought into locality."

Dr. Miller, veterinary, visited the infected districts in Ohio and West Virginia and examined the cattle, pronouncing the disease "Splenic or Texas fever." Out of sixty-eight cattle sick, forty had died up to the time the Doctor left. In his report of these cases, Dr. Miller remarks—"that nearly all of the animals that had escaped it (the disease) were more or less mixed with genuine Texas stock, thus showing that it is more fatal to native cattle, while the genuine Texas animal would seem to possess an immunity against the disease." He adds, further: "I am also satisfied that it is both contagious and infectious, as it was positively proven in the several instances wherein the animal infected did not come in actual contact with any diseased animal at all, but received the germs of disease from atmospheric or other sources." Again he says: "There is great danger, therefore, of the spread of this disease all over the country by the shipment of cattle from the South and West to the Eastern States, either for slaughter or stock purposes." The Doctor's report of these cases concludes with a statement that he believes the disease exists in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, also a Department veterinary, does not agree fully with Dr. Miller as to the contagious character of Texas fever. He believes a board fence, separating infected cattle from well ones, is a sufficient protection. He is of opinion that the disease is contracted by being in or upon places which have been infected by diseased cattle. But both gentlemen agree in the proposition that the disease is not, in any manner, communicated from native cattle that are sick or that die with the disease. And they agree, further, that the general government ought to interfere in the matter by some efficient protective legislation.

Effect of Exposure on Animals.

If men more generally would reason about health of animals in the same way that they do about their own health, many of us would succeed better in the care of stock. We have no faith in that band-box style of living which destroys rather than strengthens the vital forces among mankind, nor in the palatial barn life led by the pampered animals of the rich. Neither do we believe in blanketing and medicating to produce roundness of form and glossiness of hair at the expense of the best forces of the body. But we do believe in such care and attention as will best serve the purposes of nature at the same time that it produces best results to the owner in the sense of economy.

One of the many causes of failure and waste in raising stock is exposure to weather. The natural condition of all animals is that of exposure, more or less; but a great many of our animals are not in their natural condition. We have bred away beyond that. When one looks at a modern Short-horn well bred he does not see an animal in the natural state. But, even in the natural state animals are never fat except during certain seasons when all conditions are favorable—temperature, water and food. As soon as the feed shortens and the cold winds increase their flesh decreases. All know this to be true, especially with game animals. In certain seasons they are in full flesh and at others they are thin. These changes of condition are directly traceable to two causes—food and weather. The same rule holds good in case of domesticated animals and to a much greater extent because they are more tender, and more easily influenced by external conditions than wild beasts are. Any one who has ever observed the effect of a pelting rain or sleet storm on an unsheltered farm stock must know that it is serious; and if one has observed the difference in appearance of animals housed and others not housed during the colder portions of the year, he has read a good lecture on the effects of exposure on stock. It not only requires more feed to keep animals that are exposed to all kinds of weather than others that are sheltered, but it is very difficult to keep them even in fair condition on any amount of feed. There are good reasons for this, but we need not stop now to consider them or state what they are. The simple statement of the fact is enough to call attention to it. It is economy, then, to save our stock as much as possible from all hard weather.

Of course every one must accommodate himself to his surroundings. A new country does

not and cannot afford all the conveniences of an old one; neither can a beginner or a poor man have as many comforts as one that has more wealth or has been longer at work. The fresh settler on a Kansas prairie would feel lost in a Pennsylvania bank barn. But there is always some way to help ourselves in greater or less degree. No man or woman is fit to undertake the work of making a home in a new country if there are not will-power and ingenuity both impelling the enterprise. Wind-breaks and sheds may be made with comparatively little labor of materials that the Great Father has scattered profusely all about us. Grass and rock may be had for the gathering. The tall grass of our bottom lands makes excellent thatch, a small quantity of which makes a good roof that will last longer than any enterprising man will need it. With grass, rock and a few little poles, a good shelter can be made for a small number of farm animals. We are not writing about large herds. We know it is easy to preach and tell how—easier than to do the work; but we don't believe any man of energy and common sense need be without some kind of shelter for as many head of stock as he ought to have on his farm.

Exposure weakens animals, decreases their flesh and produces diseases. It requires more feed than if they are sheltered—enough more every year to pay for making the shelter. And if the difference is much in extreme cases, it is less in milder cases, but it is always something. It may be tested with any kind of animals. Take hogs for instance. We have before us a statement showing that even in cases of very slight variance of conditions the difference is perceptible. "The experiment began in November, and continued eleven weeks. Ten Berkshire pigs were taken, and each put in a pen by himself, the previous care and feed having been the same. Five of the pens were placed in a basement of a warm stone barn, and five on the south side of a five-foot board fence with plenty of straw, but no other protection." In the protected pens 481 pounds of corn and 70 pounds of bran produced 100 pounds of live weight, while in the outside pens 557 pounds of corn and 82 pounds of bran were fed in producing a like increase of weight.

Animals as well as humans need fresh air and plenty of it, but they all need as much protection as can be given them against storms and sudden changes of weather. It is humanity to the animals and it is business to the owners; it gives comfort to one and makes money for the other. It pays to shelter stock, even in sunny Kansas.

Feeding-Floors for Fattening Hogs.

At the prevailing prices of both hogs and corn, hog feeders cannot afford the old style of feeding in the mud, nor under full exposure to the winter's cold, and many are no doubt trying to contrive economical ways of feeding, who yet do not feel able to bear the expense of a complete hog-house, such as that suggested on page 238 of the last volume of Farm and Fireside.

To such I would suggest the construction of an out-door floor, of plank, brick or stone, to be used simply for feeding purposes, reliance being placed upon the straw pile, or upon straw-covered hovels, for shelter.

When lumber costs nothing but the sawing, it may pay to make a temporary feeding-floor by simply laying two-inch planks upon the ground, these to be taken up and stored away as soon as the hogs are fattened. With care such planks will last several years, and, in many cases, will save their cost in a single season. This floor, however, affords a rat harbor, and is very wasteful of material at the best.

A brick or stone floor may be made rat-proof, so far as harboring the vermin is concerned, by digging a trench around the edges two and a half feet deep by six inches wide, and filling it with a grout set with cement, into which the curb stones are bedded. Such a floor, properly constructed, will last for more than a lifetime, and its first cost will frequently be little if any more than that of a plank floor which would rot out in a few years. Thus a permanent plank floor for a space of twenty by forty feet would consume 2,900 feet of lumber, the floor being two inches thick, laid on 2x8 joists sixteen inches apart, these resting on 6x8 sills, and these on posts or stone pillars. A floor made of bricks set on edge would require about seven thousand bricks.

The labor of constructing the two floors would be about the same. In some sections the original cost of the bricks would be greater than that of the lumber, in others less; but it is evident that the brick floor, properly laid, would outwear several plank floors. Many farmers have at hand a supply of thin limestone. This material makes an excellent floor, when set on edge as directed for brick. If the stone be heavy enough it may be laid flatwise.

Upon such a floor, even though not sheltered, hogs may be fed during the fall without burying their corn in the mud; and, when it is not convenient to put up a complete building at once, the floor may be first laid, and the superstructure added at any time, the latter being built upon posts instead of sills, the ends of the posts resting upon stone pillars, which should project a few inches above the floor.—F. M. in Farm and Fireside.

To Destroy Scab in Sheep.

The scab is a dangerous pest, and any effective cure, which is also convenient and cheap, is of great value. Many different preparations have been proposed and with more or less success. We confess to a preference for tobacco, for we have knowledge of its effect in the destruction of insect parasites. Sulphur, ley, soap, carbolic acid, lime and other substances

are used. The Texas Wool Grower, referring to this subject, says "the lime and sulphur dip is perhaps as effective as any and cheaper than most. It is made in the proportion of twenty-five pounds of lime to sixty pounds of sulphur. To this mixture add sixty gallons of water and boil it for fifteen or twenty minutes. This will unite the lime and sulphur; and the mixture assumes a deep orange color. Now have a vat arranged through which the sheep can be taken. Add the orange solution as above prepared to 180 gallons of water, and heat it to about 100 degrees. This makes eighty pounds of lime and sulphur to 240 gallons of water, and is the proportion to follow in preparing any required amount, but a vat full can be used on many sheep. The vat should be deep enough to swim them, and one or one and a half minutes is long enough to keep an animal in it, provided that proper care be taken to use a large sponge on the head, ears and forehead. If this or any similar dip is used three times at intervals of a week it will prove effectual. The only objection to it is that the lime is harsh and has a tendency to injure the wool. To remedy this the addition of four or five pounds of potash to the quantity above mentioned will be useful. Another dip of value is made by taking twenty-five pounds of strong tobacco, six pounds of potash and six pounds of lime to 100 gallons of water. Some persons add two quarts of tar to the above."

Wool-growers ought to be very careful in the use of dips, so as to select those only which do not injure the wool. We have never heard any complaint in this direction against tobacco, but lime is not satisfactory.

Remarkable Testimony.

July 16, 1881, the Chicago Tribune published three columns of interviews with leading and most extensive horse dealers of New York and Chicago, in which there is an almost unanimous agreement that the grade Percheron Normans have short backs, deep bodies, broad chests, and are more compactly built than any other breed. That they have best feet for standing the hard work on pavements, more endurance, more style and action, best dispositions, giving better satisfaction generally to those buying horses to wear out, and sell for more money in the horse markets of the United States than any other breed of heavy horses. Pure bred Percheron Normans are sold in large numbers by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., and who to date has imported from France and bred nearly 1,000 of this magnificent breed. He has about 400 on hand.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
THE SUREST CURE FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (drugs are recommended) and it will speedily cure your disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain in the back and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed. It will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, uric acid, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

(From the Boston Globe.)



Messrs. Editors:—

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

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

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

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

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

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

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

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. D.

Berkshire Hogs.



LORD LIVERPOOL 221.

I have now for sale a choice lot of Berkshires of all ages, including 70 pigs from 2½ to 6 months old; 25 or more young ones from 9 to 14 months old now ready to be bred as well as a few older. All have first-class pedigrees eligible to record in the American Berkshire Record, tracing directly to the best imported families of Berkshires of the day and the get of such noted Boars as Lord Liverpool 221, Sovereign 11 1757 and Grand Duke 147. My prices will be found within the reach of the general farmer as well as the fancy breeder. It is my aim to produce hogs that will weigh at least from 500 to 700 pounds each at maturity with good form and fattening qualities. In founding my herd I bought the best Berkshires I could find, paying in cash at one time \$1,800 for 3 hogs, at another time \$350 for a single sow and I paid \$100 or more each for a number at different times. I believed the best would prove the cheapest in the end and that good Berkshires as well as good things in any other business would always command good prices. My highest priced animals have as a rule made me the most money with the best satisfaction to the purchaser. My sales last year alone were to Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Dakota and California. I can show many letters from my customers expressing entire satisfaction with stock which I sent them. My winnings for the last several years at our leading shows, I think prove, beyond a doubt, the quality of stock I am producing from year to year, and that I am not behind the most progressive breeders of this and other countries, with whose stock I have come in competition at our best shows. Last year I showed only at 3 fairs, namely: Sedalia, Kansas City and St. Louis and won in all 35 prizes, amounting to \$434, beating at latter place hogs that won the same year at leading shows in England, and also at Illinois state fair, Minnesota state fair, Chicago and other places. In winning these 35 prizes I made only four shows in which I won nothing and I bred every animal I showed except one, and I won but a small share on that one. On Sovereign Duke 3819 alone, a young bear bred and raised, I won eight first prizes, amounting to \$175, at the three fairs mentioned above, including Grand Sweepstakes at each place over Poland China's and all other breeds, and I then sold him for \$200. His dam raised a very fine litter of 9 pigs again last spring and is now in pig to same boar, Sovereign 11 1757 again. My Berkshires show as much size as Poland Chinas or any other hogs. Grand Duke 147 was decidedly the largest hog of any breed on exhibition either at Sedalia, Kansas City or St. Louis last fall, and I am certain that no herd of hogs of any breed in America can show 4 boars equal in size to Lord Liverpool 221, Sovereign 11 1757, British Sovereign 11 833 and Grand Duke 147. The 4 if turned into fat hogs I am sure would average over 1,000 pounds each. My catalogue containing the pedigrees of my breeding animals and a description of each as well as a complete list of prizes won for several years past, will be mailed free to all who feel interested enough to write for it. Give name and postoffice plainly and for prices or any further information.

Address, N. H. GENTRY, "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalia, Mo.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

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

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

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

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

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Will furnish material; or take contract, for constructing a
CHEAP, SUBSTANTIAL and PERMANENT FARM FENCE
—OF—
Wrought Iron Fence Posts
and any Standard Barb or Plain Wire.

Material for 50c per rod and upward.

Contracts taken at 65c per rod and upward. Awarded FIRST PREMIUM at Kansas State Fair over Five Competitors. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

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Closing-Out Sale
—OF—
Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle.

Having engaged in other business at Kansas City, I will sell at Public Auction, On Thursday, October 19, 1892.

At my farm, half a mile from Smithville, Clay county, Mo., my ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.

Consisting of 10 Females and 8 Bulls, all recorded or eligible to record in the A. H. B. For individual merit this herd is the equal of any in the West.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or four months approved security, with 8 per cent interest from date.

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"Wire Netting Fence," for Farms, Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap as barbed wire. If not for sale in your town, write for illustrations to the manufacturers,
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H. A. HEATH, General Agent.
W. A. JEFFER, Editor.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
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CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. 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.

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.

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

A book has been printed in Beirut, Syria, with illustrations from St. Nicholas.

Kansas, as exhibited by the U. P. railway company, took the cake at the St. Louis fair.

In reply to an inquirer—the Nebraska Farmer is printed and published at Lincoln, Neb.

We notice Mr. Bartholomew shipping three lots of fine rams to-day—one lot to Nebraska, the others to different points of our own state.

A subscriber wants to know the postoffice address of a family named Dilliplain, living, he thinks, in Nemaha county, Kas.

It will be interesting to silk-growers to learn that a Frenchman is expected soon to arrive at Corinth, Mississippi, with a machine to reel silk.

Receipts of the postoffice department for the year ending August 31, 1882, were \$41,265,317.10. This is more than five millions more than the receipts of the previous year.

Messrs. Harper & Ficklin, of Kentucky, will have a large lot of choice Short-horn cattle at the Topeka fair grounds, for sale, Nov. 9. Their advertisement will appear in the FARMER next week.

A Chicago dispatch of the 13th inst. says Commissioner Midgely, of the Northwestern Pool Association, has issued a circular fixing the rate on wheat from southwestern Missouri river points to Chicago at 25 cents per hundred pounds.

A Christmas Masque, with the taking title "The False Sir Santa Claus," is announced for the November St. Nicholas. It is by the author of "The Land of Nod," an operetta which appeared in the same magazine two years ago.

Messrs. A. C. Moore & Sons appear in this issue as advertisers of Poland-China hogs. They are breeders of long experience and high standing, offering every reasonable guaranty against imposition. They have pure stock.

The November Century will contain an interesting experiment in wood engraving. Mr. Elbridge Kingsley contributes a full-page block, "View in New England Woods," which was engraved direct from nature, and which has been greatly admired by engravers.

H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine, and Cotswold sheep, bears a good reputation as a dealer in stock. It will be of interest to any of our readers needing his lines of stock to correspond with him. His card appears in our Breeders' Directory.

An exchange says that in Great Britain more land is sown with rye for a green crop than with rye for a grain crop. It is sown in autumn at the rate of two or three bushels an acre, the smaller quantity when intended to stand as a seed crop, and the larger quantity when intended for early green fodder in spring.

We have received the third volume of the Central Poland China Record. It is now ready for sale at \$3.15 separately or \$4.50 in connection with the first and second volumes. For information concerning records, entry blanks, &c., address W. H. Morris, 25 Baldwin Block, Indianapolis, Ind. Work has been begun on the fourth volume.

The Ladies Floral Cabinet, New York (\$1.25 per annum), in its October issue presents some choice reading for lovers of flowers. It opens with a timely editorial on "Annals," followed by another on "Soils," both of which must command general attention. The full-page illustration of that singular plant, the "Stenotaphron," will attract attention from those who enjoy rare things in the plant world.

Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, sends us the following summary of certain interesting items in his forthcoming Quarterly Report:

Population for 1881 and 1882, as returned by County Clerks, and crop report, giving acres and product of some of the more important crops grown in Kansas in 1882.

Population for 1881, 932,566; for 1882, 960,760.
Winter wheat, 1,465,745 acres; 23,943,328 bushels.
Spring wheat, 1,575,522 acres; 1,79,448 bushels.
Corn, 4,411,846 acres; 157,905,722 bushels.
Rye, 264,662 acres; 4,456,400 bushels.
Oats, 529,254 acres; 21,946,284 bushels.

How Does the Tariff Affect Farmers?

It would seem reasonable that there should be no more reliable representatives of farmers' interests than the public journals which are published for them; but, in pursuing this tariff subject we find that even they are not agreed upon the true relations existing between the farmers and the Tariff. Taking as examples two leading and excellent agricultural papers, both well known all over the Western States—the Western Rural, published at Chicago, and Colman's Rural World, published at St. Louis, we find the former demanding tariff protection to farmers and the latter advocating the repeal of all tariff laws.

Among public men who have given much evidence of their sympathy with labor and its interests a like difference of opinion exists. We need name one only—the venerable friend of poor men—Peter Cooper, of New York. This fearless apostle of Labor's freedom, urges protection to American labor by means of tariff legislation.

These differences of opinion among friends prove two things—one, that honest people may differ; or, if you prefer, that people may honestly differ; the other, that honest, good, even great men, may sometimes be wrong; and at least one useful lesson may be learned from them—that the use of opprobrious epithets and humiliating comparisons are not arguments, and of themselves do not permanently convince the judgment of other people. The cry of cheap labor and pauperism on one side, and of monopoly and fraud on the other, will not alone suffice to satisfy the American mind on this vast subject—the Tariff. The people want to understand for themselves if a tariff is necessary or proper, why it is so, and when the public judgment is finally entered, there will be no appeal.

If the farmers of Kansas are injured by the present duties on imported goods, there can be no doubt about the propriety of our favoring a revision or repeal of the Tariff. Perhaps the first item in the list which we ought to consider is Transportation. Does the Tariff so affect the rates of transportation as to injuriously affect the interests of our farming population? We produce grains, flour, fruits, vegetables, cotton, sugar, flax, stock, hides, hay, meat, butter, cheese, and coal. We raise a good deal more of some of these than we need for our own use, and we expect to increase our products in future years. It becomes us, therefore, to look into this subject critically, that our opinions may be formed intelligently and our voice heard because of the correctness of its assertions. Kansas is centrally located in the United States. She is a long way from the great markets of the world. She has no navigable rivers, no canals. Until her markets are nearer home she must rely wholly upon long lines of railway carriage. Her principal market will in time be just beyond her western border, in the great mountain region; but even then her interest in anything connected with railroads must be of great importance to her.

The most important article in railway construction is iron, and the duty on that commodity and the various manufactures of it is very high. Duty on pig iron is \$7 a ton, and on steel rails \$23. On spikes, nails, bar and strap iron, screws, tires, and everything entering into the composition of locomotives and cars, lubricating oils—everything used in building and operating railroads except labor, there is a high duty. English rails, in British ports, rate now about \$25 a ton; American rails are selling for about \$45. The difference in cost of rails is greater, probably, than in that of any other article used in building the road. As to locomotives and cars, notwithstanding the high duties on everything entering into their manufacture, Americans are making them as cheap as any other people. These articles of American manufacture are now being sold in all foreign countries, even in Australia and South America in competition with the world. As to cost, the same statement may be made about all the machinery used in constructing the road, and of shovels, picks, axes, saws, &c. So, the only material item of difference is in the cost of English and American rails. Whether this difference is because tariff duties are high, admits of doubt. We know that whenever favorable circumstances for them have happened, the English manufacturers advanced their prices, and they have never reduced them to us except when we ourselves, compelled them to do it. In 1864, English rails in British ports were \$80 to \$112 in gold to American purchasers; in 1867, they were \$72.50 to \$77.50; in 1870, they were \$55. American rails, in 1877, were selling as low as \$40 in currency. In 1867, when American mills were ready to receive orders for steel rails, the British article dropped in price, and it has remained below that of American rails ever since; but two or three years ago there was a fair prospect that the duty would be reduced from \$25 to \$10 a ton, and English rails at once rose \$15 a ton. We referred to other instances of similar character last week. It is not only in the matter of rails, but throughout the whole range of manufactures that this human spirit has been manifested. It began in the earliest years of our colonial history and was continued in repeated acts of Parliament prohibiting us from trading even among ourselves, prohibiting the introduction of machinery among us, and in preventing the emigrating to our shores of mechanics. Even after we had begun to make a few articles more than we needed, Britain made us sell them to her and pay for the privilege besides. After we had rid ourselves of her political rule she continued to operate against our progress by hampering our trade in

every possible way, and in every instance when we were crippled or in a fair way of becoming so, her manufacturers and merchants put up their prices on us. These facts are known to all persons who have studied our political history. When the low tariff of 1846 closed American rolling mills, prices of English rails here rose 100 per cent. While it is true that English rails now sell in British ports for \$25 a ton and our home-made rails sell for \$45, it is equally true that only two years ago, when it was believed that our tariff on rails would be reduced from \$28 to \$10 a ton, English rails advanced, on that expectation, from \$40 a ton to \$55, a price at which more than two million tons of American rails have been sold within a few years past. We have no assurance, therefore, that were our tariff wholly removed we would not have to pay as much for rails as we are now doing or more. Experience is a safe teacher, and it has taught us that we need not rely on philanthropy in the outside world in business affairs.

There is nothing, then, to show that our transportation is costing us any more than it would if everything used in constructing our railroads was purchased in foreign markets. It is a fact, too, that railroad-building in England and France is more expensive than it is in the United States. They have some difficulties greater than we; but in precisely similar matters relating to actual work, and having no reference to right-of-way through ancient estates, or expenses of obtaining charters from Parliament, there is no advantage against us.

But there is another and plainer fact—one requiring no demonstration, which proves that our transportation is costing us less than it did twenty, ten, or five years ago. Our Kansas railroads have voluntarily reduced their rates for both passengers and freight, and are to-day charging those who pay not only less than they did five years ago, but also less than the law permits them to charge. And while the average cost of railway-building in the United States is put at \$60,000 a mile, in Kansas it has not cost to exceed \$15,000 to \$20,000. The average assessed valuation is a little upwards of \$6,000. Rates of transportation throughout the entire country have been reduced in the face of the present high tariff. On examination of rates during the past fifteen years—ever since the war, it is found that they have fallen on a general average more than 50 per cent, and yet no man can be found to urge that the railroads are not making money. It is fair to suppose that when our Kansas law was enacted it fixed reasonable maximum charges for the railway companies, and yet those rates are about one hundred per cent. in excess of what are really charged now.

We can see nothing serious, then, in the matter of too high rates of transportation caused or maintained by reason of high tariff duties. In our next article on this general subject we will consider other local interests of Kansas farmers in their relations to the tariff, and we again request our readers to preserve these discussions, so that when our conclusions are reached, they may have all we have said on the general subject convenient for reference.

Management of Railroads.

This is the first year in Kansas when railroad management was brought out as a leading subject for public discussion by men expecting to succeed to high places of trust. People's necessities and hence public sentiment have grown so strong and so pronounced that no party hoping to succeed dare longer ignore them. It is a healthy and hopeful sign.

But it is not a trifling matter that may be flippantly handled and dismissed with an epithet. It is vastly more vital to the farmers of Kansas than any other subject in the arena of politics. As we have frequently said, the carrying trade is really a part of the farmer's business; as much so as the hauling of a load of hay or hogs on his wagon to town. Hence its great interest to him. He ought to have a voice in its management to the extent at least of being consulted in the prices he must pay for the labor of transporting his produce or himself from place to place. This voice can be heard only through the Legislature. Every candidate for that body ought to inform himself on the subject. No man ought to be sent there who does not try to so inform himself; and if he knows nothing on the subject and does not care to learn, he will be a mere wooden man when the time for work comes. Howling and beating the air won't do; sense, plain, hard common sense will be needed, and no foolishness.

What the people complain of mostly is not only the practice of "discriminating in favor of or against particular individuals, places or communities," but also the power to so discriminate. They want the discrimination stopped and the power removed. Only a few days ago the people of Fort Scott appealed to the Pooling gentlemen in Chicago asking them to see that freight rates which were operating against Fort Scott be so modified that the people there would not be further injured. The necessity for such an appeal is what needs remedy in that case. A handful of men in Chicago dictating what the people here—a thousand miles, nearly, away—shall pay to the carriers, is about equal to the three distinguished gentlemen who once, in a little diplomatic conversation, parcelled out among themselves the Roman empire. It is tyranny concentrated, despotism personified, piracy made respectable.

Let the people, through their law-making body, stop this pernicious business by legislating against all kinds of discrimination in freight and passenger tolls, except only as to quantity and distance. Then fix reasonable maximum rates, and make wilful violations of the law

felonies, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and give every person injured by such violations a plain, short remedy at law, making the State's prosecuting attorneys the proper persons to bring and conduct the suits.

A case was recently decided in Ohio by a United States court. It was held that it makes a difference to a railroad whether one ton or a thousand tons be shipped at a time, but it is a matter of indifference whether the same quantity of goods be delivered by one or by several shippers in the course of a year's business. Railroad companies under this decision have no right to make any discrimination in freight rates that are not justified by actual difference in expense of carrying.

About Political Candidates.

Our correspondent whose letter about candidates we published last week said:

As you have taken the responsibility to call out men on one of the vital issues of the day, be so kind as to inform your many readers through your valuable paper, who they, "in your opinion," can vote for with confidence that the farmers' interests will be conscientiously looked after.

This is not a party paper, and its usefulness would, in our opinion be much impaired were it to advise the people what particular candidates to support. This could not be done without subjecting us to charges of favoring or opposing particular parties. We think the better plan is to advise the people what principles and measures they ought to adopt, and then let them select the officers to apply those principles and measures free from any dictation on our part. We want to keep the paper free from even the appearance of party prejudices. We are not dealing with parties except through the people who compose them. We are trying to teach the people that the country is worth more than parties, and that principles are of greater value than men. We want to help the people, and let them rule their parties as they see fit, or destroy them and raise up better ones.

About the candidates who have answered our questions we have said we are satisfied with their replies. We know all of the men personally, and would trust any of them with our honor or money. We believe them all to be capable and honest; and having committed themselves on the right side of the great question, we ought to be satisfied with them, also, and we are. We have paid more personal attention to the Republican candidates because we expect them to be elected; and we intended to make war on them if they had not the courage to take "the position of a soldier" on this vital matter.

Our correspondent also asks whether farmers can be properly represented by lawyers, judges, bankers and government officers. They are quite as competent to represent the people as anybody else. The only question is, do they want to? This can be best ascertained by a study of the men. Do they gamble; do they drink intoxicating liquors; are they vulgar and profane in habit and language; are they upright among their neighbors; do they cheat and defraud in business; are they men of principle; have they good common sense; are they enterprising; are they clean, decent, lively, honest men? How do they behave at public meetings and privately among their fellow men? What interest have they ever taken in agricultural affairs? Were they raised on a farm, or in the country? Are they ashamed of work; are they hand-box men?

A man who is honest in his own business will be honest in that of the people. A banker who will rob his customer will rob the people; a lawyer that will cheat and lie for his client will do the same for anybody that will pay him to do it, and he will swindle, and steal on his own account.

A man who has gone up from the hoe and plow to the pen and platform is the best representative man if he is honest, because he has not only a strong sympathy for his early vocation, but he has a double experience. A well trained lawyer, learned and honest, in sympathy with agriculture, who loves the country because of the purity of its atmosphere and of the sturdy men that live there with their flocks and herds and fields and orchards and vineyards, is as safe a representative of the farmer as any one. But beware of Mr. Nimbletongue. He will skin you alive and then offer to sell the skin back to you for a nickel. He is the fellow that swindles clients, deceives courts and steals from everybody. He spreads himself all over primaries, caucuses and conventions; he is all things to all men and nothing to anybody. Let him alone.

Farmers ought not to complain until they show at least some practical disposition to assert themselves by putting their own men forward and then standing by them. Fifty good, solid farmers will often surrender to one tennypenny shyster and then complain that they are in the hands of lawyers. Let the farmers of Kansas delegate two good men from every county, or one from every representative district in the state to come to Topeka next winter to remain during the session of the legislature, and let them, in that time, consult and organize a Kansas Farmers' Association with power to organize sub associations in every township, having the one common object of purging politics, and they will set on foot an organization that can control the state in two years. There would be no difficulty after that in defeating or electing any candidate, or in knowing all about his fitness.

A gentleman long-experienced in raising mutton and veal in England, says that mutton is more profitable than wool, and that among English mutton consumers there is a decided preference for Down or black-faced mutton.

Manhattan Herd of Berkshires.

It is a pleasure to chronicle the victories of any of our breeders of Kansas, as a matter of justice to them for advancing the live stock interests by intelligently and industriously introducing the best blood into their herds, thus making them rank with the best in the land. Such a breeder is A. W. Rollins, proprietor of the Manhattan (Kansas) Herd of Berkshires. He has done himself proud this season as well as reflecting credit to Kansas in the show ring at the best fairs of the country, in competition with six of the most noted herds of Berkshires from five different states. He has come off victorious from Manhattan to St. Louis. The first breeder of swine from Kansas that ever showed at St. Louis.

Mr. Rollins began the season in the show ring at his home at the Blue and Kansas Valley Fair. His herd made a clean sweep, winning 21 prizes from 21 entries. At the Kansas State Fair held at Topeka and the Western National Fair held at Lawrence, he won 18 premiums, including grand sweepstakes for best sow of any age or breed, and both grand sweepstakes prizes for best herd. The herd next won 13 premiums at the Kansas City Fair, including grand sweepstakes for best sow of any age or breed, two sweepstakes on boars, and one more on sow. The final showing was made at the great St. Louis Fair, with only a part of his show herd. He only exhibited in five classes, winning five premiums, more blue ribbons in class than any other competitor, and in addition to this he won the grand sweepstakes for the best boar of any age or breed. This final victory was quite a laurel to win in competition with six noted herds of Berkshires from five different states, besides a vast number of swine of other breeds, and then win grand sweepstakes over all, is indeed a victory of which Kansas, as well as Mr. Rollins, may well be proud. This herd, being the first ever shown from Kansas, attracted considerable notice and created quite a boom in the demand for his inimitable Berkshires, which won 53 premiums (13 of them sweepstakes) this fall.

A. W. Rollins can attribute his success in breeding and selling thoroughbred stock, to his energy and constant vigilance to business. "There is nothing so much like business as business." When Mr. Rollins entered the show ring he took such stock as he could conscientiously recommend, and then went in to win, enthusiastically. But while doing so, it may be said to his credit that he never made any misrepresentations to do so. Mr. Rollins will now deservedly rank high as a Kansas breeder of Berkshire swine, and his sales throughout the West have not only been a good advertisement of his inimitable Berkshires, but have won him many friends. Success to such Kansas breeders.

About Our Market Reports.

A good friend of this paper called a few days ago and kindly offered some suggestions about our market reports. He spoke of our Topeka reports, particularly, and he thinks we ought to enlarge them so as to take in all the articles generally used by farmers.

We have given the matter careful consideration, and have concluded that it will not benefit our readers who live more than a few miles from Topeka to have the general markets of this city reported, for the reason that Topeka is not yet, though we expect it soon will be, a general trade center. We have a few houses that are doing a limited wholesale business, but our railroad facilities are not such as to make it at all general. At least nine out of ten of our readers have no interest, at present, in Topeka markets. What we are now giving is of no value to any except those who live near Topeka, and they all take one or more of the other papers.

Should any considerable number of our subscribers request it, we will enlarge the reports; but unless they do, we will hold to our own judgment.

A New and Valuable Grape.

Our Mr. Heath brought in three sample bunches of the Niagara grape, raised by M. Crumrine, Junction City, Kansas. The three bunches were each six inches in length, four in diameter—short way, and weighed a little over half a pound apiece. The grapes measured from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter—long way, and there were between fifty and sixty of them in each bunch.

The Niagara is a delicious, sweet grape, and is classed among the white varieties. It originated in Niagara county, N. Y., by Hoag & Clark, of Lockport. It is a "cross between Concord as female and Cassady as male forms." First fruiting in 1872. The original vine has borne large crops of fruit regularly every year since. The bunches are large, compact, sometimes shouldered, green in the shade, of a fine, delicate amber color in the sun, and so transparent that the seeds are readily seen when held to the light. The berries are large, oval, three-quarters to seven-eighths of an inch by actual measurement, with a thin, tough skin, adhering firmly to the peduncle.

This new grape is represented to be as hardy as the Concord and to remain on the vines much longer without injury. It is a choice table grape. From these specimens our opinion of the grape is very favorable, and as soon as it is offered for sale, we hope to see it generally tested in Kansas.

Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy.
Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years of age. We raised sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
"Capital View Sheep Farm," Topeka, Kas.

Horticultural Department.

A Family Fruit Garden.

The editor of the rural department of this paper has, for many years, urged its readers to avail themselves of the luxuries within reach of every land owner in a family fruit garden. Such a garden planted with a judicious selection of species and varieties, carefully, thoroughly, and intelligently cultivated will afford the weaker members of the family—the women and children—a great deal of wholesome, agreeable, out-door employment, and the entire family a great deal of wholesome, delicious food. In fact, we regard the possible gardens of the rural homes of our country, and especially of Western New York as agencies calculated to carry us nearer to a realization of our ideal of a terrestrial paradise than any other means.

We have just paid a visit to a former neighbor in the northern portion of this city, Mr. W., who has between one and two acres of land around his home and does business in the central portion of the city. Probably three-fourths of his lot is occupied with buildings, meadow, and vegetables, and the remainder with fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and vines, and with choice flowers.

We have been somewhat acquainted with the gradual growth of this family garden, during the last twenty years, and we are confident that the moving force which brought it about, was Mr. W.'s wife and daughter. True, they had the muscles of man to help plant, cultivate, prune, etc., and one who had worked in a nursery to graft and bud, but they searched papers, fruit-books, catalogues, and other sources of information, and informed themselves as to the more desirable varieties, and when promising new varieties were introduced, took measures to procure them, either in trees, plants, or vines; or buds, grafts or cuttings. Frequently they allowed seedlings to grow up and fruit, and then, if the fruit was unworthy, had buds or grafts of good kinds inserted. Some seasons they have quite a surplus of some kinds, above what they can consume or give away to their friends, but their team going to the center of the city daily, can take it to their grocer, who pays cash for it. Last summer their cherry trees produced more than they needed for family supply and they sold from one tree of Napoleon Bigarreau forty-one dollars worth of cherries.

They have strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, plums, peaches, quinces, pears, and apples, and a good many varieties of every species. They have quite a number of varieties of peaches, but when they see a new variety commended in horticultural journals, they make haste to procure it. They have raised a seedling, large yellow peach of considerable merit. In plums, they have a number of the best known varieties, some excellent seedlings, and one, once known among fruit men, but which for many years has passed from public view, for some unaccountable reason, while many much less meritorious are retained and disseminated. It is called the "Vermont"; is a large blue plum, uniformly very productive, a remarkably freestone which facilitates preparation for drying, and is of excellent quality. It has been so loaded with fruit this season that it was necessary to prop up the branches to prevent their breaking. I was sent out about a quarter century since by Mr. Elton Huntington, a nurseryman then, in the northern part of the city. A number of trees of the Blue Damson present a wonderful spectacle. They are loaded down with plums so thick upon the branches that it seems as if it would be impossible for man to pack them thicker than nature has done. These plums are now worth four cents a pound, or \$2.40 a bushel.

They have a number of varieties of pears and, although the recent high wind blew off many of them we noticed that the lower limbs of the Seckles, sheltered by other trees, were heavily loaded with very fine fruit.

In the flower garden, or rather the flower section (there are no division fences), are choice ornamental flowering shrubs, rare roses, and many kinds of choice perennial and annual flowers, which have kept this portion of the garden radiant with beauty throughout the entire season. Trellises and dead trees are covered with honeysuckles, clematis, Bignonia grandiflora, Ampelopsis, etc., some of which are still covered with bloom. In fact, the entire garden is an example of how much of beauty and luxury can be concentrated on a small piece of land, and is described herein as an encouragement to farmers wives and daughters to be severe in attempts to surround their homes with gardens.—Rural Home.

New York butchers are all "tore up," because their Chicago brethren are sending down to Gotham dressed beef and selling it at six to nine cents per pound for prime beef by the quarter. Some of the N. Y. butchers have concluded to move to Chicago and buy their cattle there.

Those farmers that have not sown all the wheat ground they wanted to, ought to prepare the unsown land for corn. It is not yet too late to sow rye, and it may be plowed under about the first day of April, greatly assisting the corn during the summer.

A machine-made boot passes through twenty-eight different hands, and a pair finished by hand through thirty-three. That is, of course, in manufacture; in small shops one man can complete a pair alone, but in doing he will pass it through thirty-three different operations.

Bartholomew & Co. have some fine "TIF TOP" rams yet for sale and some high grades at \$12 to \$15 each good, fine, sound, healthy young rams. Give them a call.

The Joker's Corner.

Why is a piece of flannel like a dirty man? Because they both shrink from washing.

Why is a dead hen better than a live one? Because she will lay wherever you put her.

A poet asks: "Why is the nightingale's song so sad?" Perhaps it is because the nightingale has to get up so early in the morning.

Nearly four hundred people committed suicide this year "on account of the weather," and it didn't seem to improve the weather a particle.

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha, as they stopped opposite the leopard's cage. "Waal yes," said John, "but he's dreadfully freckled, ain't he?"

It's getting so the doctors can rebuild a man as easily as a carpenter can a box. A Georgia doctor cut out a man's diseased liver and put in a mule's in the place of it, and now the man is the champion foot ball player of that region.

A shirt has two arms, the same as pantaloons have two legs. Yet one is called a pair and the other is only one. Isn't it time that we let up on astronomy and pay more attention to the everyday trifles that vex the clearest minds?

It is stated that experiments conducted by Krupp at his great cannon factory have solved the problem how to construct a missile which, after piercing the object, shall expand with disastrous effect. It is presumed they use dried apples.

In a certain street are three tailors. The first to set up shop hung out his sign: "Here is the best tailor in town." The next put up: "Here is the best tailor in the world." The third simply had this: "Here is the best tailor in this street."

A young man in a train was making fun of a lady's hat to an elderly gentleman in the seat with him. "Yes," said his seatmate, "that's my wife, and I told her if she wore that bonnet that some fool would make fun of it." The young man said out:

John Jones lived in Cleveland. While milking he tied the cow's tail to his leg, as the flies kept at him and he kept milking. After he was taken three times around the cow pasture on his back he remarked, "I recognize my mistake. I should have tied her tail to her own leg instead of mine."

The following story is told of a distinguished Edinburgh professor: Desiring to go to church one wet Sunday, he hired a cab. On reaching the church door he tendered a shilling—the legal fare—to the cabby, and was somewhat surprised to hear the cabman say, "Twa shillin', sir." The professor, fixing his eye upon the extortioner, demanded why he charged two shillings, upon which the cabman dryly answered: "We wish to discourage traveling on the Sabbath as much as possible, sir."

In 1874 the shipment of shoes from Boston to towns outside of New England was estimated at over 55,000,000 pairs. Although the finest shoes are hand made and finished, great interest attaches to the various improvements in machinery which have taken place during the last fifty or sixty years. The first attempt to introduce machinery upon an upland scale was made in England in 1829, when a patent was granted for a method of riveting soles and heels to the uppers instead of sewing them together.

Legal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the January 1883 meeting of the board of County Commissioners of Shawnee County, State of Kansas, a petition will be presented asking the said board to vacate certain lots, blocks, streets and alleys and parts of lots, blocks, streets and alleys hereinafter described, located in the town of Richmond, in said county and state, said petition will be signed by the undersigned who is the sole owner of the lots and blocks on said streets and alleys, said lots and blocks are described as follows to-wit: lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, block thirteen, also lots four, five, six, seven and eight, block twelve, and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, block fourteen, and that portion of the following streets upon which said lots and blocks are located, to-wit: part of Chestnut street and all of Shawnee streets.

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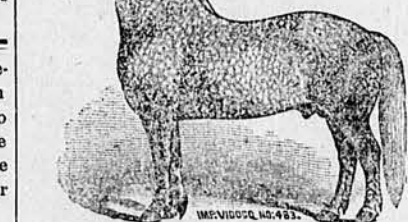
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ever been imported and bred by any
other man or firm during their entire
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Come and see for yourselves the greatest import-
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Visitors always welcome, whether they desire to
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Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, sent c. o. d. for examination.

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

Cattle.

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

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

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

HOLSTEINS.—John P. Hall, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Holstein cattle. Selected stock from G. S. Miller's herd, Petersburg, N. Y.

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

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

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WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE.

CUDDIGELL & SIMPSON, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Importers of Hereford and Polled Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

Swine.

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

Z. D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Kokolo, Washington Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of the choice strains. Young stock for sale at half price. The sale in this Press will cost by express. Correspondence solicited.

Sheep.

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

C. P. ALLISON, Hoyt, Jackson county, Kansas, breeder of pure-blood Merino Sheep. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

Poultry.

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

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY, Mo. Kas. S. L. Ives, breeder of Light Brahma, Plymouth, Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahma and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry: Plymouth Rocks, Boudans American, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 25 for \$3.50. Address: Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

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

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

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

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THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisville, Kas. Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Dogwood, Apple Seedlings and Seedlings, and for price lists. Address: CADWALLADER BROS., Louisville, Kas.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in standard apple, vine and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheet to: ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

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

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE 8,000,000 PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83. WILCOX, A. L. and B. MALL. Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS.

As bred by—

A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.

We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Pigs of a breed that have larger hams and larger sweet ribs and pork-pieces than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed for 24 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland Chinas should send to headquarters, to our breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photographs of 25 breeders, five, seven and ten cents. Prices to suit the times.

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READ WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY ABOUT IT.

I find Pool's Barometer works as well as any that costs fifty dollars. You can rely on it every time. Care, Chas. B. Hosack, Ship "Twilight," San Francisco.

Barometer received in good order, and must say that the instrument gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. It is nearly made and wonderfully cheap at two dollars. Geo. H. Parsons, M. C. R. R. Office, Detroit, Mich.

Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost, in forecasting the weather. It is a wonderful curiosity and works to perfection. P. J. Rosner, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Every instrument warranted Perfect and Reliable. Size 9 1/2 inches long. \$2.00. If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it at once and we will refund your money. Please state where you saw our advertisement.

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Warranted 5 years, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and Durable Washer in the world. Has no rival, the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rubbing. Can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. So simple and easy to operate the most delicate lady or child can do the work. Made of Galvanized Iron, and the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes. Exclusive territory. Retail price, \$8.00. Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at Manufacturers' lowest price. Circulars free. We refer to editor of this paper. Address: ERIE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

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It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for quality. 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address: DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

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WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW

Pool's Signal Service Barometer OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED.

IT WILL TELL YOU! It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to navigators. Farmers can plan their work according to its predictions. Saves 50 times its cost in a single season. Has an accurate thermometer attached, which shows the price of the combination. This great WEATHER INDICATOR is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians, Professors, Scientists, and men of the day to be the BEST IN THE WORLD! The thermometer and Barometer are pulled in a single instrument, with silver plated trimmings, etc., making it a beautiful as well as useful ornament. We will send you a sample one, delivered free, to your place, in good order, on receipt of \$1.00, or six for \$5.00. Agents are making from \$5.00 to \$20.00 daily selling them. A trial will convince you. Order at once. It sells at \$10.00. Just the thing to sell to farmers, merchants, etc. Invaluable to everybody. U. S. Postage Stamps taken in full order, but money preferred. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circular and terms. Address all orders to OSWEGO THERMOMETER WORKS, (Largest establishment of the kind in the world) Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y. We refer to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, First and Second National Banks, or any business house in Oswego, N. Y. Write your Post Office, County and State plainly, and remit by money-order, draft on New York or registered letter, at our risk. This will make a beautiful and Very Useful Present.

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MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

What Waked the World.

Time fled. The world moved faster than ever before. The telegraph was beginning to unify thought. Like a giant centipede, it crept over the land. It stole the merchant's secret and sold it to a rival a thousand leagues away. It made principal and agent one. It fed brain with fact, and gave to mind the ubiquity of the Infinite. It made every man an Adam, and marshaled the world's life before him.

The curtain of darkness was rent in twain, and beyond the Mississippi a boundless empire was revealed. The Golden Gates were uplifted, and the traditions of the Orient beggared by the facts of the Occident. For 200 years the world had hungered for gold and found no new supply. The temples and palaces of India had been ravaged by ruthless hands to satisfy the greed of civilization. The jewels of her gods shone in the royal crowns of Europe. Brave men wore with pride the gems that valor had won from heathen hands. The wives, sweet-hearts and courtesans of Christendom flaunted upon the snowy arms and billowy bosom the pillage of the unbeliever.

But, alas! the supply was almost exhausted. The lands that Cortez and Pizarro ravaged, stripped of the stores the Aztecs and the Incas had amassed in the unknown centuries before the robber's torch shed light on their stores, lay barren and unheeded under the torrid sunshine. When the chance for plunder passed away, the light of civilization fled. Mexico, Potosi and Coquimbogave a steadily decreasing output. All the rest of the world was guessed at a beggarly ten millions yearly of actual gain of the world's lucre. When begums and rajahs became pensioners rather than victims of legalized plunder—when the east called for aid, instead of offering an unlimited chance for looting—then the romance of India was gone, and it became only a refuge for parsimony and thrift, which were content to endure exile, discomfort and long delay for moderate gain.

The wall that encircled China had been broken down, but only the paltriest tribute could be wrung from a people whose economies stupefied even the thirstiest of Europeans, and demanded for their expression a coin a hundred times less in value than the meanest that ever boasted a queen's face.

The world was base and man was greedy. For 100 years the supply of the precious metals had steadily diminished. Commerce had increased meanwhile a thousand fold. The accepted basis of exchange had grown less and less sufficient for the world's need. Already the human mind was busy devising substitutes. Production was limited, not by demand or by the capacity for supply, but by the difficulty of transport and the paucity of an indestructible measure of value. "Gold! Gold! Gold!" was the hopeless cry of all the world. It was generally believed that the earth was virtually exhausted of precious minerals, and no one supposed that the supply would ever be materially exhausted.

So the world ran wild when golden plains and silver mountains outspread themselves before its famished eyes. All Christendom felt the throb of an insatiable greed. The lust of sudden wealth thrilled peer and pauper. The desert that lay between was robbed of fear. The tropic sun blazed down in vain upon the reckless wayfarers. The glint of gold outshone the stars. Distance could not dim it. Difficulty could not quench desire. A grain of yellow dust inflamed a hundred hearts. A single nugget fired a thousand souls to new exertion. Men who would have died cloths lived to be envied of princes through the lust born of a gold streaked lump of snowy quartz shown in a shop window. Thousands failed. Thousands died. The highways to the land of promise became endless channels. Dead men's bones pointed the way to those who came after. The sharks of the Southern seas grew fat on frequent corpses. Yet over the dead all the more greedily pressed the living. For every one that fell there was a thousand that sprang up. For every one that went there were ten thousand that sought to go. For every one that came well laden there were a million that dreamed that they might some time know a like good fortune and because of this dream wrought more earnestly, saved more persistently, and so achieved more richly than they would otherwise have done. So science and greed stirred the world into new life.

Wherever trade went the fever flew. Gold flowed through the world like water in comparison with the dearth that had been. Half a decade yielded more than half a century had given before. "Dust" and nuggets grew familiar to all eyes. The slang of the mining camp crept into the world's speech. Palms that had only known shillings were gladdened with crowns. The child leaped from his cradle to join in the struggle for gold. The peasant's heart grew big and his arm waxed strong as he saw a possibility that he might yet be richer than his king. Mammon gave his right hand to Democracy. The yellow, molten torrent undermined the throne and made the crown look dim. The highways of empire were opened to the humblest feet. The doors of kings' palaces were unbarred, and unwashed feet poured through the sanctuaries of power. Wooden shoes gave place to golden sandals. Miracles were multiplied. Where one had risen a step before, a thousand were to reach the top thereafter. Rank was cheapened; manhood magnified. Those above were not dragged down, but those below were forced upward. The world was started on a race which grew more fierce and headlong as the years went by. The past was swept away with a burning besom. The future bloomed with hope. A flood tide marked the century zenith.

At the same hour freedom and slavery cast

their eyes upon the new domain. Both were inspired by greed. The free North demanded that at least a part of the fertile plains, the golden sands and the silver veined heights should be held as an arena wherein every man might struggle with his fellow for the prizes of life without let or hindrance from another's will. The South demanded that the institution most favored by the constitution, and especially nourished and protected by the laws of the states in which it had taken root, should also be protected in the territories of the United States not yet organized under municipal form, or erected into self-governing states. They claimed that the government which allowed the citizen to hold a certain species of property under the laws of certain states of the union, was bound to protect him in the enjoyment of that property upon its unassigned domain, of which he and his fellow slave-owners were joint proprietors, in common with the non-slave-holding citizen of the Northern states.—*Our Continent.*

Concerning The Dairy.

The Cheddar System of Cheese-Making.
In a late number of the Western Farm Journal, A. S. Alexander, a Scotch Dairyman gives some interesting information concerning the making of cheddar cheese in Ayrshire. He says:

It would interest many of the readers of the Western Farm Journal to have an account of the exact manner in which Cheddar cheese is manufactured in the best dairy farms of Ayrshire, Scotland, from the pen of one who has seen and taken active part in carrying out the system in the most approved style.

The dairies of these districts are stocked with pure Ayrshire cows and it is in summer while the cows are on pasture that cheese is made.

The morning and evening "meals," or milkings, are placed on a large tinned iron vessel; never since as that is apt to form a deadly poison. After stirring, the milk is raised to 80 degrees by adding heating whey, then rennet at the rate of two pints to one hundred gallons of milk is poured in, the milk at the same time being kept stirred. The curd should be formed in fifteen or twenty minutes, and must now be cut slowly, not broken as the butter would escape.

The cutting is effected by means of a stirring shovel which is used until the curd is reduced to about the size of peas. More warm whey is now added to once more raise the temperature of the curd to 80 degrees, the stirring being continued until the curd is further reduced in size. Now allow to stand for twenty or thirty minutes, then draw off the whey until the curd is seen in the bottom of the vessel. This must now be thoroughly stirred with the breaker and heated whey gradually added until the temperature is raised to 100 degrees, the stirring being constantly kept up, the speed increasing as the whey and curd become hot. When the curd is reduced to the size of barley and feels dry to the hand when squeezed,—the stirring may be discontinued and the mixture allowed to stand for twenty minutes until the curd settles. The whey is now drawn off by syphon or otherwise until the curd is left dry. (This whey is carried in pails to the pigs and cows, for in Scotland it is considered that if a cow will drink whey it will do her good.)

The mass of curd is now divided with a cheese cutter and the vessel canted so that the whey may run off, this being brought about, the curd is removed, broken in pieces and placed in a cheese-vat lined with coarse muslin, then placed under moderate pressure in the press until the surplus whey has been squeezed out. This being accomplished the curd is removed in the shape of cheese and placed in a large tin vessel where it is cut into flat slabs with the cheese-knife. These slabs are now laid out to "sour," which stage was begun when draining in the large stirring vessel; the souring is known by the typical smell recognized by experience. These slabs are next reduced to small particles by passing through the teeth of the curd mill. All the curd having been thus treated it is weighed and spread out in large flat tins where it is sprinkled with salt (which should be free from magnesia, in the ratio of one pound of salt to every five pounds of curd.)

From sixty to eighty pounds of curd are required for a Cheddar cheese and this amount gradually placed in a cloth-lined cheese-vat, care being taken to press the curd well into the vat by means of one's shut hands, to exclude air. When the vat or "cheesart" is full the cloth is folded over the top and the cover adjusted; it is then placed under the press and the remaining whey got rid of by gradual pressure which should reach one ton. Here the cheeses are allowed to remain for four days. They are then removed to the cheese room where it is necessary to maintain an average of between 50 and 70 degrees temperature. The cheeses must be turned once every day and fresh cloths put on when required, and at the end of three months the cheeses are ripe and ready for use.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Breeding Squabs.

The breeding of squabs for market purposes is assuming considerable proportions in and near our large city markets, and those who have engaged in it and are prosecuting the business properly find it very remunerative. We know of two persons who do scarcely anything else but rear squabs for sale, and they seem to be satisfied to live on the generous profits they are enabled to secure therefrom.

Like everything else, in fact like poultry breeding when it was in its infancy, no more enthusiast or novice need expect to make it pay for awhile, it at all, for it requires patience, care and strict attention to cleanliness and the varied details of the business, to secure plenty of large, fine and salable squabs, and at a time when they readily command the highest prices. Common pigeons will do just as well as any other for breeding squabs from, but they must be large and good breeders and careful with their eggs and their young, else they will not be profitable. The pigeon fanciers, those who raise fancy pigeons for sale as such, often have badly marked hens, birds which have too many "outs" to be sold and shipped at a high price. These hens are quickly snapped up, as a rule, by the squab breeders at a price but little above the price of common pigeons, provided the birds meet the requirements in size etc. In fact, some of these squab breeders have regular contracts with the breeders of fancy pigeons and with the bird stores to take all the old and ily marked birds (hens) which will serve their purposes.

No birds are raised by these squab breeders, but the hens are kept as long as they prove profitable, when they are either exchanged for other or younger hens, or sold for what they will bring, dead or alive, and other ones substituted. The hens are watched carefully, and none but those which breed fast and bring good, large and fine birds are kept a day longer than possible. The males, too, are large, heavy bodied birds, irrespective of breeds or markings. The breeding stock is seldom, if ever, permitted to fly out, but a good sized room or building is used, and adjoining this is erected a large place, with a rain-proof roof and the sides made with slats or wire netting, so arranged as to be a good, airy exercise room, but still admitted of being protected from severe storms by weighted curtains of canvas or other suitable material. By this means all droppings are secured, and these are in great demand at a round price by certain leather manufacturers or dressers, hundreds of barrels being annually used for this purpose, the cash readily obtained for the manure going far towards paying for the food which the pigeons consume. One or two years experience in a small way will enable almost any one to gain sufficient knowledge to commence breeding squabs for market purposes on quite an extended scale.—*D. Z. E., in Poultry Monthly.*

Blue grass, so famous in Kentucky, was first raised in Indiana, at a little Indian village, called Miami Village, on White river, in Hamilton county.

What gives a healthy appetite, an increased digestion, strength to the muscles, and tone to the nerves? Brown's Iron Bitters.

A Le Conte pear weighing one pound, and measuring thirteen and one-eighth inches in circumference, has been grown in Leon county, Florida, this season.

Albert Knittle, attorney for Douglas county, Kansas, has used Lefe's Dandelion Tonic for a long time and recognizes it as a valuable tonic and an efficient remedy in mal aria diseases and others of a like nature.

The honey crop of 1882 is not expected to greatly exceed that of 1881, which was an indifferent one. California's crop in 1878 was 720,000 pounds. This year it is calculated at 180,000 pounds.

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though, if the lungs are wasted no medicine will effect a cure. No known remedy possesses such soothing and healing influence over all scrofulous, tuberculous, and pulmonary affections as the "Discovery." John Willis, of Elyria, Ohio, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' does positively cure consumption, as, after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Outhbert, Ga., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my wife of bronchitis and incipient consumption." Sold by druggists.

The figs produced on trees the first few years after they commence to bear are of inferior quality and said to create the impression that the varieties are poor. After the trees become older, however, the quality improves.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint and kindred affections. For treatment give successful self-treatment address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A persevering investigator has found that rats saturated with kerosene will not scare squabs away from squash vines. He says that the fragrance of kerosene is "ever so much pleasanter than the smell of bugs," and hints that they know it too, and like it.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"
"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"
"Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go and get some for my poor George—I know hope are good."

President T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Mich., says in the Ohio Farmer that Caroline showed itself with him this season "the prince of light-colored raspberries for home use." Shaffer's Colossal is very vigorous, large, of fine quality, productive, and continues a long time in bearing, but is too soft for much shipment.

"Middle measures are often but middling measures." There are no "middlings" about Kidney-Wort. It is the most thoroughly refined "flower" of medicine. It knows no half-way measures, but radically uproots all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It overthrows piles, abolishes constipation and treats the system so gently and soothingly as to prove its true kinship to nature in all its phases. It is prepared in both liquid and dry form.

It is believed that the killing of fish immediately after taking them from the water makes them superior in taste to those that are left to die.

"Simply Wonderful."

The following is an extract from a letter received July 6th, 1880, from which it will be seen that Compound Oxygen did a work which, to use the patient's own language, is "simply wonderful!" He says: "Since I wrote you last (about five weeks ago) I have gained fourteen pounds in weight, and my general health has improved accordingly. I have just finished the treatment which you sent April 12th and the work which it has done is simply wonderful. I did not tell you before that my physicians had just given me up. Such was the case. Six weeks ago I was so weak that I could barely walk across the floor. The other day I walked three miles." Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STANLEY & PALES, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wormwood, caraway and verbenas all grow wild in the Southwestern States and do considerable damage to cultivated crops.

Potash is a most important fertilizer for fruit. The fruit grower who does not provide for this need will miss it.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

According to the Mark Lane Express, blinkers and tight-bearing reins are going out of use in the old country.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney disease, \$1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, McKEE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

No Whiskey!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the **KANSAS FARMER** at the following greatly reduced rates:

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| 1 copy one year..... | \$1 00 |
| 6 copies one year..... | 5 50 |
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Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured.

When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the above offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the **KANSAS FARMER** may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improved edition appears.

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year.

With the beginning of 1883 the **KANSAS FARMER** will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the **KANSAS FARMER** send in subscriptions without delay.

Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then. Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

Address,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Consumption Cured.

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

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

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

SHEEP DIP

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year.

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials.

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210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00.

CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever Furnished Agents. 2500 Illustrations. 100 extra features. Both Versions New Testament Agents WANTED. FURNISH & MCMACKIN, Cincinnati, O.

YOUR NAME in this *Minnie B. Rose* style type. On 50 elegant new ChromoCards 10c. 14 pla. \$1. Age, make 50 per cent. Please send for Agents' Album of samples, Premium List, etc. Blank Cards 5c wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

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.

Pure Short-Horn Cattle.

Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information, or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd. J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

RHEUMATISM,

or Gout, Acute or Chronic.

SALICYLICA,

SURE CURE.

Manufactured by the European Medicine Co. of Paris and Leipzig.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a staple, harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris report 80 cures out of 100 cases within 3 days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1. a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address, free by mail, on receipt of price. Indorsed by Physicians, Sold by all Druggists. Address

DANIEL ROMMEL, Sole Importer,

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See that every box bears the name of Daniel Rommel sole agent and importer.

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For Sale.

A. T. Gallop, Breeder and Importer of Thorough bred Merino Sheep, offers for sale 1,500 thoroughbred and high grade Merino sheep, also a well watered ranch, of 320 acres, with good corral and house. The ranch has unlimited range adjoining. The sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, with or without the ranch. Sheep and ranch 7 miles northeast of Harper, Kas. 200 thoroughbred bucks for sale. Address,

A. T. GALLOP,

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R. W. GENTRY, Sole Importer of Improved Spanish Merino Sheep. Of largest size and best quality. 100 CHOICE RAMS for sale. All correspondence promptly answered. Write for terms.

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In every section of Kansas to sell the American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopaedia of Live Stock and complete Stock Doctor, by Hon. Jonathan Perlem, Editor Prairie Farmer, etc., and A. H. Baker, V. S. Veterinary Editor American Field, etc., nearly 1300 pages and over 700 charts, lithographs and superb illustrations. Price only \$5. Positively the fastest selling book in this market. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. For full particulars address quick

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Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind, —AND FOR—

Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,

And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ladies' Department.

We Can Make Home Happy.

Though we may not change the cottage
For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange the little grass plot
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.
Though we have not means to purchase
Costly pictures, rich and rare—
Though we have no silken hangings
For the walls, so cold and bare—
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For flowers bloom everywhere.
We can always make home cheerful,
If the right course we begin;
We can make it inmates happy,
And their truest blessings win,
It will make the small room brighter
If we let the sunshine in.
We can gather round the fireside
When the evening hours are long;
We can blend our hearts and voices
In a happy, social song;
We can guide some erring brother—
Lead him from the path of wrong.
We may fill our home with music,
And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders
We will firmly close the door—
Yet, should evil shadows enter,
We must love each other more.
There are treasures for the lowly
Which the grandest fail to find;
There's a chain of sweet affection
Binding friends of kindred mind.
We may reap the choicest blessings
From the poorest lot assigned.

Kansas.

Beautiful Kansas, so free and so fair,
With thy wonderful prairie, and soft, balmy air,
And thy happy homes, and thy children bright,
In the glittering rays of Freedom's light.
Thou hast seen battle, and blood, and fire,
Hast warred with slavery, dark and dire;
Thou hast fought for freedom, and gained at last,
A happy present, from a woful past.
Thy fair-haired daughters and brawny men,
Renewed the battle again and again;
And for home and liberty, life and bread,
How many a Kansas hero bled.
Oh, glorious times, and yet how dark,
When men cared not for life's dim spark;
If only the heroes which they loved so well,
Could be saved from slavery's earthly hell.

Those times are o'er, and now behold,
A state with people so brave and bold;
Just as they were in the long ago,
When they fought for slavery's overthrow.
Foremost in every work of love,
With eyes still looking toward stars above;
Oh, yes! we are nearing the goal at last,
A happy now, from a woful past.
Oh happy homes! Oh children bright!
With thy cheerful face, and laughter light,
Fathers and mothers, all be true,
To the names of the heroes who fought for you.
And then we can say, with a smiling face,
That Kansas is purely a land of grace;
And tho' we will never forget the past,
We have reached the stars of Heaven at last.
Hamlin, Oct. 8. Mrs. A. B. WALTERS.

The Closing Scene.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

[The following is pronounced by the Westminster Review to be unquestionably the finest American poem ever written.]
Within the sober realms of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreary air;
Like some tanned reaper in the hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.
The gray barns looking from their hazy hills,
O'er the dun waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate falls.
All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed farther and the streams sang low,
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
His winter log, with many a muffled blow.
The embattled forests, crevice armed with gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood like some sad, beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.
On somber wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And like a star slow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.
The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew—
Crew twice—and all was stiller than before;
Silent, till some replying warbler blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.
Where erst the jay within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young,
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a censer swung,
Where sung the noisy martins of the eaves,
The busy swallows circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plentiful year.
Where every bird that walked the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rest;
And now was sunless, empty and forlorn,
Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail;
And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone, the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo in the distant cottage loom.
There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers,
The spiders wore their thin shrouds night by night,
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.
Amid this—in that most dreary air,
And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch.
Amid all this—the center of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Piled the swift wheel, and with her joyless mein,
Sat like a fate, and watched the flying thread.
She had known sorrow—he had walked with her,
Oft supped and broke with her the ashen crust,
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir
Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust.
While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all,
And twice war bowed to her his sable plume—
Re-gave the sword to rust upon the wall.

Re-gave the sword, but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him who, to his sire and country true,
Fell mid the ranks of the invading foe.
Long, but not loud, the dropping wheel went on
Like the low murmur of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.
At last the thread was snapped—her head was bowed,
Life dropped the distaff through her hands serene,
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While death and winter closed the Autumn scene.

TEMPERANCE—LITTLE THINGS.

Once again I come to greet you, and I hope that what I say may not come amiss. Something in the letter from Cassia, 27th ult., prompted my thoughts, and so I write.
I am a prohibitionist, and I hope you all are who read the KANSAS FARMER. But lately I have missed some of the old friends who used to favor us often with specimens from their pens. Jerusha, did "That Dutchman" frighten you away? I hope not, for I have seen him often, and he is not a man to be afraid of, so come again, and I for one will welcome you.
Now that the busy season of the year is over, I hope many of you are trying to put in spare moments in making little ornaments and conveniences to make the home look cheerful and pleasant. There are many things which require little skill and cost little, which one can make and yet how pleasant to look upon. Pretty mats can be made with white canvas worked in almost any design with bright colored zephyr; three for the toilet stand and one large square one, with some appropriate motto for a splasher. Save all the bright scraps of paper and little colored pictures and see what pretty ornaments they make for card cases and numerous articles.
If our editor does not consign this to the waste basket I will come again. Success to the KANSAS FARMER.

Ladies, when I requested that a column be opened for this department, I scarcely hoped to see so wide an interest manifested. Glad to see you so wide awake and I sincerely thank the kind editor for sparing this page of the FARMER (the best of papers) for us.
Any lady desiring her address and stamp to pay postage, will receive pattern for an elegant air case. Directions: Make of perforated card board; No. 1 cut 3 pieces partly fold, sew together on the line No. 2 cut 6 pieces, sew together at the sides. No. 3 cut 6 pieces same as No. 2; buttonhole stitch the edges with zephyr; hang a ball at the marks A; fasten cord at marks B. Sew together double numbers 2 and 3 in the form of an open flower where the line is drawn. After the three pieces are finished fasten No. 3 in No. 2, No. 2 in No. 1. Address Meriden, Jeff Co. MOLLIE W.

Influence of Sensible Women.

It is a wonderful advantage to a man, in every pursuit or vocation to seek an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have sensitive regard for your character, honor, and repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships, I mean pure friend ships—those in which there is no admixture of any passion of love, except in the marrying state. A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves and who loves him. If he have that he need not seek elsewhere. But supposing a man to be without such a helpmate, female friendship he must have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap, even in his strongest sense. Better and safer, of course, such friendship where disparities of years or circumstances put the idea of love out of the question. We have female friendship with those much older and those much younger than ourselves. Mother's old housekeeper was a great help to his genius; and Montaigne's philosophy takes both a gentler and loftier character of wisdom from the date in which he finds, in Marie de Gournay, an adopted daughter, "certainly beloved by me," says the Horace of essayists, "with more than paternal love, and involved in my solitude and retirement as one of the best parts of my being." Female friendship, indeed, is to man "presidium et dulce decus"—bulwark, sweetener, ornament of his existence. To his mental culture it is invaluable; without it all his knowledge of books will never give him knowledge of the world.—Bulwer.

Keep Your Thoughts Sacred.

A worthy wife of forty years' standing, and whose life was not made up of sunshine and peace, gave the following sensible advice to a married pair of her acquaintance. The advice is so good and so well suited to married people, as well as to those who intend entering that state, that we publish it for the benefit of such persons. Preserve sacredly the privacy of your own house, your marriage state, and your heart. Let no father, mother, sister or brother ever presume to come between you two, or to share the joys or the sorrows that belong to you two alone. With God's help build your own quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no never, speak of it outside, but to each other yield gracefully and confess, and so share out right. Never let to-morrow's sun still find you at variance. Review and review your vow; it will do you good, and thereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one.

The Religion We Want.

We want a religion that softens the step, and tunes the voice to melody, and fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke—a religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors, and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late, and keeps the wife from fretting when he tracks the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes him mindful of the scraper and the door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servants beside paying them promptly; projects the honey-moon into the harvest-moon, and makes the happy home like the Eastern fig tree bearing in its bosom at once the leafy beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts and the gullies and rocks of the highways of life, and the sensitive souls that are traveling over them.

A delicate pudding is made of three tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water. Heat one pint of water boiling on the stove; in this stir the corn starch and the well-beaten whites of three eggs; let it boil up once; pour it into an earthen pudding dish which will hold three pints; steam the pudding for ten minutes. For the sauce use the yolk of three eggs, one cupful of sweet milk, and a small piece of butter; boil for a few minutes; when cool, flavor with lemon or vanilla. The pudding is to be eaten cold.

Corn starch makes the best paste for scrap books. Dissolve a small quantity in cold water, then cook it thoroughly. Be careful not to get it too thick. When cold it should be thin enough to apply with a brush. It will not mould or stain the paper.

When washing Lisle thread gloves do not use soap; instead of that put a teaspoonful of ammonia in one quart of water. If washed in this way there is no danger of their being spots and streaks in the gloves as there would almost certainly be if washed in the usual way.

Beets are familiar enough boiled and sliced, either served hot with butter, pepper, and salt, or pickled; but a novelty is a best pudding, made by mixing a pint of cooked sugar beets, chopped, with four eggs, a quart of milk, a little salt and pepper, a tablespoonful of butter, and baking them about half an hour; cold boiled beets sliced and fried with butter are palatable; to cook them that none of their color shall be lost, carefully wash them without breaking the skin or cutting off the roots or stalks, and boil them until tender, about an hour, in boiling salted water.

Interesting Scraps.

Among the instruments described during the late meeting of the British Association was one exhibited by Sir F. Bramwell, employed for ascertaining the velocity of trains and the efficiency of brakes. With this apparatus it was found that a train weighing 125 tons ran 5 miles 5 yards after steam was shut off while traveling at a speed of 45 miles an hour. The line was level and the day calm.

Florida papers state that the "Fort Harley Tree," in Alachua county, supposed to be seventy-two years old, has borne 18,000 oranges in one season; another, in St. John's county, yields 15,000; another, in Bradford county, over 10,000; and a lemon tree at Fort Reid, thirty-two years old, has borne over 20,000 lemons. Half-a-dozen such trees would be sufficient to make a good-sized family comfortable.

Oyster shells are composed of carbonate of lime and so are the shells of eggs. They are therefore identical in substance. If the fowls lay soft (shelled) eggs it betokens a lack of shell-forming material, and the deficiency can be supplied by pounding oyster shells to pieces and giving them to the fowls.

The oldest newspaper in the world is the King Pau, or "Capital Sheet," published in Peking. It first appeared A. D. 911, but was irregular in its issues until 1551. Since then it has been published weekly until the 4th day of June last, when by order of the reigning emperor, it was converted into a daily, with three editions, morning, midday and evening.

The total population of the United States is, in round numbers, fifty millions (50,000,000); of which 43,476,000 are native born, and 6,524,000 are foreign born. The colored people number 6,882,540. Thus, about every seventh person nearly, is a negro; and every seventh person, nearly, foreign born.

In a paper on nearsightedness lately read before the New York County Medical Society, Dr. W. F. Mitterdorf told of a horse in Berlin that became intractable, and on examination proved to be suffering from myopia. The owner had a pair of glasses made for it, and it became as tractable as ever.

The production of many crops in the southern states might be doubled if there were arrangements for utilizing the water that goes to waste.

Do not be deceived. Insist on having the genuine Brown's Iron Bitters, made only by the Brown Chemical Co., and take nothing else.

Mr. Wm. Saunders remarks as a significant fact that peach yellow is not found in climates which permit the full and healthy ripening of the yearly growth of the tree.

"When my horses were sick with what was called lung fever, last spring, I gave Simmons Liver Regulator (liquid) in one ounce doses, twice a day. They all recovered speedily."
E. T. MICHENER,
"Prop'r of Michener's Express, Jenkintown, Pa."

Experiments in planting pine seeds have resulted in securing good groves of trees in places where transplants failed to grow. Pines are being introduced on many worn-out farms in the Eastern states in this manner.

Woman's Friend.

So many women suffering with female diseases, have been thoroughly cured by the use of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, that it is very justly and appropriately called the Woman's Friend.

Our best wheat crops have come from plowing early and deep, allowing this to settle for several weeks, and then preparing a shallow seed bed with the harrow immediately before sowing.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nerve properties, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. By druggists.

A market gardener near Providence, R. I., is said to have paid a steam engine \$80 a trip to come from the city and water his fields during the summer drought, and a New Hampshire farmer used a machine run by a horse to irrigate his two-acre patch of cucumbers for pickles.

"Among the ladies who may read this there may be several sickly ones who have made up their minds to act on the old saw which specifies that 'What can't be cured must be endured.' While the truth of the old proverb is self-evident it is just possible they may have erred in judgment as to the possibility of the healing art outside of the medical profession, and before giving up in despair they had better test the efficacy of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is now attracting universal attention.

A South Australian shepherd does not find the Canada thistle an unmitigated evil, since it furnishes more and better food for sheep during a protracted drought "than any other plant that grows." Lambs especially take the flower buds in preference to the best of grass.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know
How to Get Well.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

Professor Wm. Trelease advises, in neighborhoods where phlox midew prevails, picking and burning any leaves as soon as they are affected with the cobwebby blotches which commonly appear on the upper surface, and burning the whole plant, together with the fallen foliage, at the end of the blooming season.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents.

Some of the old-fashioned, ugly potatoes, with deep eyes, stand far higher in favor than many of the much vaunted exhibition sorts.

Poetry and Fact.

In Keat's beautiful poem, "Lamia," a young man has been led captive by a phantom girl, and is made the slave of her beauty, until an old teacher comes in and frees his eye upon the figure, and it vanishes in its true form of a serpent. This is poetry; now for fact. Disease in various forms seizes upon young men and old, and especially does it affect the kidneys and liver, and begin insidiously to work ruin and death. But Hunt's Remedy, as the old teacher, comes in, and the slimy serpent of disease slides away. At first, men think that a diseased liver or disordered kidneys is a mere phantom, and go on their way neglecting it, and not realizing their danger. But this is not so; it will both reveal the demon, and cast it out. For kidneys, liver, and urinary complaints there is nothing like it.

Professor Sanborn finds by experiment that the feeding of pigs of corn-meal alone is an exceedingly wasteful practice.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions, \$1, at druggists, Kansas Depot, McPHEE & FOX, Atch.-on, Kas.

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.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address STONSON & Co., Portland, Me.
A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.
\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.
\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Me.

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED,
MOST DURABLE & BEST.
BUY IT
AND MAKE HOME HAPPY.
IF THERE IS NO AGENT NEAR YOU
WRITE DIRECT TO US.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
30 UNION SQUARE, CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE MASS. OR ATLANTA, GA.
F. M. WEAVER & BRO., General Agents,
Kansas City, Mo.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urinary and Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Piles, &c. By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified. HUNT'S REMEDY is pronounced by the best doctors to be the only cure for all kinds of kidney diseases. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is a sure cure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism when all other medicine fails. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Prices 75 cents and \$1.25.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES
Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to the Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the best of the Southwest Kansas Valley and also in the Arkansas Valley.
For full particulars, address
A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

FLORIDA!

Florida Land and Improvement Co.
"DISSTON PURCHASE."
4,000,000 ACRES.
C. L. MITCHELL, Fort Meade, Fla., Agent for FOLK and MANITTE counties.

The Florida Land and Improvement Company, owning nearly 300,000 acres in this Agency, have announced that their lands will be thrown open for sale at Government prices (\$1.25 per acre) from
OCTOBER 1, 1882, UNTIL MAY 1, 1883
This rare opportunity of securing desirable locations for Orange Groves and other subtropical fruits, at nominal prices, will never occur again.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT WHILE YOU CAN! As owner of the Sunny Side Nursery, I will supply all varieties of Trees, Plants and Seeds. 1 plant Orange Groves, enter lands, pay taxes and attend to all other business for non-residents. Correspondence solicited.

1838 1883, POMONA NURSERY:—5,000
50,000 in healthy Pears in orchard, 50,000 in Nursery. Propagated exclusively from healthy standards, no blight or scab on fruit. Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Grapes and Currants of all the improved varieties. Fruit, shade and ornamental trees, vines and plants. Catalogue free. Wm. PARRY, PARRY F.O.N.J.

PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORD

Polled Aberdeen Cattle

AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882, Commencing at 10 O'clock.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at the time and place above mentioned, about 35 Hereford cows and heifers, imported and home bred, 7 imported Hereford bulls and bull calves; about 25 Polled Aberdeen or Angus imported cows and heifers, and 12 young bulls; also, his entire stock of imported and home bred
Shropshire and Oxford Down Sheep, consisting of about 200 head. For Catalogues ready after October 1st, on application to BREEDER'S GAZETTE office, Chicago. Hillhurst, Crompton, Quebec, Canada. J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers. The Breeder's Tent will be used.

FARMERS anxious to make money, and men alive for business; can secure a grand chance by applying at once for control of territory of Mining! STOCK ENCYCLOPEDIA. This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of Mand S., and Ironquels, and treats fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, and Dogs. Nearly 1,100 pages; over 400 illustrations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terms liberal. Address HUBBARD BROS., 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers Read This. 100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out at cost. Write for price list. FALL BROS., Fulton, Ky.

Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper. THE WEEKLY CAPITAL is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address, WEEKLY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas.

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DEHONEY & WEST, PROPRIETORS. Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo. Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building. Armour Bros. bank, Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri. House newly furnished. Union Depot street cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

BUGGIES.
Do not neglect YOUR INTERESTS by purchasing until you have received our finely illustrated catalogue. Sent free to any address.
THE COLUMBUS BUGGY CO., Columbus, Ohio, is the largest factory in the world for first-class Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, and Carriages, and do give more real value for the money than any other manufacturers. Dealers sell our vehicles everywhere. Name of nearest will be sent with prices.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is

MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS SEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. TRADE MARK THE SCOTCH SHEEP DIP. NON-GENUINE WITHOUT THE MARK.
Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath. For circulars and list of Agents, address T. SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky.
Sold at manufacturers prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

DO Not Fail to send for our FALL Price-List for 1882. Free to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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ROSES AND PLANTS
MILLIONS OF THEM
Our Fall Catalogue is the finest and most complete ever issued. Full instructions for culture by an experienced horticulturist. Sent FREE.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., SEYMEN, Rochester, N.Y. & Chicago, Ill.

CANCER. OFFICE, 202 West 4th St. New book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sent FREE to any address on receipt of stamp. Address, Drs. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, Box 598, Cincinnati, O.
DYER'S BEARD ELIXIR
Dyer's Beard Elixir is a sure cure for itching, burning, and all other diseases of the scalp. It is a pure vegetable preparation, and does not contain any mercury or other poisonous ingredients. It is sold by all druggists and is a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from these troubles. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Dyer, N.Y. & Chicago, Ill.

The Silver Lake Township Ditch, and Ditching Machine.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

Being called upon by the Township Trustees last week, I examined the above work to see if my opinion was in accordance with contract and specifications. The undersigned went over the line with the parties interested, and found about two miles and a quarter in every way satisfactory, and half a mile more that is nearly ready for acceptance. The most of this work was done by the New Era Road Grading and Ditching Machine, under the contract of Chas. Palmer, of Silver Lake, and managed by Mr. Ellsburg, of Topeka, agent of Kennedy & Stone, Implement Dealers. The character of the work done by this machine is undoubtedly superior to the usual way of making roads and ditches by means of plough and scraper, as shown by the uniformity of cut, and depositing the earth on each side of the ditch evenly and cautiously from 3 to 15 feet from the edges of ditch. Besides this, a severe test of power and strength of the machine was given here by reason of successful cutting through from one to two feet of the hard-pan or grumbo soil, when as dry as it was during last month; twelve good horses did it effectually where ordinary ploughing could not do it at all.

This is said not to puff the machine, but because the work was well done, and in ordinary soil works like a charm. The New Era Ditching Machine is worthy of a few more lines to prove its excellence. Cost of grading. For heavy embankments it needs 12 horses, 8 in front, 4 abreast, and 4 abreast behind; one man drives the front horses, and one man or boy drives behind, and one man operates the machine. The plow will handle as much earth as any 4-horse plow, so while two teams do the plowing the other four turn the dirt into embankment.

Assuming that a team plow at the rate of one and a half miles per hour, which is below the average rate of speed, in ten hours you have cut and placed in embankment a trowel 15 miles long and one foot wide and 6 inches thick, which is equivalent to 1466 cubic yards of earth. They claim as a minimum 1000 yards per day, besides one extra team and man to harrow, haul supplies, etc., making daily expenses 14 horses at \$1 per day each, \$14, 5 men at \$2 per day each, \$10. At this the lowest cost would be less than 2 1/2 cents per yard; many have done it for 1 1/2 to 2 cents.

A gang of railroad hands, on an average, will move 50 yards per day per team with plow and scraper, 20 teams and drivers at \$4 a day, \$80; 5 extra men at \$1 a day, \$50, or total of \$130, or 9 cents per yard, nearly four times as much for same work and save \$66 each day. Other advantages, the teams are all going steadily in the same direction, and do not get in each others' way as plow and scraper teams do; the dirt as fast as plowed is not left to be trampled under foot, but is loaded at once upon an endless apron extending from the plow to the embankment, so that all the dirt as fast as it is plowed, is at once and continuously placed in the embankment. Another advantage is that all our operatives ride, which gives fully 30 per cent better rate of speed than where drivers walk and lug back the teams every trip.

In making roads, suppose a township should purchase a New Era for \$1000; the farmers along a proposed road club together with 6 teams and 6 men for thirty days' time, at \$3 a day for each man and team, \$18 for 30 days, a cost of \$540, and at \$1 a rod make 550 rods of road, amounting to over a mile and a half a month, and the work done easier and better than is possible in the old plow-way. Think of it, and then set upon it to the saving of thousands a year. For canals and ditches it is the same, where large tracts of land rich and fertile, but which lie flat, so that the rain fall can only escape by evaporation. In other sections we find the rain fall quite insufficient. In the first case, proper drainage reclaim the land, as on the Kaw bottom; in the latter, usually in the interior of our state, where the water may be obtained from streams, a proper system of irrigation causes great profit. A canal 24 feet wide at top, 4 feet wide and deep at bottom, can be built at the rate of about 30 rods per day, at cost of 66 cents per rod or \$200 a mile, and small ditches like the Silver Lake ditch 10 feet wide at top and 2 feet wide and deep at bottom, could be built at the rate of half a mile a day, or 10 cents per rod or \$17 per mile. For the canal the ordinary price would be \$1 per rod or \$170 per mile, and for the ditches 75 cents per rod or \$300 per mile. The estimated cost of the Silver Lake ditch by me this spring was 83 cents per rod, or \$265 per mile. At some other time I will give the advantages of road-graders and how the cost compares with our present expensive half and half way of making roads, or no roads in this county and state.

Topeka, Oct. 12. C. H. BARTON.

Since the above was noted down by me, I have seen the same machine at Andrew Wilson's (who has bought the same) working on a road from Kingville depot to Wilson's residence, nearly a mile long, and in a day and a half it deposited in the center of said road about 750 feet of earth, ten feet or more wide, amounting to about 4000 cubic yards of earth, mostly sandy loam, partly hard grumbo soil. All are well pleased with the work done in so brief a time. Mr. Wilson intends to do some ditching also on his place, to reclaim a large pond north-east of the depot, and take the water off in its natural course to Silver Lake. Other parties in this vicinity would make their lands more productive and valuable by securing the use of this machine, which can be had at reasonable rates I believe.

C. H. B.

Prize Thoroughbred Merinos.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

It is a pleasure to note the success of any of our patrons who are responsible parties and doing an extensive and satisfactory business. Such men are R. T. McCully & Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred Merino sheep. These gentlemen have a reputation in Kansas and Missouri of which they may well be proud. The record that their matches Merinos have made this season will certainly increase their already extensive trade both east and west. Below we submit the record their flock has made in the show ring this season:

At Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 5, 1st on ram lamb, 1st on ewe 2 years old, 1st on yearling ewe, 2d on ram 2 years old, and 1st sweepstakes on ram and 6 ewes.

At Topeka, Sept. 11, non residents were barred from class prizes but admitted to the sweepstakes ring. McCully Bros. were awarded prize of \$50 on their Princess ewe for best ewe of any age.

At the Western National fair at Bismarck Grove, Kansas, they were awarded 1st and 2d prizes on rams one year old, 2d on pen of 3 ram lambs; 2d on pen of ewes 2 years old, 1st on pen of ewes 1 year old, 1st on pen of 3 ewe lambs, also sweepstakes on flock of 12 ewes and 3 rams.

At Kansas City Exposition, Sept. 25, 1st premium on ram 1 year old, also 2d on ram one yr old, 1st on ram lamb, 1st on pen of 5 ewes 2 yrs old, 1st on pen of 5 ewes 1 yr old, 2d on pen of 5 ewe lambs, 2d on flock of 17 ewes and 3 rams.

At the great fair at St. Louis, closed Oct. 7, 1st premium on ram 2 yrs old \$30, 1st and 2d on yearling ram, 1st \$20, 2d \$10, 1st on ewe 8 yrs old \$30, 1st on ewe 2 yrs old \$30, 1st on ewe 1 yr old \$15, 1st on ewe lamb \$10, 2d on ram lambs \$5. They were also awarded the grand sweepstakes prize of \$100 on 1 ram and 6 ewes. Their premiums won at St. Louis amounted to \$240; total amount for the season \$550.

At St. Louis they were brought in competition with some of the finest sheep in the west, and selections from some of the best flocks in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The magnificent show and number of premiums won has never been equaled by any one firm.

Among their show sheep and at the head of their herd stands the famous stock ram, D. mark, a pure Atwood, and the yearling ram Jumbo, bred by L. Burwell, of Vermont, and the yearling ram Prince, each valued at \$100; also one of their first premium rams, White Cloud. Their sweepstakes ewe Princess, with a record of 20 1/2 pounds fleece, has never been beaten in a show ring, and stands without a peer in American to-day. This ewe, Princess, won the prize for best ewe at public shearing at Sedalia, Mo., April 5, and has won this season \$110 in premiums. They were also awarded 1st premium on best ram at public shearing. These gentlemen have 180 thoroughbred rams for sale at from \$25 to \$500 each; their sales have been very extensive this season. They give you the worth of your money and guarantee satisfaction.

Concordia Fair.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

The Republican Valley Agricultural and Stock Fair Association held a very interesting fair last week, the first held at Concordia for three years. A new company was formed of young and enterprising persons who took hold of the matter three weeks previous to the fair and prepared their new grounds and had a very successful fair, one which reflects great credit to the managers and to the county. The exhibits of farm products has not been surpassed at any county fair held this season. A sweepstakes prize of \$15 was given for the best display of farm products and was carried off by C. C. Hunter, over a close competition by R. Ramsey, F. Summers, and B. C. Saunders. The display of domestic and fancy manufactured articles was good.

Some good poultry was shown by C. C. Hunter, C. H. Dolan, and others.

E. R. Barnum, Simpson, Kansas, showed a registered Jersey bull, also some cheese of his own manufacture. The live stock exhibit was fair and attractive, but little attention and interest, especially the Poland China swine, sheep and heavy draft horses. The men making this exhibit of stock are new breeders, but do not propose having anything but the best blood in the animals at the head of the herd. I was surprised to see such a large display of house plants as were shown by C. C. Hunter, A. Lathrop, and A. Martell; also the exhibit of corn was equal to that of any exhibit that I have seen in the state. Cloud county is to be congratulated on this fair, the last of the season.

The experience of those persons who have settled in the dry regions of western Kansas on the divide between water courses and where rains are too infrequent for successful agriculture, is not to be envied. There is but one of two courses left to them. They must turn their attention to stock raising, or they must abandon the lands they now occupy. They need not leave the state; for when they come eastward a short journey they will come into a region where farming is the best business done.

The American Agriculturist for October is ahead of anything which ever that able and enterprising establishment has ever sent out. The supplement is as large as the regular paper and contains among other things a long descriptive list of premiums. The Agriculturist is in the front among papers for the rural people. We esteem it very highly.

Reading Notice.

Every lady should send 25 cents to Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, and receive their Fashion Quarterly for 6 months. 1,000 illustrations and 4 pages new music each issue.

HOPKINS' IMPROVED FARM AND STOCK SCALES.

Manufactured at
Thorntown, Ind.,
BY THE

HOPKINS' SCALE COMPANY.

An 8 Ton Scale, with a 20 foot Platform for \$100.
Other Scales in Proportion.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

It is now more than two years since we began manufacturing Farm and Stock Scales at Thorntown, Ind., under the patents of W. W. Hopkins, the inventor.

The object of the inventor was to produce an accurate, durable scale at a less cost to purchaser than is now paid for other scales. Being aware that cheap scales had been thrown out before the public we also decided to avoid any thing like an imitation of them in fraud and deception. Our scales, therefore, are made of honest material and honest labor throughout their entire construction; and are built according to true scientific principles.

We use no wooden beams in our scales but iron beams with steel pivots and brass graduated scales, with brass sliding poise weights polished and in good style. We furnish a beam pillar or case with each scale, made of seasoned lumber, dressed, painted with two coats rubber paint, bought of Kraus & Bradshaw, and lettered in a plain, handsome manner.

We now have sales in operation in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Missouri. Our scales are warranted for a term of five years from date of purchase. We deliver the scales boxed in good condition for shipping aboard the cars at Thorntown, and furnish a reliable mechanic to set up the scale for each customer at reasonable charges, or we furnish drawings and directions that a mechanic at your place can erect the scale.

If you contemplate buying a scale, you should see our terms and prices first. We submit a few testimonials from our patrons. The original of these can be shown on demand. Every one of them is original and unaltered. Address HOPKINS' SCALE CO., Thorntown, Boone county, Ind.

Testimonials.

Benseler, Jasper Co., Ind., Sept. 9, 1882.
Dear Sirs—The Stock Scales which we bought of you give entire satisfaction in all respects. Can see no single point in which it is not equal to any of the high-priced scales. Yours truly, J. W. Benseler.

Mr. Hopkins:—The scale is giving good satisfaction. We buy and sell off of them. We think they are correct, at least, I am satisfied. Yours truly, Jas. McIntire.

Brother Hopkins:—My scale is working all right and I am satisfied with them as far as tried. Yours truly, W. G. Nash.

Tipton, Tipton Co., Ind., Sept. 11, 1882.
I am well pleased with my scales. I believe them to be superior to the Fairbanks. I have an interest in a three-ton Fairbanks which cost \$135. In weighing a bunch of cattle at one draft, then weighing each animal separately, the sum of their weights would vary fifteen or twenty pounds, while on the Hopkins Scales they are the same. Besides having a wider platform, they are handier, as I can weigh any kind of a wagon load on them without taking off the frame except for hay. Yours truly, W. G. Nash.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 16.

New York.

MONEY 4 1/2 per cent; closed at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 1/2 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE Steady at 4 1/2; demand 4 1/2.

CATTLE Receipts, 4,000; making 10,000 for the week; market strong and higher, about 14 1/2 per hundred weight over a week ago. Ordinary to prime native steers 8 1/2 per cwt. live weight; extra native steers 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; half-blooded steers 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; outside for ten car loads that weighed 1,136 pounds. Exporters used 20 car loads.

SHEEP Receipts, 18,000; making 49,000 for the week; market barely steady for sheep at 4 1/2 per cwt; lambs dull and easier at 5 1/2 to 6 per cwt.

HOGS Receipts, 11,000; making 26,000 for the week; market weak at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; roughs 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 2,100; shipments 200. Supply liberal; prices fair and demand good; no desirable shipping natives offered but some good Texas and Indian steers brought 4 1/2 to 5 on eastern account; mixed native bulls, 1,000 pounds sold at 3 1/2.

SHEEP Receipts, 800; shipments, 300; quiet and

slow at 4 1/2 for medium to fancy mutations.

WHEAT Higher; No. 2 red sold straight up from 95 1/2 to 96 cash; 95 1/2 to 96 1/2; 95 1/2 to 96 1/2 November.

CORN Higher; there is an active supply of corn for this year of which large sales were made; 66 1/2 to 67 cash; 65 1/2 to 66 1/2; 65 1/2 to 66 1/2 closing at 6 1/2 November.

OATS Higher, 33 1/2 cash. RYE Firmer but slow; 50c bid. BARLEY Quiet; 55c bid. BUTTER Higher; creamery 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; dairy 24 1/2 to 25 1/2. EGGS Steady; 18 1/2 to 19.

Chicago.

HOGS Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 2,000; demand better; quality poor; 5 1/2 to 6 higher; common to good mixed 7 1/2 to 8; heavy, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; light, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

CATTLE Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 1,000; trade quiet but generally 10c lower; good to choice shipping, 5 1/2 to 6; medium, 4 1/2 to 5; common to fair, 4 1/2 to 5; butchers' dull.

WHEAT Higher; 95 1/2 November; 95 1/2 December; 95 1/2 the year. CORN Better for deferred futures; 60c November; 59c the year; 58 1/2 January; 57 1/2 May.

OATS Higher; 33 1/2 October; 33 1/2 November; 33 1/2 December.

Receipts, Shipments.

Flour.....14,000 14,000
Wheat.....106,000 16,000
Corn.....10,000 8,000
Oats.....48,000 23,000
Rye.....1,000 3,000
Barley.....11,000

Kansas City.

Daily Indicator reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,300, and shipments to-day 1,113 head. The market to-day was fairly active but weak and a shade lower for Texas and Colorado steers, while butchers' stuff and stockers and feeders were steady. Prices ranged from 2 1/2 for small native cows to 9 80 for Colorado half-breed steers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 2,754; no shipments; the market to-day was firmer with values 5 1/2 to 6 higher than Saturday, quality considered. Sales ranged 6 1/2 to 7 3/4; 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; prices ranged from 6 1/2 to 8.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 450; no shipments; market quiet; 104 native av. 90 lbs at 3 30; 40 do, av 119 lbs at 3 50.

WHEAT There was again a firm market on change to-day with No. 1 entirely nominal. Cash No. 2 was nominal and October sold at 82 1/2 to 83 1/2; against 82 1/2 to 83 1/2 Saturday; November sold at 82 1/2 to 83 1/2; against 82 Saturday; December sold at 82 1/2 to 83 1/2; against 82 Saturday; the year was nominal and January sold at 83 1/2 to 84 1/2; higher than Saturday's asking price. Cash No. 3 was nominal and October sold at 78 1/2 to 79 1/2; higher than Saturday's asking price; November, December and the year were nominal.

CORN This market was again firm, but quiet; cash, October, November and December No. 2 mixed having been nominal, while December first half sold at 46, against 43 asked Saturday; the year sold at 52 1/2 to 53 1/2; against 52 Saturday; January was nominal; and May sold at 41 1/2 to 42 1/2; against 40 1/2 asked Saturday; No. 2 white mixed was entirely nominal.

OATS No. 2 cash, 30c; October, no bids nor offerings; November, 29 1/2 to 30c asked; December, 29c bid, no offerings. Rejected asked, no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash, 43c bid, 43 1/2 asked; October, 48c bid, 48 1/2 asked; November, 47c bid, 48c asked. Rejected asked, no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER Supply fairly large and quality of receipts mostly poor; market firm for choice; low grades still slow. We quote: Choice selections, in single packages, 28c; sweet store packed, 23 1/2 to 24c; medium, 15 1/2 to 16c; cooking 12 1/2 to 13c; grease 6c.

CHEESE Market slow for Kansas; good eastern in good demand; new Kansas 8 1/2 to 9c; eastern, fine full cream, flats, 11c; cheddar, 11 1/2 to 12c; Young America, 16c.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

October 17, 1882.

Produce.

Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker.

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....25c to 30c
CHEESE—Per lb.....12c to 14c
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....8c to 10c
BLANKS—Per doz—White.....8c to 10c
MEDIUM.....8c to 10c
COMMON.....8c to 10c
NEW POTATOES—Per bu.....1.00 to 1.20
SUGAR—A 24c; B 22c; C 20c; D 18c; E 16c; F 14c; G 12c; H 10c; I 8c; J 6c; K 4c; L 2c; M 1c; N 1/2c; O 1/4c; P 1/8c; Q 1/16c; R 1/32c; S 1/64c; T 1/128c; U 1/256c; V 1/512c; W 1/1024c; X 1/2048c; Y 1/4096c; Z 1/8192c.

COFFEE—Good, 30c; Best Rio, 35c; O. G. Java, 25c; Roa test Rio, good, 30c; Java, 30c; Mocha, best, 35c.

Hides and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green......06 to .08
Calfs to 15 lbs......07 to .08
Kip 16 to 25 lbs......08 to .09
Bull and stag......12 to .13
Dry flint prime......10 to .11
No. 2......09 to .10
Dry Salted, prime......10 to .11
No. 2......09 to .10

TALLOW SHEEP SKINS—Green......40 to .45
Dry......35 to .40
WOOL—Fine light......10 to .12
Choice medium......8 to .10
Low......6 to .8
Coarse and dirty......4 to .6
Earthy, dingy, dung-locked......3 to .4

Grain.

Wholesale cash prices, by dealers, corrected weekly by Edison & Beck.

WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2.....80 to 85
Fall No. 3.....75 to 80
Fall No. 4.....70 to 75
CORN, NEW—White.....30 to 35
Yellow.....25 to 30
OATS—Per bu. new.....25 to 30
RYE—Per bu. new.....20 to 25
BARLEY—Per bu. new.....15 to 20

Flour—Per 100 lbs.....8.75 to 9.00
No. 2.....8.00 to 8.25
No. 3.....7.50 to 7.75
No. 4.....7.00 to 7.25
No. 5.....6.50 to 6.75
No. 6.....6.00 to 6.25
No. 7.....5.50 to 5.75
No. 8.....5.00 to 5.25
No. 9.....4.50 to 4.75
No. 10.....4.00 to 4.25
No. 11.....3.50 to 3.75
No. 12.....3.00 to 3.25
No. 13.....2.50 to 2.75
No. 14.....2.00 to 2.25
No. 15.....1.50 to 1.75
No. 16.....1.00 to 1.25
No. 17......75 to .90
No. 18......50 to .60
No. 19......25 to .30
No. 20......10 to .15

CORN MEAL.....1.00 to 1.25
CORN CHOP......80 to 1.00
CORN & OATS......60 to .80
BRAN......40 to .60
SHORTS......20 to .40
GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian, per bushel.....1.00 to 1.25
Timothy......80 to 1.00
Clover......60 to .80
Flax......40 to .60
English Blue Grass......2.00 to 2.50
Kentucky Blue Grass......1.50 to 2.00
Orchard......1.00 to 1.50
Red Top......50 to .75

Fat Stock on Foot.

Corrected by Frank L. Wolff.

GOOD STEERS, per pound.....31c to 34c
Black and buttry......28c to 31c
HOGS, shipping......26c to 29c
SHEEP, per pound......08 to .09 1/2

Poultry.

Corrected by McKay Bros.

CHICKENS—hens, per dozen.....2 50 to 3 00
SPRING CHICKENS......3 00 to 3 50

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the Farmer in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$50 to \$500 is affixed in any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

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

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

No person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the date such stray was taken up, make and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the said land, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

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

Strays for the week ending Oct. 4, '82.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Aaron B. Hittinghafer, in Walton township, September 5, 1882, 1 dark bay mare, black mane and tail, right hind foot white, slight saddle marks, letter H branded on hip, 15 hands high, supposed to be 10 years old; appraised at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. J. England, in Burton township, August 25, 1882, one red heifer, one year old, no marks or brands; appraised at \$12 50.

Samner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. T. Williams, in Walton township, August 25, 1882, 1 dun heifer, crop off right ear, upper half crop off left ear, branded N on right side, valued at \$14.

DOG—Taken up by A. T. Williams, in Walton township, August 25, 1882, 1 black beaver, swallow fork and underbit in right ear, underbit in left ear, an indistinguishable brand on right side of hip; valued at \$4.

Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Edward W. Choate, in Waterville township, August 15, 1882, 1 bay mare, 3 years old, black mane and tail, saddle and collar marks; valued at \$33.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

SOV—Taken up by Geo. Barklow, in Clear Creek township, September 11, 1882, one black sow, with crop off of right ear; valued at \$15.

Strays for the