

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

### Correspondence.

#### Stand up, Alliances.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
The Farmers' Alliance at this place meets every evening and there is a good attendance and much interest in the movement. To my mind there seems to be a defect in the practical working of the movement a lack of concentrated action. By having lectures all through the state and establishing a Central county alliance in every county, and publishing reports of all the alliances, their officers, membership, locality, etc., we could do more effective work. Permit me to inform you that there are some resolutions passed by the State Alliance that appear narrow. For instance, that we will support no papers except those that favor the Farmers' Alliance. Now, what I wish to say is this: There is no subject but what has two sides to it, and no person is a fit judge of any matter that only reads one side of it; and often by reading all the information he can procure from all sources, he is unable to form accurate conclusions. Also the resolution in relation to supporting no man for an office except farmers; is not this a little too sweeping? So far as Legislative officers are concerned, the position is correct; but for county surveyor, county clerk, register of deeds, superintendent of public instruction, and many other positions, if the resolution were enforced, we would be without competent officers, nothing could be gained by such a movement, for the advancement or interest of the farmer. We must be liberal, just, and not intelligently in all of our movements if we expect to succeed. I am very much pleased with the local correspondence from different parts of the state, especially the practical experience of farmers in different modes of culture and their results, this is what we want—practical farming reduced to science. I used to sow winter rye in the spring in Wisconsin, and pasture it for one year and then let it grow and make a crop the second year with perfect success, but have tried it twice here, and failed. I would like to learn if any one in the state has succeeded in the experiment.  
MYRON SMITH.

#### A Farmers' Convention.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I see you second the call of your correspondent for a "Farmers' State Convention." Where shall we hold it? A farmers' convention in Topeka is little better than a farce. One year ago I was a delegate to one held in that city, and have a vivid recollection of what it amounted to. Something over 200 delegates were present, and fully one third of them were farmers and that third did not travel on dead head passes, but many of them traveled the length and breadth of the state and paid out of their own pockets over 5 cents per mile to ride on the railroads. Of course this was less than 6 cents, but it was never theless about \$300 per coach from Wichita to Topeka and the same to return. In Topeka we found fair hotel accommodations by paying fair hotel prices. For a half hour's use of Liberty Hall, furnished with just about seats enough to seat one fifth of the delegates, we were assessed \$5. And what was accomplished? I say in all candor that every dollar of benefit or advantage arising from that convention went to the railroads and Topeka, and I thus reported it to the Farmers' Club on my return.

"It is not necessary to build up a new party," you say. Of course not, by no means disturb the office making machinery of the old parties and let the farmers of each county invariably consult the party bosses and court-house pets ere they do anything. I shall not soon forget the anxious solicitude that manifested the countenance of a Wichita editor when, two years ago, the Sedgewick County Farmers' Club declared its disregard for party lines in politics. "Ah," said he, "I'm sorry you have taken the step you have. You should have fallen right in with the dominant party and then you might have accomplished something." That editor has since found it necessary to garble the official minutes of the Republican County Convention in order to carry a false impression to the voters and cover up corrupt practices of men holding office. Knavery cannot be exposed through party papers. Mr. Editor, what is the natural course of reform? Taking so much of the history of our country as is available in this question, and has not reform invariably started down among the people and worked up, and in no case started at the head of a successful political party and worked down? Fellow farmers, what we need is a new declaration of independence. Partisanship is not patriotism any more than sectarianism is religion. If reform is needed that need must have been brought about by the course our people have pursued; and if in the past we have, like dumb cattle, been led to the polls and voted, let us now go like free born independent American citizens and vote. When we do this we will, as politicians sometimes express it, make the fur fly. But we will be told a thousand times that we can't accomplish anything by this independent course. Well, in the language of the martyr Garfield "it is better to fail in the cause of right than to succeed in the cause of wrong." Any honest and true American citizen might well feel prouder of a defeat as an independent man contending for the principle of equal rights than of his election as a party tool. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I am yours for anti-monopoly, anti-partisanship, prohibition and the success of FARMER so long as it holds aloft this banner.  
Sedgewick Co., Jan. 2d, 1892. "FARMER K."

#### Farmers, Keep Posted.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Yes, brother farmers, it certainly is to our interest to use all available means to heed the advice at the head of this article because on it depends the success of our labors. With the competition that meets us on every hand, it becomes a prime necessity for us to adopt the most approved methods of cultivation

and disposition of the products of our labor, or we will not secure the remuneration for our labor which we are justly entitled to. By close observation we can keep posted as to the improvements that are going on in our immediate neighborhood, but this is necessarily limited, though it was about all the former generation had to rely upon, but in the present age the power of the press is brought to bear in the interest of almost every calling. We, as intelligent men, by all means ought to avail ourselves of its powerful agency. Every profession and calling has periodicals and books devoted exclusively to its own interests, and those engaged in the professions study hard to master their special calling. But unfortunately, when we come to the farmer and introduce the subject of farm papers, that ever ready reply that "book farming" don't pay. The only way that we can possibly derive any benefit from the experience of those outside of our immediate vicinity is to secure periodicals and books devoted to our calling. Secure the papers without delay, and by buying a few books each year a man can in a few years secure a very valuable library and become well posted on general farming. If engaged in raising special crops he can get the ideas of specialists.  
Browns.  
Hiawatha, Brown Co., Jan. 2.

#### The Wheat Epidemic.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
The weather continues warm. Wheat is growing like spring time. In this part of the country there is not more than 20 per cent. as much wheat sown as last year. That is as it should be, for there has been too much wheat sown for the last six years. With a great European demand we have been selling wheat below the cost of production. Even at the present time, with less than half a crop, we are getting less than cost for wheat. Here where there is a little more wheat than is needed for home consumption it is only worth 60 to 85c per bushel. Anything less than one dollar per bushel this year is below cost of production. In 1875 there was less than 20,000,000 acres of wheat raised in the United States. In 1881 there was over 40,000,000, or double what was raised six years ago. In Kansas during the last eight years there has been a wheat epidemic. Everything was put in wheat. Many farmers did not raise corn enough to feed their teams. They kept no stock of any note, only a cow or two, a few hogs and chickens. All must go into wheat, until they busted and left the country in disgust. The remedy for the low price of wheat is to sow less every year until it pays. Don't quit raising wheat entirely, but raise enough for your own use and a little to sell. Let the farmers in general in the United States adopt the above and in less than five years what wheat is raised will pay expenses and leave the farmer a little profit. I am glad to note that the times have changed in this locality. The wheat epidemic has passed, but not without proving fatal in many cases. But it has been a lesson to those that survived. We hear more talk of corn and millet, and hogs and cattle and sheep. I have heard it prophesied many times of late that sheep would not be worth anything in five years. I say they are false from the fact that we do not produce enough wool to supply home demand. There was over 200,000,000 pounds of wool imported to the United States from foreign countries during the last year. Not so with wheat. The London papers say they can import wheat from the United States cheaper than they can produce it with their pauper labor. When such are the facts the farmers should put their heads together and equalize things in general. If they do not, time will do it for them when in many cases it will be too late. From present indications Kansas will be the foremost stock growing state in the Union in five years. Then you will not hear so many people going back to winter with "wife's people."

Mulvane, Sedgewick Co., Dec. 27.

#### Forest Culture in Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Forest timber can be grown with as great success in Kansas as any place in the United States. Cottonwood is the best. I have lived in Kansas eight years and I have seen cottonwood sprouts set out here that are now 20 to 30 feet high, and from 5 to 9 inches thick at the ground. Three of the largest ones will make a load of wood. If a farmer has 80 acres of land it is 480 rods around it, he can set out three trees to the rod, that is 1,440 trees. When they are 5 years old they will make a pretty good wind break, which is of vast benefit to the crop inside. When eight years old you should cut out every other tree, that is 720 trees, and they will make 200 wagon loads of stove wood. Figure on it and see. And you have a good thick timber standing yet.  
By the above example it will be seen that the cultivation of cottonwood timber in Kansas will yield the farmer a handsome profit. Farmers can set out 5 acres of timber in rows four feet each way, that is 15,000 trees; cultivate them well for 4 years, and when they are 8 years old you can cut out 6,750 poles worth 20 cts each, which amounts to the net sum of \$1,350. And you have 6,750 trees standing that will soon grow to fill up the vacancies.  
Salina, Jan. 3, 1892. S. FRASER.

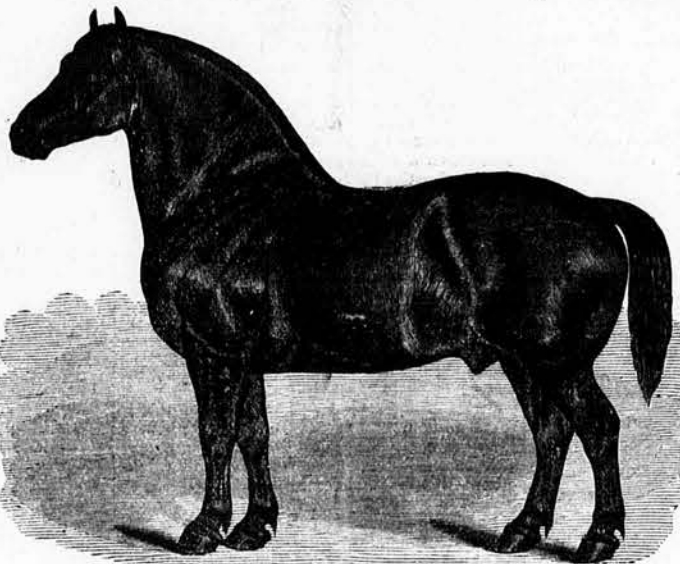
#### Dairying.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I have this suggestion to make to the intelligent readers of the "Old Reliable." The set of us who have had experience in dairying in Kansas or elsewhere write their experience for the FARMER, as its columns seem to be open to all good objects. Give cost of feeding cows, kinds and quantity of feed per head,

the average number of pounds of butter per head, average price of butter, best markets, what each cow has averaged per year, last, but not least, how do you set your milk? Now, brother farmers, this is a very important subject to many of us. I have been in the business some for the past four years, and am hungering and thirsting for knowledge. Let us devote a little of our time to talking by this important branch of dairy farming, with the consent of the editor, of course.  
Parsons, Labetta Co., Dec. 21; W. M. C. KING.

#### Here, Now, Is American Girl.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
At last the "American Girl" has been asked for, and she answers to the call. She has not forgotten the other "Girls," and was glad one at least of them remembered her. I too, have been busy doing the work that falls to the lot of most women on a farm, making butter, raising poultry, cleaning house, and sewing. We have just finished butchering, and I wish to say to my sisters that I never had so easy a time, and all because the "good man" built a meat house, placing in it a stone furnace and big kettle, also a table and room for jars, boxes, &c.—no smell of lard in the house, and no standing out in the wind to render lard.  
We always raise a large lot of turkeys, but this year we had some fifty die the first of Nov. with the cholera. I would give a good bit to have a sure cure. Don't say it was neglect or want of food, for they ranged over as much prairie and wood land as they



PERCHERON STALLION "BRILLIANT," (1271.)  
Imported and owned by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ills. One of his herd that took the Grand Sweepstakes Prize of \$1,000.00 at the Great Chicago Fair, 1889.

pleased, had running water, and flax, oats, wheat and corn to run to all they wished, and were fat and full-blooded bronze. We have taken the FARMER in our family since 1870, and still take it and wish it "good luck." Hoping the time will come when Yankee Girl, Kansas Girl, Bramblebush and myself can meet and take each other by the hand and be friends indeed, for I know I should enjoy it. Think it over, ye girls, and see if we can not arrange a meeting some time next summer. Till then I remain  
Hepler, Crawford Co. AMERICAN GIRL.

#### Another Lady Writer.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I am a subscriber to the FARMER, and look with interest over its pages, and as I often see invitations for contributions to the household department, I thought I would add a few words to its columns. Glad to see so much growing interest among our ladies. Hope it may increase, and may we hear from other ladies in other parts of this beautiful prairie land. Christmas was suitably celebrated in the Presbyterian church of this place and many hearts were made happy by the Christmas greetings. The house was beautifully adorned with evergreens and filled to overflowing with bright faces and happy hearts.  
Ladies of Franklin county, let us hear from you through the FARMER. Think the editor's ideas about farmers' wives are very good indeed. Every true wife is interested for her husband and should be his equal in every respect, socially, morally, and intellectually, and this she can do by a persevering effort. Let us as farmers' wives take time to read the newspapers, if we do not have so much time to devote to other things.  
Richmond, Franklin Co.

#### Butter Making.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
It would be impossible in one article upon this subject to give complete directions for making good butter. It is necessary to proceed step by step, till we have product ready for use. Regularity in feeding, salting, and milking, protecting the cows from storms at all times, are a few essentials in producing a desirable richness in milk; also, they are necessary in producing a greater quantity. One of the difficulties that Kansas farmers have had to deal with has been the want of pastures. Cows have been staked out on the prairie with a few feet of rope, all through the long summer, with the hot sun, driving rain, through all kinds of storms, with no shade, insufficient exercise, and waiting long for water.  
Within the past five years I have observed this being remedied, and many have an enclosure, though it may contain but few acres. Shade and pure water are necessary accompaniments to a pasture. Kansas has many small streams that constantly furnish water, although not always running. Water that stands in ravines and small ponds is not at all desirable for milk cows to drink; its effects upon the milk are found to be injurious, the injury is carried to the butter. Not always is it poisonous, but it detracts from the keeping qualities, and often injures the taste. If there is no natural shade where it is needed, cotton-

woods are easily grown, and produce a desirable shade, it will repay many fold. Good shade is as necessary in summer as in winter. The quantity of milk is lessened if cows are exposed to storms if it be mid-summer. If sheds are accessible cows will always find shelter when it is needed. Salt should be given about twice every week, should this be left occasionally for a longer period, it will be noticed as a result that there is a shrinkage of milk, after the salting.  
Vining, Clay Co., Kas. Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

### Farm Letters.

#### Farming Pays.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Weather splendid for winter. Stock doing well. Farmers have most of the tillable land all plowed for next years crops, which goes far to ensure good yields. Some of our farmers have done exceedingly well this year. Mr. Burnham from 80 acres high prairie land, threshed recently 2,800 bu. oats and sold the crop for \$1,400, and has an immense quantity of straw for cattle. Just to think of \$1,400 worth of oats from 80 acres land. Double the value of the land in one crop. Another farmer from same kind of land threshed 526½ bushels from 13 acres, a still larger yield per acre. I will give a few more reports in the future of equal value.  
Parkerville, Morris Co., Dec. 28.

#### New Apple Asked For.

Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I was quite obliged for the list of fruit trees and vines suitable to Kansas climate and soil furnished in the last number of the FARMER. As I wish to plant an orchard in the spring it is just what was needed. But I would like to inquire if any of your correspondents have any knowledge of the Smith's elder apple, and its adaptation to Kansas. If I were planting an orchard in Ohio or Pennsylvania, where I have had considerable experience in fruit culture, I would place it first on the list. It is first in point of profit though not first class in quality. But I have not yet met any one in Kansas who has tested it sufficiently to decide upon its merits here.  
There is another matter I wish to speak of, that is whether grapes applied to fruit trees will injure them. One of your correspondents, H. A. H. from Sharp Creek in reply to an inquiry from a Mr. Truesdell, says that grapes applied to fruit trees will not injure them. This is a mistake. It will not merely injure but kill them. The grapes are applied, I presume to prevent rabbits from gnawing them. I once knew a fine young orchard completely ruined by the application of grease for that purpose. Beef or hogs I will protect the trees. Take a piece fresh from the slaughter house, and rub the trees with it. Sometimes it is best to go over the orchard two or three times during the winter.  
Oskaloosa, Jan. 9. A. W. KEELING.

#### No Whisky There.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I join your many readers in wishing you a happy New Year, and may you live to see many more. We are having and have had remarkably fair weather this winter, and if we have no more cold than we have had we will have an abundance of fruit this year. Cattle are all doing well now, although there has been some loss by different causes. In almost every instance when they are first turned upon stalks some die with dry murrain. That can be obviated by feeding hay, wheat, or rye sufficient to produce gastric juice enough in the stomach to produce digestion. The hog cholera has about subsided here. Our holidays passed off pleasantly—everybody happy—and no whisky. Hogs, cattle, corn and wheat moving freely, at good prices for this time of the year.  
H. C. ST. CLAIR  
Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Jan. 2.

#### Just Like Spring.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
The weather in this part of the country is delightful for winter, and our people all feel delightful. Everything is doing well. Wheat just growing right along, not having been browned by frost a particle, but looks bright and green like spring time. We have lost some animals since I wrote you last, for in what cause I cannot tell; some say it is pasturing in stalks, but some have died that have not been in stalks, from the same disease. Please let me comment the article in the KANSAS FARMER of the 25th entitled Kansas Farmers and Politics. It is full of good sound sense. Farmers as a class have no body to blame but themselves because of the back seats they occupy. They could come to the front if they would. This has been my doctrine for 10 years.  
Carmi, Pratt Co., Jan. 2. D. G. BENTON.

#### Jewell Booming.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
The holidays are now past and we are having a very quiet time. Nearly every church and many school houses had Christmas trees loaded with presents for old and young, and a better time was never known among the children than the holidays just passed, and every one seemed to be sent booming into the New Year. Our county is literally crammed full of Lyceums, Literary Societies and Ladies' Aids Societies, and all seem to be deriving a good trade in their own direction. There seems to be a stampede among the people in this direction, and our school-houses seem to be too small to hold the congregations that attend them; and the results of these meetings

are seen in two directions; first, intellectually, second, there is scarcely a bachelor left in this locality, they are either married or expect to be before spring.

The weather has been warm and pleasant for the last month. Stock of all kinds in fine condition except a few horses reported to have the pink-eye, but no deaths resulting from this disease. Some wheat on hand yet, but principally in large lots. Fat hogs most all gone forward to market. Stock hogs are looking well. Not many cattle are being fed this winter here. If our farmers succeed in raising a large crop of corn next season we think that there will be over five thousand steers corn fed next winter as the cattle are in the country for this purpose.  
Many farmers here have been plowing all winter and some have all their spring plowing for corn and oats all done ready for sowing and planting.  
Jewell City, Jan. 2. J. S. F.

#### Faith in the Future.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
A recent trip through this county fully satisfies me that while the fall wheat crop will not come up to former years as to acreage, its condition now is much better than it has been at this season for a number of years past. Many farmers are still busy with their plowing and say that the ground is in excellent condition. Cattle and sheep are doing well, very little hay being fed at this time. The merchants of this town are doing a fair business and the farmers through the county are in good spirits, with strong faith in the future of Kansas.  
Beloit, Mitchell Co. C. P. STEVENS.

#### Discouraged on Wheat.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
The weather continues fine for out door work and farmers are making good use of it, plowing, quarrying stone, and making posts for fencing. Stock of all kinds have done well since going into winter quarters but horses, a great many of them have pinkeye, which makes them unfit for use for awhile, but rarely proves fatal.  
While traveling through the north part of the county, I noticed the wheat was looking very well. There is not a field of wheat between Eskridge and Burlingame, a distance of eighteen miles.  
Harveyville, Wabunsee Co. SEPIUS

#### Another Good Letter—Short.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
We are having fine winter weather, no severe weather yet, one snow 6 or 8 inches deep on Dec. 30. It soon melted off. People still plowing. An abundance of stock feed. Corn, 50c; wheat, 90c to \$1.00; oats, 50c; rye, 75c; fat hogs, 7c; fresh cows and calves, \$35 to \$45; calves, \$12 to \$15; yearling steers and heifers, \$20 to \$25. Pinkeye, or some such disease has prevailed in a mild form. Many cattle have died from eating smut in cornstalk fields, as is believed.  
Arlington, Reno Co., Jan. 1, 1892. B. P. HANAN.

#### At the Capital City of 1891.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Wheat is looking well with less acreage than last year. Farmers intend putting in more corn next spring than usual. Some land is changing hands at fair prices. Stock looks well and brings a good price. People are selling off their hogs pretty close. If there is a corn crop next year, they will wish they had carried over more. We expect two or three railroads this year which will create a boom. We predict, Mr. Editor, if the KANSAS FARMER is published at the state capital in 1891, it will be headed McPherson instead of Topeka.  
Conway, McPherson Co. W. L. BROWN.

#### More Answers.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I will answer a few of L. F. Truesdell's questions. Grease will not hurt trees. To keep rabbits off, take lard, melt it, and while warm stir in sulphur; sufficient to give it a strong scent. Then rub on the trees from the bottom as high up as a rabbit can reach and they will not trouble your trees.  
Flax should be sown as soon as the danger of frost is over and cut as soon as the seed turns brown; then immediately set up on end in bunches the size of a large sheaf, in order to dry out; and then as soon as it will do it should be threshed or stacked. The sooner it can be taken off the ground when it is ready the more seed will be saved. For chicken cholera try charred corn on the cob.  
Iola, Allen Co., Dec. 31. SAMUEL JACOBY.

#### More Answers.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I will answer friend Truesdell's questions in Dec. 28th number KANSAS FARMER. Grease will injure fruit trees. Kill a rabbit, let it freeze, open it lengthwise, clap it on the body of tree, rub up and down. Rabbits won't touch them. Sow oats as soon as done sowing spring wheat. Best winter apples for Kansas, Ben Davis, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Gentlen, Strawberries, Wilson; blackberries, Lawton; raspberries, black cap. Sow flax in May. Fresh broke seed is good for flax. Harvest when the straw turns yellow. Make ice house out of common boards on sloping ground, or dig trench to let surplus water off. Bank up outside with dirt, fill the space between ice and wall with sawdust or chaff.  
Sabetha, Kansas. E. AVERY.

#### Chicken Cholera.

When fowls do not have access to sharp gravel or coarse sand, being fed too much whole corn, will produce chicken cholera. New damp corn, or grass which has become succulent after protracted rains, if fed mostly to fowls, will produce cholera. The gas from fermented manure piles will cause it. If fowls drink filthy, stagnant water for a length of time, it will produce it. Wheat screenings containing much smut will get fowls out of condition if it will not produce cholera. Sometimes when too many potatoes are used with cornmeal and wheat bran dough, cholera will be produced. In using potatoes add a tablespoonful each of salt and cayenne pepper to two gallons of meal and bran and potatoes.—Lancaster Farmer.



(Box 400.)







## THE KANSAS FARMER.

DEMOTTE & RICKS, PROPRIETORS  
M. J. RICKS, BUSINESS MANAGER  
H. A. HEATH, TRAVELING AGT. AND COR.  
W. A. PEPPER, EDITOR.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postoffice, county and state.  
When an address is to be changed from one post-office to another give the names of both offices the one where the paper is now sent, and also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

## 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.

The last issue of the Coffeyville Journal shows a healthy state of business affairs there.

The Kansas Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeding Association meets in Topeka Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Hamilton's announce May 9, 10 and 11, 1882, as the dates for their next semi-annual sale of Short Horn Cattle at Kansas City.

We have several good communications on our table for which we have not room this week. They will appear in the next issue.

Mr. Seth Rowley, of Linn county, has an interesting communication in on the history of the Dominio chickens. It will appear next week.

Salathiel Fraser, Salina, Kansas, wants to know which is the earliest white corn, and where he can obtain the seed. He does not want the eight-rowed flint.

J. M. Amborn, of Peabody, is ahead. He has sent in two clubs to the FARMER, and we would not be surprised if he sends still others. He has steam up and there's no telling when he'll stop.

All kinds of farm fowls need clean water to drink, and chickens, especially, need sand, ground egg shells, chalk, lime, charcoal, flesh, corn, wheat, or other grain, and clean, comfortable, well ventilated quarters.

Ladd Tobacco Company, of St. Louis, who advertise their Sheep Dip in this paper, have a neat little book which they send out to persons on request. It contains a good deal of interesting matter relative to sheep and their diseases.

In reply to J. A. M., of Damorris, Morris county, we refer him to Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo., or to Bartelles & Co., Lawrence, Kas., both of whom we believe to be reliable firms. Their advertisements are in the FARMER this week.

In answer to an inquirer, there is no artesian well in Kansas operating, that we know of. The commissioner of agriculture started one in western Kansas, but it has been abandoned. One is now under way in Crawford county, and several others have been started.

Our readers will notice that the personnel of the FARMER management is published this week, and it will remain standing: DeMott & Ricks, Proprietors; M. J. Ricks, Business Manager; H. A. Heath, Traveling Agent and Correspondent; W. A. Pepper, Editor.

Upwards of thirty-five millions pounds of honey are produced in this country annually. Where honey making is a business, as in California, on an average, one acre of ground is estimated to support twenty-five swarms of bees and the yield of a swarm is generally about fifty pounds of honey a year.

The weather has been mild in this region for some weeks, not colder than it is often in the latter part of October. Frost every morning. Farmers all over the state have been plowing all winter, and we feel very certain, that if their plowing has been well done, they will be well paid for doing it so early.

From the published proceedings of the fifth annual meeting of the American Humane Association, lately held at Boston, we see that active efforts are in progress to secure better facilities for taking care of stock on the way to market. It is very much to be desired, that good will come of these laudable efforts.

Our Kansas Supreme Court have recently decided that all members of the Legislature elected and admitted in excess of the 125 allowed by the constitution, had no legal right in the body; and that whenever any law was passed by a majority that their votes made, such law is a nullity. If we remember correctly there were one hundred and thirty-seven members in the last House, and under the last previous apportionment law there were only one hundred twenty-three provided for. Some laws were passed since that time, and when everybody

that applied was admitted to a seat, by bare majority, and the illegal members made the majority. Such laws are all void if called in question, say the court, and we think the court is right.

Help the women. Nobody needs it more, and nobody will receive it more gratefully. Women are not as strong and robust physically as men are, yet they rise as early in the morning, and usually work two or three hours later every day. They have a great many little things to do in the regular routine of housework that must be done which men and boys could do as well as anybody, and they have time every day to do many of them. It would save the women that much. We know the men get tired with their days work, and so do women. Every good wife on a farm walks as much in a day on an average as her husband does, and often more. Hence she ought to have help whenever and wherever it can be given.

## A Farmer's Convention.

Our correspondent Farmer K, gives us a very readable letter this week on the subject of a farmer's convention, suggested by another writer two weeks ago. It matters not, we suppose where the convention is held, if held at all, so far as railroad fare, hotel bills, hall rent, etc., are concerned. All we can say authoritatively on that subject is, that the last legislature passed a resolution giving the use of the present senate chamber to any public body whose character and object would make that a proper place for the sitting. So that hall rent would cost nothing in Topeka.

There is one thing that the farmers of this country must do before they can make any headway in political reformation: They must strike hands, swear fidelity to one another in all matters pertaining to their own interests. If they cannot then control existing political parties which they have aided and supported willingly so long, they must cut themselves loose from all parties and organize one that they can control. The FARMER said, on this subject some time ago:

"It really seems to our mind that the most dangerous enemy in the farmer's way is the professional politician. We do not use the word politician in its proper, but in its popular sense. The true politician is a statesman; the popular politician is a sneak and a fraud."

This we now believe. If the villains who steal conventions and buy votes can be killed off, then honesty will rule in all parties, and justice will be done; for then sensible, fair men would be elected to office, and in such men's hands all interests are safe. We don't propose to begin at the top and work down; but we would have the axe laid at the root of the tree. Begin away down among the people, purify politics at the foundation and the parties will soon become safe.

Just so long as the country people will let the office-holders and office-seekers hold and run the primaries, the caucuses, and the conventions, and then wheedle the farmers, mechanics and laborers into voting for them or their men because they belong to the party, or because they are "good fellows," so long will our public affairs grow worse instead of better. Let the farmers and all industrialists organize well disciplined associations for the purpose of uniting their efforts on reforming politics, and the old parties will yield. We are tied to no party or sect in pursuit of wrong.

## Guiteau.

The proceedings in what, by courtesy, is termed the trial of this wretch, have been a disgrace to the civilization of the times we live in, and it is well the stupendous farce is ended. By the time this is put in print the verdict of the jury, probably, will be known all over the civilized world.

Never, in the history of this or any other country, have such or similar proceedings occurred. From the first day of the trial, all through the long weeks, this creature, under the plea of acting as his own counsel, has been permitted to pour the venom of his tongue, and his tantalizing jokes upon the people almost unrebuked. He has called witnesses liars, thieves, perjurers, and some of them are gentlemen learned in science; even his own sister's husband, Mr. Scoville, who, simply for his wife's sake, undertook the thankless task of defending the villain—even he has been abused daily in open court by this infamous assassin—and his faithful sister has repeatedly wept in court because of his brutal language to her.

This unparalleled ruffianism in a court of justice, like everything else, has two sides, and the people ought to understand the reasons why it was permitted. The third day of the trial, Judge Cox threatened the prisoner with forcible restraint, but it did no good, and was not enforced or repeated. There are two reasons which, in the opinion of the court were sufficient to justify this unusual conduct of the trial. One, that the jury and the people might study the man as he exhibited himself in court, and thus determine for themselves the question of his insanity. The other, that no mistake of law should be made in unduly restraining a man who is acting as his own counsel in court.

The first of these reasons is much the stronger one. Had the fellow been gagged and brought into court with a stick or corn-cob in his mouth every day the sight of it would have inspired pity, and that coupled with the enormity of his crime and his plea of insanity, would probably have satisfied everybody that he was really crazy. And it is not at all improbable that he was anxious to have just such a state of things to take place. As it is, he has shown himself to be as sane as any man, and that his inordinate vanity, and self esteem, his love of notoriety and fame, coupled with his

ungovernable temper, fit him for the darkest deeds of crime.

But the trial has its lessons, and may prove to be of service in suggesting some sensible improvements in the code of manners in judicial procedure. The straight jacket of the common law does not bind as closely now as it did a hundred years ago, and the people demand that it be set aside as wholly unfit for modern wear. That a man pretends to act as his own counsel gives him no more rights than any other attorney; and because a man is on trial is no reason that he should be permitted to interrupt the proceedings by insolence and indecency. The case is an exceptional one, and it will do us no harm to view the court's course charitably, because of the good that may come of it. If Guiteau is judicially hanged, the people can stand all the rest.

We expect the verdict before this is printed, about Tuesday the 11th, and if it is announced in time, it will be added in a postscript. The evidence of experts is overwhelmingly against the insanity theory, so that everybody expects a verdict of guilty. Then will come an appeal for review, and may be another trial.

## The Railroad Law.

A friend requests a statement in the FARMER of such features of the railroad law of the state as are of special interest to persons through whose lands railroads have been made or are projected. We do not pretend to quote law or go into details, but will give an outline which will probably be sufficient for the present.

First.—Any railway company may, after designating its route in any county, go before the county commissioners or the district court judge and ask the appointment of commissioners to appraise the damages the location and building of the road will cause to the land owners. The commissioners are to examine the lands, assess the damages, and file their report with the county clerk, and he shall file a copy with the county treasurer. If the company, within ninety days, pay the amount so assessed to the treasurer for the benefit of the land owners, then the title to the use of the roadway vests in the company.

Second.—If the landowners are not satisfied with the appraisal and assessment of damages they may appeal to the district court.

Third.—Before the commissioners proceed to appraise the lands and assess the damages, they must give notice through some paper of general circulation in the county, for thirty days, stating the time when such appraisal and assessment will be made, so that persons interested may be present and present their own claims.

## "Spread the Light."

"No Rent, no Usury, no Absorption of the Homesteads through tax titles or mortgages." These are the caption and first words of an article written for the KANSAS FARMER by a friend in Iowa, Mr. Sinnett.

The object of the writer is a very good one. He desires to awaken a sentiment among the people in opposition to high interest and mortgages. If this lesson had been successfully taught years ago, the indebtedness of our people would now be much less than it is. Men and women have, for years been permitting money lenders to rob them. Forty and fifty per cent. interest is nothing short of robbery. A mortgage on the homestead is no better than a fire.

But our correspondent commits the error that many others have committed—that of attacking the wrong point and of using useless weapons. He proposes to have every homestead mortgaged go before the grand jury and have the money lender indicted for a conspiracy to rob him. Then he wants the legislature to make it a criminal offence to take a mortgage on a homestead, and he wants the mortgages all taxed. These all are not only impracticable, but unlawful schemes, and hence we do not publish the article. It is not, and cannot be made a crime to mortgage a homestead any more than other property, and mortgages can not be taxed, because they are only securities, not credits. Notes are taxable as credits, but only in the hands of the holder, as personal property, and at the place of his, not the maker's, residence.

In what we do to reform men in this matter, let us work together for future good, using the past as warnings, and not worry ourselves over impossible work.

## Advertising Rates.

The Jacksonville Ill. Journal contains the following.

A quarter column advertising space in the daily Globe Democrat commands \$3.14 per annum. In the St. Louis Republic a like space commands \$2.50. A full page advertisement in either of these papers for one day costs \$50. One column advertisement for one day costs \$40. In order to get a local in the Globe Democrat at 40 cents a line each issue, the advertiser must take \$1,000 worth per annum. Notwithstanding the high rates, the successful business men of the city, find it as profitable to their business to advertise judiciously as to occupy a good locality. Then advertising is made a part of their business, and is not in any case given as an act of charity, but as a business investment.

In comparison with the above advertising space in the KANSAS FARMER is offered at very reasonable rates. For many purposes its columns are as valuable as those of the Metropolitan dailies. Those who desire to reach the business men, farmers and stock men of Kansas and adjoining states will find no more efficient advertising medium than the KANSAS FARMER.

One of the good things which this paper is doing is the developing of a faculty for writing among persons who have never practiced it before. Many of our farm letters are of rare interest, and most of them are fairly composed. We can tell by the handwriting, as soon as it is

seen, whether the writer has had experience in that line, and we know that a large proportion of our farmer correspondents have not done much in that line of work. But, though they may not always use the choicest language, nor put all the words in just as a professional writer would do it, nor write capital letters where they ought to be written, nor place periods and commas in their proper places, yet these letters contain a great deal of good, honest sense, and they are improving. A friend called the other day—a city man, too, and said he was surprised to see how well the Kansas farmers write, and that our Farm Letters were the most interesting part of the paper to him. We write this for the encouragement of our correspondents. You are as much interested in the success of this paper as we are. You can sustain it or you can destroy it. Your letters are read with confidence by others; they know, from your style and subject, that you are farmers and know what you are writing about. We want not only our regular correspondents to continue, but we want new ones to come in. Don't trouble yourselves with long epistles, except when you are discussing some general subject. Be short, clear and concise—just as you would chop off a chicken's head—do it quick. A postal card will often contain all one cares to say, condition of weather, crops and animals; results of experiments; questions, answers, etc. And don't be afraid of mistakes. We will not let you suffer on that account. We have pen, ink, pencil and paper here. Do the best you can and write.

AMERICA: AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ITS HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, is the title of a very valuable work published in 1881. The publishers, The Colburn & Newman Publishing Co., Chicago, Ills., have favored us with a copy for review. The book is a departure from the general line of histories, in that its matter is arranged in short paragraphs, giving facts in brief form chronologically. What important events occurred in any year, are orderly arranged, with sub heads, giving month and day, for that year. It is not pretended to give any thing in detail—merely the principal fact in its proper time, after the year 1492. The time before that is divided into three sections: Prehistoric America, in which mounds and mound builders are treated, and sketches given of earlier civilizations, their implements and architecture; The American Aborigines, a brief history of Indians; their habits, accoutrements, implements, etc.; Pre-Columbian history and traditions, from 499 to 1488, tracing early visits to this continent by nations of the north. From that time to March 5, 1881 is given a continuous string of important facts, day after day, as they occurred. For teachers and students; for editors, lawyers and preachers; for every one who wants a summary of American history, embracing all of the western continent, we regard this as a very interesting, and exceptionally useful book. The index seems complete, covering 49 double column pages, so that in an instant any name or event mentioned in the entire body of the work—856 pages, may be found and what is said of it. There are 67 good illustrations, some of them fine and important, especially those illustrating character and implements of the prehistoric, and the Indian races. The frontispiece is a good steel engraving of Abraham Lincoln.

As before intimated, the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER have in contemplation some expensive improvements, and they would feel very much encouraged if our friends, especially our correspondents and club agents, would bestir themselves in extending our circulation. New subscribers are coming in fast now, and during these winter months is a good time to help the boom along. When we get the paper to where we will be satisfied with it ourselves, we know our readers will be better pleased with it.

We are in receipt of advance sheets of an article on Pleuro-Pneumonia, by E. P. Perry, Chicago, which will appear in the Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending December 31, 1881. Persons desiring it should write at once to F. D. Coburn, Secretary, Topeka. The article treats of the disease, its nature, symptoms and history, and recommends immediate action by Congress to stop the spread of the disease. The report will be ready for distribution this week.

Among other good things we have in view for the benefit of our readers is an original story intended to develop better, higher and purer ideas of farm—home life. Should we succeed in obtaining permission to publish the story in the FARMER before it appears in book form, we are confident that all our readers, men, women and children, will be benefited as well as delighted. If published it will run through from twenty to twenty-seven numbers of the paper.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the Senate Chamber, Topeka, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, 1883, for the election of eighteen members of the Board of Directors of the Society for the two years next ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Rev. Richard Cordley, D D, of Emporia, will deliver the annual address. Members of the society, and the public are invited to attend.

The way of the transgressor is hard. As certain as that there is a God in Israel the unlawful liquor traffic will be suppressed in Kansas. A druggist named Lund, in Independence, made his house a regular dram shop, but under various pretenses he escaped on the first trial against him. On the second, however, he was convicted.

ed and fined \$300, and the costs were from \$300 to \$400 more. There is now an information pending against him, and it contains one hundred twenty-six counts. If he is convicted on all of them, the fines will amount to \$12,600. This does not include attorney fees. Besides all this a suit is pending on his \$1,000 bond, and he is forbidden to take out another permit.

The American Berkshire Association held its seventh annual meeting at Springfield, Ill., last week. The report of the Secretary showed an increased interest among breeders of the Berkshires, and it appeared that in all parts of the country the year 1881 was a prosperous one in this direction. The committee on pedigrees reported, among other things, that the demand for recorded boars in this country has so far exceeded the supply that American enterprise has undertaken to make good the deficiency with stock direct from England. When satisfactory pedigrees accompany applications for registry the association has not hesitated to accept them, but the mere fact of importation is allowed no weight in their favor when the rules of the Association regarding crosses not complied with. The committee recommend that in the future no animals be admitted except those tracing to recorded stock. The report was adopted with the exception of the last mentioned suggestion which was held for further consideration.

The North American Review will present in its February number, to be published on the 15th of the present month, Part 111, of its series of articles on "The Christian Religion." It will be from the pen of Geo. P. Fisher, the eminent professor of ecclesiastical history in the Yale Divinity School,—as thorough a scholar and as able a defender of the Christian faith as this country affords. A powerful presentation of the claims of Christianity is expected.

Subscribers should not forget that our terms require one dollar and fifty cents a year from every one whose name is not in a club, and there is no exception in favor of old subscribers who renew. The only way to get the FARMER for one dollar a year is to join with clubs. An agent who gets up a club of ten at a dollar a year, gets a copy for one year for himself free.

The American Fruit Drier Manufacturing Company have purchased the Extension Shops vacated by the removal of Frick & Co., Engine Builders, into their new works and the Manufacture of the Celebrated American Evaporator will be conducted under the name and address of the American Manufacturing Co., Wayneboro, Pa.

Farmers who take good care of their poultry, and make that a part of the regular farm work, invariably reap good harvests from their labor. The poultry yard is a useful auxiliary to the successful farm.

Mrs. Brown, whose name appears to a good letter on Butter Making, this week, promises to furnish our readers with several more on the same subject.

Mr. E. Holland, Postmaster at Jay Eau, Republic county, sends a large club of subscribers. He is the boss P. M. in the club business.

Dr. Eidson has an interesting paper in the FARMER this week on the Jersey Red, or Durie hog.

Charles Etheridge, of Albuquerque, N. M. advertises a ranch for sale in the FARMER this week.

## Consumption Cured.

SINCE 1876 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, enclosing this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, a recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English. W. A. NOYES, 148 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## Mound City Feed Mills.

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

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

## Special Notice.

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



### Meteorological Summary for the year 1881.

From observations taken at Lawrence by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University of Kansas.

The most marked meteorological features of the year were the severe and prolonged winter; the extremely late spring; the excessive and continued heat of the summer, extending even into October, the delay of the first severe frost of autumn until nearly the middle of November, resulting in the unseasonable blossoming of many fruit and flowering trees and shrubs; and the unusual warmth and fine weather of December. The total rainfall was nearly equal to the average amount. The rain deficiency in July and August reduced the corn crop to about half the average yield, but the consequent high prices have in most cases more than compensated for the reduction.

#### TEMPERATURE.

Mean temperature of the year, 54.65 deg., which is 1.31 degrees above the mean of the 13 preceding years. The highest temperature was 104 deg., on August 11th and 25th; the lowest was 8 deg., below zero, on the 9th of January, giving a yearly range of 112 deg. Mean at 7 a. m., 48.87 deg., at 2 p. m., 63.52 deg., at 9 p. m., 53.12 deg.

Mean temperature of the winter months, 29.16 deg., is 0.92 deg., below the average winter temperature; of the spring, 58.27 deg., which is 0.74 deg., above the average; of the summer, 79.41 deg., which is 3.02 deg., above the average; of the autumn 56.75 deg., which is 3.86 deg., above the average.

The coldest month of the year was January, with mean temperature, 21.60 deg., the coldest week was January 8th to 14th, with mean temperature, 14.45 deg.; the coldest day was January 9th with mean temperature 1.5 below zero. The mercury fell below zero 6 times during the year, three times in January and three times in February.

The warmest month was August, with mean temperature 81.23 deg.; the warmest week was July 5th to 11th with mean temperature 85.09 deg.; the warmest day was August 17th with mean temperature, 89.7 deg. The mercury reached or exceeded 100 degrees; on 14 days, of which 3 were in July and 11 in August; the mercury reached or exceeded 90 deg., on 60 days, viz, 9 in June, 18 in July, 26 in August, 14 in September and one in October.

The last light frost of spring was on April 15th, the first light frost of autumn was on September 25th, giving an interval of 193 days (more than 6 months) entirely without frost. The last severe frost of spring was on April 13th; the first severe frost of autumn was on November 9th giving an interval of 210 days (nearly 7 months) without severe frost. No frost during the year damaged fruit buds or trees, but winter wheat was injured in some localities by the severe cold of the first half of April.

#### RAIN.

The entire rainfall, including melted snow, was 33.27 inches, which is slightly above the precipitation for 1879 and 1880, but 1.31 inches below the average rainfall of the 13 preceding years. Either rain or snow (or both) fell on 110 days, 7 more than the average. On 9 of these days the quantity was too small for measurement. The largest interval without rain during the growing season (March 1st to October 1st) was 14 days, from July 29th to Aug. 12th. The number of thunder showers was 31. There were three hail storms, of which one occurred in April and two in September. The hail of September 29th was very large and destructive.

#### SNOW.

The entire depth of snow was 32.50 inches which is 12.06 inches above the average. Of this amount half an inch fell in January, 22 inches in February, one inch in November and one inch in December. The last snow of spring was on April 12th; the first snow of autumn was on November 18th.

#### FACE OF THE SKY.

The average cloudiness of the year was 47.52 per cent., above the average. The number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) was 157; half-clear days (from one-third to two-thirds cloudy) 95 cloudy; (more than two-thirds) 113. There were 79 days on which the cloudiness averaged 80 per cent., or more. There were 37 entirely clear and 55 entirely cloudy days. The clearest month was July, with a mean of 26.23 per cent.; the cloudiest month was May, with a mean of 64.08 per cent. The mean cloudiness at 7 a. m. was 65.56 per cent.; at 2 p. m. 50.25 per cent.; at 9 p. m. 39.75 per cent.

#### DIRECTION OF THE WIND.

During the year, three observations daily, the wind was from the N. W., 280 times; S. W., 276 times; S. E., 139 times; S., 110 times; N. E., 116 times; E., 95 times; N., 72 times; W., 7 times; calm, once. The south winds (including southwest, south, and southeast) outnumbered the north winds (including northwest, north and northeast) in the ratio of 525 to 468.

#### VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

The number of miles traveled by the wind during the year was 141,420 which is 3,385 miles above the annual average for the eight preceding years. This gives a mean daily velocity of 387.48 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 16.14 miles. The highest velocity was 60 miles an hour, on February 11th and March 31st. The highest daily velocity was 1010 miles, on March 4th, the highest monthly velocity was 16,231 miles, in March. The three windiest months were March, April and November; the calmest months were May, July and August. The average velocity at 7 a. m., was 14.48 miles, at 2 p. m., 17.51 miles; at 9 p. m., 15.48 miles.

#### BAROMETER.

Mean height of barometer column, 27.103

inches; at 7 a. m., 29.125 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.081 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.104 inches; maximum, 29.722 inches; on January 26th; minimum, 28.305 inches, on March 11th; yearly range, 1.417 inches. The highest monthly mean was 29.255 inches, in January; the lowest was 28.769 inches in June. The barometer observations are corrected for temperature and instrumental error.

#### RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

The average atmospheric humidity for the year was 70.12; at 7 a. m., 80.14; at 2 p. m., 53.36; at 9 p. m., 76.88. The dampest month was February, with mean humidity, 79.8; the driest month was September, with mean humidity, 60.76. There were 11 fogs during the year. The least humidity for any single observation was 16.1 at 2 p. m., on the 24th of September, less than one sixth of saturation.

#### Weather Report for December, 1881.

From observations taken at Lawrence, Kansas, by Prof. Snow, of the State University.

With one exception (1877) the warmest December on our record. The Kansas river has been free from ice during the entire month. The rain-fall has been a little more than half the average amount.

MEAN TEMPERATURE.—40.10 deg., which is 11.43 deg. above the average December temperature of the 13 preceding years. The highest temperature was 63 deg., on the 6th, the lowest was 18 deg., on the 31st, monthly range, 45 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 35.55 deg.; at 12 p. m., 46.47 deg.; at 9 p. m., 39.59 deg.

RAINFALL.—Including melted snow, 0.90 inches, which is 0.84 inches below the December average. Rain fell on two days; snow fell on 3 days. The entire depth of snow was 1 inch, which is 5.52 inches less than the December average. The rain-fall (including melted snow) for the year 1881 has been 33.27 inches, which is 1.56 inches below the average annual rainfall for the 13 preceding years.

MEAN CLOUDINESS.—55.26 per cent. of the sky, the month being 4.62 per cent. cloudier than the average. Number of clear days 10, (entirely clear 26; half clear, 10; cloudy, 11; (entirely cloudy 5). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 56.10; at 2 p. m., 62.58 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 47.09 per cent.

WIND.—N. W. 33 times; S. W. 20 times; S. E. 19 times; S. 8 times; N. E. 6 times; N. 6 times; E. once.

The entire distance traveled by the wind was 12,679 miles which gives a mean daily velocity of 409 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 17 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour at 11 p. m. on the 29th.

MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER.—29.214 inches; at 7 a. m. maximum 29.230 inches; at 2 p. m. 29.187 inches; at 9 p. m. 29.226 inches; maximum 29.544 inches, on the 14th; minimum 28.735 inches on the 27th; monthly 0.809 inches.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.—Mean for month 68.3; at 7 a. m. 80.3; at 2 p. m. 50.12; at 9 p. m. 75.2; greatest 100, on the 12th; least 26.2, on the 17th. There was one fog on the 12th.

#### Poland China Association.

ED. FARMER:—The annual meeting of the Northwestern Poland China Swine Association met at this place on Saturday, Jan. 7th. The meeting was well represented by stockholders of the association from Nebraska and Kansas, and an interesting time was had discussing matters of importance regarding the breeding of the Poland China hog.

From the report of the secretary it was found that the association is in a prosperous condition, and all feel encouraged with the results of our first year's business.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: H. E. Billings, President; H. H. Avar, Treasurer, and J. O. Young, Secretary. Secretary's address is Washington, Kansas.

Washington, Kan., Jan. 9th, 1882.

#### "Surprised at Her Recovery."

A gentleman at San Marco, Texas, writes, October 8th, "My wife's case is the most decided cure of Consumption I have ever seen. She had been coughing for two years, with occasional hemorrhage. For four or five months had been having fever all the time, expectorating profusely; so much so that she could not sleep at night, having night sweats, and reduced to a skeleton and strength that she could barely leave her bed. She was attended by the best physicians in the state but without any good results. Two Home Treatments of Compound Oxygen cured her, and for eighteen months she has been in better health than for many years."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

DR. STARKLEY & FAIRBANKS,

1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

The Iowa Farmer Co., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who are the publishers of one of the very best farm and stock journals in the west have, with commendable energy, decided to present an elegant portrait, 192x24, of the late GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD, to each and every one of their readers free of charge. The price of the FARMER is but one dollar a year and well worth twice that amount. The picture is a beautiful one, the original of which was pronounced by Garfield himself to be the best he ever saw; and pictures intended in every way are being sold at 75 cts. to \$1.00 each. A copy of this one and the IOWA FARMER is sent a whole year by sending only one dollar to the Co., at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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## Literary and Domestic

## The Legend of Heisterbach.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

In the old convent of Heisterbach—  
So runneth the legend quaint—  
Dwelt the good monk Aloysius,  
The favored of man and saint—

For his life was a beautiful service  
Of prayer to the Lord above,  
And heaven had answered his faithfulness  
With a heart and a hand of love,

The voice of the poor came to him  
In blessings from day to day,  
For the golden touch of the goodly hand  
That gladdened their lowly way.

And though on the curls of the children  
His hand might not be laid,  
He wept to hear them weeping—  
Laughed with them when they played—

Yes oft in his darkened cloister,  
When their voices wandered there,  
He clasped them in dreams to his bosom,  
And kissed them with lips of prayer.

But he thought: "Though I live in yearning  
For the worldly joys denied,  
The promise blest in the Holy Word  
Shall keep me satisfied."

And he turned to the sacred volume  
And read aloud: "One day  
Is with the Lord as a thousand years,  
And a thousand years as a day."

Though the text was old, it stirred him  
With a doubt unknown before,  
And he pondered long upon it,  
Reading it o'er and o'er;

But ever his hidden meaning  
Emerged his earnest quest,  
And drove from his heart all patience,  
And from his soul all rest.

He talked with his holy brothers,  
But their counsel, all as vain,  
Only the more perplexed him  
In body and soul and brain.

And he turned, at last, from the gateway  
Of the convent walls, and went  
Wandering off in the forest-wild,  
Alone with his discontent.

Till he sank, on his aimless journey,  
Like a weary child, and wept  
In the lap of the green old mother,  
Where his grief passed, and he slept—

Slept and awoke, recalling  
Vaguely the words: "One day  
Is with the Lord as a thousand years,  
And a thousand years as a day."

Slept! Ah, me, for the slumber  
That maketh all things well—  
To sleep and awake with a whispered prayer  
Hearing the vesper bell!

He fared him back to the convent,  
But the strange monk at the gate  
That heard his clanking, crossed himself  
As he peered through the iron grate.

And the stout bolt closed harshly,  
And the chanting within grew dim,  
And the monks that gathered about him there  
Were all unknown to him.

When they asked him his name, and he answered  
That he was Aloysius,  
They listened in awe, and marveled  
That he should answer thus:

For only by tradition,  
They knew that name, they said,  
Since three hundred years, as the record ran,  
Aloysius had been dead.

Then Aloysius looked toward Heaven,  
And, turning to them again,  
The glory of God was on him,  
And the miracle was plain;

And he said: (God bless him—the holy man!)  
"To my brother who doubts and fears,  
Could I give what the good Lord only can,  
I would sleep for a thousand years."

—Indiana Journal.

## Max and the Wonder-Flower.

Long before the great king Charlemagne ruled over Germany and France, the mountain forests that border the Rhine were peopled by gnomes and dwarfs, witches and fairies, some of whom were very mischievous and could never be trusted, while others did kind deeds for the people.

They all were under the control of a fairy king, who lived in the deepest recesses of the mountains, and whose palace was so vast that it reached even under the river. On moonlight nights, the river-fairies could be seen playing in the clear waters, sometimes enticing fishers to their death by showing them gold and jewels; for the poor simple fishermen would dive down into the water and would never be seen again. But then there were good fairies among the mountains, and these gave presents to persons they thought deserving of rich gifts, for the mountains were filled with treasures of gold, silver, and precious jewels; and my story is about a little boy who was rewarded by these good fairies.

He was only a poor little shepherd boy, and tended the flocks of a rich baron, whose castle stood high upon a rock that looked down over the valley where the little boy lived. His father was dead and he was the only help of his mother and two little sisters, Roschen and Elsie. They owned a little cottage, a goat, and a small bit of ground, which Max, for that was the boy's name, tilled in the evening, for the sheep were all safely penned for the night. He was always cheerful, and kind to all. He loved the beautiful river that flowed along so peacefully, and the vine terraces where grew the purple grapes. The dark forests, that seemed so still, filled his heart with wonder and reverence toward the great Being who had made such a lovely world.

Max longed to know how to read, so as to learn more about it all, and yet he worked on, early and late, and enjoyed even the air and the flowers; and the butterflies, as they flew by him made him glad that he was alive and well.

But there came a day of sadness for poor little Max, in the winter time, for his mother was taken very ill, and the old nurse of the village, who took care of her, said that she must die unless an herb could be procured that grew in the mountains, and these were now covered with snow, beneath which the herb lay buried

without any serious inconvenience. Should you allow a guest to leave your house without offering him tea, it would be an unpardonable insult, as likewise would be your refusal to drink tea with him when returning the call.

The natives only bake two or three times a year, and it is almost as great an undertaking as housecleaning in America. The flour and water are mixed in a large wooden trough. When it is ready to knead, a cloth is spread upon the floor, the dough is placed upon it, a second cloth is spread over the top, and then—a man "tramps it out." I would not be much surprised if some of you were a little incredulous on this point, but "tis strange, yet true, for truth is always strange, stranger than fiction." The natives have no stoves, but for baking they use a round hole in the ground. The fire is placed in the bottom of this hole or "tandour," the sides of which are made of brick. After the bread has risen, it is made into balls about the size of a coffee-cup. A professional bread-baker takes one of these balls, tosses it about in her hands very skillfully, until in shape it is about three feet long, one foot and a half wide, and scarcely thicker than a wafer. This she places upon a board, and, by a skillful flourish of the board, the loaf (?) is thrown upon the side of the tandour, where it sticks and bakes in a few moments.—Herald and Presbyter.

Alas, it had disappeared! But while the tears filled his eyes, the mountain where he stood opened wide, like a door, a dazzling fairy figure appeared, and a silvery voice said:

"Enter, little Max, for thou didst first thy duty. Take what thou wilt of the treasures before thee. The Wonder-flower that thou hast seen thou canst not take with thee. It blooms but once in a thousand years, and can only be seen by the pure in heart. Take of the gold and diamonds, love thy mother ever as now, aim to be a good man, and keep thy heart pure, that thou mayst again see the flower in the garden of heaven, where a thousand years are but a day."

And the fairy vanished; but around in a great marble hall shone diamonds and rubies, and bright bars of gold, before the eyes of the bewildered Max. A little brown dwarf, who seemed to be a guard over the treasures, gave him a sack, and motioned that Max should fill it, and even helped him, never saying a word. When it was filled, it was so heavy that Max wondered how he could ever carry it home; but while he hesitated, the dwarf threw it over his own shoulder, and beckoning Max to follow, crept out of the door; and as Max followed, the mountain closed behind them and the snow lay over it as before.

It would have seemed a dream, only that there stood the dwarf, with his pointed little hat, and strange face, with eyes like a squirrel's. Not a word did he speak, but he trotted down the mountain, and it seemed to Max scarcely an hour before they stood at its foot. There, with a bow, the dwarf set down the sack, and then he clambered up the mountain.

Max hastened home as fast as he could with his heavy treasure, and gave the nurse the herb, hiding the sack under his bed until his mother should be able to hear of his good fortune.

The herb did its work so well that in a few days his mother was able to sit up, and then Max, with his hand in hers, and his little sisters standing by him, told her all.

She clasped her hands and said: "My sweet child, the dear God has been very good to thee. Thou hast seen the Wonder-flower, that first blossomed when Christ was born, and that no one but an innocent child may see. Keep its beauty always in mind, else the treasure it brought will give thee no happiness. Let us thank the great God of heaven for his love to thee, a poor little shepherd boy, to whom He has shown the Wonder-flower, which even the king himself may not see!"

And it was in this strange manner that Max's wish was at last granted; for with his treasure to help him he could go to school, and learn all about the great world outside of his little Rhine valley. He lived to be an honored and learned man, always doing good to others; and with all his wisdom he was as unassuming as a child.—From St. Nicholas for January, 1882.

## Persian Habits.

In color, looks and size the people of Persia differ as much as any other race of people. In their dress, especially that of the women, there is more similarity, but in this respect there has been a great change during the past few years, and numbers of the men now wear the European costume, with the exception of the hat. The Mussulmans have as yet adopted no article of European dress, except the pantaloons, and even that the Broadway exquisite would have some difficulty in recognizing.

Perhaps you might think it rather impolite for a man to keep his hat on when making you a morning call, but if you knew that his head was as bare as a baby's head, except for a little tuft of hair behind each ear, you would doubtless rejoice at his ungentlemanly conduct. Some of the men do not shave their heads, but they still continue to make themselves hideous by putting Khenna on their hair, which gives it the ugliest red color I ever saw. Both the men and women color their finger nails, and sometimes their whole hands.

The fashionable system of five minute calls has not yet been introduced into Persia. The natives seldom think it worth while to come for less than half a day. The better class of people always send word when they are coming and unless they sneeze, which is considered an ill omen, they always put in an appearance at the appointed time. Usually they seat themselves upon the floor, but a few of those who have been acquainted with the missionaries for some time have learned to sit upon a chair

## Household Hints.

## STEWED OYSTERS FOR SUPPER.

Drain well the liquor from two quarts of oysters; add a small teacup of hot water, some salt and pepper; set it over the fire in a saucepan; when it boils add a teacupful of rich milk. Let it boil up once, then add the oysters and let them boil four minutes; add two tablespoonfuls of butter, as soon as melted and stirred in remove from the fire. Serve at once on toasted pieces of bread.

## OMELET.

The secret of an omelet is to know how. Bordeaux fashion is to tilt the pan, allow the eggs to run to the lower side, and scrape down from the upper half of the pan perfectly clean, pushing all the eggs to the lower half. When set, turn over backward, brown and serve. Take hold of the pan with the palm of the hand uppermost, place your dish over the pan and turn quickly. If you do not put a teaspoonful of water to each egg, in making an omelet, it will be leathery. If you use milk or flour, it will not be an omelet, but pancake.

## BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

One quart buckwheat; four tablespoonfuls yeast; one tablespoonful salt; one handful Indian meal; two tablespoonfuls molasses—not sirup; warm water enough to make a thin batter; beat very well, and set in a warm place to rise. If the batter is in the least sour in the morning, stir in a very little soda dissolved in hot water; mix in an earthen crock, and leave some in the bottom each morning—a cupful or so—to serve as a sponge the next night, instead of getting fresh yeast. In cold weather this plan can be successfully pursued for a week or ten days without setting a new supply. Of course you add the usual quantity of flour, etc., every night, and beat up well. Do not make your cakes too small. Buckwheats should be of a generous size. Some put two-thirds buckwheat and one-third oatmeal, omitting the Indian.

## This and That.

The first circus ever started in America was organized in 1780, by a man named Pickets. When the circus reached Philadelphia, General George Washington and all his staff attended the show.

A French chemist has discovered a way to produce thunder storms. A married gentleman residing on East Main street, says a long hair on the coat collar, of a different color from what it should be, will produce thunder storms, though the Frenchman has probably got a different method.

There is nothing in the world so treacherous as a man's memory. If a man owes you a debt, the fact pins itself into your mind, and even if you try to forget it you find it impossible to do so. If, on the other hand, you owe a debt to somebody, it passes out of your mind at once. The philosophy of this eccentricity is that what is owed to you should be paid promptly, while what you owe should be paid, if at all, at your convenience.

Sweet potatoes require a temperature of at least sixty deg. for their preservation, or they will decay very quickly. The place of storage should also be dry. When a large quantity is to be kept over, a room in the house, or an outhouse specially prepared, or an upper loft in some building may be provided with lath bins, and furnished with a stove so as to keep the temperature regular and sufficiently warm.

Nutmegs come from the Molucca Islands and are the seed of a tree 20 or 30 feet high, much resembling the pear tree. The somewhat long odorless leaves are whitish beneath and shining dark green above. The fruit is pear shaped and consists of a fleshy sort of shell, which, when ripe, bursts and discloses the bright scarlet mace which envelops the nut within. The nut within the mace is further enclosed in a thin, hard, dark brown shell. The nut is at first brown and smooth, but becomes much wrinkled by drying which is done by placing it, still in its inner shell, upon gratings over a slow fire. The shell is then removed. The

mace is also dried until it assumes a golden brown color.

In the mountains of Tyrol it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is bedtime, and sing. Their husbands, fathers and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen awhile for an answering melody from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well known voice comes borne on the water, telling that the loved one is almost home.

Coats of arms were used to distinguish the different chiefs or lords and their followers in battle and abroad, before the common people had learned to read. They were necessary as the uniforms and badges are now to distinguish the various regiments and state officers. The figures of eagles, lions, dragons and other creatures, the rose, lily and palm, could be recognized when embroidered on the surcoat or garment worn above the armor to prevent it from tarnishing, and soldiers could know at a glance when they met to what duke or prince they belonged. At first only sovereigns used these distinctions; afterwards all families of noble birth chose badges and figured shields, every design on which was a sign of some trait of which they were proud, their loyalty, courage or ambition. Or the figures recalled some notable event in the fortunes of the family, as the spider, which Robert Bruce watched mending its web in the cave while he was hiding from his enemies, was placed in the royal arms after he became king of Scotland.

## Interesting Scraps.

Poor Ivory can be made artificially transparent, but it lasts only a short time.

At Point Pleasant, on the Mississippi, the river has advanced nearly three miles in sixty years.

"Owari ware," to be seen in all our china shops, is made in a Japanese province of that name.

It is remarked that suicide is more frequent among Spanish women than those of any other country.

Thirty-four species of insects new to science have recently been discovered in the Sandwich Islands.

For forty years the light of the Eddystone Lighthouse consisted of a row of candles stuck in a hoop.

It is said that a specimen of the Californian quail has recently been shot on the Yorkshire wolds, England.

An eminent biologist poetically says that cats are "the very flower and culmination of the mammalian animal tree."

It is maintained that if meteors did not fall into the sun, the temperature of the earth would sink to 200 or 300 degrees.

The religion of the Siamese forbids them to kill animals but they elude the law by selling them to Mahomedans.

The eggs of the dinorins, an extinct species of bird, from the island of Madagascar, were large enough for a foot bath.

A chicken-stealing eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip of its wings was captured in a week at Bedford, Ind.

The reason that man has not as acute a sense as the dog is that the development of his brain leaves little room for the olfactory lobe.

Of the heat emitted by the sun, only the 227 millionth part is caught by the planets, and this is nearly all yielded again to space.

A remarkable discovery of fossils has recently been made in Scotland. The most important treasures are fishes, crustaceans and aviculae.

Carbolic acid is very useful as a preventive of insect ravages. Radishes may be protected from maggots and orchards from borers by its use.

The value of formic acid as an antiseptic is a point which has been overlooked by sanitary reformers. It is very powerful and free from any unpleasant odor.

Sir John Lubbock maintains in his last Linnaean Society paper that bees prefer blue flowers to those of any other color. But the objection may be fairly raised, How, if bees have so much to do with the origin of flowers, have we so few blue ones? He met this by suggesting that all flowers were originally green, and then passed through white or yellow, and generally red, before becoming blue. He says that an ant may live seven or eight years.

A horse raised in Norwich, Vt. and used for family purposes in this city for several years, was recently sold to a man in Oxford, N. H. In taking him from the wagon one evening, he slipped away from the owner and disappeared, going at a high rate of speed straight for his old home. In six hours he crossed the Connecticut river and traveled twenty-seven miles in the darkness, over a road he had not seen since he was a three-year-old colt. To make this distance in the time mentioned he must have avoided all cross roads, and without delay gone by the regular route.

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50 LOVELY Chromo Cards, New and Elegant design, name on loc. Vann & Co. Fair Haven, Ct.

2806 LBS weight of TWO OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Send for description of this famous breed; also, cattle, sheep and fowls. L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

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TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1880.  
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—About sixteen years ago, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed in the use of morphia. In this city the same experience was repeated, and by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real benefit, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn out kidneys, I continued its use until to-day I am enjoying better health than I have known in years, and better than I had ever expected to know again. What is more, I shall continue the use of this medicine, believing it will affect a complete cure.  
D. B. OWENS,  
Santa Fe, N. M.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, '81.  
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—I had been afflicted with an old kidney trouble from which I received a great deal of pain in my back and the region of the kidneys, as well as inconvenience from inability to urinate. I resolved to give your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a trial, and in a short time I was not only cured of my kidney trouble, but was also well of a liver complaint which had afflicted me for years. It is the best medicine I ever knew of.

GEO. P. WHITEHEAD  
800 KANSAS AVE.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.  
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—I have been about 20 years afflicted with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and found relief. I think it the best I have tried, and my husband said I improved more while taking that than with all the doctors' medicines.

C. F. SEYMOUR  
(Mrs. P. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.  
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidneys. The doctors told me that my pain arose from gravel passing from the kidneys to the bladder. Their medicine, however, failed to produce a cure, and so I purchased Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The effect was most encouraging. My pains quickly disappeared; my general health improved; costiveness, from which I had previously suffered, left me entirely, and after using four bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine.

SH. PROVINCE

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1881.  
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—I had suffered for a long time with a kidney trouble which produced pain in my back, a desire to urinate every half hour, accompanied by a scalding sensation. Dr. S. B. Irwin told me one day that all this might be cured if I would only use the remedy he had employed, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Three bottles have done away with all my troubles. It is in every respect a reliable remedy.

HENRY SANDLES

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

LADIES SEWING COMPANION.  
Very useful. It hangs on the wall out of the way of the "little ones," holds two thimbles, a velvet eraser cushion for needles and pins, 4 spools, and a pair of scissors; very ornamental, and the best selling article you ever saw. A Michigan agent sold over 5,000 of them in one month. Over 60,000 sold. Sample and our catalogue of other goods, with best terms to agents, for 30 cent stamp.  
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## The Funny Part.

A coal fire is a grate comfort, but a nutmeg often suggests a grater.

When a man makes his will he is preparing for a dead give away.

A book with a loose leaf should be bound over to keep the piece

"Man wants but little here below," which means a little more, you know.

We have a friend who says he can't eat oleomargarine because it disagrees with him.

A fashionable young lady, like an inexperienced printer, makes a great bustle in correcting her form.

A zoological paradox: It is notorious that giraffes die young, and yet they are long for this world. Necks!

The safest way now to send a postal-card is to enclose it in an envelope and put a three-cent stamp on the outside.

"No star never rose and set without influence somewhere," says a philosopher. The same remark is applicable to a hen.

"Ed" writes to know whether it is safest to carry money in the pants' or vest pocket. Money is secured when it's vest-Ed.

A fire in a Paris tenement was put out by a couple of policemen. An enthusiast exclaimed, "How admirable our police. They arrest even a fire."

Courting is a natural blessing. It teaches young people to speak mildly, especially if the old folks are in the next room, with the door open.

It was very ungallant in the old bachelor who was told that a certain lady had "one foot in the grave," to ask if "there wasn't room for both feet."

"Why dost thou soar, love?" sings a poet. Probably it is because he has been trying to mount the fiery, unamed bicycle. It will make any man sore.

A prominent New York lawyer confidentially informs us that during his experience he has never met with a divorce case but what there was a woman in it.

It is useless for physicians to argue against short sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says: "The right to bear arms shall not be interfered with."

"The sassiest man I ever met," says Josh Billings "is a henpecked husband when he is away from home. Nature seldom makes a phool; she simply furnishes the raw materials and lets the fellow finish the job to suit himself."

A motherly-looking woman yesterday carefully handed the stamp-clerk at the postoffice a letter marked "in haste," and inquired if there was any extra charge for writing that on. "Oh, none at all," "How soon will the letter go out?" "In about forty minutes." "No sooner than that?" "Well, we might hire a special train and get it off in twenty minutes." "Would it be too much trouble?" "Oh, none at all." She thought for a moment, turned the letter over three or four times, and finally said: "I guess I won't ask you to hire a special train, but if you will be kind enough to telegraph to my sister that I have written her a letter to tell her I can't come till Monday, and to be at the depot to meet me, and that mother didn't go to Toledo after all, I shall be ever so much obliged. Good morning."

## 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 notice of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to the state to be kept on file in his office until the expiration of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 to \$50 is to be paid to any failure of the 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 and penalties for not posting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

French strays shall be valued more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Strays for the week ending January 11.

**Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.**

**COLT**—Taken up by G W Ingram in Putnam tp Dec 2 1881 one black colt 2 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by J M Young in Jackson tp Dec 10 1881 one bay horse colt 2 years old, 14½ hands high, shod on fore feet, valued at \$40.

**STAG**—Taken up by Jacob DeBrock in Monroe tp Dec 7 1881 one 3 yr old stag, white head, ears and belly, red rump, crop off right ear, \$15.

**FILLEY**—Taken up by W H Coombs, Rich tp Nov 17 1881 one dark roan filly 3 yrs old, 14 hands high, valued at \$30.

**COLT**—Also by the same at the same time and place one black horse colt 1 year old, blaze face, right fore foot white, valued at \$20.

**STEEER**—Taken up by J T Gleason, Washington tp, Dec 2 1881 one red 12 yr old steer, some white spots, upper part of left ear off, valued at \$15.

**STEEER**—Taken up by G W Lewis, Washington tp Nov 20 1881 one yearling steer, white and red with red neck, valued at \$15.

**FILLEY**—Taken up by B Beeper, Indian Creek tp Nov 21 1881 one bay filly 3 yrs old, dark mane and tail, star in forehead, left hind foot white, valued at \$20.

**COLT**—Taken up by H McCavoy, Reeder tp Dec 10 1881 one bay mare colt, small scratch in face, valued at \$15.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by A Means, Reeder tp Dec 16 1881 one dark red yearling heifer, white flank and white spot on left side, valued at \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by Jacob Pierce, Welda tp, Nov 21 1881 one mare colt 2 yrs old, bright bay, valued at \$25.

## Allen county—T. S. Stover, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by J W Bate, Iola tp one black mare 4 yrs old, white spot in forehead, valued at \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by John F Bisset, Osage tp one light sorrel mare 6 years old, small scar on the neck, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

**COLT**—Taken up by A J McCady, Iola tp one stud colt (Texas), sorrel letter W branded on left shoulder and K on left jaw, 2 yrs old, valued at \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by J W Bate, Iola tp one stud colt about 18 months old, bay, both hind feet white stripe in forehead, valued at \$25.

**Coffey county—W. H. Throckmorton, clerk.**

**COW**—Taken up by Jas M Plemitt, Pleasant tp, one four yr old red cow, some white on belly, marked with round hole in each ear, valued at \$22 \$50.

**STEEER**—Taken up by G Jacob, California tp one roan yearling steer, branded J K on left hip, crop off right ear, valued at \$15.

**MARE AND COLT**—Taken up by J D Hopkinson, California tp one bay mare and colt, mare hasstar in face, valued at \$25.

**MARE AND COLT**—Also by the same at the same time and place one sorrel mare and colt, mare has some white in face and white hind feet, valued at \$25.

**PONY**—Also by the same at the same time and place one gray pony horse 12 yrs old, valued at \$15.

**MARE**—Also by the same at the same time and place one sorrel mare colt 1 yr old, white in face, valued at \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by H G Howe, LeRoy tp one 2 yr old horse colt, dark mane and tail, white stripe on nose, part of right hind hind foot white, valued at \$25.

## Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.

**HEIFER**—Taken up Nov 28 1881 by Wm Ellis, Valley tp 1 red 2 yr old heifer, spot in left ear, valued at \$15.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Samuel Parsons, Valley tp Nov 29 1881 one 3 yr old heifer, no marks or brands, valued at \$14.

**STEEER**—Taken up by John Calvin, Scott tp Dec 19 1881, laraged with what appears to be a W on left hip, underbit and two slits in right ear, valued at \$25.

**HEIFER**—Also by the same at the same time and place one light red heifer 2 yrs old, marked and branded the same as above steer, valued at \$20.

## Osage county—Ed. Spaulding, clerk.

**FILLEY**—Taken up by Mrs S E Shepard, Burlingame tp Nov 21 1881 one light bay mare 3 yrs old, dark mane and tail, valued at \$20.

**FILLEY**—Also by the same at the same time and place one light bay mare 3 yrs old, white hind feet, and valued at \$20.

**MULE**—Taken up by Jacob Goblin in Burlingame tp Nov 21 1881 one 4 yr old red cow, no marks or brands, and valued at \$23.

**MULE**—Taken up by Martin Luby, Burlingame tp Dec 1 1881 light bay mare mule 3 yrs old, 12 hands high; valued at \$40.

**MULE**—Also by the same at the same time and place one light mouse colored mare mule 3 yrs old, 13 hands high, valued at \$40.

**COLT**—Taken up by Henry Renner, Valley Brook tp Dec 2 1881 one light bay horse colt 2 years old, blaze face, left hind foot white, 14½ hands high, valued at \$35.

**COLT**—Also by the same at the same time and place one dark roan horse colt 2 yrs old, black legs, star in forehead, 13½ hands high, valued at \$30.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Thomas Fancett, Burlingame tp Dec 5 1881 one red and white 2 yr old heifer, piece cut out of right ear, valued at \$15.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Peter Burke, Superior tp Dec 1 1881 one yellow mustang horse 2 yrs old, light fore foot, right hind leg white to knee and white to forehead, valued at \$20.

**COLT**—Taken up by R R Houghton, Burlingame tp Nov 29 1881 one yearling bay colt, right fore and both hind feet white, black mane and tail, valued at \$40.

**FILLEY**—Taken up by A J Couchin, Melvern tp Dec 1st 1881 one roan mare 2 yrs old, branded on right shoulder, valued at \$20.

**FILLEY**—Also by the same at the same time and place 1 light sorrel mare 2 yrs old, branded on right shoulder, valued at \$20.

**STEEER**—Taken up by Joshua Streckenfinger, Burlingame tp Dec 12 1881 one 2 yr old dark red steer, white spot between fore legs and end of tail white, valued at \$25.

**GELDING**—Taken up by MA Turner, Superior tp Dec 18 1881 one dark bay gelding 1 yr old, star in forehead, valued at \$20.

**STEEER**—Taken up by A E Foshay, Ridgeway tp Nov 5 1881 one dark red yearling steer, slit in right ear and valued at \$15.

**HEIFER**—Also by the same at the same time and place 1 white yearling heifer, red ears, valued at \$11.

**MARE**—Taken up by R P Albaugh, Ridgeway tp Nov 26 1881 one dark brown 2 yr old mare, small piece out of left ear, valued at \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by J L Keyler, Ridgeway tp Nov 12 1881 1 red and white 3 year old cow, both ears cropped, valued at \$11.

**STEEER**—Also by the same at the same time and place one small white 2 year old steer, branded W on right hip, horn off, valued at \$14.

**STEEER**—Taken up by Henry Howell, Superior tp Dec 19 1881 one red and white yearling steer, white spots on shoulder, forehead and brisket, valued at \$12.

**COW**—Taken up by Maurice Kelcher, Burlingame Dec 19 1881 one cow 6 years old, white, crop off of right ear, valued at \$20.

## Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up in Zeandale tp by Geo Jeffrey one bay horse colt, white spot in forehead, 2 yrs old.

**COLT**—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay yearling horse colt, white spot in forehead, and white hind feet.

**MARE**—Taken up by Joseph Haines in Zeandale tp Dec 1881 one sorrel pony mare 6 yrs old, white spot in forehead about 4 inches long, branded G low down on the left shoulder, 6 years old.

Additional strays on eighth page.

## Strays for the week ending January 4.

## Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

**STEEER**—Taken up by Samuel E Miller in Drywood tp on Nov 15 1881, one yearling steer, ordinary size, white with red head and neck, no marks or brands, valued at \$14.

**STEEER**—Taken up by Mrs Lavena Wood in Marmaton tp Dec 16 1881 one 2 yr old steer, medium size, pale red, red in right ear, no other marks or brands preceivable, valued at \$20.

**PONY**—Taken up by I O Hornaday in Scott tp Dec 8 1881 one sorrel pony mare about 12 hands high, four white feet, slit in left ear, branded S on left jaw and Texas brand unintelligible on left hip, about 3 yrs old and valued at \$15.

**STEEER**—Taken up by S A Holt in Marion tp Dec 27 1881, one steer, medium size, white with red ears, about 18 mos old, valued at \$16.

## Chautauqua county—C. M. Knapp, clerk.

**STEEER**—Taken up Nov 7 1881 by Horace McCasters in Canvillie tp one yearling steer, light roan, neck smooth, crop off right ear, branded on left hip with letter S enclosed in a key-st, no, valued at \$14.

**Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.**

**STEEER**—Taken up by J W Martin in Bazaar tp Dec 7 1881 one white yearling steer, letter V cut in right ear, and valued at \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by Geo Drummond in Falls tp Cottonwood Falls P. O., Nov 3 1881 one dark grey pony mare 2 years old last spring, valued at \$20.

**FILLEY**—Taken up by S P Watson in Falls tp, Fox Creek P. O., Nov 25 1881 one red roan filly 3 years old, and valued at \$30.

## Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by David Love in Kleekapoo tp Nov 18 1881, one black horse pony, about 15 yrs old, about 12 hands high, left hind foot white, saddle marks on side, also collar marks on shoulders, valued at \$10.

**MARE**—Taken up by F Smeizer in Alexandria tp Dec 19 1881, one sorrel mare 13½ hands high, blaze face, right hind foot white, valued at \$20.

**MARE**—Also by the same at same time and place, one brown mare 3 yrs old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, valued at \$20.

**PONY**—Taken up by Aaron Huddleston in Alexandria tp Dec 29 1881 one 3 yr old Texas pony mare, light bay, 13 hands high, blaze face, valued at \$15.

## McPherson county—J. A. Fleisher, clerk.

**CALF**—Taken up by G P Tarnstrom in Bonaville tp, Dec 10 1881, one steer calf, something over one yr old, roan color, valued at \$15.

## Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by R L Wheeler in Gilman tp Dec 10 1881, one cow, red in color, 2 yrs old, slit in right ear, and valued at \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by Wm Bristow in Wetmore tp Dec 9 1881 one black horse colt two yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

## Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

**FILLEY**—Taken up by John A Bledgett in Grant tp one bay filly with white stripe in forehead, a little white on one hind foot.

**STEEER**—Taken up in Ashland tp by H H Greeley, one red and white yearling steer, dulp mark on neck and split in right ear.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by S F Deputy in Grant tp Dec 6 one 3 year old heifer with white face and sides, crop off each ear no other marks or brands.

**STEEER**—Taken up by Geo Avery in Grant tp Dec 6 one steer yr and half old, red roan, no marks or brands.

## Summer county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

**ASS**—Taken up by David Ford in Falls tp, Dec 1 1881, one ass, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 yrs old, iron gray color, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

**Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.**

**HEIFER**—Taken up Dec 8 1881 by Nesbit Elmire of Tecumseh tp, one 2 yr old heifer, red body and white face, slit in right ear, valued at \$14.

**HEIFER**—Taken up Dec 18 1881, by R B Steele in Topeka tp, one red yearling heifer, white in forehead, under the belly, in both flanks on right hip a "O" rump, half of tail white, valued at \$11.

**COW**—Taken up Nov 1 1881 by J C Blood in Williamsport tp, one white cow 6 yrs old, T brand on right hip, valued at \$20.

## Wabanssee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up by J T Gen in Wabanssee tp Dec 19 1881 one brown bay horse colt a few white hairs in forehead and just above left hind hoof, supposed to be four yrs old, small size, no brand, valued at \$25.

## MARE—Taken up by J H Moore in Kaw tp, Dec 17 1881, one sorrel mare 2 yrs old, right hind foot white, valued at \$25.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by S M Thomas in Wabanssee tp Dec 25 1881 one heifer 2 yrs old, dark red, some white under belly and on end of tail, small size, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by True and Bates in Newbury tp Dec 6 1881 one yearling heifer, medium size, no brands or marks, valued at \$14.

**Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by W Sina in Liberty tp one sorrel mare star in forehead, 13½ hands high, about 5 yrs old, valued at \$15.

**MARE**—Also by the same at same time and place, one sorrel mare, blaze face both hind feet and left fore foot white, head mane and tail, 13 hands high, about 5 yrs old, valued at \$30.

**COLT**—Also by the same at same time and place, one sorrel mare colt one yr old blaze face, both hind and left fore foot white, valued at \$20.

**STEEER**—Taken up by Henry Peters in Eminence tp Dec 15 1881, one red and white steer 3 yrs old, crop off both ears, branded on both horns.

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Strays for the week ending December 28.

**Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.**

**PONY**—Taken up November 1 1881 by Sarah Meideth in Mission tp one dark brown pony mare 1 yr old, small size, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

**COW**—Taken up Nov 18 1881 by Edward Thompson of Morrill tp one roan cow 7 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up Dec 1 1881 by R P Smith in Morrill tp one dark red yearling colt, branded between a gray and roan, no marks or brands or brands, valued at \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up Dec 1 1881 by B F Moore in Hamlin tp one dark bay 2 yr old colt, branded on the left shoulder VI, valued at \$20.

**PONY**—Taken up by A N Cunningham in Powhatan tp Nov 10 1881 one sorrel pony 10 yrs old, saddle and collar marks, valued at \$25.

**Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.**

**STEEER**—Taken up by James Hixson of Marion tp Dec 10 1881 one yearling steer, small size, color red and white, white forehead, marked with slit in both ears, valued at \$12.

**STEEER**—Taken up by Noah Lyon in Marmaton tp Dec 10 1881 one yearling post, medium size, color white with red ears, large red spot in front of withers, all the legs red up to the knees valued at \$15.

**STEEER**—Taken up by J S Holt in Marion tp one red and white sided steer one yr old, no marks or brands, perceivable, valued at \$15.

**STEEER**—Also by the same at the same time and place one red and white sided yearling steer, no mark or brands, valued at \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by J N Perkins in Timberhill tp one roan pony mare black mane and tail, small star in forehead, supposed to be 3 yrs old, valued at \$40.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Ezra Lavin in Scott tp Nov 28 1881 one roan heifer with slit and underbit in left ear, three yrs old, valued at \$12.

**Coffey county—W. H. Throckmorton, clerk.**

**HEIFER**—Taken up by S P Evans in Avon tp one white and red spotted heifer, underbit in each ear, valued at \$11.

**STEEER**—Taken up by A Trout in Hampton tp one speckled roan one yearling steer, branded on right side of left ear and swallow fork and under bit in right, valued at \$15.

**STEEER**—Taken up by Peter Payer in Star tp one red yearling steer, slit in right ear, valued at \$15.

**STEEER**—Taken up by Jerry Shawver in Burlington tp one 2 yr old pale red yearling steer, branded on left hip under bit in left ear, and crop off the right, valued at \$15.

**STEEER**—Taken up by L C Knight in Pleasant tp one brown roan 3 year old steer, branded on left horn with cross and under bit in left ear, valued at \$30.

**COLT**—Taken up by J M Despain, Ottumwa tp, one bay yearling mare colt, white hind feet, valued at \$25.

**Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.**



## Condensed News of the Week.

Small pox at Severy, Kansas.  
Soldiers, Missouri, has trichinosis.  
A French actress is at Rochester.  
Small pox spreading in Minnesota.  
St. Louis police stopped a dog fight.

The high license law operates in Omaha.  
Cincinnati Vine street opera house burned.  
Wallace & Omsden, Augusta, Georgia, failed.  
Stock market feverish during the holidays.  
Small pox cases diminishing in Cincinnati.  
Two Texas murderers sentenced to death.  
Coal deposits found in Green county, Iowa.  
Debt of New York City upwards of \$99,000,000.  
Three murderers have been caught in Virginia.  
John Dillon, Irish patriot, feasted in New York.  
Public debt reduced over \$12,000,000 last month.  
Gulf and Pacific Railway company incorporated.  
A stolen child picked up by police at Racine, Wis.  
One prisoner killed another in Sing Sing penitentiary.

Railway trains delayed in Virginia by a ten inch snow.  
A new railroad is proposed from Erie, Pa. to Corny.

Secretary of State Frelinghuysen is a Sunday school teacher.  
Judge Putnam, of the Massachusetts Supreme court is dead.

Moring & Keever saw mill at Grand Rapids, Mich., burned.  
A little boy fatally mangled at North Vernon, Ind. by a dog.

At Palatine, Indiana, a saloon was blown up with dynamite.  
Two young men drowned at Red Wing, Minn., while skating.

Insane asylum at Decatur, Illinois, partially destroyed by fire.  
Employees are leaving the A. T. Stewart branch house in Chicago.

Texas Pacific railroad buildings destroyed by fire at Marshall, Texas.  
Two old men—brothers, starved to death in Buffalo, refusing food.

The indictments found against a gang of gamblers in Texas, stolen.  
Cracker factory of Hatfield Rucker, at Brooklyn burned. Loss \$75,000.

J. H. Haverly has leased the Chestnut street theatre in Philadelphia.  
An ex-clergyman in Vermont became insane when convicted of forgery.

Gen. Grant is reported to have said that Fitz John Porter was wronged.  
By the burning of asylum of Macon, Ill., three lunatics were burned.

John Wells, convicted of murder at Leavenworth, is believed to be crazy.  
A number of men arrested for making fraudulent bids for mail contracts.

Two thousand five hundred new buildings erected in New York City last year.  
General Sherman orders the discontinuance of trowel bayonets in the army.

A large colony of cotton hands propose to move from South Carolina to Arkansas.  
Two gentlemen in Kentucky quarreled. One of them is in jail, the other is dead.

The grand jury by whom the star route cases are to be examined, convened the 3d inst.  
An old lady, eighty years old, accidentally shot by her son in law at Pekin's Mills, Ohio.

Remored that the Baltimore & Ohio has purchased the Philadelphia & Westchester railroad.  
Th was McKinley, clerk of the Choctaws, stoned to death by Ruben Lucas in Indian Territory.

Chicago health department bought and used in December vaccine matter costing \$2,423.15.  
John Latr, for a murder committed fifteen years ago in Kentucky, arrested at Elk City, Kansas.

A woman—Annie Robinson, at Fredricktown, Ill., shot for trespassing on Thomas Miller's property.  
The post-office department has taken measures to prevent the spread of small pox through the mails.

Two respectable old gentlemen at Galveston, quarreled over a game of cards, and one killed the other.  
A Washington newspaper makes charges of malfeasance in office against the late Secretary Sherman.

More vault room is required at the San Francisco sub-treasury to securely take care of the money there.  
The Khedive of Egypt has forwarded four hundred dollars to be used in building the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

Justice Carter, of the District of Columbia proposes twenty-one members of the Supreme Court of the United States.  
Some of the Choctaws protest against granting right of way through their lands, to the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

## Foreign News Digested.

The Pope does not intend to abandon Rome.  
Irish landlords are satisfied with the land bill.

Sir H. E. Bulwer appointed Governor of Natal.  
Mr. Dawson, inaugurated Lord Mayor of Dublin.

London subscriptions for the Vienna sufferers \$10,000.  
Russian newspapers will give a handsome present to Sara Bernhardt.

Twelve Jews killed and sixty-three wounded in the riots of Warsaw.  
Sara Bernhardt received \$100,000 for her engagement at St. Petersburg.

The czar subscribed 100,000 rubles for the relief of sufferers by the Warsaw riots.  
Sanowsky, who made an attempt upon a Russian officer is sentenced to banishment for life.

It is believed in London that a race will be run next spring between Foxhall and Illoquois.  
President, secretary and treasurer of the Ladies

Land League, Roscommon, Ireland, arrested.

Forged cablegrams from Madrid tricked a Havana banking house into negotiating a \$500,000 prize.

Emperor William congratulated on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his joining the German army.

Some royal servants have been discharged on suspicion of being concerned in a plot to poison the king.

## Political Notes.

Legislature of Mississippi is in session.  
Legislature of New Mexico is republican.

Col. Wm. E. Cameron inaugurated governor of Virginia.  
President Arthur was anxious to retain Mr. James in his cabinet.

Secretary Kirkwood will remain in the cabinet some time yet.  
James F. Wilson, of Iowa, will go to the senate to succeed Kirkwood.

Gov. Cornell's message states that there is \$2,500,000 in the New York Treasury.  
The Judge Advocate General of the army decides the Whittaker court martial illegal.

The Secretary of the Interior informed Indian Agent that they have the right to remove intruders.  
Attorney General Brewster and Postmaster General Howe have assumed the duties of their new offices.

Theodore G. Barker, candidate for governor of South Carolina, is the choice of the Wade Hampton democracy.  
A strong effort is being made to admit Dakota as a state, dividing it into two parts, leaving North Dakota still a territory.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives thanking the Khedive of Egypt for his gift of Cleopatra's Needle—from the oldest to the youngest nation.

The total number of articles, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards registered packages and official envelopes furnished by the post office department during the four years ending June 30, 1877, was over four thousand millions, costing upward of two millions of dollars. The number of same articles furnished during the four years ending June 30, 1881, was nearly six thousand millions, costing a little over three millions of dollars, an increase of 32 per cent in articles, and a decrease of 27 per cent in cost.

A Well Known Wit's Endorsement.  
CHICAGO, Ill., May 30, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co. Sirs:—For several years I have been a sufferer from kidney disease, and never knew what it was to be free from pain until I used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Stolen on the night of the 3d of Jan. 1882, one bay mare with black mane and tail, white stripe in forehead, 5 or 6 inches in length, two white hind feet, harness marks on back and shoulders, large scar on back of left thigh, five years old last spring, weighs about 1,400 pounds. \$75 will be paid to any one that will deliver the above described mare to J. M. Day, Garden City, Sequoyah county, Kansas, or will point out the same to me.

An old man who had been badly hurt in a railway collision, being advised to sue the company for damages, replied, "I've had enough of them, but I'll just sue them for repairs."

The person with the largest bunions always hates to own the corn.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.  
"A stitch in time saves nine," and Leis' Dandelion Tonic takes in time saves nine hundred times its cost. In loss of time and in doctors' visits, to say nothing of suffering prevented. Containing the phosphates in the most elegant form, it is as necessary as food during the hot weather and the autumn.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic will restore youthful vigor where everything else fails. It contains all the elements necessary to repair nervous waste.

"Misfortunes never come singly," tritely remarked a friend, the other day. "No," said his Celtic companion, "they travel in families, and bring their most distant relatives with them."

It is said that thirty persons in a small town in Michigan were poisoned recently by eating sausages. This comes from having brass collars on dogs.

"How Do You Manage?"  
Said a lady to her friend, "It appears so happy all the time!" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other column.

The rubber slings used by the little boys are getting to be as dangerous as the gin sling handled by their daddies.

"Does our talk disturb you?" asked one of a company of talkative ladies of an old gentleman sitting in a railroad station the other afternoon. "No, ma'am," was the native reply, "I've been married right on forty years."

Send For  
Circular of new style of Hopper Scale with Levelling attachment. Borden, Sellick & Co., Chicago.

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

## RAMS.

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

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.  
Topeka, Kas., June 28, 1881.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected up to latest reliable reports.

New York.

MONEY.—2½¢ per cent. per annum, closing at 2½¢ per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER.—6½¢ per cent.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Irregular and without important change.

STATE SECURITIES.—Dull and heavy.

PRODUCE.—Flour, 44a; wheat, \$1.23a141; corn, 69a70c; oats, 52c; butter, 12a40c; cheese, 8½c11½c; eggs, 28a29c.

Chicago.

FLOR.—The market continues to rule dull, and prices are unchanged. Spring wheat flour was quotable at \$4.50a7 per bbl. for common to

choice western. Winter wheat flours \$6.50a

7.50 for fair to choice, and fancy quotable at 7.75. Rye flour quiet at \$5.75a5.90. Buck-

wheat flour quotable at \$7.85.

SPRING WHEAT.—Was active under liberal offerings for future delivery. No. 3 salable at 1.14½ and rejected at 82a87c.

CORN.—No. 2 cash sold at 61½a62½c, and rejected at 60½a61c.

OATS.—A shade easier and quiet. No. 2 cash 44a44½c.

RYE.—Was very quiet. Cash No. 2 96½c.

BUTTER.—There was no material change to report in the market. Choice to fancy cream-

ery 35a38c per lb.; fair to good do 26a30c; choice to fancy dairy 28a30c; fair to good sweet do 19a23c; medium do 14a18c; choice to fancy roll 21a25c; fair do 17a19c; old or summer-

made good, dull and nominal at 11a14c.

CHEESE.—Prime full cream cheddars, Octo-

ber make, 11½a12½c per lb.; good do, earlier made, 9½a10½c; common to fair cheddars 6a8c; prime flats 8a9c; low grades 2a4c.

EGGS.—Quotations: Good to choice ice-

house stock 24a25c per doz.; pickled 15a22c, according to quality.

BROOM CORN.—The market is firm at the subjoined quotations: Good to choice hurl and

carpet brush 8½a9½c; self-working green 8½a9c; red-tipped 7½a8½c; red brush 7½a8½c; inferior, damaged, and stained 6½a7c; crooked 4a6c.

POTATOES.—A fair demand existed at 90a95c per bush for car lots, on track—either peach-

blows or early rose.

VEGETABLES.—We note a fairly active demand, and prices ranging as follows: Cabbage

10a14 per 100; onions 2.50a2.75 per bbl.; pars-

nips or beets 1.75a2; rutabaga turnips 30a35c per bush; carrots 12a14 per ton, or 1.25a1.40 per bbl.; celery 25a40 per doz. bunches.

St. Louis.

FLOR.—\$4.75a7.00.

CORN MEAL.—Active and firm. Sales city

on orders at 3.55a3.50 del. Grits, hominy and pearl meal at \$5.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Choice New York at \$9.

RYE FLOUR.—Firm at 5.90a6.25, as in kind.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red at 1.32, No. 3 red at 1.25½, No. 4 at 1.17. Mediterranean, No. 2 at 1.36½, No. 3 1.30.

CORN.—No. 2 mixed at 64c, No. 2 white-

mixed at 60c, rejected white-mixed at 65½c, rejected 60c.

OATS.—No. 2 at 45½c, mixed at 49½c, prime at 53c.

RYE.—Grade No. 2 at 98½c. Samples at 93c.

HAY.—In good demand and prices steady.

No. 1 timothy quotable at \$15a16 per ton; No. 2 do \$13a14; mixed do \$11a12; upland prairie

\$10a11; No. 1 prairie \$8a9; No. 2 do \$6.50a7.50.

GAME.—Was in fair demand, and prices were steady. Prairie chickens were quoted at \$5.25

a5.50 per doz.; quail 1.50a1.75; mallard ducks 1.50a1.75; small do 75c1.25; rabbits 1a1.25; wild turkeys 10a12c per lb. venison saddles 11a

12c per lb. do carcasses 7a8c.

POULTRY.—With colder weather there was a better feeling in the trade, and good dressed

lots sold quite readily. We quote turkeys at 11a12c per lb.; chickens at 8a9c; ducks at 8a10c, and geese at 6a8c.

HAY.—Prime prairie at \$14.25, choice at \$21, prime timothy at \$19.50, choice timothy at \$22.

HEMP.—Common and undressed \$9.50a10.00; good to choice \$10.50a12.00; dressed \$16.00a18.00; shorts \$13.00a15.00; hackled low \$6.50a7.50.

BUTTER.—We quote: Creamery, choice 37a

38; fancy 39a40. Dairy—choice 30a33, fancy 34, medium to prime 23a27; fail 18a22; low grade 12a16.

CHEESE.—Full cream—mild late make 13a

14c, sharp do 8a10c; prime to choice part skim 8a9½, hard skim 4a5c, low 3a6c.

EGGS.—Weak at 20a22 for guaranteed; 16a18 for current receipts.

POULTRY.—Turkeys 8a10c per lb.; chickens,

small to fair 1.75, good to choice 2a2.25, fancy \$2.28; ducks—medium to good 20a22.50, choice and fancy 2.75a3.25; geese 2.00a5 as in

size. Live—chickens \$1.50a2.00; turkeys \$5 a7; ducks \$2.50a3; geese \$3a4.50.

POTATOES.—In steady demand and firm. We quote: New York Peerless \$1.17; Rose at \$1.20; Burbank \$1.25; Northern \$1.00a1.15.

ONIONS.—Lower and dull. Choice eastern

Yellow at 80a90c per bu.

SWEET POTATOES.—Home-grown red Namond at 4.00a4.25 per bu; yellow do 4.50a5.00 in shipping order.

GAME.—We quote: Grouse at \$5, quail at \$1.50, ducks—mallard \$1.25, teal \$1.25, snipe \$1.00, plover 50a60c, rabbits \$1.20, squirrel \$0.00; deer 6a7 per lb gross; wild turkeys 7c; possum 5a20c.

WHITE BEANS.—Prime at \$3.25,

APPLES.—We quote. Geniting at \$2.50a3.50, Winesap and Willow Twig at \$2.50a4.50, Ben Davis at \$5.00a5.50.

DRIED FRUIT.—In demand and firm. Apples at 5½c for fair to 5c for prime and 6½c for bright new. Peaches at 5½a6½.

PEANUTS.—Red 4a4½c, white 5a6½c.

PEANUTS.—Western 8½a9c, Texas 10a11c.

GRASS SEED.—Timothy at 2.25a2.50; German millet \$1a1.40; Hungarian 65a70.

FLAXSEED.—\$1.25 pure test.

CASTOR BEANS.—Not wanted above \$1.75 for prime.

WOOL.—Tub washed choice at 38c, fair at 34a37c, dingy and low at 33a36c. Unwashed medium 24c, choice 25c, low and coarse 18a21c, light fine 22a24, heavy do 16a20c.

SHEEP PELTS.—Green 50a85c, dry salt 40a70c.

DEER SKINS.—Choice summer 39a40c, heavy 33a35c; salted and meaty 27a30.

FURS.—Raccoon 10 to 55c; mink 10 to 40c; Fox grey 60; red 75; Cat, pole 5a10, wild 15a

20, house 5a10; Otter 50c to \$6; Bear \$2a7;

Beaver 50c to \$2.50; Badger 20a25; Opossum 5a10; Muskrat 5a7.

CATTLE.—Export steers \$6.25a6.75, good to heavy steers \$5.75a6.25, fair to good Colorado

steers \$4.25a5.50, fair to good stockers \$2.75a3.25, fair to good feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.,

\$4.25a4.75, native cows, common to choice \$2.25a4.15, native heifers, fair to choice \$3.25a4.25, common to choice native oxen \$3.00a4.25; good to choice corn-fed Texan steers 4.00a4.25, medium to fair corn-fed Texan steers 3.25a3.70, inferior to common mixed 3.00a3.25, common to good grass Texans 2.50a3.45, milch

cows with calves 18.00a50.00, veal calves 5.00a10.50, Scalawags of any kind 1.00a2.25.

HOGS.—Yorkers 5.75a5.80, fair to good packing 5.70a6.00, good to choice packing 6.10a6.20, extra heavy and butchers 6.30a6.40, singlers 5.55a5.60, common to choice skips 4.00a5.00.

SHEEP.—Common to medium muttons 2.85a3.25, fair to good muttons 3.25a3.85; good to choice muttons 3.85a4.50; stock sheep 2.00a3.00; lambs per head 1.50a3.00.

Kansas City.

WHEAT.—No. 2 cash 1.25½; corn, 59 to 59½; oats 46½; rye 89; eggs 17 to 18c; butter 23 to 25.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE.—Market firm and active to the extent of the supply on sale natives steers,

averaging 1174 to 1360 lbs, sold at 4.75a5.50, cows, 2.50a4.00.

HOGS.—Market firm and unchanged; extreme range of sales, 5.25a6.35; bulk sales at 5.80a6.10.

SHEEP.—Market quiet, native mutton averaging 103 lbs. sold at 3.50.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Butchers' Retail.

Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave.

BEEF—Strain Steak per lb. 12½c

"Round " " " 10

"Roast " " " 10

"Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. 7

"Hind " " " 6

"Medium carcass " " 5½

MUTTON—Chops per lb. 12½c

"Roast " " " 10a12½c

Produce.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice .35

CHEESE—Per lb. .20

EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh .20

BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy 4.00

"Common " 3.50

E. R. POTATOES—Per bu. 1.50

"F. B. POTATOES—Per bu. 1.50

"TURNIPS " 1.00

"APPLES " 2.00

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Blischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green .05

"No. 2 " .05

"Calf 8 to 15 lbs. .05

"Kip 16 to 25 lbs. .05

"Dry flint skin .12

"No. 2 " .10

"Dry salted, prime " .05