

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 11, 1882.

VOL. XX, NO. 41.

## Harrows and Harrowing.

The following excellent article was written by Henry Stewart and published in the New York Times. He says there are cases in which the soil may be very well fitted for a crop at this season by harrowing alone, if the harrowing is done thoroughly and effectively. It must not only be thorough, but it must be effective. This is to be well noted. And to know when it is effective one should know its full purpose. Last season we put in a crop of rye for fodder upon a corn-stubble, without plowing and with harrowing only, and the yield was better than that upon plowed ground, as the crop was not winter-killed as it was on the ground that was plowed. This was an experiment that invited study into the why and wherefore of it. This method of putting in fall grain is very common from Ohio westward, and it has been unfavorably criticized by many agricultural writers who have not learned that whereas general custom prevails among men of common sense and practical knowledge (and we know that farmers generally are men of that kind) there is some good reason for that custom or method, although it may seem to be strange or even absurd and foolish to them, not knowing the good reason for it. And after a careful study of a whole year, we can see why the harrow may very usefully be made to do a good deal more and far better service than it does in the common farm work. That is, upon such soils as are suitable.

Now, let us ask ourselves why we harrow; or, perhaps, and better, why we should harrow? We want to prepare a proper bed for the seed for a crop of wheat or rye. We plow the soil, turning it over; breaking it up; covering all the trash and rubbish of a former crop under the surface. The ground is then not fit for the seed. Why? First, it is too loose; then it is too rough; it is also in streaks of good and bad; the dark, rich soil is down low, and some poor yellow clay or sand is on the top. Therefore, we put on the harrows. Now let us watch the effect. As the harrow teeth work their way through the soil—that is, if the plowing has been well and evenly done—they wriggle this way and that; being pushed aside a little from their direct onward course by every obstructing lump or greater density of the soil, making a zigzag forward progress. And this has the effect of mixing up the soil in a far more thorough manner than if the teeth followed one another in direct lines. The soil is more completely stirred; and this word stirred is here used in its full sense of meaning, that the position and place of every particle of the soil is moved. Then the poor and rich parts are mingled; the manure covered in is broken up [stirred] and brought into contact with the soil in a thorough manner, and the whole soil is made even in character.

But this is not all, by any means. In harrowing, the teeth should settle down so that the frame rests upon the ground. Then only is the work effective, and the most important part of the work performed. And thus, if we follow the harrow and observe the results closely, we shall see the soil which has been raised some inches above the former surface level settle and sink down as the teeth work and push their way among the particles. The lumps and clods are broken up or brought to the surface by the fine soil settling down under them, and after two or three harrowings the fine soil has been worked down and the lumps brought up. This is precisely what is wanted for the seed. The seed must be in close contact with fine particles of soil, so that the rootlets may not dry up for want of moisture or by exposure to the air, and that they may be brought in close contact with their food. We may as well expect a rootlet to find food in a coarse, loose soil, as a cow to get her belly filled from her stall with mounds of hay 20 or 50 feet away from her and beyond her reach. The roots must actually penetrate into the soil, and this they cannot do unless the soil is mellow, compact, and in the finest state of division. And when the harrow works as we have described, the teeth mellow and break up the soil and compact it as if we stirred soil in a box gently with a stick. But when it is drawn over, and not through, a lumpy, rough, hard soil, leaving from ridge to ridge touching here and missing there, it is doing no good at all, and its work is expended in the wrong place and the wrong way, heating the air to a great extent, and such soils as we have been considering must be plowed.

Harrowing alone would not be sufficient. But let us take a potato-field, or a corn stubble, or a field in which roots have been grown. The ground has been kept free from weeds; it has been stirred by frequent cultivation; it is mellow and compact. Why should such land be plowed in all cases? The cultivator passed through it across the rows would do all that the plow and the harrow could do together, and with much less trouble and cost. Why should we go roundabout to reach an end which is near-by and can be touched by the hand outstretched? A thorough harrowing across the rows, directly and then diagonally, will fit such ground better than it could be done, or at least as well, as by the more troublesome plowing. The end of all labor is profit. It is not to show a grand result and one that costs more than it comes to, but one in which the greatest effect is produced for the least cost and work; and, if we can get 20 bushels of wheat or 30 bushels of rye by fitting an acre in four hours' work with the cultivator or the harrow, the end of our labor is better served than if a day and four hours were spent in the work with no better result.

Of course, the end reached justifies the means in this as in other respects, and one must use his own judgment in regard to adopting this or any other method. It may be objected that in corn stubble the stubs left will be in the way. If this is feared, the corn may be cut close to the ground, as it should be in all cases, both for the saving made of useful fodder, as well as for the convenience of working the stubble afterward. Where a fine, mellow soil, free from stone, has been kept all the summer in a loose, friable condition by cultivation and hoeing, and especially where the cultivation has been flat and the level has not been disturbed, or where the crop has been plowed out or dug out by the hoe—in any of these cases and in others like them, harrowing or working with the common cultivator will be found quite often better than plowing, because, while the

ground is loose enough to sow, yet the bottom is compact enough to provide the best kind of seed-bed.

But a few words as to harrows. Some harrows are very poor implements and some are so effective as to supersede the plow altogether in stubble ground, and may be used for the renovation of sound or run-out meadows much more usefully than the plow. The first harrow was a simple rake formed of pegs fitted into a bar, and was drawn over the ground by a handle. This was improved by increasing the number of the cross-bars. The next improvement was the attachment of these bars into a frame. In course of time iron teeth were used to displace the rapidly worn or broken wooden ones. Iron harrow teeth—and iron plows as well—were at first stubbornly objected to by the ignorant farmers of those days, the alleged reason being that they encouraged the growth of weeds; a mistaken deduction from concurrent facts which is worth nothing, because the increased growth of weeds did actually follow the use of these iron implements, but it was the better work they did and the better tillage of the soil that caused the more vigorous growth of the weeds, as well as of the crops when the weeds were subdued. Then came the various arrangements of the teeth, then the various forms of teeth, then substitution of scrapers, cutters, and cutting wheels for the teeth, so that now we have so very large a variety of harrows, both in form and in kind, to choose from, that one is embarrassed by the great multitude.

And this brings us to the point of the question proposed to us by our correspondent, viz: Which is the best harrow? The question is difficult to answer, because the harrow used must be adapted for the work in hand. For the ordinary work of reducing the soil to a fine, mellow condition and of mixing it, the common straight tooth harrow is very useful. A newly-introduced harrow, the Acme, is furnished with a crushing bar to smooth the surface and to break up the lumps, and with a double row of steel blades, curved much like the mold boards of plows, to cut up, stir, and turn over the surface, and it works most effectively. It was with this implement that our corn stubble was prepared for rye last fall in a most successful manner without the plow. For covering grass seed a light harrow with at least 49 or 50 light teeth sloping backward is very useful. The Nishwitz harrow consists of round steel disks slightly dish-shaped, which are set a little out of the line of draft, and so slice up the soil and throw it over at the same time. This harrow does excellent work on any ground, but its draft is very heavy. As a last word, we would say that to use any harrow with proper effect, the soil must be freed from all stone but those that will easily pass between the teeth.

## Correspondence.

### Protection—Its Cause and Effect.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see in your issue of September 27th, a communication from Mr. Samuel Sinnet, of Muscatine, Iowa, which purports to be a reply to a communication of mine in the KANSAS FARMER of September 13th. With your permission, I would like to occupy a brief space in your columns in reply to some statements of Mr. Sinnet. I imagine that the people of Kansas are much more interested in questions of political economy affecting their interests of to-day, than in the pirates who occupied the island of "Tariffa," in Germany, several hundred years ago. I do not yield even to Mr. Sinnet, in condemnation of all kinds of piracy, everywhere, but the question we are discussing is, whether it is a wise policy to foster in this country a diversity of industries—whether it is better to utilize the abundant raw materials with which a bountiful Providence has blessed us, such as iron, copper, lead, zinc, coal, and the products of our forests, or to allow them to lie dormant and useless, and import from foreign countries goods manufactured from similar raw materials, which we require. I take it for granted that all wealth is the product of labor. As a consequence, the nation that wisely employs the most labor in the greatest variety of channels, will be the wealthiest. There are several points to be taken into consideration, in determining the value of wealth to a nation. Mr. Sinnet will probably agree with me that the more widely and evenly the wealth of a nation is distributed among its people, the more beneficent will be its influence. The more diversified the industries, the greater the demand for labor, and the greater the demand for labor the greater will be its value, and consequently the greater will be its reward. The higher the wages paid for labor, the more generally will the wealth which it creates be distributed, and the greater will be the blessings it diffuses among the people. That nation is most prosperous whose people are most generally and most profitably employed in the development and utilization of its raw materials, and turning those raw materials into available wealth. The production of breadstuffs and provisions from a fertile soil is one of the ways of utilizing one important branch of raw materials. But to make money, every tiller of the soil must produce a surplus, that is, a certain amount over and above what he can consume. If all the people of a country were engaged in agriculture, there would be no money made, because men would only need to produce what they could consume. Hence the need of diversified industries, so that every man may become not only a producer, but a consumer of something his neighbor produces, for which he pays money or its equivalent. Thus, the greater the number of productive industries, the greater will be the number of consumers of goods produced by others, and hence the greater will be the aggregate wealth produced.

The above are bottom principles on which are based that system of political economy advanced by the friends of protection, or of such a tariff on imports of manufactured goods as will in measure offset the cheaper labor, cheaper capital, and greater experience of the old countries of Europe. Mr. Sinnet must be aware that the establishment of manufactures of any kind requires the investment of capital that must, at best, require considerable time before any returns can be expected. Buildings must be erected, expensive machinery bought or constructed, and raw materials collected and prepared. After all this has been accomplished, and the goods produced, there must be a market to insure success. Under a system of free trade, the foreign manufacturer in the same line, may easily flood the market with his products, thus preventing the sale of home-made goods, which is actually essential to meet the expenses already incurred, and to pay the interest on the money invested. To do this it would not be necessary that the foreigner sell his goods any cheaper than the domestic producer. All other things being equal, he would at least divide the market, and with cheaper labor, cheaper capital, and his works long established, he could easily reduce the price of his goods temporarily for the sole purpose of preventing his would-be American competitor from realizing on his investment, until he was compelled to let the Sheriff sell in, sell his machinery for old iron and his buildings for a song. The protective duty on imports prevented this, because it compelled the foreign manufacturer to pay the amount of the duty to the Government before he could place his goods on the market, which to that extent reduced his profits. While he was willing to place any amount of his surplus stock on the market, he was not so anxious to advance 25, 30 or 50 per cent. of their value in cash. To this extent the duty protected the American manufacturer in his own market. He did not ask this duty that he might sell his goods to that amount higher than the foreign product, but simply that the market might not be so overstocked as to prevent his selling. The friends of protection from the first claimed that the effect would be to reduce the price of almost every kind of goods the manufacture of which was thus established in this country. And that promise has been made good in every case. The assurance of a market secured by the protective duties, induced the investment of capital in almost every line of manufacture, and domestic competition, as improvements in machinery and methods were made, and experience acquired, has actually reduced the prices of all kinds of manufactured goods far below what they were when first introduced by the foreign manufacturer. Nor is that all. By the investment of capital and the employment of labor in manufacturing industries, an immense market has been built up for agricultural products, and the normal market price of almost everything the farmer produces has been doubled, and the value of his land correspondingly enhanced.

Thus I have given in brief an outline of the causes that led to the adoption of the protective policy, and the effects of its adoption. Mr. Sinnet can easily see that it has nothing to do with the pirates of Tariffa, nor with their policy of robbing honest traders. It has forced an honest English writer to declare that, "In the history of mankind there is no parallel to the growth of the United States!" The same writer declares that, "In 1810, Great Britain stood for more than five times the wealth of the United States, but now they are nearly six billions of dollars ahead of the United Kingdom (Great Britain); for while this country has doubled its wealth in forty years, they have seen yours multiply twelve-fold; the highest relative increase (of wealth) in the United States, compared with population, was between 1850 and 1870." He might have said, with equal truth, between 1860 and 1880, or during the existence of the present protective policy. This certainly does not look as though the Tariff had robbed the people of the United States of their detriment.

Mr. Sinnet recounts his experience in two different trips to Europe, in reference to the number of American ships he saw on the ocean—in 1846 and in 1867—much to the advantage of the former date. I have studied the question of the decline of American shipping, but have not been able any way to connect it with the effects of the Tariff, or the growth of American industries and American wealth on the land, nor does Mr. Sinnet's argument aid me any in that respect. Mr. Sinnet's reference to Ireland is peculiarly unfortunate for him, since it is universally admitted that the system of Free Trade forced upon that unhappy country by England, is the direct cause of the destruction of her manufacturing industries, and her present poverty and want. Equally unfortunate is the allusion to the foreign indebtedness of the farmers of Kansas. Does not Mr. Sinnet see that the surest way out of their trouble is for those farmers to borrow no more money and buy no more goods of English capitalists and manufacturers, but to pay off their present indebtedness as fast as possible. With present prices for their products they may hope to clear themselves in the long run, but should two or three millions of people now engaged in manufactures be driven into agriculture by the adoption of the Free Trade policy advanced by Mr. Sinnet, and every kind of agricultural product reduced in price one half or more, thereby, they would have little hope.

I cannot see any relevancy to the subject under discussion of Mr. Sinnet's reference to "our oppressive system of patent law," or "our close communion banking system." Nor has "the receipts of the railroads of the United States," or the disposition made of those receipts, anything to do with the question of a protective tariff, any further than that the great prosperity of the country, superinduced by protection, is the direct cause of those large railroad receipts. If the business was not provided for the railroads by the combined industries of the country, they would not have been built. I leave it for Mr. Sinnet to say whether the farmers, manufacturers or merchants of Kansas, or Iowa, either, would be better off without railroads than with them; and finally, whether the general prosperity of the country is a thing to be deprecated?

S. S. SCHOFF.

### Weeds Poisoning Sheep.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Can you or any of your numerous readers inform me through your columns, if there is such a thing as stock dying by eating some poisonous weed, as I suspect there is such a thing in this locality.

I came here with a flock of sheep lately and have lost six in three weeks, and their death can be traced to no other cause than poison, and the symptoms shown are such as to confirm this opinion. When discovered they are feeble and breathe quickly, and before anything can be done they are dead.

Some parties say it is caused by the sheep eating the "loco weed," a low growing whitish plant, as pointed out to me. I should like to know its scientific name, and if there is any remedy can be applied to stock that have eaten it. Also, if they are likely to avoid it after a while?

DECATUR CO., KAS., SEPT. 28, 1882.

[There ought not to be any doubt that sheep, as well as other animals, are sometimes poisoned by eating poisonous weeds, but the cases are exceptional. Animals rarely eat what is not good for them if they have choice. Nature is always in harmony with herself. Animals eating poisonous vegetation is as rare as their doing any other unnatural act. We know, however, personally, that they do occasionally from eating poisonous plants. It is rarely useful to attempt a cure because it is seldom that we know what causes the trouble or its nature. Purgatives and tonics are always good. Oil and gentian tea following are good. We have in our possession a plant which we suppose to be the loco weed, and will forward it to Prof. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural College, for examination and report, and will ask him to prepare an article on the subject for the benefit of our readers. He is an accomplished botanist.—EDITOR FARMER.]

### About Wheat.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see an article signed "Wheat Grower." Now, if I am not mistaken, every one who reads that will be led to believe, in the outset, that the writer is one who succeeds every time. But further on he speaks of a failure already in part for next year's crop, of which I am sorry to hear. And I hope that those who do sow yet this fall will not fall to get some early variety. I like and approve of the brother's ideas of firming the land, and especially is it true and necessary in all new prairie soil after the sod is gone, for the land is full of fine roots to an extent that few are aware, unless they wash some to see for themselves. These fine roots hold the earth open, hence the drying and blowing. And it is very necessary to drill for the crops of the odd years. But the pasturing is no disadvantage to the ground is dry and no frost in it. Take a Fall like the present has been, and it is not to be wondered that we get a thin stand. But few have an idea how many kernels are eaten by crickets, grasshoppers, mice and birds when it lies there dry for days and weeks.

I see the brother of Wabunsee county speaks of a prophet in Sedgewick county, and if its your humble servant he calls one, I will ask him and others in future to leave the "prophet" off, if they please. I seldom write but what my signature is attached for the purpose that all may know who "scribbled the above."

The brother thinks I am not posted in statistics of wheat crops in Kansas—only seven years here as yet. But have I not said in almost, if not every one of the articles I have offered, that there are exceptions? My principle is that there is no general good crop of the odd years as there is of the even ones. Is not the same true of the fruit crop? While last year (1881) we had in this locality an enormous peach crop, and some apples, where trees were old enough. But I think the readers of his article can see that my views are correct, when the brother says that in 1860 the crop was thus and so, which fact he says was never seen before nor since. And I think there must be some mistake about my saying 1869, for I was not here, but know what it was from reports in respect to a general crop. And again if there has been no good crops of the odd years for thirteen or fourteen years, as he says, it certainly goes to show that it is not good policy to sow expecting a good crop in odd years; and if I should be off the track, and a good crop should come next year, it would be only a happy disappointment, a thing which seldom falls to man's lot.

And now, Mr. Editor, please leave the word prophet off in future, and oblige your friend,  
J. C. H. SWANS.

Newton, Kas., Oct. 2, 1882.

### Teachers Needed Among Farmers.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Last June, in writing to a friend, Prof. Arnold says: "I am working for the Provincial government of Ontario, going from factory to factory, explaining by example how to make cheese, and it is no result of egotism to say that we are making as fine cheese as ever was made." Those who know Prof. Arnold know that when he pronounces butter or cheese good, it is very good.

This country prides itself on being ahead in all the leading enterprises of the day; but for once I think we have fallen behind, and left for another government to inaugurate a system in cheese-making that will advance them further in the knowledge of butter and cheese-making in one year than we can get under our present method in five years. In what way could our state use fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars to better advantage than to employ one or two scientific and practical persons to go around to our butter and cheese factories, and sugar and molasses mills, and show the owners by precept and example how to make the best merchantable article?

Such men as Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., or Prof. Hodges, of St. Louis, Mo., who have had thirty or forty years experience in dairying or sugar-making, could, by giving us practical lessons, put us to the front rank at once. There is hardly any calling or profession but has always considered it necessary to have a teacher to help them along, while the farmer, till within a few years, had to plod along as best he could, the majority of people considering that even a common education was almost thrown away on him.

E. W. BROWN.

### The Chase County Fair.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Chase county is pre-eminently a stock county, as all are aware who have traveled within her borders or who have taken the trouble to consult the reports of the State Board of Agriculture. An examination of the latter will reveal the interesting fact that Chase has a greater amount of wealth per capita than any county in the state. The Farmer correspondent dropped in at the fair held in Cottonwood Falls two days last week, and

will give a brief account of the exhibition. The grounds are located just west of the city and have many natural advantages, and some day will be as fine as any in the state. This was the second exhibition of the Society and a most complete success.

Being, as we said before, a leading stock county, we were expecting a good display in the stock line, but the exhibit far exceeded anything we had anticipated. As a stock show, we are free to say we do not believe it has been excelled in the state this season. We would like to particularize if space permitted.

The display of grain, fruits, vegetables, and other products of the farm and garden, was sufficient to demonstrate to the dullest what climate and soil, combined with intelligent industry, could produce in "Sunny Kansas." The display spoke not only of the present, but of the past and the future—the tolls and difficulties of the pioneer, and the promises of the future, backed by the object lessons of the present. We think many a young man who looked upon these products made resolutions to go and do as these pioneers had done—plow and plant, work and wait till the reward shall be his.

We cannot close this communication without referring to the work of the ladies. No fair is complete without woman's work (nor nothing else, for that matter), and Chase county's fair was no exception. The display showed well the untiring patience and zeal of the ladies.

We found here many old patrons of the FARMER and gained for it some new ones. The officers of the Association placed us under obligations for their kindness and courtesy.

The fair was well patronized and was a big boom for Chase county.  
Florence, Kas., Oct. 3, 1882.

## Short Letters.

BRIGHTON, Kingman Co., Kas., Sept. 29, 1882.—We have been having very dry weather—no rain to amount to much for three months, consequently but little wheat is sown, and though favored with a splendid rain last night, the amount of wheat acreage will fall far short of last year. Corn on bottom lands will go from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Stock of all kinds in a healthy condition. A few cases of black leg among cattle. Sheep are generally infected with scab, but a general effort will be made this fall to rid flocks of the pest, and there being no sheep driven in from the west this fall, we think with proper care the scab can be exterminated. A good deal of feed has been put up, and considerable stock will be wintered here this winter.

Respectfully, JOHN A. SMITH.

CHEROKEE, Crawford Co., Kas., Oct. 5, 1882.—Finding my subscription expired, and being lost without the FARMER, I now send you two dollars and the name of one of my neighbors with my own, for two copies of that useful, and I think indispensable, journal, which every Kansas farmer ought to read; and I think after reading it for one year will be just like I am—find out that he can't get along without it. I differ with you in politics, but I like your straightforward, manly way of denouncing what you think is not right. If all other papers would do likewise, it would be good for the people. I was well pleased with "Uncle Joe's" story; wish he would give us another. Crops of all kinds are good in this, the garden county of Kansas.

With best wishes for the FARMER, I remain,  
Yours truly, H. M. REID.

HARTFORD, Kas., Oct. 2, 1882.—I see by our Ohio papers and learn by friends visiting in that our candidate for Governor is quoted in Ohio by the anti-protectionists as opposed to it in Ohio politics. Is this so or not? If he is honest in his efforts the people will stand by him. Please answer in your next issue. As our Congressmen have all come out by the influence brought to bear on them by the FARMER, and declared for the people vs. railroad monopolies and extortion, would it not be well for P. P. Plumb to express his views on the same question, so that the people may know who and what they are instructing their Representatives for, and that they may know where to look for them when they return to Washington, and may the people not forget to watch and see that their votes and talk at the Capital correspond with their declarations to the people. If Kansas should send her delegations to both houses pledged to stand for justice for the people and humanity at large, instead of selling themselves to grasping corporations as our legislators at home did in renewing the railroad charters with little or no provisions for the producers. Would this not be a grand stand for them and for our young and progressive state.

REPUBLICAN.

GRENOLE, Elk Co., Sept. 29, 1882.—Very dry; little fall wheat sown; corn good—begun gathering. Broom corn is the leading business in this neighborhood. Stock water is scarce; stock doing fair.

J. A. H.

FENWICK, Republic Co., Kas., Sept. 27, 1882.—Our equinoctial rain began this morning, which is the first rain that amounts to anything in the last thirty days. Ground was too dry for plowing, and but little fall plowing done. The early-planted corn is best. I think some pieces are dry enough to crib. The late planting suffered in lack of rain in latter part of earing time, and will be loose on cob. Peaches have been quite plenty, and prices ruled low. The oats crop was good; also other small grains. Potatoes and other vegetables good; stock generally doing well and is healthy. Work plenty, wages good, hands scarce. Farmers generally seem cheerful, yes, happy, at thoughts of full and overflowing cribs and bins, and so much glorious health. Let us strive to be truly thankful to the Giver of all good, guard well our premises against that awful fiend—prairie fires. Forget it not.

D. DORAN.

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

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### The Stock Interest.

#### What Causes Hog Cholera.

We find the following sensible suggestions in the Farming World:

For the past few years I have noticed, from time to time, in nearly all the journals which I have perused, articles by farmers and stock breeders on the subject of hog cholera, some asking for preventives, others giving what may be termed antidotes, for this scourge that one time was decimating the hog family. Finally the Government took the subject in hand, and appointed a commission to thoroughly investigate the disease so destructive to hogs.

Many of those who have written on the subject have come to the conclusion that too much corn is the cause of this dreadful scourge among swine, and they think that they have proved the fact that an almost exclusive diet of corn to hogs will produce this disease called hog cholera. It is a remarkable and strange conclusion to arrive at. I never knew nor heard of the disease till within the past few years, but we feed our hogs in this section almost entirely on Indian corn, when they are fed at all, but neither this disease nor anything like it has ever proved so fatal to the hog family before. Then, if corn-feeding is the cause of it, why does it not continue? We feed our hogs on corn still, but they are as thrifty now as before the advent of this disease. And why, also, did not corn-feeding beget this disease before? For if a certain food will produce it, and that food has been used almost exclusively for hogs, and they did not die on it, the conclusion is irresistible that corn does not kill hogs.

I have known of and seen hogs die on account of corn, but it was from the want of it, not too much of it. I admit that corn alone will not make them grow so fast or so large as other kinds of food, yet I do deny that corn-feeding ever produced the so-called hog cholera any more than it did the epidemic, or whatever disease it was, that a few years since was so destructive to the hogs of this country. Now for the facts as they occurred in this section: The disease first made its appearance in the lower or southeastern portion of this county, and it kept on coming toward the northwest some three or four miles in so many days. The affected hogs would refuse to eat; lie about. Some would die very soon after being taken, while others would linger for weeks. The hair would shed off, and they would become full of sores. Sometimes one would recover, but generally they would die. The most of these hogs, it will be borne in mind, were fed on corn, but not enough to kill them. And very many died of this disease (what we call here marsh hogs) which were not in the habit of eating corn once a week, and they would all die—sows, pigs, shoats, boars and all. Many persons lost every one, and I believe that the disease was more fatal among the marsh hogs, that only got an ear of corn occasionally, than it was with those that ate it every day. Thus we see that corn did not produce the disease then, nor does it now.

Some writers, I notice, have proven that artichokes and chufas will prevent hogs having this disease, as they fed their hogs on them and they did not have it. That don't prove the question, at least with me, for I have no artichokes nor any chufas, but fed my hogs on corn, and never had one to be sick, even during the prevalence of the disease. So it will be seen that I can prove that corn did not cause my hogs to have the cholera, but that it prevented them from having it, when the hogs of others were dying all around me.

In my humble opinion, this disease among the hogs is, so to speak, very similar to yellow fever among the human race. It is an epidemic, and I don't believe that any one kind of food produces it more than another. It appears to be a blood and skin disease, and when one is first taken I believe a teaspoonful of arsenic would be of more benefit than any food that could be given, or, if those having hogs would give them a dose of arsenic occasionally, I am almost confident that they would never be troubled with the cholera.

I see that cattle, horses, and even the human family are visited occasionally with destructive diseases, and can give no reason why the hog family alone should be exempt.

In this section, a few years since, an epidemic of some kind of disease was manifested, even among the crows. One could see them dull, sick and feeble, along the road fences, wherefrom they would not fly at the approach of man, and I have even caught them in this condition; also frequently found them lying dead in the woods. Now, what caused the destruction among these birds? I should like for some writer to give a satisfactory explanation. The fact of the business is, that we are unable to cope with nature and her laws in every change that is taking place. Science has accomplished, and is still accomplishing much, but there are some things that are beyond the ken of science, and with all due deference to those who think differently, this so-called hog cholera is one of them. I may be in error, but until I can see or learn of some better solution to this scourge, I shall die in the faith that corn-feeding, in small or large quantities, is not the cause, nor does it kill hogs.

W. G. GRANNERY.

Currituck Co., N. C.

A Texas paper describes an 8,000 acre ranch in the state entirely devoted to the breeding of ponies for children. The breeding stock consists of seven Shetland stallions and forty five mares, all thoroughbred, and two hundred small spotted pony mares. These little ponies range over the prairies like sheep, and are described as very gentle.

#### Treatment of Galled Shoulders.

I have seen so much bad and even brutal treatment of horses, that I will write a few lines on galled shoulders. Spring has come, and horses that have had little or no work during the winter will have to wear the old dry harness and hard collars again. These will gall their shoulders in the very first day's use, if care is not taken to scrape off all the dirt and old dried sweat from them. Many people do not seem to care how badly a horse is galled if they only get the spring work done. Those people usually have some medicine to cure quickly, and the more torture their medicines give the poor horse the sooner they think it will cure. In the morning before going to work the galled shoulders are dressed with this fiery medicine, and the horse is in dreadful misery during the time he is eating his breakfast. The harness is then put on the poor suffering animal and he is hitched to the plow. The first pull hurts the tender shoulders, then the whip is applied. To avoid punishment from the whip the horse goes along and suffers at every jerk of the plow against stones and roots.

Some people use strong brine, and others fiery medicines; some use oak bark, and others strong astringents. All these cause pain in sore shoulders. Salt and water is very well to help harden the shoulders, if used several days before using the horse; but after the shoulder is galled, or is a little tender, the salt water should not be used. I never saw any good come from it. When the shoulders are galled it is better to use cooling medicines, such as cold, but not very cold, water. Bathe them awhile and then use some ointment on the sores, or use a little lard oil, and also use a pad on the collar so the collar will not touch the sore. The pad must be six or eight inches wide, and be smoothed down so the wrinkles will not cut another sore on the shoulder. When cleaning the horses the currycomb should never be used on the shoulders, or in any other place where the harness is likely to gall. If the hide is a little tender, the comb is sure to start a small scratch, and soon it is a very large sore.

The very best way to remove the sweat from the horse's shoulders is to rub it off with the bare hand, or a soft cloth. Sometimes it is well to wash it with clean water. Never use fiery liniments on the sores while the horse is working. It does more hurt than good. Never pull off the dry skin which has formed over the sore during the night. It is barbarous, brutal punishment. Two years ago I went to buy a three-year-old horse able to do any work. The owner had just finished his spring work, so he would sell cheap. I looked the horse over; all was right until I came to the shoulders, and these were not sore, but they were turned into hard leather, and looked like sole leather. I did not buy him.—Country Gentleman.

### IN THE POULTRY YARD.

#### Management of Fowls.

Failures in the management of poultry, says the Chicago Times, arise chiefly from one of two causes—too much care or too little care. Some poultry fanciers who keep high-priced fowls contrive in one way or another to kill most of them by kindness. The birds are kept in ornamental palaces and treated like songsters bred in parlors. The buildings are often so tight and warm that the inmates suffer for want of pure air. They are allowed little exercise, and, as a consequence, they are lacking in vitality. They become sick on the slightest exposure, and are then dosed like feeble infants. They are subject to all kinds of diseases and ailments. They lead an artificial life, and its continuance depends on fortuitous circumstances. They produce but few eggs, and these are considered as far too valuable to eat. They are often unfertile, so they are of no value for raising chickens. Fowls with exceedingly long pedigrees, which are raised in buildings fitted up with all the modern improvements and fed on dainties, are chiefly valuable for exhibiting at fairs. By expending \$25 for a fancy coop, expressage and care during an exhibition, a breeder may sometimes realize a fifth of that amount in the form of a prize. The chances are, however, that he will simply learn that his rooster is somewhere deficient in the scale of points adopted at some national or international convention of poultry fanciers. It is possible that one of his tail feathers "is a little off" in color, or that one of the notches in his comb is not sufficiently well marked. At any rate he is "not quite up to standard" according to the highest acknowledged authority in poultry science.

Other persons keep quite a different kind of fowls and devote scarcely any care or attention to them. No attempt is made to improve the old barn-yard strain of fowls, or even to infuse new blood into it. They practice "breeding-in-and-in" till the stock "runs out." If the birds have any protection at all they find it under barns and out-buildings or on the side of straw-stacks. They have a chance to roost in the branches of shade trees, on the tops of buildings, or the upper rail of fences. Chickens that have not the ability to reach high elevations, are obliged to find a resting place on the ground, where their rest is quite likely to be disturbed by predatory animals and birds. Possibly a few of "the fittest survive," but if they do their lives are prolonged in consequence of their ability to contend with their enemies and to endure almost any amount of hunger and exposure. Their only means of obtaining food is that which wild fowl possess.

As they have poorer means of locomotion

they have fewer opportunities to procure proper food. They are allowed to range at large during the winter when there is no vegetation to damage, and when there is little they can pick up to eat. During the time there are insects, fruits, vegetables and grain to eat they are kept penned up. They are then fed raw corn, and are allowed a few bits of gravel, which are supposed to serve an excellent purpose in aiding digestion and improving the appetite. Occasionally some water is placed in the yard in a tin pan, from which it soon evaporates, or in which it becomes so warm or impure that no living thing will taste it after the first trial. Persons who keep fowls in this way during the summer think snow is an excellent substitute for water during the winter, and allow their birds to eat of it, if they desire. These persons, like those first named, find poultry-raising unprofitable.

### About The Busy Bee.

#### About Keeping Bees.

The Philadelphia Record says that bees occupy no space on farms, and the product from them is all profit. They require but little attention, and manufacture honey when everything else is idle. Though needing but occasional notice from their keepers, yet they at times need help, not from inability to care for themselves, but on account of partially changed conditions, due to management and domestication by man. Beginners at bee-keeping should first prepare themselves, not only by a study of the best works on the subject of bees and their habits, but also by observation, for the disappointments are as many to beginners as they are rare to experts. So many improvements have been made in the construction of hives and in methods of artificial swarming that the necessity for knowing just how to manage for the best results is almost imperative. Bees serve as active agents in the fertilization of plants, and are not destructive in the smallest degree. They are profitable because they gather and store up that which would be entirely lost without their aid. They work in places that are rarely seen, and the fence corners and neglected spots are often valuable pasture fields for them. Though regarded as resentful in nature, yet they are not aggressive, and they can be cared for easily by ladies and the younger members of the family, for, like animals, they are conquered by kindness. Many families in the cities rarely see honey, and are willing to purchase it whenever it comes to market; but the supply does not equal the demand. Considering the ease of its production, so far as the farmer is concerned, it is profitable at any price. The profit is greatly increased on farms where clover, peas, fruit and buckwheat are raised as crops, as bees are not confined to specialties, but draw from nearly all flowering plants.

#### Selling Honey to Advantage.

There is nothing a bee-keeper enjoys more than plenty of "clear cash" at the close of the season. This is what he has been aiming for, working and toiling early and late during the year, and the jingle of it is pleasant.

Some apiarists are good producers, but have poor facility in disposing of the product; others, again, are natural born peddlers—you may push them out of the house, tell them to take their traps and be gone, while they, not abashed, will return and sell you the identical articles you refused as much as to look at, at a good price. Last year we purchased, a few miles from home, beautiful white clover honey, as white as the whitest, for ten cents per pound, while at the same time, if that honey had belonged to other parties, they would have charged twenty-five cents per pound and obtained it. Recently a lady called and inquired how we sold honey. We told her that we had no white clover honey this year, but yellow fall honey, which we were selling at twenty cents per lb. With a toss of her head, she replied, "Mrs. Brazz bought twenty pounds of a farmer lately for ten cents per pound."

The farmer who keeps a few bees, obtaining them, most likely, by catching a runaway swarm, gives them no attention except hiving them at swarming time, and putting on surplus boxes, considers that what honey they make is clear gain, as "they work for nothing and board themselves."

We have known bee-keepers to come to this city with a wagon load of honey to try to sell it at one grocery, telling, by the way, that they were in a great hurry to be back at home. After trying several groceries they came to the conclusion that honey was poor sale. These city-bred men understand their business. They make their living, as the Dutchman says, "by buying cheap and selling dear." In a short time, with the help of the telephone, all the dealers are informed that there is a big load of honey in town, and that by holding off, it can be purchased at a low figure. We once inquired of a groceryman how much he paid for his honey. He said, "O, there was a fellow who came to town with a big wagon load, and some more of us bought him all out, at six cents per pound all round." If these persons had come to town and stored their honey in a safe place the first thing, and then taken samples of it—white, yellow, dark, and extracted, as the case may have been—and dropped it at different places, where they wished to purchase their own supplies, looking at the goods, inquiring the prices, and remarking, "I must purchase before I go home, but I have something to sell," they would have realized double for their honey. If it was at a harness shop, and he needed a new whip, bridle, or anything in that line, the dealer, who is always anxious to trade, will probably say to his hands, "Boys, now many of you want some of this honey, this man wants to exchange for our goods." The trade is soon completed, and he leaves, perhaps, for a shoe store, and buys in the same way, all his supplies, sometimes paying out some money, and again have some paid to him. While buying his supplies he will meet with cash customers, and when his honey is disposed of, he will return home laden with comforts for his family, and with more money than he would have had, had it been sold for cash only.—Mrs. L. Harrison, in Prairie Farmer.

## Kansas City Stock Yards,

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

H. P. CHILD, Supt.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y

C. F. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

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

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

## Public Sale —OF— SHORT-HORN CATTLE

At the Fair Grounds, Manhattan, Kansas. Wednesday, October 18, 1882.

I will sell thirty-five head of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, being my entire herd, the best lot, combining individual merit and breeding, ever offered in Kansas; consisting of "Rose of Sharon," "Flat Creek Marys," "Josephines," "Harriets," "Lanthes," "Adelades," "Mary Annas" and "Clarkvilles." Among the lot are some choice show animals. The cows are bred to 6280 Cordell Duke 38048, or have calves at foot, by him, or both. Cordell Duke is a "Renick Rose of Sharon," a sure calf get'er, kind and gentle, and as good an individual as stands west of the Mississippi. The cows have been selected with great care, are good individuals, good breeders and are good milkers. The bulls will be from 6 to 14 months old. Also about

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"Registered Stock," of all ages; and some choice

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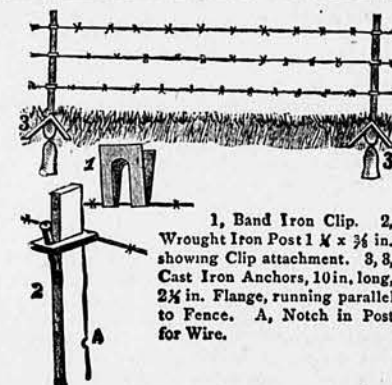
Which are bred to Imported Draft Stallions. Remember the Date.

Wednesday, October 18, 1882.

TERMS CASH: A credit of 4 or 6 months will be extended if desired, on Bankable Notes. Sale commences at 1 o'clock. Catalogues will be ready about October 1st.

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H. W. PEARSON, Auctioneer.



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At my farm, half a mile from Smithville, Clay county, Mo., my

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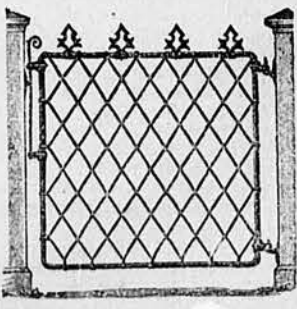
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Published Every Wednesday by the  
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R. R. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.  
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

## Post Office Addresses.

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

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

H. K. Curtis & Co., in another column, make some extraordinary offers. They state positively that their goods are just as represented.

Wallace's Monthly for October contains a history of the famous thoroughbred English Stallion, Messenger, the father of American trotters.

James Robb writes from Wyandotte county that his Doura grew "about twelve feet high" this year.

In our report of the State Fair, reference was made to stock of M. W. Walmire, and it ought to have been W. W. Walmire.

James Crumrine, Junction City, has our thanks for three sample bunches of the new grape, Niagara, of which we will have more to say next week.

The Ohio State Wool Growers' Association had a meeting recently and adopted an address to the Tariff Commission asking that if the tariff on wool be changed the duties be increased.

DOURA SEED FOR STOCK.—To our friend James Robb we reply that the seed of Doura is good for stock, but would advise him to feed moderately until he learns how to use it to the best advantage.

A former friend called in the other day to inquire if we had ever had any experience in the laying of hedges in the Fall. We have not. If any of our readers have, it would be an interesting subject for a letter. Let us hear from any such.

A Civil Service Reform Club has been organized at Lawrence, in this state. Among its first acts is the presentation of a series of questions to candidates for Congress on matters relating to reform in the civil service of the country. This is a very good move.

The Independence Tribune says that screw-worms are causing the death of stock in Montgomery county. It says the egg is laid by a fly in any wound they can find, and it soon hatches into a worm that grows to an inch in length and burrows into the sound flesh, causing death.

A subscriber wants details of steps necessary to disorganize a county or to attach one organized county to another. Answer.—It can be done only by the Legislature. A petition properly prepared and signed is the way to begin the work; then have the members from the interested localities present the petition and take care of the matter afterwards.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Third Biennial Report of the Auditor of State for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1881 and 1882. It shows the total amount of taxable property in the state, as fixed by the State Board, to be \$186,128,138.55. Total amount of tax levied, \$837,576.43. Value of railroad property, \$25,088,156.46. Average value per mile—all property, \$6,778.51. The rate of taxation is less than 5 mills on the dollar.

## Texas Fever of Cattle.

We have received a special report of the Department of Agriculture on "The dissemination of Texas fever in cattle and how to control it." It is too important a matter to slight, and the report came too late for insertion in the FARMER this week. In our next issue we will give all of it that will be of special interest.

## Pertinent Queries.

A correspondent writes to learn how Senator Plumb stands on the transportation question, and whether it is true that Gov. St. John opposes prohibition in Ohio.

Senator Plumb's on record properly in the matter of corporate extortions of all kinds, and has taken occasion several times in the Senate to express his opinions very plainly and forcibly. We have not troubled him with any questions on this subject because we understand him to be openly in favor of "such fair and liberal legislation as will put it beyond the power of common carriers to discriminate in favor of or against particular persons, places or communities."

What Gov. St. John did in Ohio was to advise all temperance people in that state to help the Republican party and make it a prohibition party.

## Kansas Farmers and the Tariff.

Among the most judicious acts of the last session of Congress was that directing the appointment of the Tariff Commission. The commission is composed of intelligent, conservative gentlemen who have been about two months traveling over the country, stopping at many places to hear and receive such suggestions as the people have to offer on the subject of so revising our tariff laws as, if possible, to more nearly accord with the condition and interests of the country in general. It will not be possible for the commission to visit Kansas, hence they must learn what they can of our opinions on the subject of inquiry in such other trustworthy methods as they can command. The KANSAS FARMER, as a representative journal, undertakes to discuss the matter in the interests of the people of this state, and will forward copies of the paper to the commission for their information. We do so under a keen sense of the responsibility which the position imposes, and an earnest appreciation of its gravity. Our object is to ascertain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Whatever that is must be our determination without any regard to opinions of individuals or platforms of parties.

Tariff is a tax or duty which is paid to the government on articles imported from other countries. This tax, or duty, or impost, is of two kinds—Specific, and ad valorem (val-lo'-rem.) Specific duties are those levied on units of quantity, as a yard, a pound, a gallon, a ton, a barrel, &c. Ad valorem (by value) duties are laid according to value; that is, a certain per centum of the value of articles without reference to quantity. The tariff on wheat is 20 cents per bushel; that is a specific duty. House furniture is taxed 30 per cent. of its value; that is an ad valorem duty. A complete list of all the articles on which tariff duties are laid would occupy more space than we care to use in that way, for it is very long. It includes nearly everything the people use. We name but a few: Cotton, iron, wood and wool and all the various articles manufactured from them; grains, animals (except for breeding,) provisions, fruits, liquors, tobacco, spices, &c. The duty on manufactures of cotton ranges from 5 cents per square yard on unbleached and unprinted goods to 7½ cents per square yard and 15 per cent. ad valorem on bleached and colored or printed goods. Woolen goods—dress, for women and children, 6 to 8 cents per square yard and 35 to 40 per cent. ad valorem; ready-made clothing 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Dress and piece silks, silk ribbons, velvets, scarfs, handkerchiefs, veils, trimmings, ready-made clothing, etc., pay 60 per cent. ad valorem. Pig iron, \$7 per ton; steel rails, 1½ cents per pound. Wheat is taxed 20 cents per bushel; rye and barley, 15 cents per bushel; oats, 10 cents per bushel. Tobacco, unmanufactured, pays 35 cents per pound; manufactured, 50 cents per pound. Cabinet wares and house furniture, finished, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Rice, 2½ cents per pound; salt, 8 to 12 cents per hundred pounds; leather and manufactured articles made from it, 25 to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

These duties, when they are paid, are collected at the custom houses before the goods are landed, and the money is paid into the national treasury. We have not convenient the reports of the last few years, but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the total value of all the dutiable goods imported into the United States was \$298,989,238, and the amount of duty paid on them was \$128,223,204, which is an average of 42½ per cent. Value of free goods imported in the same time was \$181,528,521, making a total importation of \$480,517,489 for the year. The years since show larger amounts, but we cannot now state what they are.

This is a large importation in the face of a 42½ per cent. tariff, and several important questions meet us at the threshold: Did the foreign merchants pay and lose that amount of money (\$128,223,204) or did the people of the United States who consumed the goods, pay it all, or any part of it, back to those merchants in the enhanced price which they paid for the articles? If we paid it, was it just that much more than we ought to have paid? Then, again: We used of home-manufactured goods at least three times as much as of those imported on which the duty was paid. Did we, also, pay an equal excess per centum on the home-made goods because of the tariff, or, in round numbers \$384,000,000, making a grand total of \$512,000,000? And was this large sum wrongfully exacted from the people because of the enormities of our tariff laws? If not, why not? If not all of it, was any part wrongful, and how much? Upon the answers to these questions depends the whole matter before us, and we confess the answers are not simple ones.

It is often alleged that the duty, whatever that is, is the measure of what we must pay for an article more than it is worth, or that much more than we would have to pay for it if there was no tariff law to interfere; but is that the truth? Take plain cotton and woolen goods, common manufactures of iron and steel, as nails, shovels, saws, cutlery, rails, &c. How do the prices we now pay for these things compare with what we paid for the same kind of articles before the present tariff act was passed? Do we pay 5 cents more now for a yard of plain, unbleached muslin than we did in 1860? The duty now on ready-made woolen clothing is 57 per cent. ad valorem. When we purchase a \$12 suit of clothes do we pay \$5 more for it than the same kind and quality of suit cost 25 years ago? When we pay 5 cents a pound for nails do we pay 2 cents more than

we did when the tariff was not in the way? If we do not, then we are not paying for them as much more than they ought to cost as the tariff duty amounts to. If the duty is just that much more than an article is worth, it would seem that those who are willing to sell at fair prices would bring their goods here, and pay the duties, because, on that assumption, they could afford to do it and then get all their goods are worth. But they do not do it, except in cases of surplus or inferior stock, or of such articles as we do not manufacture largely ourselves. Let our older readers who can remember prices of a few years next preceding the war, when we had a very low tariff, think a moment, and they will discover that we are now paying for many manufactured articles even less than we paid then. The writer of this is now wearing a good wool suit of clothes which cost him at retail \$14. A few weeks ago he purchased a common wool suit for a 14-year-old boy for \$6, and a fine suit for him for \$8, and another of good quality for a 9-year-old lad for \$7. In 1852, a very common, rough working suit for a laboring man cost in New York city \$15. These things are not made any cheaper in England to-day than they were then; hence it is reasonable to assume that the prices of English goods ruling between 1850 and 1860 are fair samples of what they would put on the same classes of goods to-day for our market if there were no manufactures here and no tariff duties to pay. The fact, then, that such goods are really cheaper now than they were when British manufacturers ruled our markets, is conclusive evidence that we are not paying tariff rates added to fair prices on at least some articles.

Whether foreign merchants would sell to us at as low rates without our tariff and home manufactures as with them, can be ascertained upon both theory and practice. Human nature is against it. Men care a good deal more about making money than about the practice of philanthropy. But, aside from that, the experience of our people proves that when our tariff rates were increased, the prices (to us) of English goods decreased. A familiar instance is in the case of iron and steel rails. In 1846, we had some tariff legislation which reduced duties and operated to cripple many of our own iron manufactures, and English rails rose at once from \$50 to \$80 per ton. In 1863 English steel rails on board ship in British ports were \$89.79 gold per ton. The price was lowered every year thereafter until in 1875, when our high tariff was operating and our own mills were making large quantities of rails, it was only \$44.28. What caused the decrease in price? It cost no less in 1875 to make rails in England than it did in 1863. It was not because of any inherent or natural desire to give the world cheap goods, because, if it was, the price would have been as low when we could not help ourselves as it was when we could. More than this, however: American-made steel rails have not cost more than \$65 a ton on an average; and that is just what the British rails were sold for in gold in their own ships in their own ports in 1867, the year our first high tariff on steel rails took effect. Another instance: Only two or three years ago, there was an unusual demand in this country for English combing wool, and the price was at once put up from 10 to 18 pence per pound. Many such instances could be named.

Let us go back now and pick up a thread we dropped. If we paid over \$502,000,000 of tariff tax too much in 1877, and if that may be taken as an average year, then, in the twenty years since the present tariff law went into effect, we have paid wrongfully the enormous sum of \$10,240,000,000, more than \$1,000,000,000 more than all the farms in the country were worth in 1870. This cannot be true, because, with our other taxes and debts we could not have paid so much and retained our farms. Six per cent. is said to be a fair interest. At that rate it takes 16½ years to equal the principal. We have not only paid 6 per cent., but we have paid 10, 20, 40, even 50 per cent.; we have paid direct taxes and high ones to the general government; we have paid extravagant local taxes to our states, counties, cities, townships and school and road districts, and have built 50,000 miles of railroad and founded several new states. Besides all this, according to the assumption of some, we have also paid an unjust tax equal to more than three times the entire amount that the great war cost us. And yet it is a fact that we have more farms and better ones to-day, and they are worth more, and our people are in better condition than they were in 1860 or in 1870. Still more: Our home manufactures are cheaper now than ever before. "Cottons, woollens, in their infinite variety, hardware, steel, cast and Bessemer, glass, nails, screws, machinery," locomotives, cars, and many other articles of American make are growing better and cheaper every year and are successfully competing with manufactures of other nations in the markets of the world. It seems to be clear, then, that whatever may be the excesses of the tariff, the people are not paying all of it in addition to what would be ruling prices if we had no tariff laws. Just what part of it we do pay is not an easy matter to determine. It is evident that on some articles we do not pay anything in excess of the real value, while on others we do. Of these latter we will speak again, further along.

Now, how stands Kansas on this matter? To what extent does she want the Tariff revised? What are her interests in relation to the subject? Kansas is a young empire, composed largely of farmers and stock men. Her interests come chiefly from her grains, grasses and herds. Our products are grain, hay, fruit, vegetables, live stock, meat, wool, coal, &c. Is it better for us, as Kansans, that all our tariff laws be repealed, or that they be modified, and if revised or changed, in what particulars and to what extent?

It is impossible to discuss this subject or any part of it without saying a great deal; and as this article is now longer than we like to have any of our editorials, we reserve further remarks for future issues. We want to be clearly understood, and we want to be right. There is plenty of time.

## The Grip of a Faithful Hand.

Great sorrows overtake us on the way, but there is always at least one clear, bright spot among the clouds—something to remind us that all is not death. Sometimes horrors gather about us and terror pierces every nerve, yet even in these overwhelming calamities some one little picture of hope paints itself in the blackness and memory picks it up to keep as a companion piece after the storm has passed. Often in the midst of ghastly scenes we catch glimpses of beautiful things; and there are times when reapers of blood are gathering death's sickening harvests, that we see left upon the horrible field here or there some trace of a noble resolve a brief monument of heroic deed that uses our eyes as cameras through which to photograph itself upon the hearts of living men.

Only a few days ago five men lost their lives in Kansas in the colliding of two railway trains. Two of them were engineers, two firemen, one a baggageman. The wreck was dreadful in its swift destruction. The bodies of these men were torn, mangled and crushed in appalling suddenness and extent. Engineer Edward Westlake was torn into unrecognizable fragments, but, in the midst of this human slaughter when faces of brave men paled and hearts grew faint, there, upon the bright lever of steel that it had so many, many times before grasped to reverse the course of his running train, and holding it with the clutch of death—so firmly that it could be removed only by force of iron, was his faithful hand still at work. The brave man of steam was cut away from his post, but the grip of that honest hand was left to testify that in the face of death duty was promptly done. Long live the name of Edward Westlake, and may the story of the grip of his faithful hand be saved in poetry and song.

## Is it Too Late to Sow Wheat.

From the tenor of our correspondence it is evident that many of our farmers will have but small areas of wheat sown, because of the lateness of the Fall rains. We do not approve this course. We believe it is always safe to follow nature. It is late, we know, and the rains have but recently come; yet it is not the middle of October, and many a good crop of wheat has grown from seed sown in December. We once saw seed sown in January (in Tennessee) and it did not sprout until spring, but a fair crop was reaped from it the next harvest, and only a few days later than early sown fields of the same variety. All Kansas farmers have seen fair crops of wheat come from late-sown seed.

The earth is now in good condition generally throughout the state, and we would sow wheat any time within this month, if we were ready. We would never sow late varieties in Kansas. As our readers know, we advocate early-maturing crops as much as possible. We believe there is yet plenty of time for a good growth of wheat if calves and other animals are kept off of it. We have never seen any serious difference between the crops raised from early and late-sown seed wheat. It is sometimes, but not always, lighter in yield, but often superior in quality. Mother Nature is very like some other mothers—she won't be driven into terms. If the Autumn season is early in the matter of rains, it is well to sow wheat in good time, for it is probable the Winter will come early. If the later rains are delayed, Winter is not in a hurry about appearing. If one is ready when favorable conditions come, it is always better to trust the seed to the kindly influences of the earth.

## Responsibility for Correspondence.

The editor of a newspaper is no more responsible for the opinions of his correspondents than he is for those of a rival editor. The object of correspondence on particular subjects is discussion to develop truth, and that necessarily brings out different opinions. This is especially true of papers like this one. We publish a paper in the people's interests; hence it is very important that the people feel free to express themselves in its columns, and to demand that the editor do likewise. We pay no attention to the opinions of our correspondents except to learn what they are by way of gaining information from them. We may or may not agree with them.

The opinions and statements for which the paper is responsible are those expressed by the editor himself in his editorial capacity. His permanent and regular page (while we retain the present form) is the Fourth. He often writes for the first and second, and sometimes for the other pages. When an article is not signed or credited to another paper, or is in such place or form as to show that it is borrowed, it is the editor's own and he is responsible for it.

## Friends of the Kansas Farmer.

Time is passing. January will soon be here. If this paper is worth anything it is worth an effort to increase its circulation and usefulness. After January 1 next, it will be much better and one-third larger than it is now. We want our present subscribers to help increase the list of subscribers, but we don't expect you to do it for nothing. By sending us ten one-dollar subscribers, you will get the paper for yourself free one year after your present subscription expires. After January the old rates—\$1.50 a year, will be resumed. We ought to have 25,000 subscribers, and if our present readers will help, we can get them. Begin now; talk to your neighbors; send us their names, and we will send them sample copies and terms. Let us flood the state with the best agricultural paper in the West.

## About the Candidates.

The following letter came in too late for any reply this week. It will have our attention in the next issue:

CANTON, McPherson Co., Kas., Oct. 9, 1882.  
To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I have been much interested in the calls you have made on the candidates for Congress and the replies they make. As yet I only see responses from five—four Republicans and one Greenback (or National.) I notice that your comment is to the effect that you are satisfied with their reply; yet I have been looking for you to write up the lives of these men, and tell the farmers why they should vote for them. Can the farmers of Kansas expect to be rightfully represented by government officers, bankers, lawyers and judges? Should not our conventions see that the ticket was partly made up of farmers? What is there to induce our young farmer boys to acquire an education with the view of making farming a life business? I understand Mr. Cole is a farmer, and no doubt all straight on the transportation and prohibition questions; but are not his Greenback principles so objectionable that we would be justified to vote for Mr. Ryan instead, although he has the reputation of being a railroad lawyer, and voted against the bill requiring the U. P. R. R. to perform certain duties whereby their lands would be liable to taxation. As you have taken the responsibility to call out men on one of the vital issues of the day, be so kind as to inform your many readers through your valuable paper, who they, "in your opinion," can vote for with confidence that the farmers' interests will be conscientiously looked after. Your consideration of the above is respectfully solicited, and an immediate reply requested.

Respectfully yours,  
A FARMER.

## Some of the Fruits.

The KANSAS FARMER takes to itself a small measure of the reward coming from the healthy state of public opinion in this state on the great problem of railway transportation. With the aid of its able correspondents much good has been done. Not only have we obtained the written and printed commitments of all the Republican and one of the National candidates-at-large for Congress, and the public statement of the Governor, and have sent these out broadcast over the state; but the newspaper reports that come to us daily show that all the prominent candidates of all the parties, wherever they address the people, discuss this subject and take strong position on it. At Lawrence, in presence of the largest political gathering ever held in the state, where Dudley C. Haskell presided and introduced the speakers, strong, manly ground was taken in favor of railroad legislation both state and national. We have before us a report of a speech delivered at Fort Scott a day or two ago by Gov. St. John in which he said:

We want such legislation as will prohibit them from combining against the interest of the people, in taking from them that which legitimate competition in the various lines of railroads would afford them. Another thing we want to do is to adopt some system of legislation that will prevent the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad (I refer to that road as an illustration) from charging more for bringing coal from Fort Scott to Iola than they do for carrying the same coal from Fort Scott to Kansas City. We want legislation upon this subject, and we want it this winter; but when we come to attempt such legislation you find that these railroads have their agents at the Legislature who manipulate and control the legislation in their favor, and the result is that your representative comes home with his hands tied.

So the good work goes on. Let the people remain awake and hopeful.

## Kansas Central Fair.

[From our Special Correspondent.]  
Held at Junction City last week was favored with good attendance and the receipts will pay out this and last year's indebtedness. The exhibits were not so good as last year in any department except the speed ring and the department of horses. Two good herds of Short-horns were shown by Miller Bros., and John Wallace, the former taking six prizes and all the sweepstakes; the latter took eight prizes. A good exhibit of swine was made by Miller Bros., and Jno. Cameron. Heavy draft horses were shown by Henry Avery, Wakefield, Miller Bros., A. C. Rait, and Wm. Cutter, Junction City. In the sheep department John Burd, Junction City, had some very good Shropshire sheep that are destined to become quite popular for the general farmer in Central Kansas. Mr. Stewart, Manhattan, had also a number of Merinos and Shropshire sheep. Davis county is a noted stock county and its agricultural resources are good and a much better showing should be made than was this season. HEATH.

Frank James, the noted outlaw voluntarily surrendered himself last week to Governor Crittenden of Missouri, delivering up his pistols which he says no other person has touched for twenty years. He wrote a neat letter to the Governor in which he states that he is tired playing the role of a villain, and wants to live an honest and manly life the remainder of his days. He is now in jail at Independence, Mo., and his trial will be had next month. It is among the possibilities that Frank will never be convicted of any special crime in a court of law, although no one has any doubt of his guilt or general principles.

Only one dollar a year for the KANSAS FARMER, until December 31.

## Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy. Thoroughbred Merino Rams of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO. Topeka, Kas.







### Curious and Interesting History of a Government Dollar.

The fact that money is a subject of universal interest probably accounts for the large number of visitors to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, where Uncle Sam prints his promise to pay and the various stamps required to be used on certain articles. No stranger on a short visit to the capital will fail to visit this institution and trace the history of a dollar, from the time it is simply a sheet of blank paper until he sees it bundled up with a lot of its fellows, ready to be sent to the bank and paid out through the pigeon-hole of the paying teller.

The paper on which our National securities are printed is manufactured at present in New England. The owners of the mills that make it are the patentees of what is called the "local blue fibre," which runs through the right hand end of the United States notes, and on the back of the bonds, etc. The peculiar fibre is the great obstacle to the counterfeiter. A Government officer receives the paper from the contractor, counts it and holds it until it is needed at Washington. Each paper-making machine has an automatic register, by which the mill owners account to the Government for every square inch of paper they make, and the key of the machine is held by a Government officer who watches the work. The paper, after it is made, is sent to the Treasury Department at Washington, and from there the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing orders it as he finds need. He gives a receipt for the number of sheets he takes, and the printer, who next receives this precious blank paper, gives a receipt to the Superintendent. And now the paper is ready to receive its first impression.

The number of persons employed in the bureau at present is nine hundred, two-thirds of the number being women. In the case of the ladies who are engaged in examining, counting, cutting the money and gumming the stamps, they are employed directly by the Government. In the case of the printers it is different. The printer, always a man, is employed by the Government, and he hires such female help as he needs. The printer is paid by piecework, and no matter how little or how much he earns, he must pay each of his female help \$1.25 a day. If he is sick and obliged to be absent from business the pay of the girls goes on the same as though they worked at such times.

The department is divided into various divisions, the building being four or five stories high, the workers in each division attending to only one of the many different processes through which the bit of paper has to pass before it comes out a crisp, full-fledged dollar.

The first impression given to the sheet is the face of the bill, without the red stamp or seal. The printer has received from six to ten thousand sheets in the morning, for which, of course, he gives a receipt. Should but one of the sheets be lost or spoiled the fact must be reported in the evening, and the missing sheet must be found or satisfactorily accounted for before the man can leave the building. And right here it may be mentioned that no one is allowed to leave the building until the close of working hours, and not then without a pass to show that the examination of the work of the day has been completed and everything has been found "regular." It has sometimes happened that an employee has been seized with sudden sickness and had to be taken home in the Government ambulance, but that rarely happens, and when it does proper precautions are taken to see that the invalid has not taken any of Uncle Sam's paper—whether blank, or wholly or partly printed.

The bills are generally printed four on a sheet. The presses are worked by hand and require the presence of a printer and one or two girls. The impressions are, of course, from steel plates, the man inking the plate, wiping off the surplus ink, and the girls putting the sheets on the plate and removing it after the impression has been made. After the face of the bill has been printed the sheets are taken to the drying room, where they remain two or three days to be dried. Then they are taken to another division, where a second printer prints the red seal upon each bill. Then it will be taken to another division, cut up, counted and put into the vaults, for then it is money. The signature on the bill is part of the regular impression from the plate. After the red seal has been printed on the face of the note, it is printed on the reverse side. Revenue stamps receive two impressions, but larger beer stamps are made with one.

The system of receipts and checks upon carelessness and dishonesty is simply perfect. In order to swindle the government in this direction there would have to be collusion through an almost interminable line of employees, beginning with the men who make the paper and ending with the officer who receives the packages of bills to put them in the vaults. In fact, the sheets, whether blank or partly or wholly printed, have to be receipted for by each and every person through whose hands they pass. The superintendent receipts for them as he receives them from the treasury, the paper clerk as he receives them from the superintendent, the printer as he receives them from the paper clerk, each superintendent of a division as he receives the sheet partly printed from the printer, and each sub-superintendent as he receives them in turn from his superior, and so on up to the time when the tanks send in their receipts for the dollar, when Uncle Sam has finally parted with them never more to see them, until they come back to another branch of the treasury in the shape of old and worn out bills, to be burnt up in the furnace after

being replaced by new ones. Indeed, this system of receipts is so earnestly spoken of by the pleasant gentlemen who show you round the building, that at the moment you leave the place you almost expect him to return you a receipt for your precious person ere you are permitted to depart. As soon as a printer has printed two hundred sheets he sends them to the division where the next process is to be gone through with. There are four divisions in the building, each managed by a superintendent; and at the close of the day these superintendents make their report in writing to the chief of the bureau.

The drying room, where the sheets are taken to be dried after receiving an impression, is heated at a temperature of 150 degrees. The sheets are wheeled into the room on a sort of a railroad truck and put upon the drying frames, and there they remain long enough for them to get dry and crisp. When all the impressions have been made they go into the examining room where the women examine them to see that there are no defects in the work. After this they are pressed in a hydraulic press. Then another set of men cut them; then they are counted and done up in packages ready to be sent to the vaults. The examiners receive \$1.75 a day. The ladies who count the notes do it with a facility that is simply marvelous. Old Mr. Test, the clever old gentleman who showed me around the place pointed with pride to one lady in a striped dress, who had been in the department for a long time, and she could count at the rate of one hundred and eighty notes a minute; that is three in a second. It is hardly probable that there is a teller in any bank in the country who can do this. If this lady counts five dollar notes for six hours during a single day, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars would pass through her hands.

The engravers occupy the lower floor of the building, and it is almost needless to say that the highest talent is employed in this department of the service. There are five different styles of engraving on a bill—the written or script part, a peculiar kind of work done on the bill near the figure representing the denomination, and which is done by the geometric lathe, the lettering, the vignette and the portrait. Each of these styles of work are done by a single man, so that one man, no matter how long he may be in the service, can never engrave a bill in its entirety. It is somewhat annoying confession to make, however, that there are two men in the country, counterfeiters, whose ability as engravers is so great that they are able to make all parts of a bill. On the other hand, it may be said that the engraving on the United States notes and securities has long been acknowledged to be the best in the world, and has been awarded such by foreign expositions and the Centennial Fair recently held in our own country. The engravers receive from \$6 to \$8 a day.

The vaults in the basement of the building where the money is deposited after it is made are huge compartments, the entrance being through an immense iron door, seemingly large and strong enough to defy the united efforts of a party of giants. The door is worked by a combination lock, so arranged that it requires three men to work it. They have charge of the plates on which the printers and engravers are at work during the day. Each afternoon these plates must be returned before 4 o'clock. In a glass vault near these vaults may be seen the swords of the rebel Major Gen. Twigg, which were captured by Gen. Butler during the late war. There are three of them, all presents in consideration of his bravery in the Mexican war in 1846. One is worth \$5,000, another \$10,000, and the third \$20,000—the last being largely made of gold and set with precious stones. The heirs of Gen. Twigg are now making efforts to have the Government restore this property to them, and it is generally supposed that the effort will be successful.

There is now being tried in this building a new patent process for printing United States securities. It is called after the inventor, "Mulligan's Patent Plate Process." The presses, which are run by hand in the upper part of the building, and to which allusion has been made, do not get through very fast. The new press is run by steam, and all the necessary operations but one are done by machinery instead of by hand, the printer remaining at one point of the machine and being only required to rub off the surplus ink with his hands. Of course a great deal more work is done by this method, but work is accumulating so fast on the Government that some labor saving method, it is claimed, is getting to be a necessity. The inventor worked the machine a year and a half for the Government before the officials were satisfied to give it a trial. Then the Government built five presses as a commencement, and now they are talking of building more.—*Washington Letter.*

A German professor claims to be able to tell a man's character by feeling of his nose. It is possible to tell some men's character—or absence of character—by merely glancing at their nose.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have advised many ladies to try your Favorite Prescription and never see it fail to do more than you advertise.

Mrs. A. M. BAXTER,  
141 Bates street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Agriculturists are beginning to find out that it pays to compress hay, thus rendering it more transportable and capable of reaching a dealer market. The Omnibus Company of Paris realized last year a saving of \$18,000 by purchasing forage in the provinces, pressing and sending it to Paris by rail and canal.

**Don't Die in the House.**  
Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

A Connecticut fruit farmer, Mr. Olcott, wishing to rid a twenty-five acre field of wild carrot, turned in a borrowed flock of forty sheep last year, during August and September, and they cleaned out the weeds very nicely.

The Agricultural Bureau reports a short broom-corn crop this year, but the supply of mop-handles is unprecedented. No occasion to be alarmed.

A sure cure for impoverished blood, pimples, and scallow complexion, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It will produce a healthy color, smooth skin, and is absolutely not injurious.

There is nothing helps a grape so much as a good top dressing annually, unless it be a nice trellis whereon the grape may twine. It saves wire or twigs sticks whereon the tendrils may attach themselves.

Mr. George Wells, architect, Kansas City, Mo., writes that he has for some time past used Leda's Dandelion Tonic for torpid liver, deranged stomach and loss of appetite, with the happiest results. He considers it a very valuable medicine.

Mr. L. Collins speaks in the Iowa House of a meadow on his farm mowed for the last twelve years, and the clover was thicker and heavier this season than ever before.

"Skill and patience succeed where force fails." The quiet skill and patient research which brought forth Kidney-Wort illustrates the truth of the fable. Its grand success everywhere is admitted. Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask any good physician the reason and he will tell you something interfering with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome all obstructions and preserve perfect health. Try a box or bottle at once.

All varieties of domestic fowl do better by having unlimited range. The chickens are naturally more contented under restraint than other fowl.

**MOTHERS DON'T KNOW**—How many children are punished for being unclean, willful, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

The best plan for all breeders is to raise chickens every season to be layers of the next year, and kill all the old stock over two years old.

"It is impossible to disguise the fact that the Vegetable Compound, prepared under the personal direction of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, with the superior science and art of modern pharmacy, is the most successful medicine for female debility, and diseases hitherto known."

Harrowing is one of the most successful modes of tillage, giving the air a chance and stimulating the plant.

**Skinny Men.**  
Wells' Health Renewer is a sure cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. \$1. at drug stores. Kansas Depot, McPike & Fox, Atchison, Kansas.

Men lose some of their talents as they grow older. You never saw a boy in a scrape but he could give a plausible excuse for his course, but a man often finds himself stumped for an explanation.

**"Buchupaba."**  
New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, \$1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPike & Fox, Atchison, Kansas.

"Does your mother play cards?" inquired Billy of his cousin. "I don't know," responded Jimmy; "but she often plays a lone hand on me."

**An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.**

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address: CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

It is the father of twins who knows what it is to be up all night with the boys, or with the girls, for that matter, as the case happens to be.

**A Strange Inscription.**

In a certain cemetery is a tomb with this inscription: "This stone was raised by Sarah's lord, Not Sarah's virtues to record— For they're well known to all the town— But it was raised to keep Sarah down."

We don't know what ailed Sarah, but we venture to say that if Sarah had had Hunt's Remedy, her "lord" would not have had the satisfaction of raising a monument to her. Diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs keep people down even more effectually than monuments. But Hunt's Remedy is the great healer that overcomes these diseases and life men up to health and vigor. Many a man who is in a fair way to have a monument in some cemetery within a year, would have, like Hezekiah of old, a new lease of life by taking Hunt's Remedy.

The girl who sets her heart on anything should be very careful that some young fellow doesn't come along and steal it.



Lydia E. Pinkham

### LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman.

Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revivifies the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

It removes fatness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of humors from the blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man, woman or child. Insist on having it.

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

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.



### Read. Read. Read. Special Offer.

### KANSAS FARMER.

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

1 copy one year.....\$1 00  
6 copies one year.....5 50  
11 copies one year.....10 00  
25 copies one year.....22 00  
60 copies one year.....51 00

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured. When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

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

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

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

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

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

Address,  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
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LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID, THE NEW

### SHEEP DIP

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PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

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**Female Weaknesses.**

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J. S. HAWES,

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

Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of

the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will

sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head

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which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients.

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A. T. Gallop, Breeder and Importer of Thorough

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and high grade Merino sheep, also a well watered

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ranch has unlimited range adjoining. The sheep will

be sold in lots to suit purchaser, with or without the

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Kas. 200 thoroughbred bucks for sale. Address,

A. T. GALLOP,

Mound City, or

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### For Sale.

We offer for sale, at our ranch, 6 miles south of Manhat-

tan, Kas., 100 head of High grade Cows and Heifers, with

Calves at their side, and now in calf to thoroughbred bulls.



## Ladies' Department.

## In Despondency.

Sometimes there comes within the life,  
This chequered life of ours,  
So much of loss and pain and strife,  
That our sad eyes, with tear-drops rife,  
Look up and see no flowers.

A sudden sorrow clouds the day,  
And the tired heart grows faint,  
For strength and courage die away,  
And lips that have been firm to pray  
Can only make complaint.

And life becomes at such a time  
An unattractive thing;  
There is no sound of cheery chime,  
The days move on in dreary rhyme,  
And bring no heart to sing.

If such a time should come to thee—  
(And somewhere in the years  
For every one its pain will be)—  
Do not despair, but try to see  
Some sunshine through the tears.

And know that he whom sorrows teach  
Receives a gift from Heaven,  
His tenderness some hearts may reach,  
To whom the glad in vain might preach,  
And joy through him is given.

Oh, then, be thou a comforter  
To some more sad than thee;  
And while thou dost minister,  
Strange bliss in thine own heart shall stir,  
And grief forgotten be.

—London World.

## THOUGHTS ABOUT GIRLS.

When I was a young lady going to school two or three of us got to talking about housework and telling what we could do, when one young lady said she did not know how to make a batch of biscuit. She said she was ashamed of herself, that she was going to tell her mother she wanted to learn to cook. Now, when I read the letter in the KANSAS FARMER of Sept. 20th, headed "Idleness of Girls" it made me think of what she said. There is many a girl raised to think it a disgrace to work; that to be a lady she must not do anything unless it be to play on the piano, knit lace, go to school and study maybe something that would be of use and may be not. And of what account are they—little weak things? How much better it would be for them to get up and get breakfast, go out and milk the cows, something to make them stout and healthy.

F. A. B. W.

Carmi, Pratt Co.

## PANSIES—ANTS—BUGS.

If I may be allowed to enter the family circle, I will say to the lady who asked about pansies, they need the very richest soil, old well rotted manure well worked into the soil, and they do best where they get the morning sun and are shaded in the afternoon. Water house plants with a tea made of quassa chips and the plants will be so better insects will not trouble them.

Little red ants will not touch brine. A bench in the cellar with the legs set in cans of salt and water is perfectly safe from them.

A faithful use of corrosive sublimate and alcohol will rid your houses of bed bugs even if they are not plastered. Put in a machine oil can and apply to every crack and crevice, remembering that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Ristic.

## ENGLISH HARVEST HOME.

American Girl: I have read with pleasure and profit your communications to the KANSAS FARMER for the last four years, but never had courage to tell you so before.

I cheerfully comply with your request to give a description of the English Harvest Home. I need scarcely say its customs are as dear to me to-day, as when I bid adieu to its shores twelve years ago. I cannot give you the origin of the Harvest Home, but I believe it is a very ancient custom and is celebrated only in the rural districts, and in the Fall of the year. On a day appointed for the occasion, the inhabitants repair to the church (every town and village has its church) which is a substantial stone edifice surrounded by a grave yard, many centuries old, some dating back to the reign of William the Conqueror. It consists of a chancel, nave and steeple, in which are a set of bells, whose merry chiming delight the ear and call the worshippers to the house of prayer. The duties of the clergyman or pastor are those of a shepherd, to watch over and tend the wants of his flock. All the places of worship which are built by non-conformists, are called chapels, which have neither chancel or steeple; that is why I have described the former more fully. The church is beautifully decorated with fruits, flowers, grains, and everything the Giver of all good has so bountifully provided. After an appropriate service, all who choose to do so adjourn to a booth or tent erected in a meadow nearby for the occasion, where a free dinner is provided by the farmers of the parish, consisting of roast beef, the famous English pudding, home brewed ale, vegetables, bread, cheese, etc. After dinner speeches are made, and toasts are given, after which the national game of Cricket and other outdoor amusements are indulged in until the beautiful twilight, when all separate to their respective homes. All classes and denominations unite on this occasion and good feeling pervades the whole. I fear this is but a faint description of one of the most pleasant days of the year to the English villagers. I hope some more able pen will do it better justice than I have done, and I will be quite content if this finds its way into that "new waste basket."

There are a great many English families in this county and the Harvest Home was celebrated on September 5th at St. John's Episcopal church which was a decided success.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

This writer is not "English Woman" who has written very acceptably for the L. D. and who, we hope, will not retire from the "charmed circle." The present writer is an English Woman. We will be pleased to hear from her again as she may have leisure and inclination.—EDITOR FARMER.

## CULTURE OF GIRLS.

Mother has been giving us some excellent advice about the "culture of boys." Would it not be well for us to talk of the girls also? I have wondered many times which required the most care, patience and forethought, to bring up a family of boys or girls. I feel quite sure both should have all care and patience that a father and mother can have. In many instances mothers hold their girls too far from them by saying "Well, you are a little girl now, and some time I'll tell you, or I'll let you make pies, etc." At the age of 8 or 9 years a girl should be learning a little of the science of house work; at 10 years every girl ought to be able to turn her hand to any and all kinds of house work and common sewing. Don't think she must be sent away to school because she has reached her teens; 16 years is early enough to send a girl away from home to care for herself. Don't crowd her with too many studies that she will have to sit up till midnight and after to get her lessons. If we would have our girls and boys love us we must confide in them more; be a child with them sometimes. Shall we not talk more about bringing up our children?

What has become of all our sister farmers? I see so few letters in the L. D. that I think you must all be very busy like myself with lots of men folks, threshers, etc., getting something for them to eat. Well, don't complain this year, since we have an abundance of everything. We hope the busy season will soon be to an end and then we shall hear from you all again.

Manhattan.

## BUTTER MAKING.

If butter is to be packed in a solid mass, it is better to have the vessel in which it is packed, correspond to the size of the dairy that it may be filled as quickly as possible, but, if some time is required in filling, a cloth should be spread over the butter and covered with about one half inch of salt, wetting the salt, but not enough to dissolve. When the vessel is full put over a clean cloth with salt sufficiently wet to make a thin brine next to the butter, then spread dry salt evenly above the wet salt, cover tightly. A great many dairymen in the east are keeping and transporting their butter in rolls or balls. Butter prints may be used which cut the butter in pound or half-pound rolls or they may be made in cylindrical rolls of the desired size, with the ends flattened; these rolls are then wrapped in a piece of thin bleached muslin cut to fit the rolls neatly, and packed as closely as they can be without marring them; they are entirely submerged in strong brine and are in good shape for market or for home use. Brine is much better than ice for packing butter even in very warm weather, and it is within the reach of every dairyman.

Prof. Arnold, in his work which I have before mentioned, says: "Some economical way of packing butter which will keep it sweet and preserve it in a nice shape for the table on a large scale, and which will be comparatively inexpensive and convenient, is now much demanded in butter dairying. One of the packages which comes as near as any I have met with to answering this demand, is known as the Adams package. The butter is moulded into cubical blocks weighing just one pound, and each block is encased in a thin envelope of deodorized wood consisting of two pieces, which are cut in such a way as to hold themselves in place when put on; the blocks thus encased are packed in a box of wood with a metal lining protected from rusting. The boxes are of three sizes holding 36, 45, and 54 pounds respectively, and each is exactly filled with the cubes it is designed to hold. A little strong brine fills all the interstices between the cubes, entirely excluding air from the butter. A cover is fastened down by a couple of thumb screws, closing the box air tight. Covered with brine and excluded from the air, and packed so snugly that they cannot move or mar, the parcels are in a position to go or stay at any season or by any mode of conveyance without damage. This mode of packing seems to cover about all the requirements except the necessity of returning packages, and appears to be well adapted to the use of creameries and large dairies, who have occasion to supply distant customers or those who desire to retain the packages till the contents are consumed. Being kept air tight and under brine there is no deterioration in quality while the contents of the packages are being consumed through several months may elapse while doing it."

Mrs. E. W. Brown.

## Employment for Women.

A lady writing over the signature "Fireside," in the American Cultivator says some sensible things in a womanly way. Whether she is right or wrong, or partly both, our lady readers may determine for themselves. This is what she says:

I think it is women only, and not a very large number even of women, who take this erroneous view of the relation of the sexes. They misunderstand and misapply the term "equality," and use the word as meaning a sameness of pursuits, rather than of values.

In every social circle the majority are neither above nor below the average. It is the few who expand into poets, orators, astronomers, or any other brilliancy of intellectual force. I think I am correct in stating that the majority of the men who, as the saying goes, have made their mark in the world's history have been those whose early advantages were very narrow, and who have fought a way for their own development, through poverty, hard labor and discouragements of every description. This being true shatters one excuse that has been made by a certain class of women, for there having been so few celebrities among us, namely, "we have been denied opportunities for study and development." In fact, girls have more time at their command than boys have. Take a laborer's family for instance, or a farmer's. The men and boys go out to their day's work, the mother and daughters remain in the house to perform their daily duties. The out-of-doors work beginning long before sunrise, perhaps, and continues, with an hour's rest at noon, until after sundown.

The indoor work is, with few exceptions, all done when the dinner dishes have been put in the closet, and for a few hours the women folks sit down to their sewing or knitting, until the time for putting on the teakettle arrives; tea getting, and the clearing up which follows, is not an arduous or long labor. The evening is as much a time of rest and leisure for the wife as the husband, if she chooses to make it so, and all the talk about men trying to keep their wives and daughters ignorant, and treating them as inferiors, is the merest nonsense. There are no more intelligent, well-bred women, in any class of society, than are to be found among our farmers' wives and daughters, and no men who are more proud of the acquirements of their women folks, or more ready to ease their burdens by helping to carry them, than are these same hard handed farmers, yet it is a favorite illustration among the so-called progressive women, to picture the over-worked, down-trodden wives of New England farmers, as a lamentable proof of the subjection of their sex. Of course there are brutes among men, but there are also degraded women, and it is not by unsexing either that we shall civilize and refine both.

In an editorial in a Boston paper the writer speaks of the advantages to be derived from a wider field of labor for women. Does he consider that we have exhausted all our past resources? Have we made ourselves perfect in each and all the vocations which have heretofore been filled by us, and so glutted the market with skilled cooks, nurses, seamstresses and housekeepers, that there is no longer a demand for our services, and we must do a man's work or starve? Verily, it seems to me that the harvest is rich, but the reapers are few.

Would it be well, think you, since the women demand the clerkships, to change the order of things, and take young men into our families as domestic help? Give them the comfortable kitchen, with its modern conveniences, and keep a butler where we now employ a housemaid? We housekeepers should most certainly profit by the change, and the men would receive higher wages as house servants than they earn as clerks. From \$12 to \$20 a month, with board and lodging, are the usual wages for house servants, and we could afford to pay more for a man's labor, because one man could perform the work of two women, he is so much stronger. Jennie Collins, in one of her late reports, makes this startling assertion, that the entrance of women into the clerkships, formerly held exclusively by men, has increased drunkenness, by forcing young men into bar rooms and similar places as liquor sellers, because there were no respectable places open for them. I quote from memory, as I have mislaid the report I refer to, but I give you the sense, though, perhaps, not her exact words.

Miss Kate Field says the reason why women do not succeed better in their own work is that "they lack knowledge both technical and theoretical," and there might be added to her remark this clause, "They lack the desire to make themselves mistress of all the details necessary to perfect themselves." No wonder they cannot earn their living in the positions for which natural laws seem especially to have designated them, when they so belitt themselves as to declare that they cannot expect to be regarded by men as other than inferiors, unless they usurp their places and perform their labors.

For my part I have no desire to be considered as the equal of men. I honestly believe women are, and

were intended to be, superior to men, in so much as they are physically more delicate, naturally more refined and dainty of thought, and mentally of finer fibre. Because I hold this belief in my sex, it does not follow that I must seek to walk in the same paths with men, in order to prove that I am not inferior to them. They cannot perform my work any better than I can theirs. The strength of their large hands would fail to accomplish many a task that is but play for my smaller but supple fingers. It is absurd to waste time and printers ink to record an argument with which to prove such a self evident fact as that women are not the inferiors of men. No man ever supposed they were, and if any women suspect such to be their own unfortunate condition, the less they say or write about it the better for prosperity.

You said in the editorial to which I have referred that there were plenty of manual labors to be performed, to which young men might turn their attention should the women take their places in stores, but does not the same objection hold good here which has been advanced in respect to an additional number of competitors for the clerkships? Are not the ranks of mechanics of all kinds already full to overflowing? Would not the entrance of large numbers of applicants into the labor field reduce the rate of wages, and the necessity for an immediate money result induce young men to offer their services at a low rate, before they had learned their trade, thus adding to the present multitude of unskilled workmen hundreds of incompetent artisans?

If the old-time apprentice system could again be established, there might be wisdom in placing the dividing line between male and female labor just here; that men should confine themselves to those trades which require only the strongest muscle and toughest nerves, and that women should reserve for their half of the world's work the so called lighter employments of clerkships, office work and school teaching, or professorships. If boys when they finish their school course were at once put to a trade under a master's eye, become inmates of the master's family, bound to remain for a given number of years sufficient to turn them out as skilled workmen, then the need of beginning to earn a living would be postponed until they were capable of doing good work, as their board and clothing would be provided for them while learning their trade, and the fathers be relieved from the burden of their maintenance; but, if the present demand for women be granted, and the girls of a family leave home to earn their bread, or learn their profession, it would be impossible for a master mechanic to take his apprentices into his own home, there being no women there to superintend the household. Believe me, the old division of labor whereby we women perfected ourselves in the domestic arts, and left the shops and offices to the men folks, was the truest wisdom, and from that arrangement resulted such men as George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and women whose price is far above rubles.

The fall is an excellent time to plant all kinds of fruit trees, except in the very coldest climates the peach may, perhaps, be reserved for spring. If the fruit orchard is to go on a hill, or where the trees may dry out easily in summer time, the fall is the best time. The roots get the earliest start in spring against the dry time cometh. Small growing things in cold climates should have the earth well drawn up around the plants in order to guard against being drawn out by frost.

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is quite an easy matter to make currants profitable if the ground is well treated with manure. The bushes should be from four to five feet apart, and this will admit the planting of a crop of potatoes the first year between the rows, which can be followed by beans or peas the second. The third year the bushes can be given all the space, and will begin to pay for themselves.

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

Mr. J. V. McGraw, Davenport, Iowa, recently showed the editor of the Democrat that place a single bush 2 1/2 feet high bearing 200 blackberries. He has three acres of this fruit and estimates this season's crop at 3,000 quarts per acre.

Composed of the best known tonics, iron and cinchona, with well known aromatics, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It cures indigestion, and all kindred troubles.

The crop of broom corn in California is reported harvested in good color and condition. In the sunny and dewless climate the broom should be easily cured, where water may be had for irrigating the crops.

## The Salutary Effects

of Simmons' Liver Regulator upon the nervous system, prostrated by long suffering with dyspepsia, constipation and kindred diseases, is without a precedent. Its tonic, cathartic and alterative effects are truly wonderful.

A hen may be calculated to consume sixty pounds of grain in a year, and lay about fifteen pounds of eggs. This is, to say, equivalent to one-fourth of the amount consumed.

The best known remedy for that state of nervous exhaustion brought about by severe mental or physical labor or other excesses, is Leta's Dandelion Tonic.

The young farmer and stock raiser will find that successful treatment of young animals to secure health, thrift and vigor is the art that can hardly be too diligently investigated.

Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

A young animal is very often spoiled by becoming too fat; for its food is diverted from the production of bone and muscle to the accumulation of fat.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879. GENTLEMEN—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.

The habits and requirements of each animal should be watched, and its feeding governed according to its needs.

When a man detects a missing button after getting on a clean shirt, no one in the house is aware of the fact. He takes off his shirt and puts on another, quietly smiling all the while. He never, never speaks of it to a soul.

## Brilliant Results.

There cannot be found, in the journals of any school of medicine, an account of such brilliant cures as have been made, during the past ten years, in a wide range of chronic diseases, by the new Compound Oxygen Treatment. In a single number of our quarterly journal, Health and Life, will be found a record of cures, some of which would make the reputation of any medical practitioner. Not a day in which our large correspondence with patients does not bring us new reports of cures, or ameliorations of distressing symptoms, or expressions of thankfulness and gratitude for relief from pains which have tortured for years, and for which no treatment had hitherto availed anything. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cures and full information, sent free.

DRS. STARKER &amp; PALEN,

1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Clair, Madison and Clinton are the banner wheat counties in Illinois. They have raised 2,000,000 bushels each of wheat. Heretofore the rivalry has lain between Madison and St. Clair. The total wheat product of Illinois this year will be over 50,000,000 bushels, and the average for the whole state, eighteen and a half bushels per acre. The money returns for the crop will probably be the greatest in the history of the state.

Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00.

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A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.  
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SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED.  
MOST DURABLE & BEST.  
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IF THERE IS NO AGENT NEAR YOU, WRITE DIRECT TO US.  
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.  
30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL.  
ORANGE MASS. OR ATLANTA GA.

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

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

**KANSAS**  
The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale  
**TWO MILLION ACRES**  
Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, especially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying. Located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in  
**SOUTHWEST KANSAS**  
FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS  
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"DISSTON PURCHASE."  
**4,000,000 ACRES.**  
C. L. MITCHELL, Fort Meade, Fla.,  
Agent for POLK and MASTREE counties.

The Florida Land and Improvement Company, owning nearly 500,000 acres in this Agency, have announced that their lands will be thrown open for sale at Government prices (\$1.25 per acre) from  
**OCTOBER 1, 1892, UNTIL MAY 1, 1893**  
This rare opportunity of securing desirable locations for Orange Groves and other subtropical fruits, at nominal prices, will never occur again.  
**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT WHILE YOU CAN!**  
As owner of the Sunnydale Nursery, I will supply all varieties of Trees, Plants and Seeds. I plant Orange Groves, enter lands, pay taxes and attend to all other business for non-residents. Correspondence solicited.  
Chester Strawberry Plants, 75c. doz. 44 per 100. Valuable information in free catalogue. Address F. L. SAGE & SON, Wethersfield, Conn.  
**MAN**  
**BEATTY'S ORGANS** 27 stops, \$125. Pianos \$207.50 Factory running day and night Catalogue free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

## Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.  
This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.  
Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent breeders who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.  
G. HALLINGBROOK & CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

**CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.**  
**CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP**  
CURES SCAB.

## DAIRYING APPARATUS

Cheese Factory and Creamery outfits, Cheese and Creamery Vats, Cheese Presses, Creamery and Family Churns, Butter Workers, Salt, Coloring, Cheese and Butter Cloths, Butter Tabs and Boxes, and everything used in Cheese Factory, Creamery or private dairy. Send for free copy of catalogue.  
CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO.,  
30 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

## FARMERS anxious to make money, and men alive for business, can secure a grand chance by applying at once for control of territory of

## LIVE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

STOCK This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of Maud S. and Ironhorse, and treats fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, and Dogs. Nearly 1100 pages, over 400 illustrations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. To be had at  
HUBBARD BROS., 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## Farmers Read This.

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

## Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

## THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,  
**WEEKLY CAPITAL,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

## Hotel Delmonico,

DEHONEY & WEST, PROPRIETORS.  
Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

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

## BUGGIES.

Do not neglect your own interests by purchasing a buggy unless you have received our finely illustrated 50 page catalogue. It gives you the names of all the best makers to any address.

## THE COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.,

Columbus, Ohio, is the largest factory in the world for first-class Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys and Carriages, and do give more real value for the money than any other manufacturers. Dealers sell our vehicles everywhere. Name of nearest will be sent with prices.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is

**MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS SEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.**  
TRADE MARK  
SCAB DIP  
WITHOUT HARM TO THE SHEEP

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

Sold at manufacturers' prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

## DO

Not Fail to send for our FALL Price-List for 1892.

Free to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make their special business. Address  
**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**  
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## HOLLAND BULBS

**ROSES AND PLANTS**  
MILLIONS OF THEM  
Our Fall Catalogue is the latest and most complete ever issued. Full particulars for culture by an experienced horticulturist. Send FREE.  
**HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.**  
SEEDSMEN  
Rochester, N. Y. & Chicago, Ill.



## Condensed News of the Week.

New Orleans, October 6.—A Pleasure's Pensacola special says: There were seven new cases and four deaths, total cases to date eleven hundred and three Chicago, October 7.—The Board of Trade to-day voted to raise the price of membership to \$10,000. The present price is \$5,000, and the membership is about four thousand.

St. Louis, October 7.—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Charles P. Johnson, the leading criminal lawyer of this city, will defend Frank James in any prosecution the State may bring against him.

Albany, N. Y., October 1.—The ninth quadrennial national convention of Christian churches opened this morning. An unusual large number of delegates were present from Eastern, Western and Southern states besides several from Canada.

Chicago, October 5.—A Kewanee special says a detective arrived with bank robber Dunkle yesterday, and this morning, after a walk of a couple of miles east of here, returned with a sack of gold containing \$5,000. This accounts for all the money. All the robbers are in custody.

New York, October 4.—A man in the employ of the Brush electric light received a shock and was almost instantly killed while he was on top of the pole making a new connection. He did not fall, his feet being caught in the wire. He was taken down and died soon after being taken to the station house. Both hands were hanging in strips as if scared by a hot iron.

Wilkes Barre, Pa., October 4.—A fire to-day at Stanton shaft, owned by the Leigh & Wilkesbarre coal company, destroyed the entire head-house. At the time the fire was discovered there were sixty men in the pits below. Their families and friends were soon on the spot, and their agonizing cries were pitiful. All the men, however, are saved. Their escape through the gangway leading to the Empire mine was miraculous.

## Fort Scott Fair.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

This year the association was favored with fair weather and a large attendance, and the society had made some improvements since their first fair last year in the way of a new agricultural hall and a new barn and comfortable stalls for horses. Unfortunately the accommodations for swine, sheep and cattle are still deficient. The exhibit of live stock was very small although deserving special notice was the swine shown by Robt. Cook, Iola, Kansas. Cotswold sheep by J. M. Collett & Son, Moran, Kas., and the heavy draft stallion lately imported by a company of twelve farmers of Bourbon county and shown by E. Ripley and others.

The exhibits in the new hall were far ahead of the average of county fairs this season and no place have I seen such corn unless it was at Salina. The races were very interesting and was the principal feature of the fair next to the enormous bivalve with a monstrous history as shown and portrayed by the "Monitor" folks at their tent.

There is nothing to prevent this society from having one of the leading fairs of the state except the co-operation of the farmers and breeders and with this feature added, a first-class fair may be counted on every year.

Fine Merino bucks for sale by Bartholomew & Co., 189 Kansas Avenue.

## Interesting Scraps.

The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be that of Kinglung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to another.

It is stated that the Japanese manufacture scissors with stout steel blades and brass handles, indicating that they have mastered the secret of uniting the two metals securely.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah. It measures more than 6,000 feet, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1200 feet high.

A volcano named Sieramino, in the center of Japan, which had been silent for seventy years, broke out in eruption on August 6. A severe earthquake shock was felt in Tokyo and Yokohama on August 18.

The honor of kissing the toe of the Sultan of Turkey is reserved for the Vizier, ministers and certain privileged Pachas. This act of homage is performed with the utmost solemnity, and is marked by every sign of respect worthy of so important an occasion.

It is related of the Tahitians that, when Capt. Cook first burst into their lonely isle, they were using nails of wood, bone, shell or stone, and that when they beheld the iron nails they conceived them to be deities of some very hard wood, and, accordingly, desisted of securing to their own island such a valuable commodity, planted them in their gardens.

Flint was used very early as a cutting instrument by the nations so fortunate as to possess it. A sort of saw, which passed for a knife, consisted of flakes of flint inserted in wooden handles and secured by bitumen, or by lashings of gut or sinews. Obsidian was used in the same way. The South Sea Islander had no flint or obsidian, and used shell, splinters of bamboo and flakes of tortoise shell.

On Saturday, August 9, the Briggs Shaft Colliery at Scranton, Pa., hoisted 512 mine cars in 5 hours. During that time it stopped 15 minutes, but for which delay 31 more cars would have been raised. Each car was lifted 450 feet, emptied and lowered again. During the same time the colliery prepared and shipped 1,200 tons of coal. This record, it is claimed, is unprecedented, either in Europe or America.

The machine made nail may be said to be of comparatively recent date when the antiquity of the handicraft art of nail-making is considered. Until ninety years ago all nails were forged. Some idea of the number of people once engaged in the trade may be gained from the fact that previous to the era of the nail-making machine, 60,000 nailers were employed at one time in the city of Birmingham, each daily forging its own nails at what might be termed domestic forges. This is still done in some sections in Germany.

The rapid increase of population in Manitoba has stimulated the inventive genius of the Dominion to contrive houses that may be portable and quickly put up. A man in Belleville, Ont., has planned one that is in three-foot sections and dovetails together. A house, for a hotel or boarding establishment, has been put up at Winnipeg over 100 feet long, two stories high, and divided into apartments sufficient to accommodate 250 guests. The foundation was laid on a Tuesday, and the house was completed on the Thursday following.

The Denver and South Park Division of the Union Pacific railroad pierces the main range of the Rocky Mountains, 159 miles southwest of Denver, Colorado. The length of the tunnel is 1,700 feet, and its altitude above the sea 11,500 feet. The approaches on either side are described as marvels of engineering skill, laid through scenes unrivaled for grandeur and magnificence. Although the tunnel commences with a sharp curve at its eastern end, so nicely was the engineering done, that when workmen from either side met in the heart of the great snowy range, they found only about one inch variation in the respective bore. This tunnel, said to be the highest in America or Europe, leads to the new silver region of Gunnison.

## Tobacco and Blindness.

At the annual commencement of the Hospital College of Medicine, of Louisville, Ky., Prof. Dudley Reynolds delivered an address to the graduating students, in which he took strong ground against the use of tobacco.

It is a well known fact that tobacco deranges the digestion and poisons the nerve centers of a majority of the male members of the human family. A species of blindness, not complete but partial blindness, sufficiently great in extent to destroy the reading of ordinary type, results from the continued and excessive use of tobacco. Careful investigations have led to the discovery that that form of tobacco habit known as smoking produces the so-called amblyopia. This form of amblyopia is precisely identical in all respects with that produced from the excessive use of alcohol. Both are incurable. I know a number of persons in Louisville who are now practically blind from the excessive use of tobacco. A lady in Portland was forced to admit she had been a secret smoker of tobacco for thirty years. On abandoning the habit, the further progress of her dimness of vision ceased, though there is little hope of her regaining that power of perception which she had already lost. She may be considered fortunate in the possession of enough vision to go about and attend her ordinary household duties. Smoking tobacco has never been known to result beneficially to any person in the world. It always lessens the sense of smell and taste; it always contaminates the breath; it always creates an unsteadiness of the muscles, through its irritating effect upon the nerves; and I know from personal experience it diminishes the capacity for mental labor. Now, if you can succeed in inducing even a few people to abandon the habit of smoking, and to pay over to a common charity fund the amount formerly spent for cigars and smoking tobacco, the time may come when public taxation may be reduced, and the condition of the pauper, who is now miserable, made at least comfortable. If the money destroyed by burning cigars and tobacco in Louisville could be paid into the city treasury, it would support all our charitable institutions, and pay the entire expense of the street cleaning department besides. This would reduce taxation nearly or quite one-half, and produce a corresponding improvement in the public health.—E.R.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 9.

## Kansas City.

The Price Current reports: CATTLE Native shipping and butcher steers 270 to 325; stockers and feeders, 330 to 41; western grass cattle, 315 to 41.

HOGS Heavy 7 65 to 7 80; mixed, 7 50 to 7 90; Light, 7 40 to 7 50.

SHEEP Natives, 2 50 to 3 40; stockers 1 70 to 2. WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours, 27,335 bus, withdrawn 19,414, in store 187,080. There was quite a fair shipping demand had to-day, but little speculation. The principal interest centered in No. 2 for Oct. delivery during which "deal" sales were quite lively. Prices, however, were quite steady both here and at points east of us. No. 4, 65c bid, 70c asked; No. 3, 75c; No. 2, 80c; October; No. 1 cash 88.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours, bus, withdrawn 3,994; in store, 17,693. There was not much trading on call to-day, but the tone of the market was firmer. No. 2 cash 55 1/2 bid, no offerings; No. 2 white mixed 55 1/2 bid, no offerings.

NEW CORN It continues to arrive in bad order. No market for it yet. It requires constant handling and shrinks badly.

RYE On call, No. 2 cash 1 car at 47 1/2. Oct no bids nor offerings.

OATS Market continues slow. On call, No. 2 cash 22c bid, 23c asked.

HAY Offerings large, 40 cars on sale to-day. Market slow and weak.

Loose from wagons 30a40c per 100 lbs. We quote consignments. Strictly choice small baled, 6 10a7 25; choice large 6 25a6 50; medium to good, 3a 5; damaged, 3a5.

BUTTER The market is very quiet to-day. The receipts are not very good, and the demand is very light. Cold storage butter can hardly be forced on the market at any price. Choice butter is scarce enough to hold its own.

We quote, packed: Genuine creamery, 30a35; Kansas dairy, 25a28; good to choice western store packed, 12a24; medium, 10a18; cooking, 12a14; choice cold storage, 20a23; fair cold storage 16a18; common cold storage 12a14.

EGGS Receipts good and sales weak and slow at 17c for candled and 16c for uncandled.

POULTRY Scarce. Demand light and market quiet. Live per doz: Spring chickens, small, 2 25a2 75; spring chickens, large, 3a3 50; roosters, 2a2 25; hens, 3a3 50; hens and roosters, mixed per doz, 2 25a2 50.

CHEESE Market opened active to-day at old quotations.

APPLES Cooking apples 15a25c per bus; large green fruit 30a35c per bus; choice to fancy 40a50c per bus.

BEETS Home grown quoted at 10a15c per doz bunches from growers; by the bus 10a00c.

CABBAGE Small 30a60c per doz; large 70a1c 60 per doz from growers.

CARROTS Quoted at 15c per doz bunches and 50c per bus from growers.

ONIONS We quote from growers at 40a50c per bus for common and 50a60c per bus for choice. By car load lots, 35a40c per bus for common, 45c for medium and 50a60 for choice.

POTATOES Besides the local offerings, there are numerous shippers trying to find a market which makes them plenty and cheaper. We quote at 50c per bus from growers. Eastern and northern shipped in car load lots; small 40a42c per bus; choice 42a 45c per bus.

SWEET POTATOES White and red 50a55c per bus from growers. Yellow 60a75c per bus.

FLAX SEED Quoted at 1 02a1 03c per bu.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 12a1 15c per bu.

BROOM CORN We quote 3a6c per lb, as to quality.

WHEAT We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed, 3a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 30a31c; fair do at 17a19c; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a16c.

## Chicago.

CATTLE Receipts, 6,000. Shipping steers weak; others higher. Export steers 6 50a6 75; good to choice shipping 5 25a6 40; mixed butchers, common to fair 2 25a3 10; medium to good 3 20a3 85; choice 4 10a4 25; stockers and feeders 3 10a4 20; Texas cows 2 85a3 45; Texas steers 3 50a4 10; half-breeds 4 25a4 40.

HOGS Receipts, 10,000. Market stronger. Common to good mixed 7 30a7 65; heavy packing and butchers 8 05a8 35; light 7 30a7 65.

SHEEP Receipts, 2,000. Market slow. Poor to fair 3 50a3 75; medium to good 3 35a3 65; choice to extra 4a4 60.

WHEAT No. 2 white 95c; corn 62; oats 32.

## TOPEKA MARKETS.

September 5, 1882.

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

BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice	20c@25
CHEESE—Per lb.—Choice	10c@12
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	15c@18
BACON—Per lb.—White Navy	3c@5
" " Medium	3c@5
" " Common	3c@5
NEW POTATOES—Per bu.	60a70
SUGAR—A 1/2 lbs. for	1.00
Grain—Per bushel	1.00
XC, 9 1/2 lbs.	1.00
C, 10 lbs.	1.00
Brown, 1 1/2 lbs.	1.00
COFFEE—Good, 1/2 lb.	15
Best Rio, 1/2 lb.	20
O. G. Java, 1/2 lb.	25@35
Roast Rio, good, 1/2 lb.	18
Java, 1/2 lb.	30a40
Mocha, best, 1/2 lb.	40

Hides and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green	36
No. 2	35
Calf 8 to 15 lbs.	35
Kip 16 to 25 lbs.	35
Bull and stag	35
Dry flint prime	35
No. 2	35
Dry Salted, prime	35
No. 2	35
TALLOW	35
SHEEP SKINS—Green	40
Dry	40
Wool—Fine lighted, 3 lbs.	10c@20
" heavy	15c@18
Choice medium	20
Low	20
Coarse	15c@18
Black and burry	3a 05
Barthy, dingy, dung-locked	3a 05

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

WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	78
" Fall No. 3	70
" Fall No. 4	72
CORN—White	70
" Yellow	70
OATS—Per bu. new	35
RYE—Per bu.	35
BARLEY—Per bu.	60

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	3 75
" No. 2	3 00
" No. 3	2 75
" Rye	3 00

CORN MEAL	2 25
CORN CHOP	1 25
CORN & OATS	1 50
BRAN	65
SHORTS	90
GRASS SEED—Burgarian, per bushel	1 00
" Millet	1 00
" Timothy	3 00
" Clover	6 00
" English Blue Grass	1 25
" Kentucky Blue Grass	1 75
" Orchard	2 00
" Red Top	1 25

Fat Stock on Foot.

GOOD STEERS, per pound	09c@04
COWS	02 1/2c@03
HOGS, shipping	7 60@7 75
SHEEP, per pound	08c@09 1/2

Corrected by Frank L. Wolff.

POULTRY	Corrected by McKay Bros
CHICKENS—hens, per dozen	2 50@3 00
COCKS, per dozen	2 50@3 00
SPRING CHICKENS	3 00

## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

AND ARRANGERS OF PAY TO BOUNTY UNIFORMS. Act of August 7th, 1882. Apply to MILO B. STEVENS & CO. OFFICES: Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.; Cass Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Abstract Building, Detroit, Mich.; Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

HENRY BLAKESLY, PEABODY, KAS., Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND CHINA HOGS.

I have 100 Choice Pigs for sale. Stock recorded in American Poultry Club Record. Young bulls for sale.

50 Large New Style Chrome Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c; 6 pkts, 50c. O. A. Brainerd, Higginson, N. Y.

E. HARRIS.

C. MCARTHUR.

## 5th Avenue Hotel.

Cor 5th & Quincy Sts. TOPEKA, KAS.

GOOD LARGE ROOMS. FIRST CLASS MEALS.

FAVORITE HOUSE For Commercial Men and Visitors to the City, And OUR TABLE will be the best that the market affords.

TERMS:—\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY.

HARRIS & MCARTHUR, Prop'rs.

## PUBLIC SALE

—OF— Clydesdale Horses

—AND— SHETLAND PONIES,

—ON— Wednesday, Nov. 1st, 1882.

—NEAR— ALEXIS, ILLS.

On Wednesday, Nov. 1, I will sell, at my place, near Alexis, Ills., at Public Auction,

40 head of choice Imported Clydesdale Mares and Fillies,

A few head of young Clydesdale Stallions

3 head of High-grade Clydesdale Stallions,

and my entire lot of grade Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, numbering about 40 head, the get of the great stallions Donald Dinnie, Jonnie Coope, and Duke of Clydesdale.

A few head of Shetland Ponies.

Catalogues, with terms of sale, soon ready, and sent on application, ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ills.

## KANSAS SEED HOUSE!

Fresh Black Walnuts for Planting, Per barrel (3 bu.) \$2, delivered on cars here.

Prices for Grass, Garden, Tree and Flower Seeds on Application.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

## BLUE VALLEY HERD.

MANHATTAN, : : KANSAS.

Offers for sale at fair and reasonable prices, some very fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle—recorded animals—Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

Also High Grade Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and one and two-year-old steers, and a few good horses, mares and mules.

The proprietor has been eight years in the business, and is prepared to show the public some good stock. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Kansas.

## 7,000 SHEEP FOR SALE.

SELLING LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. 4,500 Ewes from 1 to 4 years old, at \$2.00 per head. 2,500 Lambs, at \$1.25 per head.

These sheep are all graded and will shear from four to five pounds, are in good condition and free from disease. Call on or address

W. J. TROUSDALE, Merchant's Hotel, Abilene, Kas.

## GREAT SALE

of Pedigreed Pure-bred Short-horn Durhams.

I will sell at public sale my entire herd of Short-horns on the 8th and 9th days of November, 1882. 50 young bulls and 125 heifers and cows of the very best families. A young \$1,000 Bentick Rose of Sharon heads the herd and is for sale also. 25 half-blood Herefords.

J. A. DODGE, Col. J. W. JUDY, (of) Illinois, Auctioneer.

## The Missing Link.

If you have a wind mill you should have with it the Water Supply and Wind Mill Regulator, an attachment which supplies a long felt want of every owner of a wind mill. Farm riches and territory for sale. Send for descriptive circular to the inventors and patentees.

SAYLES & BROOKS, Wichita, Kansas.

## 200 American Merino Rams,

Full blooded and registered, for sale. Orders by mail carefully filled. HENRY & BRUNSON, Abilene, Kansas.

## Notice to Farmers.

When in the city and want a first-class meal or lunch call and see Myers Bros.—successors to L. M. Crawford, the oldest Restaurant in the city, No. 194 Kansas Avenue, in Opera House Building.

2806 Lbs. Weight of Two Ohio Improved CHESTER HOGS. Send for description of this famous breed. Also Fowls. L. B. SILVER, CLEVELAND, O.

Lowest prices ever known on Breech Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers. OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced prices. Send stamp for our New Illinois Catalogue, 1882-83. P. POWELL & SON, 235 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

MAGIC LANTERNS. And stereopticons. All prices. Views illustrating every subject for public exhibition etc. A profitable business for home amusement. 118 page illustrated catalogue free. MCALLISTER, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

## THE STRAYLIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1880, section 1, when the