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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
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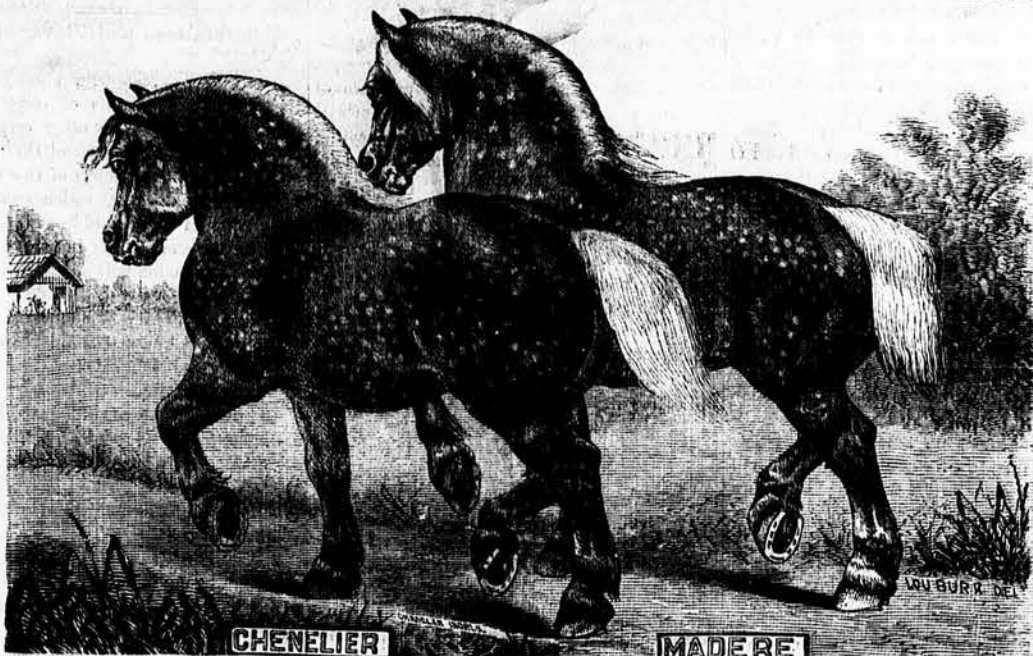
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E. E. EWING,
Editor and Publisher,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



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Communications.

Life and Growth of Plants.—No. 1.

BY L. J. TEMPLIN, HUTCHINSON, KAS.

In looking around us we behold a vast multitude of natural objects that appear to be almost infinite in their diversities of configurations and color. But however diversified in nature or appearances, all these objects may be arranged in one of two great classes—the organic and the inorganic. The inorganic consists of rocks, soils, minerals, etc., consisting of matter that is not in an organized form. Any object of this class may be divided, and each part will be, in its nature, an exact counterpart of all the other parts. Such objects do not grow; they are simply formed by accretion, consolidation and crystallization.

Organic bodies are made up of organs or parts differing in appearance and functions, yet in their combination making up one harmonious structure. Organic beings, so far as we have any decisive evidence, are always built up under the action of the life principle. At the inception of their being they are derived from other living beings (parents) which they finally come to resemble in all essential particulars. They are always small and feeble at first, but by the absorption and assimilation of other matter specially adapted to their natures, they grow till every part becomes perfectly developed, and they become perfect beings as were their parents before them.

The question whether living beings ever have or can come into existence without having their origin in previously existing, organic germs, has been a fruitful theme of controversy during the last quarter of a century. Most painstaking and exhaustive investigations have been prosecuted for the purpose of proving the truth or falsity of this theory. The result so far is that no unquestioned and unquestionable case of spontaneous generation is on record, while the greater the precautions that have been taken to exclude all living germs in these experiments, the less evidence of organic life have the results shown.

Organic nature is divided into two distinct kingdoms—the animal and the vegetable. The distinction between these, at first thought, seems very striking, yet on closer inspection it does not appear so obvious. The power of self-caused motion was once thought to distinguish an animal from a plant, but modern research has shown that in many cases plants possess this power in a high degree, many of them being able to travel from place to place, while many animals are permanently and immovably anchored to the spot that gave them birth. Indeed so closely do these kingdoms approach each other in some of their lower forms, that it has often been a matter of dispute as to which of these kingdoms a given object belongs. It is therefore impossible to frame a definition that will clearly distinguish between these kingdoms in all cases. A principal distinction, and one that will hold good in most cases, is that plants absorb inorganic food which they organize. They also inhale carbonic acid and exhale oxygen. On the other hand, animals live on organic food which they digest in an internal cavity or sack, while they inhale common air and exhale carbonic acid. It seems,

therefore, that the great purpose served by the vegetable kingdom, when considered in its relations to the material world, is to take the inorganic elements of earth, air and water, and build up organic structure to serve as food for the animal kingdom.

There is a gradually ascending series of life beginning with the lowest forms of cryptogamic plants, rising through the vegetable and animal kingdoms and culminating in man.

In plants we find a degree of life that relates only to functions of nutrition and reproduction. This may be termed vegetation or organic life. In the lower animals we find besides this a higher phase of life that gives the power of sensation—of conscious feeling; this may be termed sentient life. The higher animals, in addition to all this, possess the power of thought; intellectual or psychological life. In man, the crowning glory of animate existence, besides all the preceding phases of life which ally him to vegetable and animal organisms, we find a grander, more glorious type of life: the spirit real, that allies himself to angels and to God.

Considered only in its relation to itself and its own order of being, the only purpose for which a plant lives appears to be to propagate its own species. For this it germinates, grows, blooms and bears seed; and having accomplished this it dies. The basis of all vegetable structure, as, indeed of all organisms, is the organic cell. This is principally a minute vesicle or sack, filled with fluid, in the center of which is found a small body called a nucleus, around which float exceedingly minute particles of granular matter. The enclosing membrane or cell walls, called a utricle, is at first very thin and delicate, but by thickening and hardening it forms the firm, hard parts of all woody structure. If this utricle remains closed during life it is a cell; if the walls of several adjoining cells disappear and the series is arranged in a tube it is termed a vessel.

I Rise to Say.

For some months I have scarcely read an agricultural or live-stock paper that did not contain a longer or shorter article setting forth that the pork of our improved hogs is entirely too fat, or as one of them puts it: "as pigs are now bred and fattened they are little more than animated lard." So much of this talk is calculated to make the un-thinking or inexperienced reader suppose the long years spent by careful, painstaking breeders in efforts to change the character of the old time prairie rooters had been wasted, and the result was a race of swine almost worthless, and an undesirable lot generally, either to sell or to use. I am not positive, but I think the most of this racket was raised by something written by Col. F. D. Curtis, of New York, and now his sentiments are being magnified and repeated by the eminent agricultural quill drivers east and west who don't know a boar from a well-angur, who are telling us how horribly indigestible the meat of the modern pig is as compared with that of "the long-snouted pig that their infancy knew." Their utterances evince a yearning for the ancient land-pikes; the ill-favored pelican snouted elm peelers, and razor-backed hazel splinters which could readily drink buttermilk from a jug and had bow knots tied in their tails to prevent their crawling

through fences. So long as these writers want to raise such I have no objection, as it is a free country and there are no laws to prevent a man making a fool of himself, but our sensible, practical farmers will not be readily persuaded to throw aside the improvements that have cost so much time, effort and study, and go back to the point where their ancestors began. The statement that the compact, blocky hogs with fine bone and small offal are not ready sale are false, as every man knows who ever sold or tried to sell a bunch of them, and they not only sell but bring a premium over the lean, transparent sort every day in the year.

The farmers of the United States in this year of our Lord 1880, have as a rule I am certain more and better hogs than were ever before seen on the face of the earth, and I want them to stand by what has been accomplished and maintain it.

I do not mean by this that our swine are perfection, nor that the best system of feeding and management is always pursued, but I believe we are nearer right than ever before and there is no occasion for any step backward or a return to any of the old fashioned sort, even the one longest known and best advertised, viz: that run down a steep place into the sea. What we want is a better system of feeding and a greater variety of food; less corn and more clover, artichokes, more beets, mangolds, pumpkins, clean water and shade; more pasture, more room and fewer sty's. Our hogs may be improved some, but our slipshod way of caring for them needs attention most.

F. D. COBURN.

A Word to Young Stock-Raisers.

At this season it is of the greatest importance to feed your stock well with the best of food. In the change from grass to dry food, stock will fall off fast unless they have the best of food, pure water and plenty of salt.

The way I salt my cattle is to have a box of salt and ashes mixed—one-half of each, and set close to the watering-place, which is a large spring, and I notice that my stock hardly ever goes to water without licking the salt and ashes. My idea of mixing ashes with salt is to keep stock healthy. I was told, when but a boy, by an old horse-jockey, to feed my horses with ashes, say a small handful twice a week, or put it in a salt box where they could run at will to it, and I have had splendid luck with my horses. Have had over two hundred head and never lost a horse. I do not claim that salt and ashes will save their lives, as there is many ways to get horses out of the way by carelessness, but I claim that salt and ashes are essential to good health, and this will apply to cattle as well as horses, as I let all my stock, in the daytime in the winter, run together when the weather will permit. They all drink at the same spring and eat at the same box, except calves that are weaned; they run in a lot by themselves.

All stock should be kept fat the year round, especially the young, and no man can be a successful stock-raiser unless he loves his stock above the dollars and cents he expects to get for their increase. It was said of the great Short-horn breeder, Charles Colling, of England, that when he fed his stock he loved to see them eat and would sit down in their mangers and watch them eating. Feed your stock well,

and if you have more than you can keep fat, sell off part and you will have more profit in the end. The man who lets his young stock get poor will lose. No matter how cheap the food was he fed them, it will be dear in the end. Anything that adds or detracts from animal comfort, hinders thrift, if it be poor feed, poor water, or filthy stalls. J. L. SMOER.

Camden, Morris Co., Kansas.

Norman Horses.

For many hundred years there has existed in Normandy a superior race of heavy horses, noted for their size, action, strength and endurance. They were called Norman horses, from the fact that they were bred in Normandy, and existed there, a distinct breed, for many years before they became scattered throughout the other districts in France. They are now known by various names peculiar to the departments in which they are found. In Boulogne, they are known as Boulonnais; in Normandy, as Augerons; in Picardy, as Vimeux; and in Artois and French Flanders, as Hammonds. They are all descendants of the Norman race, to which they are indebted for all their good qualities as draft horses. There are various other names by which Norman horses are known in France, but the families we have named are the most renowned in commerce.

Draft horses are valuable in proportion to their size, being equal in other respects. Size, with the proper form, is the most difficult thing to preserve in any breed of domestic animals; it is indispensable in draft horses, for without it we could not perpetuate and improve the race. A horse that weighs 1,800 pounds will sell in France for double the money that the same quality of a horse weighing 1,400 pounds will sell for. The same may be said of horses in this country. It is true that there will always be a demand for light draft horses, and past experience has proven that in breeding for the largest we are sure to get small animals enough for all practical purposes. We have had a fair demonstration of this in the Canadian horses.

The heavy Norman horses introduced into Canada by the early French settlers, were bred pure for many generations; and although they retained all the characteristics of their ancestors in every other respect, in size they degenerated into mere ponies. From the experience of our Canadian friends we may learn a valuable lesson, and by a judicious course of breeding we may avoid the mistake that they have made. By selecting only the largest and most perfect animals in the Norman family for breeding purposes, we may be able to breed them up to a standard of excellence even beyond that which they now possess.

These horses have a vigorous constitution, and, in point of strength, they are a Hercules among horses. They are as gentle as they are strong, are renowned for their docility, and, for so heavy animals, are free and quick in their movements; they are endowed with a vigor and energy which are reflected in their resolute but gentle glance. They have not their equals in the world.

Moving a Corner.

ED. FARMER: I copy the following from a circular issued from the Department of the Interior: "There is no authority of law for moving a corner of the public surveys which can, in any way, be identified as an original corner established by a U. S. deputy surveyor and approved by the surveyor general. All such corners must stand under the statute as the true corner they were intended to represent."

Does the word corner, in above extract, apply to both mile and half-mile posts, or only to the former? Please reply through the FARMER, as I find that many besides myself are in doubt as to the correct interpretation of the above law. FRANK CALDWELL.

It applies to both. The above letter was mislaid in the office of one of the state offices, which will account for the delay in its appearance.

Catalpa Seed.

ED. FARMER: One of your correspondent asks where he can get catalpa seed. I have made provision to supply the demand, and will fill all orders after January 10th, 1881. Package with seed for 100 trees, for 25 cents, sent by mail on receipt of cash. I can also supply early next spring one-year-old catalpa trees. WALTER OAKLEY.

The Farm and Stock.

Corn.

From the Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture:

Allen County.—A fair crop; yield, 40 bushels; the most profitable crop in the county.

Anderson.—Dry weather and chinch bugs injured crop 30 per cent; not more than 30 to 35 bushels an average yield.

Atchison.—A large average yield, 40 bushels per acre; injured a little by dry weather in August.

Bourbon.—Good crop; yield will reach as high as 40 to 50 bushels.

Brown.—First-class crop; 87,929 acres planted; think the average yield is 55 bushels. Most of it planted with plow and drill.

Buffalo.—Some early kinds grown; did not amount to anything. New county.

Butler.—This crop makes a good showing, ranging from 25 to 50 bushels; average is 35 bushels. Kentucky Gourd Seed (yellow) most successfully and generally grown.

Chautauque.—Chinch bug injured crop at least 25 per cent; average yield not above 35 bushels.

Cherokee.—Larger acreage than last year; yield, fully an average, 30 bushels. Yellow and White grown; crop profitable; little sold.

Clay.—Yellow Dent and Mammoth White, favorite varieties. Average yield, 50 bushels; early planted best; fields near wheat, hurt by chinch bugs; late planted injured by drouth, worms and bugs.

Cloud.—Acreage not large; yield small, probably 25 bushels; early planted yielded best. Bottom lands most productive.

Coffey.—Early planted yields well; late, not so good; dry summer the cause. The yield will be nearly an average, fully as much as last year.

Cowley.—Fair crop; early planted, good; late planted, damaged by dry weather; fields near wheat, injured by chinch bugs; average yield, 40 bushels. Fully an average crop.

Crawford.—About as good as last year; rather too dry. Average yield, about 45 bushels.

Davis.—The average is good; injured a very little by drouth. Think the average for county will reach 40 bushels.

Decatur.—An entire failure; cause, drouth.

Dickinson.—In north part of the county, crop quite good; south part very light; in former yield is 50 bushels, in latter 10 or 15; the average, say about 20 bushels.

Doniphan.—Not quite as good as last year; think crop will average 45 bushels, some fields averaging 70 to 75 bushels; most profitable crop, except winter wheat.

Douglas.—Not quite as good as last year; a little too dry, and injured some by chinch bugs from wheat; average will reach 35 bushels.

Edwards.—Not harvested; good prospects for fair yield.

Elk.—The average is set down at 45 bushels; a good crop; Yellow and White Dent the favorite varieties; compares favorably with former years.

Ellis.—Crop quite good, considering dry season; yield is 30 bushels; 75 is highest yield; with early planting and good cultivation think Ellis is a success in producing corn.

Ellsworth.—On account of dry weather, cannot report over one-half crop, say 20 to 25 bushels; chinch bugs, from wheat fields, somewhat injurious.

Ford.—Crop good; average yield, 40 to 45 bushels.

Franklin.—About 80 per cent. acreage in; yield varies much; think the average about 35 bushels; large, white and yellow and a small yellow variety recommended.

Graham.—Think the average yield of well cultivated fields is 30 bushels; considerable sod corn; a new county; crop not well tended; average, 20 bushels.

Greenwood.—A large acreage; good crop; yield for the county at least 33 bushels; in some parts it will reach 50 bushels.

Harper.—Drouth has injured crop 60 per cent; average not over 25 bushels.

Harvey.—Reports from different parts of the county vary; some report 20, others 35 to 50 bushels; think the average will be 35 to 40 bushels; average heretofore has been 40; think present crop has been about an average yield.

Jackson.—Crop better than last year; average yield, 30 bushels.

Jefferson.—Crop fully an average; think in entire county the yield will reach 40 bushels.

Jewell.—Large acreage; chinch bugs and dry weather reduced yield to 30 bushels, one-half of a good crop.

Jackson.—Not a full report; crop looks fair; judge the yield is 35 bushels.

Kearney.—No corn; fodder is the only crop; too dry.

Kingman.—Crop better than last year; think the yield for county will reach 30 bushels; yellow better than white.

Labette.—Always good; a little less than last year; average will reach 50 bushels; chinch bug and drouth a little injurious; price of corn, 18 to 20 cents a bushel.

Leavenworth.—Nearly a good average crop; average yield 40 bushels.

Lincoln.—Early planted almost an entire failure; say 10 bushels—not more than one-fourth crop; late rains raised late planted up to half a crop; the average yield for county may be set down at 15 bushels; some fields yielded nothing but fodder.

Linn.—The yield is not over 25 bushels; about one-half crop; too dry.

Lyon.—This crop varies much in the county; early yellow most desirable; the yield will reach 40 bushels.

Marion.—Small yield, ranging from 5 to 25 bushels; nearly a failure; dry season the cause; Yellow Dent is among the best varieties.

Marshall.—Too dry for full crop; on bottom land the yield runs as high as 40 to 60 bushels, on upland 26 to 40 bushels; fair average for county, say 35 to 40 bushels; injured by chinch bugs some.

McPherson.—In northern part of the county, crop injured a little by chinch bug and dry weather; in south part, a good average crop; think average yield is 35 to 40 bushels.

Miami.—Not so good as last year; too dry; average yield in county, 25 bushels; late corn inferior.

Mitchell.—A yield of 5 bushels in southern part of the county, and in the northern part about 20; an average in the county is 12 bushels; cause, drouth and chinch bugs.

Montgomery.—Bottom land yields well, upland prairie light crop, owing to drouth; average yield, 20 bushels, about two-fifths of usual good crop.

Morris.—Owing to dry season mainly, the crop is not more than one-half a good yield; average, 25 bushels; chinch bugs from the wheat fields preyed upon it some.

Nemaha.—One of the best crops ever raised; some fields yield 60 to 75 bushels; think average for county is 45 to 50 bushels; profitable crop. Common Dent seems to be the favorite.

Neosho.—The dry season reduced the yield to about one-half crop; average 25 bushels. Some of the best fields have yielded 60 to 75 bushels.

Ness.—Best in four years; an average of 30 bushels.

Norton.—Not one-half crop generally; average yield, 20 bushels; a few fields yield as high as 60, while many fall below 10.

Osage.—Too dry for early crop; late planted, fair; average yield, 30 bushels.

Osborne.—Chinch bugs went from wheat fields to corn fields, which, with dry season, cut down the average to 10 bushels; some few fields may reach 30 bushels.

Ottawa.—In south part of county crops are fair, in others poor; fields near wheat injured by chinch bugs; the average yield from 15 to 20 bushels.

Pawnee.—Best crop ever raised; will average 20 bushels; injured by web worm and drouth.

Phillips.—Not more than two-fifths of a good crop; that planted on ground where winter wheat was plowed up, was best; not over 20 bushels the average yield.

Pottawatomie.—Corn crop good. Yield 50 bushels per acre; the yield on upland ranges from 20 to 40 bushels, bottom land 40 to 70 bushels per acre.

Pratt.—As good crop as ever raised; cannot give yield; crop varies much—some fields yield nothing but fodder, while others come up to a good average crop.

Rawlins.—Not more than one-third of a crop; yield 18 to 20 bushels; drouth the cause.

Reno.—Corn a full average crop; deep plowing and thorough cultivation are practiced; drouth has reduced the average yield to 30 bushels.

Republic.—Quite a fair crop; think it will average 40 bushels; we hear of fields yielding 60, and others cut down to 10; chinch bugs and weather the cause. All varieties grown; some prefer one, and some another, and some a variety.

Rice.—Chinch bugs and dry weather reduced the average to 30 bushels, and of an inferior quality.

Riley.—Early planted, a splendid yield; late looks well; average yield 50 bushels.

Rooks.—Had it not been for severe hail storm, would have fair yield in south half of county; average 20 bushels. On the whole, better than expected during summer.

Rush.—The yield in this county is not more than half a crop; too dry.

Russell.—Chinch bugs from wheat fields, hot winds and dry summer, injured crop very much; yield in some parts of the county 10 to 15 bushels, in others 25 to 30; average, say 20 bushels.

Saline.—Crop on bottom land averaged 25 bushels; on upland almost a failure; average for county, 15 bushels.

Sedgewick.—Injured at least 40 per cent. by drouth; average yield 25 bushels.

Shawnee.—Large acreage; damaged considerably by drouth in July and August. Yield will average 30 bushels; Yellow Dent and St. Charles are considered best varieties.

Smith.—Poor crop; two-fifths yield; about 20 bushels; Yellow and White Dent prove good; drouth severe on corn.

Sheridan.—Nearly a failure; drouth, mainly, reduced the yield to 10 bushels.

Sumner.—Too dry for No. 1 crop; bottom land averages 45 bushels; upland, 25 bushels; average, say about 35 bushels; chinch bugs have made the crop for this county 30,000 bushels less than it would have been had they not preyed upon it.

Trego.—About half a crop; better than ever before; very little ever raised here. The yield is about 20 or 25 bushels.

Wabunsee.—Not more than three-fifths full crop; drouth the cause; average yield, 30 bushels; King Philip the favorite; White Dent next.

Washington.—Lighter crop than last year; 10 per cent. loss by drouth.

Wilson.—Good crop; yield at least 40 bushels, reaching in some parts of county, 60 bushels.

Woodson.—Not more than three-fifths crop this year; early planted, yield 50 bushels; late, 25 bushels; bottom land yields 50 bushels. Average for county, 30 bushels.

Wyandotte.—Dry weather damaged it 40 per cent.; late, best. Average, 30 bushels.

RICE CORN.

This product has been a success this year in the following named counties, yielding 30 to 60 bushels on an average, some fields going as high as 65 bushels: Allen, Anderson, Buffalo, Davis, Edwards, Ellis, Franklin, Ford, Graham, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, McPherson, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rooks, Russell, Saline, Sedgewick, Sheridan, Sumner, Trego, and Wabunsee. Many plant only in their gardens, with favorable results generally.

Heating Milk for Winter Setting.

Heating the milk of small dairies in winter is very necessary where the temperature of the milk is much below 60 degrees, for thin bodies of milk will raise very little cream with the temperature at 50 degrees or below. Heating the milk to 130 or 140 degrees will cause nearly all the cream to rise while the temperature is falling to 50 degrees. Cream rises faster while the temperature of the milk is falling. If heated milk is set six to ten inches deep, in a room at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees, it will take several hours for the temperature of the milk to fall 90 degrees, and the cream will principally rise during this time. But heating milk in winter serves other important purposes. Heating is a purifying process. It drives off all bad odors or taints it may have taken from the condition of the fodder or odors of the stable. All dairymen are not aware of the danger of tainting the milk, in winter, from the cows standing in an impure atmosphere, or of eating mouldy fodder, or drinking water from a well that has received the droppings of the barnyard. Heating purifies the milk from all these taints, or from a turnip or cabbage flavor. It must be set, however, after heating, in a pure atmosphere. It is found, also, that the cream from heated milk churns much easier in winter. The cream should be churned within 24 or 36 hours after skimming and should not stand more than 30 to 36 hours before skimming. Milk is apt to become bitter by long standing in winter.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Poultry.

Fattening Fowls for Market.

Once in the twelvemonth, ordinarily at the coming round of the fall months and Thanksgiving, we begin to think of roast turkey, chicken, etc., and this leads us to offer a few remarks to the readers of the FARMER, on the subject of fattening and preparing poultry in the best shape for market.

Preliminary to killing is the process of fattening, or bringing the summer-reared birds up from their ordinary condition to a rounded state of flesh that renders them saleable and most profitable to the poultryer. The very young chickens, such as are used for broilers, are not now alluded to. Chickens that are eight to ten months old, and hens that are one to two years old, should be marketed chiefly in November and December, for the reason that about this period they have gone through their annual moulting, and their new plumage is fully grown, or nearly so, showing few or no pinfeathers when dressed, and are much more easily plucked clean when slaughtered.

First, we will consider what we should kill off. We would save all of the pullets, and one good young cock for every ten or twelve hens; all the rest we would provide a suitable coop or coops for, that would hold a dozen to fifteen comfortably. Set up on the ground. The fronts of the coops may be slatted uprightly with common laths. Their feed should be given them on the outside of the coops, also their water. Feed-troughs that can be easily moved are best to feed in, as they can be cleaned as often as necessary.

In fattening fowls the first care should be to allow them as little room as possible; just enough to stand up but not enough to move around freely. If four are allowed the same space that would serve for a dozen, they will not fatten as soon or as readily. A sufficient quantity of food should be placed before them three or four times a day to satisfy them fully, and no more. When they cease to feed briskly on what is given them, if any remains in the trough it should be taken away. Their appetites will then be kept steadily good, and there will be no fear of cloying them. In the meantime it is necessary that they be kept free from vermin. Lousy fowls are with great difficulty fattened, and they will rarely improve when being thus confined if their bodies are infested with vermin.

Their feed should be of the best kind of fowl provender, and all but the last meal should be cooked. This is not absolutely necessary, but fowls will fatten quicker and better on cooked feed. Ground oats mixed with skim-milk makes a good feed and should be given the fowls as often as they will eat it up clean. It should be mixed to such a consistency as to crumble and not be sloppy. Corn chop cooked into mush is as good a feed, probably, as anything; but this should be varied also. Continually feeding fowls on one kind of food, however good it may be, will cloy their appetites in a short time. Fowls need variety, and should be encouraged to eat all that can be got into their craws at a time. A little pepper and salt to season the mess is always well, in cold weather or corn that has been swelled in cold water three or four hours, is excellent. A feed of green stuff, cabbage or turnips, cut up very fine, is very good. At night whole corn and wheat are the best for them to sleep on. If you

can get fresh meal at small cost, a feed of it twice a week is good, but it should be cooked. A box of gravel should be placed where the fowls can have free access to it at all times.

Good, fat poultry will always command high prices. If those who raise poultry for market would industriously apply themselves to a regular system of feeding that kind of food which produces the most flesh and fat, and keep those breeds which are best for the table, dressed poultry would soon be in great demand and take the place of the bovine and coarser meats with great profit to the consumer.

In my next I will tell you how to dress poultry for market. F. E. MARSH, Golden Belt Poultry Yards, Manhattan, Kas.

[Our correspondent has had much experience in raising various breeds of fowls; will he tell our readers which of the numerous breeds he considers best for the ordinary farm-yard fowl?—Ed.]

Apiary.

Healthfulness and Flavor of Honey.

There is a great error abroad in regard to the comparative merits of comb and liquid honey, which like every other error can have only pernicious influence and therefore should be squelched. The object of this article is to squelch the said error, which consists in the popular belief that liquid honey is in its nature inferior to comb honey in point of flavor. A moment's reflection will be sufficient to convince any one of the falsity of this idea.

We admit that liquid honey is sometimes inferior to comb honey, but not from its nature. It is inferior only in cases where it has received improper treatment.

1. The old fashioned "strained honey" was inferior because bees, brood, pollen, and honey, were all pressed together in a conglomerated mass in the process of straining, and as a result strained honey was not just as nice and sweet as honey in the comb.

2. Liquid honey that has been taken from the comb by any process before it is capped over and well ripened is vastly inferior to comb honey in flavor; in fact it scarcely deserves the name of honey. It is called green honey. It has not the proper consistency, being too thin, however, where honey is removed in this thin state and placed in jars with thin covers, the water part will evaporate and the honey thicken and attain nearly as good a flavor as if it had been left on the hive until capped over.

Machine extracted honey has none of the objections that are urged against strained honey, and when well ripened is fully equal to the best comb honey. This must, as we have said, be evident upon a moment's reflection, for the comb containing the honey consists only of beeswax, and it is absurd to suppose the flavor to inhere in the wax. The flavor must be in the honey as it comes from the perfume-laden flowers. Take up a comb of wax either before or after it has been made the receptacle of honey and chew it (or, if you are a very strong comb-honey advocate, eat it) and you are welcome to use as an argument against our position all the flavor you can get out of it.

Neither can it be plausibly argued that the flavor of honey is so volatile in its nature as to escape during the process of extracting; in none of the edible productions of nature or of art do we find flavor so evanescent. There is no kind of syrup, liquor, extract or fruit that will part with its flavor upon such slight manipulation. The flavor remains in the honey after it is extracted.

It is held by some visionary theorists that the breaking down of the delicate cell-walls of the comb in eating it, so graduates the shock of sweetness on the sense of taste, as to greatly enhance its delicacy and power, while liquid honey overwhelms and destroys the finer sense of taste. If this position were true, then fine syrup or even sorghum molasses poured into combs and capped over by the bees, would possess the crowning excellence in point of flavor belonging to comb honey. Thus we leave this error to die in the last ditch.

Comb honey is also more expensive than extracted honey. It costs just twice the labor to bees and beekeeper to produce the former that it does the latter. It takes just as long for the bees to build a set of combs as it does to fill them with honey.

By extracting the honey and returning the combs each colony will produce double the amount of honey.

A generous disposition, therefore, as well as a spirit of economy, must ever favor the use of extracted honey, for thereby we have an increased amount of equal quality, produced at far less cost, bringing it to the tables of double the number of households.

The argument of healthfulness also lies strongly in favor of extracted honey. I should hardly presume that it would be necessary to inform intelligent parents that wax of any kind is not a healthy diet for themselves or their children. Children sometimes chew wax to the slight detriment of their health, but no child of its own accord swallows or eats it while reason holds its throne. Does the wiser parent give it comb honey? Wax disguised in honey so that it can be swallowed to go on the mission of mischief, clogging the stomach, constipating the bowels; thus vitiating the blood and irritating the brain and nervous system.—*Cor. American Bee Journal.*

Five different herds of Short-horns were recently sold in England, comprising altogether 313 head. The average price obtained was uncommonly low—little higher, in fact, than for beef cattle, and this in despite of the fact that

the cows for one herd particularly were excellent milkers, good graziers, and of large size, a combination of qualities such as should always be sought after, not only in Short-horns, but in all other breeds.

Advertisements.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men and officially endorsed, by the state assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's hair renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For sale by all dealers.

5000 Enamel Blackboards
For Introduction into the Public Schools
AT HALF PRICE
It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and samples.

ALSO
For all kinds of new and second hand books, maps, charts, slates and all other school supplies at wholesale prices. Address

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HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE
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Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,
Still owned and offered for sale by the
MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY
On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.
20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.
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The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

LOANS MADE
Upon Well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedious waiting for papers to go east. Four MILLION Loans in the state. Send in your application with full description of property.
T. B. SWEET, President.
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Cooley Creamer

LESS WORK, QUARTER MORE BUTTER, WORTH FROM FIVE TO TEN CENTS PER POUND MORE THAN COMMON. QUALITY ALWAYS THE SAME, HOT OR COLD, NO SODDY MILK OR DIRTY CREAM.

"Would not try to make butter without the Creamer," so say the many who have used the Creamer the past season.

Friend, you can make the dairy business pleasant and profitable by using one of these Creamers.

For Circular, price lists, &c.; send to
LYMAN & SHAFFER,
State Agents, and Dealers in Dairy Goods, Higgins' Salt, etc., 263 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

CLOTHING.

I am closing out my stock of Clothing and Queensware in order to make room for other goods. Parties in need of clothing can save from 20 to 25 per cent by buying of me as I must close this stock out within the next 60 days. Do not buy until you have examined my stock.
Opposite Palace Hotel, N. Topeka, Kas.

Farmers
Can get Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, and Queensware in exchange for your produce at
W. C. NORRIS,
North Topeka.

Will pay Cash for Choice Butter at
W. C. NORRIS.

WANTED
A Partner to take a half interest in my business with from \$500 to 10,000 dollars capital. One who understands the Dry Goods business preferred.
W. C. NORRIS.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hensley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyra, Beaty, Marshall county; E. B. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county; A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth county; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin county; G. H. Hovey, Bellefonte, Republic county; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. C. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Chase, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Linn county; Pawnee county, A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Hilla, Bourbon county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; P. O. Khrwin, J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county; J. O. Vanorsdel, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Behr, Fairfax, Osage county; I. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Bonham county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; E. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabasha county.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Meeting of Delegates.

There will be a meeting of delegates from the several granges in Shawnee county, at Capital Grange Hall, in Topeka, Saturday, November 20th, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect a delegate to the State Grange.

Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas, will meet at Olathe, Johnson county, Tuesday, December 21st, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of Executive Committee.
W. H. JONES, Chairman.

The Grange.

There are a great many men in the United States that have an idea that the whole farming community should be united to the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry. There are a great many objects sought for in the grange. It is a thing impossible to make all men see alike in any one thing. In the first place, this thing of trying to unite the whole farming community into any one order, is an impossibility, and I have often thought it is for the benefit of mankind that they see and understand differently. There have been about three out of five of the farming community that have been admitted into the different granges, that never ought to have seen the inside of a grange. They have been the cause of crippling the order in a great portion of the United States, and why? Because they did not understand the objects of the grange; and furthermore, they were not competent to learn the workings of the order. Poor men have rushed to the grange with the expectation of suddenly becoming rich from the workings of the order, without even paying their small pittance of ten cents per month to help maintain the order, and because they did not suddenly become rich they were ready to destroy the institution.

The grange is a business as well as a social institution. Men have first to seek and maintain the financial principle of the order, then it will naturally become a social order, and when the first principle is made a success, then the second principle will naturally exist of itself. But the first principle is the one to be taken into consideration.

First, then, it becomes necessary for us to take into consideration whether we are willing to associate ourselves with every one that claims to be a granger who raps loudly at the door for admittance. Every man who claims to be a farmer is not adapted to the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and when any portion of a community seeks to organize that community as a whole, they are trying to work up something that will sooner or later be detrimental to their interests socially and financially. I am a believer in the grange, and I further believe that it is one of the best institutions that ever was organized for the protection of the working classes, if its principles are understood and strictly adhered to. There is no order that promises as big an income for the benefit of the farmers, and as small an outlay as the grange. Men have rushed into it madly without thinking what they were doing, the same as they have into all other enterprises. Some of have gone into the order understandingly—men of ability, men of knowledge—and they have made it a success, and to-day the grange, in portions of the United States, is a living and lasting monument.

Kansas, at one time, for a new country, was quite thoroughly organized as Patrons of Husbandry, and to-day Kansas has some as fine working granges as any state in the Union, doing business on grange principles, and consequently they are making the order pay. If I am rightly informed, Kansas has between seventy-five and one hundred co-operative stores that are a success. So much for Kansas granges.

My advice in the organization of new granges is, Look well to your interests before you organize yourselves into a grange. Work

up the financial principle of the order and ascertain whether you can make it a paying institution; then look about you and see who your associates shall be. You had better have a few live members than to have a big number, and the most of them drones.

We were quite thoroughly organized as grangers here at one time, and our motto was to get all the farming community into the order, and we made that part of it a success, but that success was the overthrow of the order in all of this portion of Kansas; but we hope to witness the day, and ere many years to behold the grange organized on a foundation that will stand as the Pyramids of old.

The grange is like all other organizations—it must be gotten up on the principle that it was intended to be, and maintained, then it will be what its author intended it should be—a benefit to the people in all time to come. The grange has been a blessing to the honest, industrious husbandman, and it ever will be so long as the patrons and matrons adhere to its principles.

HENRY BUTLER.

How the Railroads Levy Their Tariffs.

A correspondent of the Graphic, writing from the Pacific slope, under the nom de plume of Gath, gives the following as the method practiced by California railroad companies in making freight rates. A system so convenient will be likely to be imitated by all railroads, if the state does not step in to protect the individual who is powerless.

"Has not the Central Pacific railroad been injured by the depreciation of mining interests," &c.?

"Not so much by that as by their own policy. Although some of the great mines are exhausted, they are finding mines all over the country. The railroad company is injuring itself by insisting on having the control of the different mercantile interests all along the line. Instead of having rates for freight, they want to make special contracts according to a man's profits. For instance, a man in Arizona has a mine and gets out a quantity of ore, but has no facilities for fluxing and smelting it and must send it to San Francisco. He says to the railroad: 'I want to send my ore to San Francisco. What will you charge me a ton?' 'How much does it assay?' 'That is none of your business.' 'Yes it is. We want to know what it assays in order to know what to charge you.' 'Thirty dollars a ton.' 'Well, we will charge you \$10 a ton, and that will leave you \$20.' The man has no alternative, and pays the money to sell his ore, but he becomes a discouraged miner. Another man has a mine and he puts the question, 'What will you take my ore to San Francisco for?' 'How much does it assay?' 'That is none of your business.' He, too, must tell, and he says, 'Well, it yields \$300 a ton.' 'Then we will charge you \$100 a ton to take the ore to San Francisco. That leaves you two-thirds.' Even in agriculture they want to have a hand. There is Haggin & Tevis, money lenders, who have recently gone into different fields of enterprise, and among other things, have got 300,000 acres of desert land. Everything is desert out there which does not get water to irrigate it. But our deserts with water are the richest lands in the world. That is where Carl Schurz came near exposing his ignorance. After those fellows got that desert, so called, some enemy of theirs sent a bottle of earth to Mr. Schurz. He was about to reject their purchase, because when they put water to that bit of desert, it was found rich. These men turning a river over the grant made the tract magnificent. The Southern Pacific railroad ran right through it. The owners invited emigrants to come on the land, and sold it to them at fair rates. They began to raise wheat, but the railroad authorities said: 'If you raise wheat we shall charge you fifty per cent. to carry it.' 'Very well, then, we'll raise alfalfa—a kind of clover which on such soil produces from four to six crops a year. 'O, no,' says the railroad, 'if you raise alfalfa, we'll charge you seventy-five per cent. to carry it.' Thus the railroad company is forcing the question as to what are the restrictions on a common carrier, and whether the mere carrier can be despotic with the people, arbitrary in its rates, and virtually an owner in every interest on the line."

The Alliance.

The Western Rural says: "Between two and three hundred Alliances have already been chartered, and applications for a place and number in the gathering hosts are coming in as fast as the secretary of the National Alliance can respond, indicating that in a few weeks he will have to have assistance in the discharge of the duties of his office. As winter comes on, and all the thieves and swindlers begin to emerge from their summer hiding places—as is usual at this season of the year—and seek to advertise through the press and circulars their innumerable frauds, the value of that feature in the Alliance constitution which provides that the secretary shall answer all questions coming from members of the subordinate Alliances, as to the merits of an article advertised, or the responsibility of an advertiser, or firm, appears to be particularly valuable.

"The farmer should also remember that the Alliance is an organization in which all questions pertaining to the producer's interests can be discussed and course of action calculated to advance his interests can be adopted. There is no sort of limit, and in that it differs from the majority of organizations. Politics, finance, taxation, education, transportation, and even religion, can be brought forward for discussion and action. In all of these the farmer is vitally interested. We have just passed through a

political campaign in which few farmers were elected to offices of any character. The Alliance movement started too late to make itself felt in the late contest. But in the future this ought to be different, and must be. The farmer must be allowed to take his proper place in the halls of legislation. His interests are the greatest in the nation, and he is entitled to representation in congress to protect them. He is able to transact legislative business just as well as the lawyer is, and a great deal more so, for he would do more work and less windy, senseless haranguing; and all he needs is co-operation in the granges, clubs and alliances to secure elevation to official position. The finance question, too, bids fair to occupy considerable attention. Wall street threatens to do its utmost at the coming session of congress to secure the demonetization of silver and the retirement of the greenback. The producers should mass themselves against such treason to the public interests, and the Alliance furnishes the means for them to do it."

How to Organize an Alliance.

All you have to do is to get six or more farmers besides yourself to agree to form an Alliance, then decide upon a name for it, and write to the Secretary of the National Alliance, J. W. Wilson, Chicago, Ill., for a charter, giving the name agreed upon, and also the names of the six or more charter members to be incorporated into the charter.

The charter will be sent by return mail free of cost. On its receipt the Alliance organization can be completed by electing officers, adopting by-laws, etc., according to the constitution. Then push out for new members, encourage the organization of Alliances in other towns, and write your friends in other localities to organize there, until we have an Alliance in every school district in the United States.

When an organization is completed the names of its officers must be reported to the National Secretary at once in order that a registry may be kept.

Each member should sign the Subordinate Alliance Constitution.

Advertisements.

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

KANSAS.

If you want Taxes paid, or Real Estate bought or sold, anywhere in Kansas, or to loan money on good improved property at good rate of interest, correspond with J. R. Swallow & Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents, Topeka, Kansas.

STRANGE BUT TRUE!
that we sell this N. Y. Singer Sewing Machine for \$20.00. We warrant new, used, and best made. Don't pay agents three profits, but buy direct, and save \$20.00. Our free book explains all. Don't buy till you read it. Hundreds of testimonials. Machines sent anywhere on trial. No risk. You need not pay till satisfied. GEORGE MAYNE & CO., 47 Third Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

It Does Not Make Any Difference

how severe the case of Bilious Derangement is, it can be cured speedily and effectually without salivation, or that prostration of the system, resulting from the use of drastic purgatives. Simmons' liver regulator does not merely relieve the sufferer, but effects a permanent cure. It has been used successfully for a long time as a substitute for quinine and calomel, and the effects of the medicine are truly wonderful. "I have used in my family your Regulator for the last eight or ten years, and found it to supersede any other remedy for chills, fever and ague. I use it any nothing else. I have given up calomel, quinine, and all other medicinal treatments. I have it to my children from one year old to those of twenty-five years old. It is all you could wish in a family. Please use my name as you wish. Very truly,
E. H. URBANKS, Crawford Co., Ga."

GUNS
Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, and Revolvers, at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue. (B) E. POWELL & SON, 234 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Sheep and Sheep Scab

Thousands of sheep have been brought into the state of Kansas during the past three months; quantities of them in poor plight to go into winter quarters, and not a few are held by men who have not the facilities for using the Tobacco Dip, and just at this crisis comes in

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL SHEEP DIP,
Always used in cold water, positively a sure cure; safe to use at all seasons. Any crude tub with a dripping floor is all the requirements necessary. I am selling hundreds of gallons in the states of Kansas and Missouri, giving universal satisfaction.
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 LaSalle St., Chicago.

It pays Agents to Sell the Standard Agricultural Book
Farming for Profit
New, Accurate, Comprehensive. A Complete Farm Library in itself. A sure guide to success in Farming. Tells how to Cultivate all Farm Crops. Breed & Care for Live Stock. Grow Fruit, Manage Business, and Secure Happiness. Twelve times the cost of every Season. 500 pages. 100 illustrations. Send for Circulars and terms to
J. J. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PERPETUAL
Sorghum Evaporator.
\$15. \$20. \$25.
CHEAP AND DURABLE.
Send for Circulars. Address the only Manufacturers,
CHAPMAN & CO.,
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SEED HOUSE.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
Fresh and True to Name.
Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas.

MILLET, FLAX SEED,
CASTOR BEANS,
CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY.

Orders promptly filled.

S. H. DOWNS,
Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka.

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PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Constipation it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGADON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS
WONDERFUL
POWER.

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE
LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KID-
NEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female Disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six days of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!
Buy It at the Drugists. Price, \$1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY-WORT.

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Burlington, Vt.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me, and I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are the best I ever used. Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

THE SORGO HANDBOOK

A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Cane, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Cane. The **EDITION FOR 1880** is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety. 72 SHYER MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

Cane Cuts, Mowing, Steam Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Portable Grain Mills, Church and School Bells, &c.

STOVE PIPE SHELF AND UTENSIL STAND.

AGENTS WANTED for the most convenient article ever offered to housekeepers. Agents meet with greater success than ever. One agent made \$192 in 15 days, another \$28 in 2 days, another \$27 in 1 day. **Boxing and Freight Free to Agents.** Send for circulars to nearest address: **J. E. SHEAR & CO.,** Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

For Annum.

SANFORD LIVES:

Breeder of high class, thoroughbred Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fowls. My stock is the best in the west. I won 1st in L. Brahmas owned in Kan. and sweepstakes on best Breeding pen of fowls. 1st or 2nd Rocks fowls—only exhibit 7 cocks—at the Boston Fair. My set of Rock of Keefer Plymouth Rock chicks bred from the winners at his market, for sale very cheap. Speak quick! pullets with nice yellow legs, &c., &c. L. Brahmas chicks at reasonable prices. Circulars free. Address: Sound City Poultry Yards, Sound City, Linn Co., Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

T. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish B. Merino Sheep. (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

BLUE VALLEY HERD—Walter M. Morgan, breeder of thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kan. High grade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas. Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs ready for shipment.

FOR SALE, Scotch and black & tan ratter pups, \$10 each; shepherd pups, \$15 to \$25; also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka.

MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kansas. Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohio, strains); also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Descriptive Circular and Price List free.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., of varieties suited to the west. The largest stock of Apple Seedlings.

A. H. & C. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million orange hedge plants, 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 37,000 yearling trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

J. E. SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon, Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

HOGS.



Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS and **BERKSHIRE** Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and clean style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.
RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.
Emporia, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS.

Established in 1868.

I have in my herd those that took first money and sweepstakes, and the sow and boar under six months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow and boar that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. These pigs are all of our own breeding, and the style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.
J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas



E. DILLON & CO.

The Oldest and Most Extensive

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made eleven importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, France, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

At imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses.

E. DILLON & CO.,
Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend.

New and very Important Discovery.

Deodorizer, Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide,

and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks, and improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year; has all the advantages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 5 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
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Breach and Muzzle Loading Guns,

Ammunition, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery, Sporting Good, etc. Oriental Powder Company Agency. Guns and Pistols repaired on short notice. No. 231 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked with the number 48 expire with the next issue. The paper is at all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clubs. The greatest offer to club agents ever made. Cash and no trade in articles at high prices for work. Every agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER knows that he is working for Cash! And every agent gets something.

No Special Authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

In Giving Address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoffice, County and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the FARMER are written on.

Club Lists with necessary instruction sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

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.

Winter Work for Farmers.

The active business on the farm has come to an end for a few months in all this latitude, and from present indications there will be less outdoor work on the farm done than usual, till the opening of spring. This season of comparative repose need not be passed in unprofitable idleness by farmers, but some of the most profitable work may be accomplished, by which their future gains can be increased fifty per cent. Farmers have acted the exclusive roll of "cloud-hoppers" full long enough. Their money has been lavishly expended in planting the land with public schools, and it is time they were beginning to gather some fruit from this lavish preparation. If this sowing for knowledge does not afford liberal harvest to the reaper, the planting has been done unwisely; but we do not think it has been a failure. The farmer of to-day is more intelligent than the farmer of the last generation, but his knowledge is not being utilized as it should be. He has been fearing to stand alone and walk without leaning on some other class for support. It is high time that our farmers begin to lean on one another and assist each other to walk, in order that they may eventually run and win the race in life's great Olympic games for which the whole world is a stage.

There are a goodly number of farmers elected to represent this and other states in the legislatures this winter. It should be the first step in proceeding to business to get together and compare views—assemble in "caucus," as the party leaders do who have the high and important object in view of forming committees by which they can most judiciously distribute the offices where they will "do the most good." The large corporations who have big axes to grind, are active in having a powerful representation in these caucuses. The lawyers are principally bought up by them, and the politicians who have no visible means of support, and who can talk longer, louder and faster than any other class that speak with the tongues of men. By this means they generally get control of the caucuses, and select the men whom their employers wish for certain committees which manipulate all bills.

Our suggestion to the farmers who are elected to the next legislature, is to caucus in the same manner. Select such energetic, well informed farmers as chairmen of important committees, and be sure to place none but farmers on guard. The next thing is to fairly understand what legislation agriculture demands to promote its interest. They must be careful not to cut out too much work. A small amount of important work well done is much more important than a large amount begun and left unfinished.

The railroad law will be likely to engage the attention of the legislature, and the corporations are impatient of any restraint, and will use every means to have things remain in their present state. The railroad system is of immense magnitude in this state already, but in twenty years its power, wealth and influence in the business of the state will increase ten-fold. The future prosperity of the state in every branch is inseparably connected with the railroad system, but when the roads extend their lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the City of Mexico, with laterals branching in all directions through the rich agricultural and stock regions, and the mining centers of Colorado, Arizona and Mexico, they will be independent of the welfare of the state of Kansas. They will levy all the tribute possible on the intermediate country, looking to the through

trade for their main income, just as the main lines running between the metropolitan cities of the east and west are doing, while they tax, regardless of neighborhood interests, the local sections of the country.

The railroads of Kansas are yet in their infancy. Their present management and stock owners are largely interested in the welfare of the state; they own vast land grants in the state. The officers are proud of the state, and have fostered her interest and development. The rights of the citizen and the rights of the corporation have not been too jealously defined. Their interests have been mutual. But, as the Psalmist says, man's life is but a span, and our ages are as nothing. A generation will change all this, as it has in the older states, where the unrestricted and undefined power of the corporation is oppressing, with iron hand, the individual. This thing should never be allowed to grow up in the new west.

Railroads are an indispensable part of our business economy. They are dual in their existence. The corporation owns the road bed for a special purpose only; the iron track, the rolling stock and depots absolutely. The public own the freight, and the passengers are the proud, free American citizens. Without the former, business would come to a dead stop, without the two latter, railroads could have no place in the catalogue of things. Both have rights in this dual body that the other is bound to respect, or should be bound to respect. The people and their property, called freight, are by far the greater and more important part of this new creation of modern art and science, called railroads, and that part is the least able to protect itself; and the first and paramount object of civilized government is to protect them. This is one of the most important problems the farmers and their legislators are called upon to address themselves to. It is a momentous question and should be approached with deliberation and without prejudice. The individual citizen calls for protection in his property from unjust and onerous taxation. The railroads of the state should be fostered, and no rash legislation had against them. The privileges and the rights of the citizen are defined very carefully by law; those of railroads should be no less so.

This is one of the questions farmers, in their individual and associated capacity, and as legislators, are called upon to employ their time in the quiet season of winter, in mastering. There are numerous questions of a more local character that need their attention. The administration of justice is all in the hands of lawyers whose interest it is to make justice expensive, and it is costing four times what it should. Our homestead laws need reform. As they now stand they are the refuge of many rogues. Our public school system runs too much to the ornamental and classic, and promotes less than it should practical education, and the whisky interest is in the field with a well appointed and provisioned army, for battle. These interests all mainly rely on taxing agriculture for their support, and it behooves farmers to look more sharply after their own interests, and the present winter is a most auspicious time for them to begin in earnest.

Organizing for the Fray.

The election in the state over and the result of the vote on the Amendment to the Constitution having been in favor of prohibition, the two parties, rum and anti-rum, have set to work diligently to contest their strength in the legislature and the courts. If reports are true, and they are not denied that we have heard, by the liquor party, a heavy fund has been raised to contest the question whether the temperance sentiment of the state shall shape the course of legislation, or whether the demoralizing and destructive business of the rum trade shall dictate the policy of the government of the state. If bribery of legislators can effect their purpose there will be no lack of funds to corrupt the representatives of the people, and we can count some among the future law-makers who are ready to take the bribes of the liquor party and do all they can to make this constitutional clause inoperative. We have no lack of opinions from hungry attorneys and that "white livered" class of individuals who look wise in the converse ratio to the shallowness of their reasoning powers, and in lugubrious terms with funeral faces, "fear" that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, cannot be carried out. These people are the best allies the rum party has. They are the "wet blanket element" of every philanthropic effort to better the condition of the human race, and are chiefly distinguished by that element of cowardice which makes men slaves.

The age is progressive, and the good people of this generation are learning that while a hundred individuals unmorganized, though full of zeal, are very weak to effect any great purpose, but that hundred completely organized, aiding and abetting each other, are powerful to overcome resistance. Acting on this theory a central organization has been formed at the capital of the state, incorporated under the name and title of "The Kansas Legal Temperance Association," with headquarters at Topeka, and subordinate branches in every county in the state. The Association will employ lawyers at Topeka, to be known as general attorneys, and local attorneys in the counties. The purpose of the Association is to enforce the law with the utmost rigor against all law defiers and breakers in the interest of the rum trade, and secure such legislation as is deemed necessary to give full force and effect to the prohibitory amendment. Sustained by the religious, moral and law respecting portion of the community, with a complete working organization throughout the state, there can be little

doubt that the law defying, brutalizing rum traffic will be driven beyond the borders of the commonwealth. There is no use spending time arguing this question any longer; nothing but the relentless iron hand of the law will put whisky down, with the good people in hearty sympathy with the prosecutors. Moral snasion has ceased to have any influence on it. Like the clever old gentleman in the fable who threw grass at the boy in his apple tree, which only excited the mirth and derision of the young rogue, but when the old man took to throwing stones he brought him down in a hurry, a kind hearted people have concluded that it is idle to longer throw moral snasion grass, and have made up their minds to try legal stones in future.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Considerable agitation has been going on since the adjournment of Congress, with the object in view of exciting public interest and directing it to the grave danger which threatens the great stock interest of the west, by the spread of that dread plague—to the bovine race—pleuro-pneumonia. Congress, following its customary practice of neglecting every interest directly advantageous to agriculture, and wasting its time in strategic party movements to secure the control of the public offices, was utterly deaf to the demands of the stock interest which urged the stamping out of this fatal disease, adjourned the last session, leaving the danger without an attempt to stay its march.

Several meetings of stock raisers and others interested in this branch of business, have been held recently for the purpose of acting a sentiment that will secure Congress to do nothing but fear will have any effect on the class of professional politicians who have been sent to Congress for the last thirty years.

This culpable neglect on the part of Congress has caused the British government to maintain rigid restrictions on the live cattle exported from this country, which requires their slaughter on the wharf where landed. This rule it is estimated, causes a loss of \$15 per head to the cattle interest of this country on every beef exported, or a loss of \$2,000,000 during the past year, to the American live-stock interest. What must farmers think of a member of Congress from their district who never lifts his voice to aid in guarding their interest from such a danger? What state has greater present and prospective interest in live-stock than Kansas, and has one of her Senators or Representatives troubled himself in the least degree to have such a law passed as will exterminate this pest and relieve the cattle interest from the enormous tax of millions which this neglect on the part of Congress is causing?

At a meeting of stock men held last week in Chicago, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the duty of protection it owes the nation by the passage of a law to stamp out the plague, the bill introduced by General Keifer, of Ohio, in the House at the last session, is endorsed, and the meeting recommended petitions to be prepared and circulated in all parts of the country, and forwarded to Congress, urging favorable consideration for the measures proposed. The petitions should not be couched in so mild a form, as to merely urge "favorable consideration," they should command prompt attention, and be backed with preparations to follow up at the polls with defeat to every member who did not interest himself in the passage of such a law as demanded. Let the petitions be circulated in this state by stock men and farmers without delay, and our members be made aware by no uncertain sign that they will be held to strict account by the men who have the power and the determination to do as they say, if they neglect this duty to the greatest interest of Kansas.

State Fair for 1881.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas State Fair Association met at the Burtis House parlors in this city, Thursday afternoon, November 18, 1880. There were present of the Board, T. C. Henry, of Abilene; M. Quigg, of Atchison; W. H. Gill, of Larned; E. B. Purcell, of Manhattan; W. Griffenstein, of Wichita; P. I. Bonebrake, A. S. Johnson and M. Bosworth, of Shawnee county. The meeting was called to order by secretary Stringham. A. S. Johnson was elected temporary chairman and T. L. Stringham temporary secretary.

The secretary read the resignation of J. N. Insley, which was accepted by the Board. Mr. Insley, in his resignation, suggested the name of G. H. Rashmore as a Director from Jefferson county. The Board elected Mr. Rashmore to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Insley. Mr. Rashmore being present took part in the meeting.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following persons were unanimously elected: Hon. T. C. Henry, President; Wm. Griffenstein, Vice-President; Joab Mulvane, Treasurer.

On motion of P. I. Bonebrake, the election of secretary was postponed. Col. Quigg, E. B. Purcell and Joab Mulvane were made a committee to present the names of five members to be elected as the executive committee.

The committee reported the following names: A. S. Johnson, P. I. Bonebrake, W. H. Gill, and Wm. Martindale. They were unanimously elected.

The secretary was instructed to notify those not present.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Quigg was adopted. Resolved, That the executive committee is hereby instructed to communicate with such localities in our state as may choose to compete for the location for the State Fair in 1881, and

be prepared to make full report at the meeting of the Directors to be held in Topeka, January 14th, 1881.

Other matters were talked over in an informal way, all expressing themselves pleased with the outlook for a fine and successful fair in 1881. The Board then adjourned.

Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will convene at Wyandott, Kansas, December 14th, 15th and 16th, 1880. Arrangements have been made with the railroad companies to furnish transportation to persons who desire to attend the meeting, at one cent per mile, on the secretary's certificate. Invitations have been extended to the Missouri Valley Horticultural and the Missouri State Horticultural Societies to hold joint sessions at the time, and from present indications the meeting promises to be very large, and the exercises of the most interesting character.

County and local horticultural societies are requested to send one or more delegates and county vice president, and all persons interested in the pursuit of horticulture are cordially invited to attend and report the horticultural conditions for their respective localities, and participate in the discussions during the meeting.

Horticulture is one of the most pleasant as well as the most profitable branches of agriculture, and there is not a sadder lack of knowledge among farmers of any other branch of their business than of horticulture. The market is widening yearly for all kinds of fruits, but to sell at profitable prices they must be of good quality and placed on the market in an attractive and workmanlike manner. Horticultural societies are organized for the purpose of imparting just such knowledge as is required to make fruit growing profitable. A farmer is only half a farmer without a good display of various kinds of fruit. Horticulture and intelligence go hand in hand, and the farmer and his family who are horticulturists belong to the better class of society, you may be assured.

Will Topeka Have the State Fair?

As will be seen in another place in this paper, the Board of Directors of the Kansas State Fair Association passed a resolution instructing the executive committee to communicate with different localities in the state that desire to compete for the fair. We believe that Topeka is the place for the fair, as it will accommodate all parts of the state better than any other point, but it needs capital to run a state fair, and the point where it is located which receives the benefits, is expected to furnish much of the capital. Topeka should see to it at once that the required backing is furnished, thereby making sure of it.

The Board is composed of live, business men, and we believe will make the fair a success, which means to run it on business principles, pay what they agree to promptly, and not offer a larger amount of premiums than they can command in cash.

The State Fair will be held in Kansas in 1881, and we claim, all things considered, that Topeka is the best place. What says Topeka?

"How to Keep the Boys On the Farm."

Is the title of a pamphlet published by George D. Hunt, at Salem, Ohio. The pamphlet is a well intentioned sermon of good advice to boys and parents in a prosy vein, not at all likely to interest the boys sufficiently to induce many of them to read it through, while the general platitudes which make up the bulk of the matter it contains, will be freely admitted by the latter as all very well, but not likely to strike them as very persuasive. Such sermonizing will never persuade a boy that the farm is the best place for him to vegetate on. Such papulum must be supplied to farm life as will satisfy the cravings of the young. Preaching and homilies are to the boy as the idle wind—annoying and tiresome. Long, prosy sermons delivered by blockhead "divines," have made more infidels than all the writings of unbelievers; and "How to Keep Boys on the Farm," we fear would have an analogous effect if boys were compelled to read it.

The Cooley Creamer.

Messrs. Lyman & Shaffer, agents for the Cooley Creamer, advertise this indispensable article to the majority of farmers who desire to keep their milk in the best condition for butter making and for family use.

The agents say that their sales are extending very satisfactorily, and that every creamer sold is the best advertisement they can have in that neighborhood. They are anticipating the demand with the opening of spring to reach thousands in Kansas. With a creamer an expensive milk-house can be dispensed with, and in a pinch the creamer will answer every purpose of a dairy room.

The American Newspaper Annual for 1880, by N. W. Ayre & Son, of Philadelphia, one of our very best advertising agencies, is just received. The book is got up and printed in splendid style, one of the handsomest of this class of books that has appeared. The arrangement of the volume is very complete in geographical sections, and the population of towns is given from the late census. To advertisers this directory is very convenient.

Like all good things this business of newspaper directory making is becoming a little monotonous. Almost every advertising agent thinks it his duty to use an elaborate and costly annual. The publishers are importuned

and solicited to put up handsomely in the way of advertising cards, at big figures, to help defray the expense and make a margin of profit for the enterprising agents. No sooner is one volume issued than preparation is made for another edition and another card is solicited. Give us a rest, gentlemen. The only advantage the newspaper publishers have over these book makers is the worryment they seem to delight in inflicting on them. Very few of the publishers will tell and the book-makers are unable to ascertain the circulation, and the former seem to take much satisfaction in keeping the agents on the "ragged edge."

The *Prairie Farmer*, that substantial old agricultural paper, in its last issue, appears in a new dress, very bright and handsome, purchased from the Chicago Type Foundry, of Marder, Luce & Co. The *Prairie Farmer* keeps well abreast of the times, and in making its bow in its new clothes, says:

"We see no reason why an agricultural journal should not have an opinion and express it. The political journals have invaded our province and pretend to give a smattering of agricultural information, and now we purpose carrying the war into Africa, and giving views, not upon party politics, but upon such governmental measures as have important connection with the productive interests of the country." This is the course every agricultural journal should pursue, and till they all take up those questions and discuss them in their bearing and relation to agriculture, they will fall short of a duty they owe to a class they profess to uphold.

Grangers and Farmers Alliances.

We would like to interest the members of Granges and Alliances to write offener for the Grange Department of the FARMER. We believe they could create an interest which cannot be excited in any other way.

Alfalfa.

Would you please give us through the KANSAS FARMER, some knowledge of alfalfa. When to sow, amount of seed per acre, where the seed can be obtained, quality of grass as pasture and hay, whether a good fertilizer, and any other points of interest concerning it that you may think interesting or useful. I hope it is not presuming too much to ask so many questions, as we take the FARMER to learn by the experience of others, and consider it good authority.

SAM SWAYER.

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kan.

We cannot answer our correspondent from personal knowledge of, or experience with, alfalfa; but it is given the preference over all other grasses in California, and experiments made with alfalfa and other grasses, by Prof. Shelton, of the Agricultural college, at Manhattan, were so satisfactory that he placed it first among tame grass for hay or pasture in Kansas. This clover is a very deep rooted plant and withstands the effects of drouth better than any other of the grasses. For hay it is highly prized by those who have experimented with it, but must be cut and cured when the bloom first appears, nor does it answer to expose it to the sun as timothy and other hay grasses, in curing, but it should be bunched or cocked to cure more from spontaneous heating, than by the direct influence of sunshine and air. Sowed thick so as to grow fine, cut early and cured in this manner, alfalfa is highly prized by those who have tested its merits. Stock is very fond of the hay and young grass. It is a rapid grower and produces a much larger yield than timothy, red clover and other tame grasses, with which American farmers are most familiar.

S. H. Downs, Topeka, Kansas, or Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo., both well known and reliable seed houses, will furnish seed and give the necessary information about time of sowing and the quantity of seed per acre.

As alfalfa is comparatively a new grass to our farmers, we would be obliged to any of our readers who have had experience with it, if they would give the benefit of their knowledge through the FARMER.

A London paper says: There are few greater treats in early spring than the magnificent apples, imported from America, on the desert tables in England, but many, however, arrive in bad condition, with more or less bruising and fermentation, to the injury of the name of American orchardists and shippers. The following mode of packing is therefore recommended: Wrap every specimen in three coats of soft tissue paper which has been soaked in a solution of salicylic acid and dried. The alcoholic solution of this acid is recommended, made with the strongest spirit, and then diluted with as much water as it will bear without precipitating the acid. The cost of this preparation, it is asserted, would be a mere trifle compared with the splendid condition of the fruit when entering the London market.

If it will pay to treat apples this way that are sent to London, would it not pay to treat the fruit in the same way that is kept at home?

Read the KANSAS FARMER's premium offer to club agents, send for specimen copies of the paper, club lists and go to work canvassing.

SWILL.—Cincinnati produced 665,520 barrels of malt liquors during the year ending September 1, and consumed 507,433 or 102,973,000 gallons. The increase in production was 96,811.

Clothing.

Farmers, as you drive along North Topeka, call on W. C. Norris, opposite the Palace Hotel, if you want a cheap suit of clothes.

Strawberry Planting.—Wheelbarrow and Spade.

Having selected the most practical plot of ground for your strawberry bed, and having selected the variety you wish to plant out, with your plants all nicely heeled in, you are now prepared to commence setting, providing the winter is breaking up.

Plow deep and drag smoothly all the lumps the plow has thrown up, making the surface as smooth as possible. Then prepare three stakes five feet long, sharpened at one end, to act as guides to mark out with. Borrow, if you have none, a light-running wheelbarrow; take off the side-boards so that it will run light; then set your stakes N. and S., if practical, in range, then with wheelbarrow behind you (not before) walk up and down the range of stakes, always moving the middle stake its length, when you reach it, and the outside stakes double their length; that will place the rows five feet apart. I have experimented from three to five feet, and have come to the conclusion that five feet was the most practical of any distance. It has many advantages that closer planting has not, and those that try five feet will never plant closer. You can at any time in the season drive through the rows with a double team without injury to the growing plants. My man, last summer, manured the peach trees set on a ten-acre lot of strawberries when the fruit was half grown. Then the mulch for winter covering can be hauled just where you want it without damage to the vines. The work can be more easily performed at that distance than for a less space, and lastly, at the close of the season, the bed is in better condition to be laid by. Try the experiment, and you will thank me for making the suggestion.

A word on "hill culture." It may possibly do for an amateur grower, but for profit the hill culture is a mistake. I once planted twelve acres to strawberries in one field, three feet each way; kept the whole worked out both ways, cutting off all the runners. The growth was satisfactory; some hills large enough to fill a half bushel. That experiment cured me completely of hill culture.

We presume the plot is now evenly marked out by the little wheel that rolls behind you. This wheel mark will be visible for days and even weeks for you to follow, at your leisure. We are now prepared to set the plants. Secure a sharp spade and two small boys to accompany you. The plants should come to you in bundles of fifty each, the roots all one way. Let one of the boys take a bundle of plants in his left hand, roots from him, while you take the spade. Thrust the spade into the earth at an angle of 45 degrees, about half the length of the blades; then raise the spade to a perpendicular; then the boy with his right hand places a plant just behind the spade, with the crown even with the surface, and you draw the spade out, letting the earth fall into the opening covering the roots, then with the left hand press the earth around the roots, and the work is complete. It is economy to have two boys, the stooping is tedious, but by alternating the work is easy. One man and two boys will plant one acre of plants easily every day. I find that it is economy to plant thick in the row—usually eight to twelve inches apart—always, whether the weather is wet or dry; dip the roots of the plants in a pail of water, so that they will be dripping when set. The earth adheres quickly to all the roots.

I suppose I have the honor, if honor it be, of first introducing the wheelbarrow and the spade. These tools are now universally used wherever they have been introduced. It is a pleasant sight to see rows of plants forty and fifty rods long, straight as an arrow, without a single curve, and strangers wonder how it can be done without a line.

Sweet potatoes, cabbage plants, and hedge plants, are best set with the spade. After setting, the plants should remain untouched for weeks. You need have no fears about the weeds at this stage of their growth; the weeding comes by and by. The beginning is now well done, and if you will follow me through the season as the plants advance, step by step, I can almost assure you a success. I shall try and keep nothing back that a new beginner should know. Step after step we will advance until success crowns our efforts.

In concluding this article, let me caution the reader about purchasing spurious plants. Unprincipled dealers will supply you with any variety you ask for, from the same bed of plants. Much like our present drug whiskey shops, wine, gin, brandy, or whisky, will come out of the same barrel. When I came into this county, I found "Wilson's Albany" strawberry patches here and there in every neighborhood, but when they bloomed there was no likeness to the Wilson in any of them, and the vines are cumbersome of the ground. And lastly, permit me to say that none but the persevering need engage in this enterprise, for if they do it requires no prophet to predict their failure. Nature smiles on none so lovingly as those that assist her in her work to the end. In my next I will give the method I pursue during the growing season in their culture.

F. A. CHILDS.
Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kan., Nov. 14th.

Garden Notes.

Where early spring onions are desired, they may be raised much earlier by planting a bed in the fall early enough to allow them to be over the ground and become rooted, but should not be too forward. If there should be Indian summer long enough it may not be too late to plant them now. After planting the bed should be covered with straw to the depth of eight or twelve inches, (according to the severity of the

winter,) that is after it has settled. After the danger of frost is over in the spring, the straw may be removed. I have not tried that plan of raising early onions in Kansas, but have raised them successfully that way for many years in northern Indiana. Early cabbage may be started the same way. Parsnips may be left in the ground all winter.

Cabbage should be buried on the surface of the ground by first putting straw around, and then about eight inches of earth. Freezing will not injure cabbage if earth enough is around the head to prevent sudden freezing and thawing. A good way to bury cabbage where the soil is sandy, or where water will not settle, is to sink a barrel in the ground the depth of the barrel; cut off the heads, but do not trim too close, and fill the barrel; cover with a few loose boards and some hay or straw over the barrel. In that way they can be removed for use any time in winter with little trouble.

T. W. HEY.

If you wish cabbage to come out very nice, white and tender, the best way to bury them is in the dirt without any other covering. Select a piece of ground with a gentle slope, smooth it off, and place a double row of cabbages on the ground on their heads, and roots up, with the slope of the ground, and on these place two other rows. Pile as close and neat as possible. Dig a trench on either side and throw the dirt directly on the cabbage till a sufficient thickness is had to exclude frost. Slope and pat smooth with the spade, lay a board along the top of the ridge, secured from blowing off by well h's. Cabbage buried in this manner will come out whiter, fresher and sounder than by any other mode we have ever seen practiced.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Charles Hartman, of Toledo, Ohio, says: I know it cured me, and I hope others similarly troubled with pain in the chest may be helped by the "Only Lung Pad" as I have.—See adv.

"How Are You My Old Friend?"

Asked a bright looking man. "Oh! I feel miserable, I'm bilious and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." Why in the world don't you take Kidney wort; that's what I take when I am out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles. Kidney wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—Long Branch News.

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to **W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo.** They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

J. F. Newcomer, of Toledo, Ohio, says:—I have been greatly benefited by wearing an Excelsior Kidney Pad, and would recommend all persons troubled with weak kidneys to try it.—See adv.

Habitual Costiveness

is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, **Kidney Wort**. It is the sure cure for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it in liquid or dry form. Equally efficient in either form.—Boston Sunday Budget.

15-Stop Organs \$58.

Beatty's Organs with 4 full sets of reeds, 15 stops, stool, book and music, are now offered for \$58. New and beautiful styles as low as \$30, and up to \$1,000; 2 to 32 stops. Pianos from \$125 to \$1,600. These instruments are fully guaranteed for six years. Besides, they are shipped on test trial. No money required until they are examined at your home and found just as represented.

An endless variety of new styles are now being offered for the holiday season. Read Mr. Beatty's new advertisement, and send to Washington, N. J., for his latest Illustrated Catalogue, just issued, with a beautiful steel-plate engraving, sent free to all who may apply.

13 improved quarter sections to rent situated on Whitewater, 15 miles SE of Newton, Kansas, comfortable houses, 30x20, wells, etc. Apply to R. Harrison, Newton.

Arousing Its Readers!

An alarm of fire at midnight is a startling thing, but not half so startling to many who hear it as would be the sudden knowledge of their own dangerous physical condition. Thousands of thousands are hurrying to their graves because they are carelessly indifferent to the insidious inroads of disease and the means of cure. It is the mission of H. H. Warner & Co., with their Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, to arouse men to a sense of their danger and then cure them.—Memphis Appeal.

Real Estate Loans

in Shawnee county and adjoining counties at 8 1/2, 9 and 10 per cent. and No Commission. Building loans made on Topeka property. Correspondence solicited. T. E. Bowman, Topeka, Kas.

My life was saved by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—P. B. Lakely, Seema, Ala.

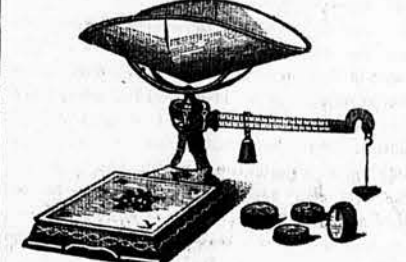
READ THIS!

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

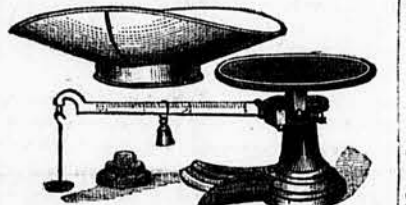
Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing.

And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 240 Pounds, for Half Price.



Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7.00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago Scale Co. to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any article from 1 ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid,) for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Be particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.



A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing 1/2 of an ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully warranted to weigh exact, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the KANSAS FARMER for one year for \$4.00.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption*. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in *Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases*. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. *Public speakers and Singers* use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

The Chicago Times says: Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is highly endorsed by ministers, judges, physicians, surgeons, by men of literary and scholarly distinction, and by individuals in all the walks of life.

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$100 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGOUT & CO. 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Mansparker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
NEW CABBAGE—per doz.	50@60
NEW BEETS—do.	40
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice	22@25
CHEESE—Per lb.	15
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh	22@25
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy	1.00
" Medium	1.75
" Common	1.50
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu.	75
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu.	75
S. POTATOES—do.	75
TURKEYS—do.	40
APPLES—do.	60@75
Grain.	
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.	
WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	75
" " " " " " " "	75
" " " " " " " "	75
CORN—White	30
" Yellow	30
OATS—Per bu. new	25
RYE—Per bu.	50
BARLEY—Per bu.	50
Retail.	
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	2.10
" No. 2	2.60
" No. 3	2.40
" Rye	2.00
CORN MEAL—do.	2.00
CORN CHOP—do.	1.75
RYE CHOP—do.	1.75
CORN & OATS—do.	1.00

Butchers' Retail.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.	12 1/2
" Round " "	10
" Roasts " "	10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.	6
" Hind " "	6 1/2
MUTTON—Chops per lb.	10
" Roast " "	10 1/2
PORK—do.	8 1/2
VEAL—do.	12 1/2 @ 13

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 123 Kansas Ave.	
HIDES—Green	60 1/2
" do No. 2	60 1/2
Green calf	60 1/2 @ 60
Bull and steer	60 1/2
Dry flint prime	12
Dry flint prime	12
Dry flint prime	12
TALLOW—do.	5 1/2 @ 5 7/8
SHEEP SKINS—do.	25 @ 30

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 291 and 92 Kansas Ave.	
CHICKENS—Live, per doz.	2.00 @ 2.50
PRIMAIRE CHICKENS—do.	2.25 @ 2.50
WILD DUCKS—do.	.90 @ 1.15
MAILLARD, per doz.	1.75 @ 2.00
TEEL—do.	1.00 @ 1.25
SQUABELS—do.	.60
RABBITS—do.	.60
JACK RABBITS—do.	2.40

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.	
MAY—Updand, \$— to 25; second bottom, \$22 to 24; bottom hay, \$18; Kansas baled, \$16 to 17.	
FLOUR—No. 1, \$3.20 to 3.40; Kansas, \$2.85 to 3.20.	
Graham, \$3.10 to 3.25.	
MEAL—Boiled corn meal, \$1.60.	
WHEAT—New \$2.00 cwt.	
CORN—1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cwt.	
OATS—Colorado, \$2.00 to 2.15; state, \$1.80 to 1.90 cwt.	
BARLEY—2 1/2 to 3 cwt.	
PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES.	
Eggs—Per dozen, ranch 28c firm; state, 22c.	
Butter—do, 20 to 22c; creamery, 36 to 37c.	
Cooking, 10 to 20c.	
ONIONS—do, 40 cwt.	
CHICKENS—Per doz, old, \$4.40 to —; young, \$— to 3.60.	

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.	
Tub-washed, good medium, 41 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and low 35 to 40c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 28 to 30c; washed fleece, coarse 31 to 32c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c.	

St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy.	
Tub washed—choice—do to 47c. No. 2 medium 45 to 46c; good and low 35 to 40c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 28 to 30c; washed fleece, coarse 31 to 32c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c.	

Markets by Telegraph, November 23.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Coupons of 1881.	101 1/2
ST. JOE—\$1.00.	101 1/2
PACIFIC SIXES—95c.	101 1/2
NEW 50.	101 1/2
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1.13 1/2.	101 1/2
UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1.14 1/2.	101 1/2
LAND GRANTS—\$1.13 1/2.	101 1/2
SINKING FUNDS—\$1.13.	101 1/2

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Higher: XX, \$3.80 to 4.10; XXX, \$4.50 to 4.65; family \$4.90 to 5.10; choice, \$5.15 to 5.40; fancy \$5.50 to 5.75.	
WHEAT—Higher: No. 2 red, \$1.06 1/2 to 1.07 1/2 cash; \$1.05 1/2 to 1.07 1/2 December; \$1.06 1/2 to 1.10 January; \$1.12 to 1.15 February; No. 3 do, \$1.04 to 1.06 1/2, No. 4 do 80c.	
CORN—Easier: 45 to 45 1/2c cash; 45c December; 45 1/2c January; 45 1/2c to 45 3/4c February; 45 1/2c to 45 3/4c May.	
OATS—Firm but slow: 32 1/2c cash; 33c bid December; 34 bid January.	
PORK—Dull: \$13.75.	

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—In good demand and at full prices.	
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher: No. 2 red \$1.08; No. 2 spring, \$1.08 1/2 to 1.09 1/2 cash; \$1.08 1/2 to 1.09 1/2 December; \$1.10 to 1.11 January; \$1.12 to 1.15 February; No. 3 do, \$1.04 to 1.06 1/2, No. 4 do 80c.	
CORN—Active, firm and higher: 45 1/2c cash; 45 1/2c bid December; 45 1/2c to 45 3/4c January; 45 1/2c to 45 3/4c May.	
OATS—Active, firm and higher: 32 1/2c cash; 33c bid December; 34 bid January.	
RYE—Strong and higher: \$1.14 1/2.	
BARLEY—Active but lower: 95c.	
PORK—Active, firm and higher: \$13.00 to 13.75 cash; \$13.40 to 13.45 November, and December; \$13.90 to \$14.25 January.	
LARD—Active, firm and higher: \$8.50 cash; \$8.50 December; \$8.50 to 8.55 January; \$8.55 to 8.60 February; \$8.60 to 8.65 March.	
BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.	

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:	
WHEAT—Receipts, 12,924 bushels; shipments, 5,078 bushels; in store, 379,680 bushels; market steady; No. 1, 84c; No. 2, 83c to 84c; No. 3, 82c to 83c.	
CORN—Receipts, 10,255 bushels; shipments, 13,642 bushels; in store, 76,651 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, 32 1/2c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white mixed, 36 1/2c to 37c.	
OATS—No. 2, 25 1/2c bid; 26 1/2c asked.	
RYE—No. 2, 52c bid.	
EGGS—Market steady at 25c per dozen.	
BUTTER—Receipts moderate and choice firm at 15c.	

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]	
BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.	
FLOUR—No. 64 bid 11s 3d.	
WHEAT—Winter, 8s 8d to 9s 10d; spring, 8s 8d to 9s 6d.	
CORN—No. W, 5s 3d to 5s 9 1/2.	
PORK—67s bid.	
BEEF—68s.	
BACON—Long clear middles, 41s 6d; short clear, 41s 6d.	
LARD—P. W., CWT, 46s 6d.	

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal reports as follows:	
HOGS—Receipts, 35,000; shipments, 13,000; receipts for the week, 298,000, the most ever received; some sales lower, mixed packing, \$4.45 to 4.70; light, \$4.50 to 4.75; choice heavy, \$4.80 to 4.90; closed weak; 15,000 unsaleable.	
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,000; receipts for the week, 35,000; market steady; good to choice shipping, \$4.40 to 5.15; common to fair, \$3.60 to 4.85; butchers steady and easy; common \$2.00 to 2.40; good \$2.80 to 3.30; Texans, \$2.90 to 3.10; through Texans, \$2.80 to 3.00.	
SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, 100; receipts for the week, 2,000; market steady; good to choice shipping, \$3.50 to 3.90; common to medium, \$2.70 to 3.25; good, \$3.50 to 3.90.	

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Fairly active: Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.30 to 4.40; mixed packing, \$4.45 to 4.70; butchers to fancy \$4.70 to 4.85; receipts, 10,000; shipments, 700.	
CATTLE—Fair demand for all grades above common and prices steady; supply small and altogether of butchers' stock, which sold readily at \$2.25 to 3.25; good cows bringing outside figures; good to choice butchers' steers command \$3.50 to 4.00; Texans range	

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:	
CATTLE—Receipts, 618; shipments, 1,411; market firm for good to choice; common slow; native shipping steers, averaging 1,320 to 1,447 pounds sold at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; stockers and feeders, 3 1/2 to 3 5/8; common to good, 2 1/2 to 2 7/8; Texans steers, 2 1/2 to 2 7/8; Colorado steers, 2 1/2 to 3 1/8.	
HOGS—Receipts, 1,367; shipments, none; market weak but active; average, 4 1/2 to 4 5/8; bulk at \$4.35 to 4.45.	
SHEEP—Receipts, 50; shipments, 98. No sale and market quiet.	

New Advertisements.

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

Babies Sliding or Tumbling

Out of high chair prevented by using the new patent Combination Safety Strap. Send for Circulars. Special terms to sell them. Price \$2.00 by mail. FRANK E. BLACKER, Postmaster, Brentford, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

EVERY ONE SHOULD HAVE

Dr. SCHAFF'S BIBLE DICTIONARY—A handsome and interesting book. Containing 400 pictures, 12 colored maps, 866 Pages. Price only \$2.00, postage free. This work gives the most graphic description of persons and places. The American Sunday-School Union, Chicago, 1122 Chestnut St., Phila., New York.

\$100 Per Month and a \$2 outfit free. Agents wanted in every state to collect for the pictures to copy and enlarge to a beautiful Oil Painting. The biggest thing out. Photo Copying Co., Address CHIDESTER & CO., 139 Eighth St., New York.

1881 "The Household Magazine of America."

ARTHUR'S Home Magazine

Taking literary rank with the best periodicals of the day, it claims to be in its peculiar characteristics and varied departments, more thoroughly identified with the people than any other magazine of its class, going into their homes, not only as a power for good, but as a pleasant companion and friend, interested in all that interests the household, and ready to help, comfort, amuse, instruct and delight

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS.

Doniphan county 1st district—R M Williams, rep, White Cloud.
 Atchison county, 2d district—L M Briggs, rep, A S Everest, dem, Atchison.
 Nemaha and Brown counties, 3d district—Ira F Collins, rep, Sabetha.
 Pottawatomie and Jackson counties, 4th district—Case Broderick, rep, Holton.
 Jefferson county, 5th district—A G McLouth, dem, Oskaloosa.
 Leavenworth county, 6th district—H M Allen, rep, Leavenworth; 7th district—T J V Boling, rep, Lansing.
 Wyandotte county, 8th district—W J Buchanan, rep, Wyandotte.
 Johnson county, 9th district—L M Breyfogle, rep, Olathe.
 Miami county, 10th district—Leonard Bradbury, rep, Paola.
 Linn county, 11th district—R W Blue, rep, Pleasanton.
 Bourbon county, 12th district—Eugene F Ware, rep, Ft Scott.
 Crawford and Bourbon counties, 13th district—A P Riddle, rep, Girard.
 Cherokee county, 14th district—B F Hogg, fusion, Weir City.
 Labette county, 15th district—W B Glasse, rep, Oswego.
 Neosho county, 16th district—M T Jones, rep, Chanute.
 Anderson and Allen counties, 17th district—E H Funston, rep, Carlyle.
 Franklin county, 18th district—A W Benson, rep, Ottawa.
 Douglas county, 19th district—S O Thacher, Lawrence, and A R Greene, rep, Leocompton.
 Shawnee county, 20th district—D C Metsker, rep, Topeka.
 Osage and Wabaunsee counties, 21st district—L E Finch, rep, Burlingame.
 Woodson and Coffey counties, 22d district—Harrison Kelly, rep, Ottumwa.
 Wilson county, 23d district—S S Benedict, rep, Guilford.
 Greenwood and Lyon counties, 24th district—A P Cogswell, ind, Eureka.
 Montgomery county, 25th district—A B Clark, rep, Independence.
 Chautauqua and Elk counties, 26th district—J C Long, rep, SeCan.
 Cowley county, 27th district—W P Hackney, rep, Winfield.
 Butler and Harvey counties, 28th district—Neil Wilkie, rep, Douglas.
 Chase, Marion and Morris counties, 29th district—R M Crane, rep, Peabody.
 Riley, Davis and Dickinson counties, 30th district—F H Burris, rep, Abilene.
 Marshall county, 31st district—Perry Hutchinson, rep, Marysville.
 Clay and Washington counties, 32d district—J W Rector, rep, Washington.
 Cloud and Republic counties, 33d district—N B Brown, rep, Concordia.
 Norton, Smith, Philip and Jewell counties, 34th district—Geo. H Case, rep, Mankato.
 Rocks, Osborne, Mitchell and Ottawa counties, 35th district—A L Patchin, rep, Stockton.
 McPherson and Saline counties—36th district—Thos Anderson, rep, Assaria.
 Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice, Reno, Russell, Edwards, Ellis, Rush, Barton, Ford and Pawnee counties, 37th district—J C Strang, rep, Larned.
 Sumner, Sedgwick, Harper, Barbour, Pratt, Stafford and Kingman counties, 38th district—H C Sluss, rep, Wichita.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Allen county—R B Stevenson, rep, Iola; J W Cox, rep, Elsinore.
 Anderson county—D W Houston, rep, Garnett.
 Atchison county—George W Glick, dem, Atchison; John Seaton, rep, Atchison; F E Cloyes, rep, Atchison; J Potter, rep, Mt Pleasant.
 Barton county—D N Heizer, rep, Great Bend.
 Barbour county—Geo D Orner, rep, Medicine Lodge.
 Bourbon county—Wiley Bollinger, rep, Mill Creek; O Strait, rep, Harper; J H Lawhead, rep, Fort Scott; Thos Cochran, rep, Fort Scott.
 Brown county—John M Cannon, rep, White Cloud; N F Leslie, rep, Robinson.
 Butler county—G A Sears, rep, Little Walnut; H D Hill, rep, Augusta.
 Chautauqua county—W A Hogan, rep, Sedan; C H Eaglefield, rep, Chase county—J S Doolittle, rep, Cottonwood Falls.
 Cherokee county—V L Browning, fusion, Sherman City; C R Webber, fusion, Crestline; H R Hubbard, rep, Boston Mills.
 Clay county—Geo Taylor, rep, Bala.
 Coffey county—A W Jones, dem, and John Giese, dem, both Burlington.
 Cowley county—Allen B Lemmon, rep, Winfield; C R Mitchell, rep, Arkansas City.
 Crawford county—C S Millington, rep, Mt Carroll; W B Cochran, dem, Cherokee.
 Davis county—A C Pierce, rep, Junction City.
 Dickinson county—C H Lebold, Abilene.
 Doniphan county—J T Dunwoody, rep, Severance; George V Hageman, rep, Brenner; Joseph Davis, dem, Wathena.
 Douglas county—Dr Schnebly, rep, Vinland; Ed Russell, rep, Lawrence; W Nicholson, rep, Lawrence; R A Steele, rep, Clinton.
 Edwards county—C H Kirkpatrick, ind, rep, Kinsley.
 Elk county—J W Brewster, rep.
 Ellis county—M Allen, rep, Hays City.
 Ellsworth county—J B Hoag, dem, Ellsworth.
 Ford county—R M Wright, rep, Dodge City.
 Franklin county—C P Crouch, rep, Rantoul; W B Bass, rep, Ottawa.
 Graham county—J L Walton, rep, Inman.
 Greenwood county—W F Osborn, rep, Virgil.
 Harper county—G W Francis, ind, rep, Harper.
 Harvey county—J W Ady, rep, Newton.
 Hodgeman county—A Newby, rep, Buckner.

Jackson county—G T Watkins, rep, Whiting; W H Wilson, rep, Smithland.
 Jefferson county—Edwin Snyder, rep, Oskaloosa; J M Puderbaugh, rep, Osawkee.
 Jewell county—David Heron, rep; M F Knappenberger, rep, Jewell City.
 Johnson county—J B Hutcheson, rep, Aubrey; Austin Brown, rep, Monticello; Rezin Addy, dem, Edgerton.
 Kingman county—S G Babcock, dem, Kingman.
 Labette county—J B Swartz, rep; J D Waters, rep, Oswego; T J Calvin, rep, Chetopa.
 Leavenworth county—Oscar Haberlein, rep, Leavenworth; P Geraughty, dem, Leavenworth; J F Legate, rep, Leavenworth; John Schott, rep, Leavenworth; J M Marvin, dem, Kickapoo; M C Harris, rep, Maria; J V Divelbiss, rep, Reno.
 Lincoln county—G W Anderson, rep, Lincoln Center.
 Linn county—J D Snoddy, rep, La Cygne; Henry Carpenter, rep, Blooming Grove; Joel Moody, rep, Mound City.
 Lyon county—James Miles, rep, Plymouth; G W Butten, rep, Hartford.
 Lyon and Greenwood counties—J B Clogston, rep, Eureka.
 Marshall county—G W Kelly, rep, Beattie; S W Hazen, rep, Frankfort.
 Marion county—W W Warring, rep, McPherson county—J N Vannordstrand, rep, Wheatland.
 Miami county—J W Games, rep, Paola; Henderson Rice, rep, Osawatomie; Henry Post, rep, Summerset.
 Mitchell county—F Charlesworth, rep, Beloit.
 Montgomery county—J H Norris, rep, Independence; Alex Moore, rep, same; J P Rod, fusion, Fawn Creek.
 Morris county—O S Munsell, rep, Council Grove.
 Nemaha county—N N Benson, rep, Oneida; A W Cracraft, rep, Capioma.
 Ness county—Horatio Gates, rep, Ness City.
 Norton county—Albert Graves, rep, Norton.
 Neosho county—W T Dutton, rep, Erie; H T Corey, rep, Flat Rock.
 Osage county—J E Rastall, rep, Burlingame; H J McMaster, rep, Osage City.
 Osborne—A W Gowan, rep, Osborne City.
 Ottawa county—R P Blair, rep, Lamar.
 Pawnee—Jno Bennyworth, ind, rep, Larned.
 Phillips—W L Morgan, rep, Phillipsburg.
 Pottawatomie county—H F Robbins, rep, Blaine; C N Points, rep, Havensville.
 Pratt—M C Davis, rep, Iuka.
 Reno county—J H Lawson, rep, Hutchinson.
 Republic county—Henry Leigh, rep, White Rock; W P Peake, rep, Belleville.
 Rice county—J G Eckles, rep, Wildwood.
 Riley county—Geo S Green, rep, Manhattan; N Green, rep, Stockdale.
 Rocks county—A B Montgomery, fusion.
 Rush county—J H Johnson, rep.
 Russell county—Ira S Fleck, rep, Bunker Hill.
 Saline county—N Peterson, ind, rep.
 Sedgwick county—W E Stanley, rep, Wichita; F M Doffmeyer, rep, Wichita.
 Shawnee county—J H Foucht, rep, North Topeka; T J Anderson, rep, Topeka; J B Johnson, rep, Topeka.
 Sheridan county—E J Turner, rep, Kenneth.
 Smith county—J A Rossman, rep, Twelve Mile.
 Stafford county—J C Tousley, rep, Livingston.
 Sumner county—A B Mayhew, rep, Wellington.
 Trego county—J F Keeney, rep, WaKeeney.
 Washington county—O M Osborn, rep; O H Benson, rep.
 Wabaunsee county—J L McCrumb, rep, Newbury.
 Wilson county—J Z Sexton, rep, Fredonia; T F Dodd, rep, Altoosa.
 Woodson county—Dexter E Clapp, rep, Yates Center.
 Wyandotte county—E S W Drought, rep, Wyandotte; B L Stine, rep, Wyandotte; T J Barker, fusion, Rosedale.

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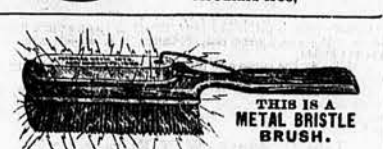
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