



ESTABLISHED, 1883.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 3, 1883.

VOL. XXI, NO. 1.

True and False Economy.

In copying the following from the *American Cultivator* we wish to acknowledge our obligations to that excellent paper for many valuable suggestions.

Notwithstanding the constant preaching of economy comparatively few individuals attempt its practice, while of those who do, the majority make such bungling attempts as to outvie the worst wastefulness in unproven results. A small percentage of mankind know in what true economy consists, while the greater portion fancy its only definition to be that of saving. In one sense such a meaning is true, but such a saving does not refer to money alone, but also to time, labor and needless effort. A wise economy often dictates a liberal expenditure of both money and labor. A broad rendering of the term economy is the means of securing the best returns from any given outlay. The fact is quite well established that very little of the accumulated wealth of any year is retained at its close in the form of money. It may in individual cases be capitalized in such form as to secure larger returns the subsequent year, or it may be sunk in ways that will benefit neither its possessor nor any one else.

When John Johnston many years ago devoted all his labor as well as every dollar he could raise to improving and underdraining the farm he had bought, he was laying the foundation for a successful and honorable old age. He undoubtedly was in those days making investments that returned many times their original cost yet to many of his neighbors his large expenditures doubtless seemed wasteful and extravagant. Yet these same critics were spending yearly vastly greater proportions of their income in their style of living and in the keeping up appearances. In the end his course was justified for he had a farm, naturally no better than that of his neighbors, yet which could easily have been rented for farm purposes for the interest on \$200 per acre. Wherever the land is concerned liberality means thrift, and is therefore the wisest economy. As was well said by Solomon: "There is that which scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that which withholdeth more than is meet which tendeth to poverty."

Most farmers in looking over the results of past years, find their most serious mistakes in well meant but ill-directed efforts to save money. A lack of needed capital frequently leads farmers to neglect the very work which they know to be the most profitable. This is not economy, excepting of that penny-wise and pound-foolish kind that tendeth to poverty. The fact is often noted that when a farmer becomes forehanded, as it is termed, his crops are always better, and it is no difficult task for him to make money. It is not merely the fact that accumu-

lated money breeds more money, but the effect seems broader in its nature. A man in any other business can better afford to be cramped for means than can the farmer. Unless he is able to farm thoroughly it is scarcely possible for him to realize a profit on his operations. When the question is asked, how shall the farmer in moderate circumstances manage with his small capital, the answer must plainly be that so far as his land and crops are concerned he must make liberal outlays, even if he is obliged to borrow the necessary money. Borrowing money is bad enough usually, but for a man who owns a farm without capital, borrowing money, to make the most of it, is not nearly so bad as neglecting the proper working of the farm.

There is one advantage which the English farmer usually enjoys that seldom has proper consideration. It is generally the case that some capitalist owns the land while the farmer paying a fixed rent is enabled to use all his quick capital on the soil. Frequently the British farmer expends in a single year as much in making a crop as would buy an equal number of acres in the cultivated and older portions of this country. American farmers happily own the land they till, but unhappily they have usually invested so much in purchasing their farms that they lack the means to work them as they should. It is fortunate for this country that money is becoming abundant and the rate of interest is steadily declining. Real estate security is best of all, and the farmer who wisely invests money in improving his land can usually get such loans as he requires at the lowest rates of interest. Such a loan is a very different matter from the borrowing of money merely to keep up a fine style of living or for personal uses. The money invested in farm improvements will, if judiciously expended, pay twenty to fifty per cent. yearly and in the purchase of many kinds of fertilizers the entire outlay is many times returned in the first crop. The less capital a farmer has the less he can afford to miss such investments.

The great difficulty with most American farmers is the fact that they have too little faith in their land. If they would but believe it, their farms are the safest banks in which they can deposit. There is no objection for farmers with small capital to economize in personal expenses, though this is often carried to excess. Farmers work hard and have a right to live as well as any class. If they will treat their land with wise liberality they will rarely be injured by living liberally themselves. It is false economy to rob the soil to secure money for depositing in savings banks for others to manage.

A caustic wit, in speaking of an impecunious friend, said, "He settles his debts just like clock-work—tick, tick, tick."

How are New Varieties of Potatoes Produced?

Some time ago we clipped some good suggestions from *Seed Time and Harvest*.

Many of the well-known varieties of potatoes have not been "produced" at all; that is, by no direct agency of the cultivator. We must in the first place state that the potato is not a root, but a short, thick under-ground branch of the plant. We have several times seen, and no doubt many of our readers have also, the branches of the potato vine developed as potatoes above ground. We must start with the idea, then, that the potato is really a branch or stem. It is a well established fact among fruit growers and florists that a shoot or branch of a plant may produce very different fruits or flowers from the rest of the plant, and this occurs without any assignable cause, and without any human agency. These cases, by horticulturists called "sports," are very numerous. A late peach has been known to produce a branch on which all the fruit was early. Other peach trees have formed branches which bore only nectarines—merely a sport of the peach. Certain branches on yellow plum trees have produced red plums, and shoots on purple grape-vines have borne white grapes. In flowers, especially roses, these varieties are very numerous. We only cite these cases to show what may take place, indeed, has taken place in the potato. The tuber being really a branch, it may like a branch of the peach, plum or grape, vary. A notable example of this is the "Late Rose." In a field of "Early Rose," a single plant was found to be green and still growing long after the vines in the rest of the field were dead and ready for the harvest. The owner had the good sense to save and perpetuate the product of this vine, and now, as the "Late Rose," it is one of our valuable kinds. Other varieties have been produced in a similar manner. We cannot cause this variation to take place, but as it may occur anywhere the careful cultivator should take note of any marked differences in the vines that may appear in his potato field.

As to raising new varieties for seed, we doubt if much actual cross fertilization has ever been done. To refer to fruits again—the seeds of the apples or the peaches from any one tree taken as they are, without any attempt at fertilization, will give a great variety of seedlings, and know it to be the same with potatoes. That greatest of all modern potatoes—greatest in itself and in varieties it has given rise to—the "Early Rose," came from a chance seed ball, of the coarse but prolific "Garnet Chili." A grower had picked this seed ball from his patch without selection, and pinned it against his window to ripen, and finally gave it to Mr. Breese—of blessed potato memory—who sowed the seeds. From the seeds in this chance ball pick-

ed without any selection, came "Early Rose" "Breese's Prolific," and several others, all of excellent quality, but all very different, some being white, others red; some long, others round, some early and some late; indeed from that one, and now famous seed ball, were raised potatoes different among themselves as much as potatoes can differ. In view of the results from this single seed ball we doubt many of the stories of direct crossing. Still if one wishes to experiment in this, the flower of the potato affords an easy subject, as the anthers do not shed their pollen early, and if removed as soon as the flower opens, the pollen from another flower can be readily applied to the pistil. As to raising potatoes from the seed, the balls are kept until the time for sowing, when the seeds are removed and treated precisely as tomato seeds. They are started in boxes in the green house, the hot-bed, or in the kitchen window. (Mr. Breese followed the last named method) and the plants treated exactly like tomato plants, save that they may be set in the open ground somewhat earlier. Mr. Breese informed us that the original plant of "Early Rose" gave him several good sized tubers the first year and stated that in his experience, if a seedling potato did not do this the first season, it was not worth while to continue to grow it.

An Orchard Experience.

Mr. Charles A. Green quotes Professor Beal as having "found by careful experiment, that cultivation within three or four feet of the base of a tree has no apparent effect on its growth or health," and further remarks of the editor of the *Fruit-Grower*, suggest the conclusion that manure placed inside so small a circle, does practically little good. These statements call to my mind a bit of experience. An over-cropped apple orchard in Western New York, the soil of which was a sandy loam, had been seeded with red clover. Some two or three years after the seeding, the trees which were of about twelve years growth began to assume a stunted appearance, and the fruit was not only shrivelled, but almost wholly flavorless. The owner, on being told that this deterioration in both trees and fruit was caused by the clover sward, placed around and in contact with each tree, in the early spring, two or three wheelbarrow loads of chip manure, covering an area of not exceeding five feet in diameter, and of sufficient depth to prevent the clover from growing on the place covered. The result of this was decidedly favorable to both trees and fruit. The young shoots lengthened that season as much as in any three years altogether before; while the fruit was not only very much larger, and of vastly higher color, but exceeded that of any previous year in its flavor. While the greater share of the fruit was natural it had now the appearance of being grafted. In the autumn following, in order that the mice should not injure the trees in the winter, the manure was removed a foot or two from the tree, to be replaced again the next spring. The good effects of this application continued until the sward was broken up and the cultivation of the ground resumed. To this treatment and its results I was a witness—and know whereof I affirm. The philosophy of it all is left for others to pursue.

110

The Stock Interest.

Different Kinds of Stock.

Four leading classes of quadrupeds are found among animals to be specially serviceable to man and to afford him large means of profit. It is understood, of course, that reference is made to horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. We propose, in the small space at our disposal, to give a brief sketch of them for general information.

HORSES.

The origin of the horse is no better known than are many other uncertain subjects, but that is not so important as are facts connected with his present state.

Horses are divided into classes corresponding with their special uses, as race horses, trotting horses, saddle, coach and draft horses. Then there is the horse of all work, but this can hardly be said to be a class yet. These different classes are bred in certain directions; that is, with special reference to the particular kinds of work they are intended to perform. The race horse needs action, firmness of texture, and great powers of endurance. He is better light and not overgrown. Fleetness is what he is made for. The draft horse is the opposite of this. He is for slow, heavy work, and needs strength of muscle and extra weight of body.

Every class is bred in the line of these special uses; and in choosing foundation stock to breed from, selections are made from breeds having good development naturally of the particular qualities desired. From the foundation stock is produced the particular type of animal wanted, and this is done by careful and systematic breeding. Men now devote lives and fortunes to breeding particular classes of animals with reference to certain ends to be attained. Put a race horse and a draft horse in harness together and you have a sorry team.

The RACE HORSE was first bred from the Arabian stallion and the English hunting or saddle mare. In time a particular type or breed was established known as the English race horse. From the strictness of the rules of breeding, that is, a persistent following in the particular breed line, never taking in any blood of other breeds, and this being the first systematic and thorough breeding among civilized nations, the animals justly took the title "Thoroughbred," also "Blood" horses. The same grade of stallions from Turkey and Barbary, as well as from Arabia were among the founders of the English Thoroughbred or Blood horse, but the first importation was from the country last named. A good authority says the Blood horses owed their superior qualities—"Beauty and speed to the Arabian, strength and stride to the Barb, and size and height to the Turk."

Of that illustrious line of horses came Diomed, Sir Archy, Lexington and other celebrated stallions that were imported into the United States, and bred on American mares. The same careful line of breeding that had produced such wonderful results in England was followed here, and now the

AMERICAN HORSE

is known as well as his English ancestors and cousins. It is asserted, and truthfully, we believe, that the American thoroughbred has no equal among the horse kind. In 1881, in England and France, American horses received the highest honors. Commissioner Loring, at the Chicago horse fair last fall, speaking of our own horses, said: "These horses, varying as they do somewhat according to the soil and climate in which they are grown, and somewhat according to the various bloods, and somewhat according to the

manner in which they have been treated, constitute the great bulk of those horses which are engaged in the actual service of life on this continent. Their foundation is undoubtedly the thoroughbred horse, brought here by our ancestors in the colonial days; or at any rate, the well bred horse which they brought with them when they immigrated to these shores. Upon this foundation the most varied and useful family has been raised, and a horse has been secured, which for patience, sagacity, endurance, docility and good temper, together with a firm and courageous spirit, can hardly be found elsewhere on the face of the earth."

Of special breeds among draft horses, the Clydesdale, the Norman and Norman-Percheron are now attracting more attention than any other because of their form and weight. We know that there is some controversy about the horse called Norman-Percheron, and the National Norman Horse Association has decided that there is only one proper name for Norman horses—NORMAN. The word Percheron comes from a district in France—Perche. All the Normans and Norman-Percherons which are imported into this country come from France, and we will leave persons who are directly interested in the controversy to follow it at their leisure.

The Norman horse, as we find him, dates his early ancestry back about a thousand years when Normans were among the most active people in Europe. He was the war horse of Normandy, capable of carrying great weight. He comes from a crossing of the "blacks of Gaul and Western Germany, the grays of Lombardy and Asia Minor, and the bays which had been imported from Africa and Arabia." He is thus described in Mr. Hiatt's History: Height, about 17 hands; head short, thick and wide between the eyes, which are full and expressive; jaws heavy; ears short and well pointed forwards; neck short, thick and gracefully arched; mane and tail long and heavy; shoulders strong and well inclined backwards; coupling very short; barrel round and closely ribbed up; breast wide and deep; girth measurement extremely great; hips broad; quarters deep; rump steep and tail well set on; muscles mightily developed; leg bones very large; legs short from knee and hock to fetlock; tendons large and distinct; pasterns short and straight; feet broad, solid and half covered with long hair, which extends on the back of the leg well up toward the second joint." He is stated by Mr. Hiatt to be "the progenitor of all the great work horses now known to the civilized world—the Clyde of Scotland, the English draught horse of Britain, the farm horse and cart horse of France, and the French draught horse of the United States."

We here present a picture of this noted breed. The cut represents ST. LAURENT, owned by E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ills., importers and breeders of Norman horses. St. Laurent's



weight is given at 2,100 pounds.

The Norman-Percheron, or Percheron-Norman, whichever is preferable,

is a French horse of Norman ancestry, of handsome build, strong and kind. We say handsome from a draft horse standpoint. He is round, plump, well filled out, active—a good coach horse. A recent writer says of him that he is a dappled gray of fine form and action and is used in France for labor and especially for drawing the heavy and cumbersome diligence or stage coach at the rate of eight or ten miles per hour. He is being introduced into this country pretty extensively, and is becoming very well known.

The cut below is made from a photograph of BEN NEVIS, an imported Clydesdale, the property of H. W. Gove & Co., Washington, Tazewell Co., Ills.



The Clydesdale is a mammoth horse, a native of Clyde, Scotland. He is generally bay or brown in color, 16 to 17 hands high, and weighs from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds and upwards. Their origin is in doubt, but their fame is none the less on that account. They have great strength. A Southern writer says: "I have seen some noble specimens in Northern cities drawing immense loads at a rapid walk, two pulling as much as a half dozen of our ordinary mules. I never see them but I think how nicely two of them would pull a double plow."

The points of the Clydesdale are thus given in the Cyclopaedia of Live Stock: "The jaw is broad and strong, and the muzzle, though neither well developed nor fine, is provided with large nostrils capable of being widely dilated. The eye, though mild, shows courage and vigor. The forehead is wide between the eyes, and capacious. The ears are rather long, and by their intelligent motion indicate activity. The head is well set on the neck, as it swells to the shoulders, is massive, with great development of muscle on top. The shoulder is tolerably oblique, fully so for a draft horse. The breast is full, broad and strong. The leg is long from the arm to the knee, and short from the knee to the fetlock. The forearm is amply provided with muscle. The knees are large and bony, and from the knee to the fetlock, and from the hock down, the limb is covered with long hair; at the fetlock the hair becomes thick and shaggy. The back and body of the Clydesdale can hardly be called symmetrical, yet the barrel is round, with the ribs extending well back toward the hip. The quarters are broad and low, with muscular thighs, and large, clean, broad, well developed hocks. The lower limbs are flat, as they will be in any horse well developed in muscle and tendons. The hoofs, large, tough, wide, are joined to oblique pasterns. The characteristic color of the Clydesdale is brown with white marks. The height is about 16½ hands; and both in walking and trotting there is a majesty about their movements, showing the power that nerves their action."

The subject will be continued next week.

Knowledge Pays.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

But very few farmers are aware of the importance of having good breeds of stock, and especially in hogs. It has been demonstrated to a certainty

that a given quantity of corn will make twice as much pork in some of the best breeds, as it will in the poor breeds, or scrub hogs.

One of the greatest improvements in the past few years in swine raising has been achieved in bringing to perfection the Jersey Red swine. Wherever they are kept they soon supersede all other breeds of hogs. They are the parents of the modern Berkshires, and all of the good qualities of that race of hogs they get from the ancient Berkshires, or Jersey Reds as they are now called. They are large and hardy, and are the most rapid growers; will very frequently attain from 700 to 1,000 pounds at less than two years of age, and at the same time can be fattened at any age. Their exemption from disease is in their purity of blood or race. They are the most ancient race of swine that England ever produced. It makes no difference what condition they are in, they never mange or scurf, as most all other breeds will. Reds fill the description given by all the best authorities: Very deep in body, good shoulders, heavy hams well let down on gambrel, broad back, long in body, short legs, heavy, drooping ears, short, broad and dished face with heavy jowls cherry red, or sometimes sandy in color. I will quote from the Farm Journal heavy weights of swine of the Jersey Reds. Burlington county, N. J., has been publishing the weights of hogs slaughtered, and challenges the United States to beat them. Mr. Bodine killed twenty hogs weighing from 700 down to 490 pounds; Mr. Harrison killed twenty-one hogs that ranged from 831 down to 500 pounds; Mr. Southard killed eighteen hogs that went from 725 down to 619 pounds; Mr. Carter killed twenty-one hogs that went from 921 down to 633 pounds, average 717 pounds; altogether these four crops of hogs, eighty in number, made an average of 675 pounds; fourteen of them ranged from 700 to 921 pounds. These figures are all dressed weights. Clark Pettit, a noted breeder of the Reds, slaughtered in his stall: Lot No. 1, eighteen hogs, dressed, averaged 703 pounds; lot No. 2, twenty-one hogs, dressed, averaged 655 pounds; lot No. 3, twenty-three hogs, dressed, averaged 711 pounds; lot No. 4, sixteen hogs, dressed, averaged 625 pounds; lot No. 5, twenty-one hogs, dressed, averaged 580 pounds; lot No. 6, fifty-one hogs, dressed, averaged 520 pounds; lot No. 7, twenty-five hogs, dressed, averaged 524 pounds; lot No. 8, four pigs, eight months and seven days old, 434 pounds. Pettit says: "I make no specialty of fattening, but have marketed several weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds each, when from ten to twenty months old." H. P. G.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

In the Dairy.

The Dairy Show at Milwaukee.

The following interesting correspondence we find in the Country Gentleman:

The Union Dairy Fair at Milwaukee may be called, despite all its defects, the greatest exhibition of dairy products and utensils ever collected together, not only exceeding the best efforts of the "International," but the great shows of London. Mr. Thomas Higgin of England, pronounces it the finest by far, he has ever witnessed, which may be accepted as high authority. The exposition building was an admirable place for the display, save that the unexpected cold wave came very near putting the whole matter into cold storage. The mercury fell to -15 degrees, which took all the enthusiasm out of the fair, prevented the attendance of anything like a crowd, and probably will prevent a fair financial exhibit being made. The meeting of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association brought a fair attendance from various parts of the country; delegates from a score or more of boards of trade; and of men everywhere largely associated with the dairy industry. A representative of the Russian Government, Mr. Ivan Kuelshoff, of Moscow, was here making a most critical examination of all the exhibits, but the magnitude of the show so far exceeded anything before seen by him that he was exceedingly enthusiastic, and although only six days in the United States, he unhesitatingly pronounced this country far in advance of the old world. The display of exhibits was wonderful, not only in originality of design, but in what may be styled picturesque effect. Dairy products were shown so much in masses as to carry an impression of the magnitude of the dairy interest of the United States. The impression may probably be better grasped by briefly describing a few of the fine exhibits.

A large obelisk was constructed entirely of cheeses piled in layers, with evergreens wreathed between the layers, to the height of twenty-six feet. To build it required fifteen thousand pounds of cheese. Another exhibit consisted of a "log-house," walls, roof and trimmings all made of cheeses of different sizes, requiring 1,100 large cheeses, and the building was 14 by 18 feet, and twenty feet in height, all weighing 45,000 pounds. Near by was a pyramid composed of 1,000 packages of creamery butter, rising to a height of nearly thirty feet. The most beautiful exhibit was a Swiss chalet, built of little fancy cheeses, the largest size being eight pounds. It was a most attractive object, as all its appointments were complete, even to a portico supported by columns of cheese. The fancy cheese exhibit was very large, and while some exhibits were of foreign manufacture, the greatest part of the sap-sagos, Brickstone, Roquefort, and other known kinds, fragrant and otherwise, were of American manufacture, showing that no climate or country is safe from Yankee imitation. The question of enlarging our home cheese consumption by increasing the varieties so as to meet the tastes of our rapidly-increasing cosmopolitan population, found its answer here, so far as American manufacture is concerned, and to the student in such matters the display was a most instructive one. The cheese exhibit was far inferior to the butter, for the reason that outside of Wisconsin the butter industry is the most prominent. The cream-gathering system is the great question, and is so rapidly being extended that it may now be said to be

the chief dairy industry of the West. The exhaustion of the soils for wheat, and the success that has attended the substituting of the dairy has actually created an industry the extension of which has been unparalleled, and has helped swell a business that now almost overshadows any other single product. Few of our industries approach quite nearly to six hundred millions of dollars annually. In regard to size of exhibits, Wisconsin stood first, then Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota, with scattering exhibits from nearly twenty other States. The great State of Ohio was represented by one exhibit of creamery butter. Dakota sent a fine exhibit of butter and cheese, the product of buffalo grass and "rustler cows." It was pronounced of good quality and marketable.

The collection of dairy utensils was very large and usually of a most advanced character. Of creamers the display was very large, and of vats, tubs, churns, workers and centrifugals, the collection was possibly never equaled elsewhere. The biblical expression about salt being the preservative of the world, found further illustration here, where the great salt companies, domestic and foreign, showed huge piles of their white crystals.

In the course of the proceedings, B. F. Van Valkenburg of New York, chairman of the committee on statistics, presented his report, showing the receipts and shipments of butter, cheese and eggs at New York and other places, as well as some other interesting facts concerning those staples, as follows:

Receipts of eastern butter at New York for the year ending Nov. 30, 1882, 631,651 packages, at an average weight of seventy pounds per package, and 29½ cents per pound, the total worth being \$13,043,617.05. Receipts of western butter for the same time, 712,977 packages at an average weight of fifty pounds per package, and twenty-eight cents per pound, giving a total of \$9,981,678. The total export of butter for the year was 7,300,886 pounds, at an estimated value of \$1,606,194.92. The receipts of eastern cheese for the year ending November 30, were 110,113,304 pounds at an average of eleven cents per pound giving \$12,112,463.44. The receipts of western cheese were 20,291,095 pounds, at an average of nine cents, giving \$1,826,108.55. The export of cheese was 108,389,142 pounds at an average of eleven cents, giving the value of \$11,922,805.62. The receipts of eggs for the same time were 40,163,196 dozen, at an average price of twenty-three cents, making \$9,237,535.08. The total value of butter, cheese and eggs received at New York for the year was \$46,201,402.05. The highest and lowest average prices for best eastern and western creamery butter for each month of the past year was also given as follows:

	Eastern.	Western.
December, 1881.....	42@36	43@40
January, 1882.....	36@35	43@37
February, 1882.....	42@38	48@44
March, 1882.....	40@38	45@44
April, 1882.....	42@32	45@32
May, 1882.....	31@25	31@26
June, 1882.....	27@25	27@26
July, 1882.....	27@26	26@25
August, 1882.....	30@26	28@25
September, 1882.....	32@32	31@31
October, 1882.....	36@35	35@32
November, 1881.....	38@36	38@37

The general average for eastern for the whole year was 33½ cents, and of the western 35 cents.

The total receipts of butter, cheese and eggs at Boston for the year ending November 30, was given as follows:

Butter.	Cheese.	Eggs.
568,749 tubs.	307,470 boxes.	6,755 boxes.
111,631 boxes.		8,488 bbls.
		251,269 cases.

The total exports of butter were 574,781 pounds, and of cheese 8,896,702 pounds.

At Baltimore there were received during the same time 23,730,613 pounds of butter, 7,387,514 pounds of cheese, and 3,237,150 dozens of eggs. The exports were not given.

The Poultry Yard.

Be ter Than a Gold Mine.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We read in a late poultry journal that in the six months ending with July, 1882, there was imported into the United States 6,900,477 dozen eggs, amounting to the snug sum of \$1,500,000, which the farmers of Kansas with their great advantage of climate, cheap feed and general intelligence ought to have gathered in. Those eggs came from Canada, and certainly, if our Canadian cousins can afford to produce eggs and send them to this country at a profit, it looks to me as if there was money in the egg trade to the farmers of Kansas. Eggs have been very high all through the summer and at this writing are one of the luxuries. You cannot overstock the market with eggs. Almost every day there is found some new use for them. They are now used in photography, dyeing, tanning, and a thousand and one ways that was little thought of a few years ago. Where are they to come from? Think the subject over this winter; talk it up in your grange; write your views to your paper—the "Old Reliable;" give your wives, sons and daughters a start with a good flock, and let them keep a debit and credit account with the hens and report success, and I will be very much mistaken if the result does not agreeably surprise the most doubting Thomas among you.

F. E. MARSH,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Food for Laying Hens.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

"How do you manage to make your hens lay so?" asked Mrs. Thompson, as she counted out thirty-five cents for a dozen of eggs; "Our hens have not laid an egg this two months. We never have any luck with our hens in cold weather, and I am sure I don't see why; we feed them all the corn they will eat."

Now there are lots of farmers who like Mrs. T. feed their hens all the corn they will eat, and then wonder why eggs are not forthcoming. Hens that are fed on corn and nothing else except, perhaps, an occasional drink of water, will winter all right, but the eggs will be like angels visits, "few and far between," and the farmer will go around growling because his hens are "eating their heads off." Your own fault, my dear sir. Stop your grumbling and turn over a new leaf. Get up in the morning and give your hens a warm, cooked breakfast of scalded bran or shorts, or of boiled vegetables mixed up with bran—sometimes one thing and sometimes another; hens do not like to go on eating the same thing every morning for three hundred and sixty-five mornings in the year any better than you would. At noon throw out a few handfuls of grain, just enough to keep them busy scratching, and at night give them a liberal feed of grain of some kind. But remember that oats, buckwheat, wheat or wheat screenings are better for laying hens than corn. Corn is too fattening and should be fed but sparingly to laying hens. We give our fowls a supper of corn twice a week, and occasionally mix some corn meal in their morning's feed. On very cold mornings season the food liberally with cayenne pepper; it warms the biddies up and makes them feel good right off.

Fowls must have green food of some kind during the winter when they cannot get anything of the kind out of doors. Cabbage seems to fill the bill a little better than anything else, but hens will eat apples, carrots, turnips, potatoes and onions if chopped into pieces about the size of a grain of corn. Our hens are especially fond of sweet

apples. When the mercury is above freezing inside, it is a good plan to fasten up a head of cabbage where the hens can reach it and let them help themselves.

It is also important that fowls kept in confinement should have a good supply of animal food to take the place of the insects that they get in summer. Get some refuse meat from the butcher, and give a small allowance twice or three times a week. I know one poultry raiser who feeds his hens a little cooked meat every day, and I must say that I think it pays. Where one has plenty of milk for the hens, no meat will be needed.

Another essential is plenty of pure water. If you find it impossible to keep water by the hens all the time, you can at least water them twice a day. In very cold weather it is a good plan to warm the water enough to take the "chill" off. Of course, if you give your fowls milk water will be unnecessary.

FANNIE FIELD.

In washing muslins and lawns put a little pulverized borax into the water, and use but little soap.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Buchu-palpa. \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

The quality and juices of meats are far better preserved if the meat is wiped with a towel instead of washed.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

To clean diamonds nicely, wash in soap suds, rinse in alcohol and dry in sawdust; then brush with a soft brush and polish with fine tissue paper.

Riches in Hop Farming.

At the present prices, ten acres in Hops will bring more money than five hundred acres in any other farming; and if there is a consumer or dealer who thinks the price of Hop Bitters high, remember that Hops are 1 25 per lb., and the quantity and quality of Hops in Hop Bitters and the price remains the same as formerly. Don't buy or use worthless stuff or imitations because the price is less.

To extract ink from cotton, silk or woolen goods, dip the spots in spirits of turpentine, and let it remain for several hours; then rub thoroughly between the hands, and it will all disappear without changing either the color or texture of the fabric.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures female weakness and kindred affections. By druggists.

"No grass, no stock; no stock, no manure; no manure, no permanent improvement of the land."

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Exert yourself to produce manure on the farm. Such manure is the flour which makes the loaf, and a commercial fertilizer is only a leaven to it. Home made manure cost some labor and but little money, whilst commercial fertilizers will bring you in debt, and are a kind of food which mother earth cannot entirely rely and fatten upon. We are not their enemy, but active friend, when judiciously used, and can be had without too great a strain on the farmer's credit.

Nerves, brain and muscles gain strength and the power of endurance by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Correspondence.

Railroad Legislation.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

What we need at the present time in regard to railroad tariffs, is more certainty. A few days ago when corn was high, the railroads added on two cents a bushel more for freight, and with the power they have they could just as well have raised it five or ten. With the present law six cents a mile for passengers, and freight in proportion, we really have no redress but public opinion, which does not go far with our railroad companies. They not only raise the price of freight going out, but frequently on that coming in; so we are at a loss at both ends; for the merchant merely adds it to his goods, and it all comes out of us in the end. Now, what we want is a low maximum rate for both freight and passengers, so that when we raise a crop we will know what it will cost to market it. What that should be is hard to tell. A great many of the Eastern roads are carrying passengers for two cents a mile, through states with not more population than ours; and if it is a reasonable rate there, why not here? The Santa Fe railroad has over 300 classes of freight, and to schedule that and keep track of it would be an enormous job.

Why not fix a maximum rate, so low, that they will have to give every town a fair chance to realize on their road a reasonable interest, then give our State Assessment Board full power to enforce it? In a report of our Secretary of State he says that there has not been any more trouble in enforcing evidently made from a newspaper, the subscription of which has been "running on time" for several years.

It is stated that a pastry cook at Balogna has produced a very novel substitute for a newspaper. It is composed of very delicate leaves of pastry, on which witty articles are printed, not with ink, but with chocolate liquor. Thus, after its literary contents are devoured, the reader may devour the production itself.

our assessment laws with railroad companies than with individuals. Now, as the State Board, in making out their assessment have great facilities for finding out all about the railroads, why not let them do the whole of it as well as part?

E. W. BROWN.

Kansas Shorthorn Association.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I notice by the communication of Genl. J. C. Stone and Prof. E. M. Shelton, President and Secretary of the Kansas Shorthorn Association, discussing the propriety of holding a meeting at Topeka in January or February of 1883.

Would it not be a good time for holding such a meeting at Topeka about the time the State Wool Growers hold their meeting, January 17? The writer knows of quite a number who are members of the Wool Growers' Association that are handling shorthorns as well. No doubt they could get a large attendance at that time. In a great measure the breeders in this state are interested in all kinds of stock that has a tendency to improvement. Matters will be discussed at the Wool Growers' meeting in which breeders of shorthorns are very much interested. We hope that Genl. Stone will call a meeting to be held at the same time and place, or during the same week.

B.

Flax Straw.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I notice a number of communications in the FARMER of late, in which the writers speak very unfavorably of flax straw as food for stock. There are usually two sides to a question, and with your permission I will say a word in its favor. The writer of this lived forty-five years in a part of Ohio where there was great quantities of flax grown, and the farmers there universally regarded the straw as a very desirable feed, especially for sheep. I would not feed it to milch cows, as it is not a milk-producing feed, rather the reverse; but young stock do well on it.

I would say, however, that, like everything else, it wants to be judiciously handled. Let me explain:

In the first place, flax should be cut as green as possible, or when $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the seed bowls show brown; then if it can be sufficiently cured, without rain, to be put in the mow or stack, I will guarantee that the straw will come out bright, and that either

sheep or cattle will do well on it, and I will agree to pay for all that it kills.

Some seasons there is a great deal more tow, or lint on the straw than other years, and should the weather be showery while harvesting it, the straw will "tow up" so as to be practically useless, especially for cattle.

The summer of '81 I grew a crop of flax here, and my sheep (500 in number) would eat nothing else but flax straw as long as it lasted. I would not give a ton of it for two tons of the best prairie hay that was ever made. As feed for sheep it is not excelled by anything unless it is first-class clover hay.

S. S. LINN.

Winfield, Kas., Dec. 25, '82.

Lister vs Planter.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Having seen several communications in your columns in regard to listing corn I will briefly append my knowledge of listing, gained by experience and observation. Last Spring we had an unusual amount of cold, wet weather which is said to be bad for corn planted in this way; but my corn came right along and stood the cold rains and winds far better than that planted with planter. The ridges preventing the wind from striking the corn, and while the corn planted on the surface was badly whipped and had the appearance of having been nipped by the frost, consequently very yellow, that planted with the lister was of a bright green, and grew right along, strong and healthy; hence it got quite a start and kept it all the season. Now for the outcome: I plowed one-half of a fifteen acre field a good depth, planted it and gave it three good cultivations at proper intervals, once crosswise. The other half of the field I prepared with the lister, planted it the same day that I planted the plowed half; I harrowed it before the corn came up, cultivated twice. The plowed portion of the field turned 35 bushels to the acre; the listed 40 bushels to the acre, and a much better quality of corn than the planted.

My observations corroborate my experience. I believe the lister to be the most successful kind of a success; would not advise the using of it on the same piece of ground for any number of years; but where crops are raised upon the rotating plan it will give satisfaction, I think, every time. I consider it one of the best inventions of the age; think it will work a revolution in corn raising, for it certainly is as far superior to planting with a planter as the planter is superior to planting by hand and covering with a hoe, in respect to saving labor, and as an invention should be classed with that of the cotton gin and threshing machine.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Wells, Kas., Dec. 28, '82.

Short Letters.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., Kas., Dec. 23, '82.—We have had some cold days and snow, but it is all gone and is warm again. Stock and grain doing well. I have been in this county four years and like it. Stock wintered easy. Land is cheap yet. I will give you a cure for hog cholera and quinsy. Three of my neighbors lost quite a lot of their hogs, and on quinsy carbolic acid cured the rest.

I kept my hogs well by giving kerosene oil and sulphur occasionally.

I will answer any questions cheerfully to any one sending stamp.

Address, "Farmer," Naomi, Mitchell county, Kas., and I will get it.

FARMER.

HESPER, Douglas Co., Kas., Dec. 20, 1882.—Wheat and rye, condition good. Acreage 125 per cent. Live stock—horses, \$100; cattle, \$2 per 100; hogs, \$5.50; sheep \$3 per 100. Vineyards, poor. Corn, 35 cents. Oats, 32 cents. Wheat, 77 cents. Improved land, \$40; unimproved, \$15. Interest from 6 to 10. Immigrants from West and South in poor condition. Rubber boot shop wanted. No grasshopper eggs.

B. THOMAS.

STERLING, Rice Co., Dec. 25, 1882.—We must make it red hot for any Representative that shrinks from his duty this winter. We cannot afford to be put off by appointing commissioners, but strike out well known evils; stop discriminations; reduce passenger rates, and then have commissioners to look more thoroughly into the branches and see where more pruning is needed. It is not

best with a tree that has been let grow at will to prune too much at one time, but keep pruning and watching until it is in proper shape. The same in the railroad question; we cannot expect a perfect job at first; but the worst succors should cut short this winter and competent men put to watch that other and more dangerous shoots do not spring up.

This is not intended for publication, but if you desire to use it you are at liberty to use so much of it as you see proper.

WILSON KEYS.

CONQUEROR
OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.THE BEST
KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

"I had suffered twenty years with severe disease of the kidneys; before using Hunt's Remedy for two days I was relieved, and am now well."

JOSHUA TUTHILL.

"My physicians thought that I was paralyzed on one side. I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism from 1869 to 1880. I was cured by Hunt's Remedy."

STEPHEN G. MASON.

"My doctor pronounced my case Bright's Disease, and told me that I could live only forty-eight hours. I then took Hunt's Remedy, and was speedily cured."

M. GOODSPEED.

"Having suffered twenty years with kidney disease, and employed various physicians without being relieved, I was then cured by Hunt's Remedy."

SULLIVAN FENNER.

"I have been greatly benefited by the use of Hunt's Remedy. For diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs there is nothing superior."

A. D. NICKERSON.

"I can testify to the virtue of Hunt's Remedy in kidney diseases from actual trial, having been much benefited thereby."

REV E. G. TAYLOR.

"I was unable to arise from bed from an attack of kidney disease. The doctors could not relieve me. I was finally completely cured by using Hunt's Remedy."

FRANK R. DICKSON.

"I have suffered extremely with kidney disease; after using Hunt's Remedy two days, I was enabled to resume business."

GEO. F. CLARK.

"I sold in two years (33,120) thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty bottles of Hunt's Remedy. It is a valuable medicine for kidney disease."

W. B. BLANDING.

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1 boxes, 75 cents and \$1.25.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

SHEEP DIP

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

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

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

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

AN OFFER TO FARMERS.

I have invented a Self-supporting Board Fence, needs no posts, can be made in the barn on rainy days; costs 30 cts a rod less than post and board fence. It is not patented, but for 30 cts I will send Illustrated Fence Treatise, telling how to make it, and one of the following premiums: 1st, a one foot boxwood pocket rule. 2d, Kendall's Horse Book, 100 pages, 35 illustrations. 3d, one package of Sugar Trough Gourd, Acme Tomato, Prize Head Lettuce, Verbena, and Phlox, or all the above for 60 cents. Address

Waldo F. Brown, Box 75, Oxford, O.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Write for Large Illustrated Catalogue.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, sent c. o. d. for examination.



A SURE CURE FOR
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-
work or excess of any kind,
—AND FOR—

Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,
And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION.

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

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Our new catalogue will tell you how safely, easily and cheaply you can buy clothing for men or boys by mail. Send your address, and we will forward it by return post.

Wanamaker & Brown.

Oak Hall,

Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.



Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a section wheel. In 13 years not one has blown down without tower breaking—a record that no other mill can show. Mills sent on 30 days' trial. Best Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Brass Cylinder Pumps. Catalogue free. CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO., Batavia, Ill.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. HALLINGBROOK & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists

BEST BAKING POWDER.**Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemist.**

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powders.	Strength per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder).....	127.4
"Patapoco" (alum powder).....	125.2
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh.....	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old.....	32.7
"Hanford's None Such," fresh.....	121.6
"Hanford's None Such," old.....	84.35
"Redhead's".....	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder).....	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder).....	111.9*
"Cleveland's" (short weight 3/4 oz.).....	110.8
"Sea Foam".....	107.9
"Czar".....	106.8
"Dr. Price's".....	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's, St. Paul).....	101.88
"Lewis's" Condensed.....	98.2
"Congress" yeast.....	97.5
"C. E. Andrews & Co's" (contains alum)....	78.17*
"Hecker's".....	92.5
"Gillet's".....	84.2
"Bulk".....	80.5

In his report, the Government Chemist says: "I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal brand.

At the President's reception, the 1st, inst., the Hawaiian minister, soon after presented, suddenly died in one of the ante rooms of the White House.

When all other remedies fail then try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S COUGH SYRUP

This COMPOUND gives QUICK RELIEF in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption. Laboratory 1223 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO. Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents.

Flower Seeds Large packets of mixed flower seeds one dime. Address, Mrs. MARY J. COOMBER, Kalo, Webster County, Iowa.

NURSERY AND CREAMERY WANTED—Choice locations for both in new town at railroad crossing at centre of a No. 1 county in Northwestern Missouri. I will aid the right men with partial means, but the men must be all right or they need not apply. Wide-awake merchant wanted at same place. Send for list of 80 to 640 acre FARMS FOR SALE. Address C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Gentry Co., Mo.

FITS, EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS,

Permanently Cured—No Humbug—by one Month's usage of Dr. Joulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these Powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post-paid, a Free Trial Box. As Dr. Joulard is the only Physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thou and have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large Box, \$3, or 4 Boxes for \$10. Sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D.

Address **ASH and ROBBINS,** 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a Free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied or their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large Box, \$3, or 4 Boxes for \$10. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address

ASH and ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Spalding's Commercial College
LARGEST—CHEAPEST—BEST
KANSAS CITY, MO., J. F. SPALDING, AM. PRES.

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

DR. JOHN BULL'S**Smith's Tonic Syrup****FOR THE CURE OF****FEVER and AGUE****Or CHILLS and FEVER.****AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.**

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vender of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,**BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,****BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,**

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 881 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR

Norman Horses

The Draft Horse center of America.



ST. LAURENT. Weight 3,100.

E. DILLON & CO.**BLOOMINGTON, ILL.**

The Oldest and Most Extensive Importers and Breeders in America, of

Norman Horses.

Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted exclusively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. Have imported and bred OVER 1,000 HEAD, and have been awarded over 2,500 premiums. 20 head imported within twelve months.

New Importation of 100 NORMANS

Arrived July 29, 1882.

Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-bloods entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

Bounty UNION SOLDIERS

Reported on ROLLS as DESERTERS.

Act of August 7, 1882. Apply to

MILO B. STEVENS & CO.

OFFICES: Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.; Case Building, Cleveland Ohio; Abstract Building, Detroit, Mich; Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill

GOT CORNS

Hoffin's Liebig's

CORN CURE

WILL CURE

All kinds hard or soft corns, callouses and bunions, causing no pain or soreness, dries instantly, will not soil anything, and never fails to effect a cure; price 25c; by mail, 30c. The genuine put up in yellow wrappers and manufactured only by J. H. HOFFIN, Wholesale & Retail Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE MAMMOTH PROLIFIC SUGAR CORN.**MAGNIFICENT FOR TABLE USE AND EXCELLENT FOR STOCK.**

The proprietors of The Southern Kansas Seed House desire to announce to the farmers of Kansas that they have in stock 300 bushels of the MAMMOTH PROLIFIC SUGAR CORN, for seed. It is all selected—each ear being "nubbed" by hand before shelling. Read what the party raising this corn has to say about it:

LOGAN TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS.

This is the third season that I have grown Mammoth Prolific Sugar Corn on my farm. I have always believed that it gave greater yield than any other corn planted, and I find its feeding qualities for stock is so far ahead of the common field corn that I felt it my duty to recommend it to the public for general field planting. It matures three weeks sooner than the common field corn. It will average more bushels per acre on the upland the same season with equal cultivation than any field corn will yield on the bottom. This is not a mere statement of mine, but is proven by five disinterested men. Read their statement.

MINOS WEST.

September 5, 1882.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have this day husked and properly measured some of the Mammoth Prolific Sugar Corn grown on Minos West's farm on Hickory Creek, Logan township, Butler county, Kansas. The corn on bottom land measured 126 bushels per acre. The same corn grown on upland went 60 bushels per acre. We, the undersigned, give this as a correct statement as we measured both the corn and land correctly.

J. M. HAMPTON,
CHAS. SUTTER,
CHAS. PILCHER,
L. M. SUTTER,
CYRUS GRUNDEL.

There is a great demand for this corn, and parties desiring seed should order it at once, as the supply will be exhausted before planting time.

We also have on hand a fine lot of Seed Corn, of the variety known as the

"STOCKMEN'S PRIDE"

which is especially adapted for stock feeding. One grain of this corn makes a hill of from 3 to 5 stalks, and each stalk produces from 2 to 8 ears.

This Seed Corn was grown by John B. Holmes, Esq., of Rock, Cowley county, Kansas, who is one of the most extensive and best known farmers in Kansas, and his experience is that it yields fifty per cent. more corn and fodder than the ordinary variety, and that it is less affected by drouth. We give his address that those having any doubts may write him and obtain his personal statement.

We also desire to call your attention to the

"FLOUR CORN,"

a variety which produces a MEAL equal to much of the wheat flour manufactured in this State. It matures early, is fine for roasting ears, and for BREAD is without a rival.

We carry a large line of Seed Corn of the ordinary varieties grown in this State, all of which has been carefully selected.

We can furnish any quantity of

PURE, FRESH GRASS SEEDS,

embracing White, Red and Alfalfa Clover; Orchard grass; Millet, etc., and every variety of

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

from the best and most reliable producers in the United States. We would ask you to give Alfalfa Clover a trial. We know, from actual experience, that it is one of the grasses best adapted to our climate and soil. Our seed is Kansas grown, and the producer—Mr. S. Worrel, of Garden City, Kansas, realized over \$100 per acre for hay and seed raised in 1882. Our prices for Mammoth Prolific Sugar Corn, Stockmen's Pride Corn and Flour Corn, are:

1 pound.....	10 cents.
3 pounds.....	25 cents.
10 pounds.....	75 cents.
1 peck.....	\$1.00
1 bushel.....	\$3.00

For pure Alfalfa Clover seed, per pound, 30 cents, per bushel \$15. Special Prices to Dealers. The above prices include packages and delivery to Express Office here. Seeds sent by mail, if postage at one cent an ounce accompanies the price of the seed—packages not to exceed 4 pounds. Soliciting your patronage, we are

Very Respectfully Yours,

The Southern Kansas Seed House,
Augusta, Kansas

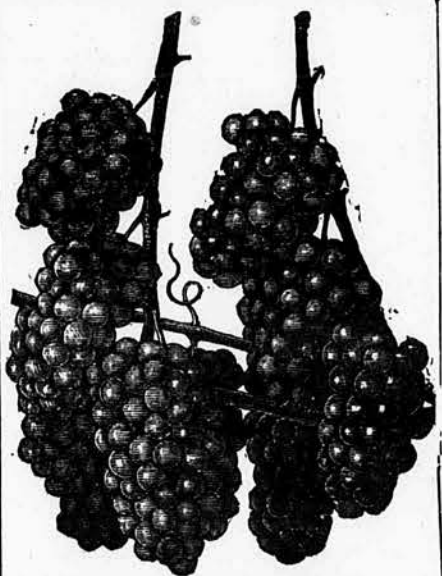
GOOD SEED

Is the basis of Nice Vegetables, Beautiful Flowers, and Big Farm Crops. Our seed is tested for vitality and purity, and only the BEST offered. We are the largest farmers, seed growers & dealers anywhere. Spring Catalogue of Flower, Vegetable, Farm, and Tree Seed, free. Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs and Plants for house and garden, free. Sibley's Farmers' Almanac, \$500 prize essays on special crops, North'n or South'n edition, 10 cts. Grain and Farm Seeds Manual—history, descriptions, culture of best Grains, Grasses, Potatoes, 10 cts. **HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen,** Chicago, Ill. and Rochester, N. Y.

THIS N. Y. SINGER \$20
With 95 sets of Attachments. Light running, quiet, handsome and durable. Sent on test trial—plan when desired. **HAPPY HOME ORGANS!** 4 sets Reeds, 12 stops, Mechanical Sub Bass, octave coupler, 2 knee swells, with \$3 stool and \$1 book, ONLY \$75. Also sent on test trial—plan if desired. Elegant case, magnificent tone, durable inside and out. Circular, with testimonials, free. Ask G. FAYNE & CO., 47 Third Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SUMMIT STOVE-PIPE SHELF.

Improved Extension Just Patented. **AGENTS WANTED.** \$1400.00 made by one Agent in fifty-six days. Full particulars and lots of Agents' reports, showing quick sales and large profits, free. No Freight or Boating charges to Agents. Address at once and secure choice territory free. **J. E. SHEPARD & CO.,** CINCINNATI, O.

**THE NEW WHITE GRAPE-Prentiss.**

Rockington, Moores Early, Worden, Early Victor, Vergennes Duchess, Jefferson, Lady and all other sorts, new and old. Also, Fay's New Prolific Currant, fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Send for Price List to **Wilson & McFadden,** Atlantic, Iowa.

Heavy storm in the vicinity of San Francisco, destroyed a good deal of shipping. Snow fell in some places eight inches deep.

Ladies' Department.

Suffrage—Legislation—Stools, E c.

Woman suffrage is being pretty thoroughly discussed, and some very good ideas are being expressed. I will say this much: As I said before I should like to vote, and think the time will not be very long before all women shall be allowed that privilege. In that, as in all other great reforms, it is evident that Kansas must take the lead. I think in the East, the majority of women who are able to take the idea and discuss it, are too much given up to the following of fashion,—and thus a great work is neglected, which may lead to much good to our Nation.

We are sorry that our Governor-elect is an "anti," but hope the good work which has been done and the good seed which has been sown, will not be lost, but be the forerunner of much good, and we hope the new Legislature will not forget the railroad question. I think our members of Congress and the Legislature also, waste a great deal of precious time over matters of little importance to the masses of the people who give them their votes. Let them devote more time to the great questions which are before our people to-day; let them be in earnest and work for the people, not for the "chosen few;" and then we shall have better laws and our country will be better generally.

The KANSAS FRAMER is doing a good work, and is endorsed by all people who believe in right and justice to all.

Many thanks to all the ladies for their kind instructions for making fancy articles, and also to the good cooks for their many nice recipes. We shall try and profit by them. And in return I will tell the lady how to make a cover for her piano-stool, if I can. I think a piece of seal brown or navy blue velvet, embroidered in red shaded silk floss is very nice but quite expensive. Another nice way is to take fine brown linen crash and work a design in red or blue floss in the center and about one and a half inches from the edge; fringe the edge with the floss and raveled linen, and it is done. As it can be washed, it is more desirable for every day use than the velvet. Cretonne figures stitched on dark wool goods and finished around the edge with embroidery or deep fringe, makes a very pretty cover for a stool or it makes a nice tidy.

I thank Mr. Isely for his reply to Mr. M. in the FRAMER; It was high time that some one should answer his anti-prohibition letters. I hope the editor will not think me "invading" but nevertheless I am always

PRUDENCE.

P. S.—If "English Woman" will put in a large piece of freshly dug horse-radish when she makes her pickles she will have no trouble about the vinegar spoiling. In making cucumber pickles or bean pickles, it is a good plan to heat the vinegar to boiling point, and add two or three peppers, and some large pieces of horseradish root; it improves the pickles and helps to keep the vinegar.

Chickens—Suffrage.

It has been several months since I attempted to write for our department. I often thought of writing, but was so busy I could not get the time. I will write often this winter, and I want all the sisters to write as often as they can. I have learned a great deal by reading their letters. I have just been fixing up our chicken house for winter. In the first place I piled straw around the outside two feet high, then put earth over the straw and stones on top to keep the chickens from scratching the earth away. I then got a lot of rags and papers and stopped up all the large cracks in the boards, so the snow could not blow in. Chickens must be kept warm in the winter if we want them to lay eggs. I have sold thirty-five dozen of eggs in the last three weeks.

My Plymouth Rocks and Black Spanish are the best layers. The week before Thanksgiving I killed a lot of my chickens that were getting old, and some of the scrub-ones that I did not want to keep over winter. I cut the heads and feet off, and scalded and picked the feathers off, and then put them in cold water for half an hour; wiped them dry and took them to the store. The clerk said they were nice chickens. I got eight cents per pound for them. The common chickens only averaged four pounds, while the Light Brahmas averaged ten pounds; so you see it pays to raise thoroughbred chickens. But don't pay an exorbitant

price for chickens or eggs to start with. I would say the best way to get a start is to buy a hen in the spring and she will lay enough eggs for you to get a start.

I was pleased to see the letter in last week's FRAMER on female suffrage. I read an article in a Kansas paper stating that St. John was defeated because he was in favor of female suffrage. Now, we all know that it was the money the whisky men spent to buy votes that was the cause of his defeat. I know if the ladies could have voted they would not have sold their votes for a few dollars. I will give my reason for wanting to vote when I write again.

WESTERN GIRL.

To Keep Sausage Meat.

After the sausage meat is properly prepared and ready to put up for future use, there are many ways of keeping that will present themselves to the housekeeper. One very good way is to take a piece of muslin, say ten inches wide, and as long as convenient to handle—from twelve to eighteen inches, and make a sack, which fill with sausage meat (leaving the seam outside) press the meat down tightly and dip in hot lard. After it has cooled dip again in melted lard, but not hot; then hang in a cool place where it will not be disturbed. When wanted for use rip the sack down the seam and cut off in slices the thickness you wish. You will have cakes about three inches in diameter.

Another and sure way is to cook over a slow fire until thoroughly cooked, but not overdone, then place in tight jars and cover with its own gravy. If that is not sufficient, add lard until all is covered. My neighbor says her meat prepared as above, will keep where her lard will and as well. Have known it to keep until July perfectly good.

HOGS HEAD-CHEESE.—After properly cleaning, boil in water sufficiently to cover well. Boil from three to five hours or until the bones will easily drop out. Then separate the meat from the refuse and chop fine. Remove the oil from the liquor and strain through a colander. If you boiled the head and jowls there should not be less than six quarts. Place over a fire and bring to a boil. Make a thick mush with corn meal; cook five or six minutes, then add the meat. Season with salt, pepper, sage or summer savory to taste; simmer a few minutes over a slow fire, stirring well; then place in pans to cool. Cut in slices as wanted for use. It may be fried or warmed in any way, or eaten cold with vinegar. It will be surprising, the amount of good food that can be made by the above process from what by many is considered almost, if not entirely worthless. Give us your recipes and advice. The best is not too old or well informed to learn.

AUNT POLLY.

From a New Contributor.

I am interested in the ladies department and watch each week its progress. As it was not very full last week I thought I would take courage and write. I have been benefited considerably from the advice and receipts it has contained. I think Wvble's coffee cake is very good.

I am also interested in the discussion of woman suffrage. I will not say much myself but would like to hear from all the rest of the ladies. I think any woman that has no husband and has to pay taxes should have the right to vote, am not in favor of women voting in general. The bible says the head of the house is the man. Now, if women were allowed to vote there would be contention between husband and wife and each would entertain hard thoughts of the other.

Now, ladies, I think the editor was very kind to allow a page in this paper for the ladies, and I would like to see the whole page filled each week.

ANNETTIE.

Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas.

With the U. S. Dog Post.

[From the Youth's Companion.]

A series of large, connected lakes, or fresh water seas, separates Canada from the United States. On their thinly peopled shores Indian tribes dwell, over whom the Government maintains its authority by a number of isolated forts.

In summer the blue waters are alive with vessels of all kinds; but in winter these lakes are covered with ice, and were it not for the communication kept up by the United States dog-posts, as singular as it is dangerous, the solitary forts and their small garri-

sons would be completely shut out from the rest of the world.

This communication consists generally of two light sledges drawn by two or three stout Esquimaux dogs, and two couriers, often one white man and one Indian, sometimes two trustworthy men of the red race.

A little stock of dry provisions, an axe or rifle, and ammunition and a compass, form the whole equipment of the couriers. They take their places on the sledge beside the letter-bags, and before starting the dogs are given a good meal of raw meat.

One bitterly cold day in February, 1876, I was called by urgent business from my residence at the foot of Lake Winnipeg to Fort Abercrombie, Dakota, a distance of some two hundred and fifty miles.

The call was imperative, and I determined to accompany the dog-post for the first part of the journey. One of the couriers was a stalwart half-breed, inured to all manner of hardship from infancy, and the other a stout white man named Miller, of huge and burly physique, capable of immense endurance.

In the foremost sledge was placed (beside the letter-bags) provisions for the men and the dogs, while in the rear one, which was drawn by a powerful double team of dogs, half of them my own, I had stocked a bundle of robes and blankets to add somewhat to our comfort, or rather safety, when in camp.

Into this shoe-like sledge I fondly hoped to creep and glide smoothly to my journey's end; but the cold was so intense that before we proceeded many miles I was forced to run after the sledge to avoid being frozen.

In every direction the eye met but an unbroken waste of snow, presenting the appearance of immense sheets slightly raised at both ends.

About thirty miles were passed the first day, and at night we encamped near a pine forest in which two large fires were lighted. Next morning we came upon a wide bay which ran far up into the land.

The compass now became our guide, for nothing was to be seen around but the interminable surface of ice and frozen snow, and the clear sky, at which the Indian frequently looked with knitted eyebrows. Something in the air and in the color of the horizon did not please him.

At noon the bright blue of the sky had changed into a dull gray; the sun was wrapped in a thick mist. The Indian now with hasty strides went on before the head of the first dog, which closely followed his heels, his eyes anxiously fixed upon the horizon, that was now growing darker and darker, while Miller consulted his compass every quarter of an hour.

Another hour passed, and nothing more was to be seen of the sun. A slight, scarcely perceptible, breeze had arisen. Suddenly the Indian stood still, stretched out his hand toward us, and a fine snow-flake rested upon it. With a significant shake of the head he resumed his way, and soon fell into a singular trot peculiar to the Indians.

The dogs followed willingly, their instinct warning them of what was coming, and Miller and I equally hastened our pace. All three now knew what was before us; but not a word was spoken.

Every moment the daylight was decreasing though the evening was still far off. The snow fell thicker, the breeze blew stronger. Off to the north rolled a little eddy of loose snow, a mere puff not larger than your hand.

Another followed; miniature coils circled about over the smooth surface, and sank back imperceptibly to the land again.

Drifts of larger proportions rolled over the expanse until the atmosphere became thick with the frozen particles, and the range of vision was limited to a few feet by the whirling masses.

The wind at last changed into a howling storm, almost congealing the blood and depriving the travelers of sight, while the driving snow threatened each moment to overwhelm the weary dogs and the sledges.

Soon it was no longer possible to keep a straight course. The air seemed to be changed into a vast whirlpool of snow, which utterly took away all sense and feeling.

Suddenly the Indian halted. "I no more know the course!" he said. "We can only follow the dogs where they go."

No sooner had the foremost dog found that he was left to himself, than he turned his back to the storm and, strongly supported

by his followers, with a mighty effort trotted off with the sledge.

Driven furiously by the wind and holding desperately on by the reins, Miller and I followed. Hearing and seeing had long since ceased in the raging of the storm and whirling of the snow.

At last, after what seemed an age, we felt that the course presented obstacles to our feet. We perceived by the reins in our hands that the sledges were shaking and jolting, and soon by the blocks of broken, uneven ice we saw that we must be near to the shore.

This discovery inspired us with fresh strength. Still, our blinded eyes saw nothing but night around us. Suddenly the sledges stopped, and the storm seemed, in the spot where we now were, to have abated, and we could dimly discern the outline of a pine forest before us. No haven was ever more welcome to shipwrecked mariner.

We now pressed on with renewed vigor, and I suppose that, in our eagerness, we became less cautious, for I suddenly discovered that the ground emitted the rumbling sound which indicates that the ice is "dry," or covers holes and crevasses on the land near the shore.

To turn was impossible. The half-breed's sledge was well in front, but the danger to us was greater, as our sledge was heavier and our dogs almost exhausted. All depended on them, and we pushed them at their utmost speed, trembling with fear, for they were well aware of the danger.

All at once there was a crash. One of the runners of the sledge went through the ice. The leading dog followed, and in another moment nearly the whole of the sledge disappeared under the deceitful crust into the snow beneath.

My first thought was to free the dogs. I succeeded in cutting most of the traces with my strong clasp-knife. All contrived to extricate themselves except the faithful leader. He never rose again.

Meanwhile I was struggling in the cavity with the confused mass of dogs and lines. I tried to cling to the sledge but found that it would not support me.

Next I groped round and round the hole, the treacherous ice giving way whenever I tried it, and the hole only becoming larger with every effort on my part. Miller could do nothing for me and every minute I became weaker.

To die in this way, just when safety was almost within my grasp—it seemed too hard! Just then the half-breed cried out,—

"Catch this flask and drink, quick!"

By an effort I secured it and quaffed the contents—brandy—greedily.

"Now, then," resumed the half-breed, "try and free the blankets and fasten the bundle to the end of this rope—quick!" and he shot a coil right at my head.

Blessed forethought! My robes and blankets were strapped in the wrecked sledge. With a great effort I unloosed the fastenings, using my teeth and hands and feet desperately, until I had securely entwined the bundle in the rope. It was hauled away in a moment and the rope flung back.

I was so worn out by this time that I could scarcely tie it around my body, or stretch out my hand to defend myself from the jagged edges of the crevasse; but at last, by the mercy of God, I found myself on my back on the ice.

In a few minutes more we gained the pine forest, lashed by the storm, beneath the shelter of which the dogs lay panting with outstretched tongues; and we knew that our lives for the moment were saved.

We unharnessed the faithful animals, placed the sledge under shelter, and then, for a brief period, rested after our fearful struggle.

But sleep must be resisted now as our worst, because our most insidious enemy. In silence we cleared a space in the wood, round which we made some attempt at a wall of branches.

To kindle a fire in such a storm was out of the question, so the dogs were called into our hiding place to add to the general warmth; and having eaten a cold supper, we set about our preparations for the night.

The half-breed and myself had for bedding four large buffalo robes and four blankets; Miller had two robes and two blankets, and lay immediately across the head of our bed.

(Concluded on 7th page.)

(Continued from 6th page.)

Thoroughly worn out I was soon asleep, and did not awaken till about ten o'clock, when I was aroused by the tossing of Miller in his efforts to adjust his bedding more comfortably. I observed that it had grown colder, but I thought little of it and was soon asleep again.

I awoke once more, as near as I can judge, in about two hours, this time from a general sensation of cold. I found both my companions awake on speaking to them, and that Miller had been unable to sleep at all owing to the cold, as he lay with his head to the wind and could not keep it from entering under his covering. It was blowing a perfect gale, and the air was filled with whirling particles of snow.

From that time forward it was impossible to sleep. We did everything we could to ward off the cold, and the half-breed seemed especially anxious I should not suffer; covering me with care, and shielding me as much as possible with his own person.

But the chill seemed to have taken complete possession of me. For a time we conversed on the severity of the storm, and our error in not having at least tried to light a fire but gradually relapsed into silence.

Real physical suffering it had now become. The skin on my arms and legs felt quite cold to the touch, and my bones grew heavy and chill as bars. The mind, however, was unnaturally acute.

I thought over the business I was upon, and studied the minutest details of it all with remarkable rapidity. I began soon to experience a peculiar sensation, as if my flesh to the depth of a quarter of an inch, was frozen solid; and my bones at times felt like red-hot bars.

As time went on the sensation of surface freezing extended to the trunk of my body, and my thoughts grew less connected, changing frequently from subject to subject, and narrowing down to my own sufferings.

I noticed also that the half-breed spoke frequently to me and shook me occasionally. I tried several times to control my nerves and leave off shivering and shaking, but without avail.

At the end of about two hours, I noticed I was becoming quieter; but my mind was suffering more. My whole idea was to get warm. I was aroused at times by my companion pushing me and constantly warning me against falling asleep. Miller, too, was continually talking of his freezing, and assured us both that his ears were already frozen.

For the first time I really became conscious of the danger we were in. But, strange to say, it had no effect upon me. I felt no alarm at the prospect of death. I was so cold—if I could only get warm again! This was the burden of my thought. There was no trouble about the future at all. I felt that if I were only comfortable I would willingly go.

After the lapse of an hour, perhaps, I began to get warm—that is, the sensation was one of warmth and comfort, but was in reality a species of numbness. I felt my flesh in several places, and it produced a prickly, numb feeling, like that caused by a limb asleep.

Then I began to feel comfortable and happy, because I was warm, and I grew angry with my companion for his unwearied thumps upon my body and the continual questions he asked. I wanted to be let alone. I paid no further attention to my companion's questions, but gathered myself up, and lay thinking how comfortable I was.

Pretty soon I began to doze, then to awaken suddenly, when I received a more severe blow than usual. Then I awoke to see the half-breed sitting up, and bending eagerly over my face, and uttering something to Miller—and then a sense of comfort and oblivion.

That I should awaken with a bright fire before me, and be wrapped in robes and blankets seemed the most natural thing in the world to me; and it was fully half an hour before I began in the least to comprehend that anything unusual had occurred. I looked at the half-breed, chafing my arms and legs, and simply felt that it was quite natural that it should be so.

Gradually, however, I became able to understand that finding it impossible to arouse me, he had, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in finding a dry, half-rotten log and built a huge fire; and he had then returned

to find me unconscious and carried me, robes and all, to the fire.

Miller next received his attention. He was lying on his back, perfectly still, but talking volubly. I was soon sufficiently recovered to assist the half-breed in bringing him to the kindly fire, and then we discovered that the unfortunate man was badly frozen and quite delirious.

We had some difficulty in keeping him from the fire until his hands, feet and face were thawed out with water; but he did not recover his mind until six hours after.

By that time the gale had somewhat moderated, and, having been thoroughly warmed and recruited by a hot breakfast, we determined to make Fort Upton, nine miles off our course, and there remain until the storm was over.

We reached this post in the afternoon, and were informed that the temperature had fallen during the previous night to forty degrees below zero.

We remained in that hospitable shelter for two days, during which the terrific storm raged with increased fury. Some dozen Indians and half-breeds perished upon the route over which we had passed.

The Young Folks.

A Word of Introduction.

Our object in editing these pages for you is to interest, amuse and instruct the younger members of the many families that read the KANSAS FARMER. We desire to make our paper so useful to you that you will learn to like it, and by that means to train you to enjoy reading good matter in any paper or book. We will give you no stories at all unless there is something good and useful in them. We want to make you both better and wiser.

Our establishment is not prepared to present pictures and diagrams, and we are not publishing a magazine; so that you need not expect more than we can give. You shall have your proper share of attention, and you will not ask more.

When any of you wish to ask the editor for information on any subject please do so and he will answer—if he can, in the next paper. He will probably ask you for answers to many questions. And when you wish to present questions for other young readers to answer, send them in. And don't be backward about this. Don't hesitate to ask the editor any question you wish, or for any information. He will be very glad to help you in any way. A great many questions arise in your studies at school, and in out-door life, questions relating to language, to punctuation, correspondence, geography, arithmetic, history, geology, botany, philosophy, etc., and about practical work of the home, in gardening, raising plants, draining soil and many other things. No matter what the subject is; if it is interesting to you—that is enough; let us know it.

As soon as we get well started, many suggestions will come up as to how we may improve your department of the paper, and we will listen to every one you present. We will thank any of you to tell us frankly at any time when and how we can make the paper better.

About Pies.

Speaking of Christmas pies—how is this? This is of record that an Englishman, Sir Henry Gray, in 1769, had a pie for his Christmas dinner. It is thus described:—Its ingredients were two bushels of flour, twenty pounds of butter, four geese, two turkeys, two rabbits, four wild ducks, two wookcocks, six snipe, and four partridges; two neat's tongues, two curlews, seven black-birds and six pigeons. It was considered a great curiosity, and was, no doubt, an object of pride to the good woman who concocted it. The pie was nearly nine feet in circumference at the bottom. This pie weighed twelve stones (one hundred and sixty-eight pounds) and required two men to serve it at table, when it was fitted in a case with four wheels, and moved around from guest to guest each helping himself.

It is said that King George III had a Christmas pie presented to him, and that it contained two geese, two tame ducks, two turkeys, four fowls, six pigeons, six wild ducks, three teals, two starlings, twelve partridges, fifteen woodcocks, two Guinea fowls, three snipe, six plovers, three water-

hens, one wild goose, one curlew, forty-six yellow-hammers, fifteen sparrows, fifteen chaffinches, two larks, four thrushes, fifteen field-fares, six black-birds, twenty rabbits, one leg of veal, half a ham, three bushels of flour and twenty-five pounds of butter. It weighed two hundred and eight pounds and had to be carried through London on a two horse wagon.

How the Poor Live in Mexico.

Mexico is becoming of interest to our people now because we are building railroads there, and many of our people moving there to live. The following sketch is true and conveys a good deal of information in a few words. We take from a paper called The Young people.

No description can give an adequate idea of the extreme poverty and scarcity of comforts among the mass of Mexican people. Their houses are built of adobe (large mud bricks dried in the sun and laid in a mud mortar) covered with a thatched roof, without floors or window-glass, and containing one, sometimes two rooms, and generally devoid of furniture. The cooking is generally done outside under a small thatched awning. Cooking stoves are unknown, save among a few of the wealthier class and some foreigners. Earthenware cooking utensils are exclusively used and are of the most primitive kind. Meals are served on a mat made of grasses and spread upon the floor; all the family squat around it and help themselves. No chairs, no tables, no knives and forks. A dish of beans, possibly some dried beef, and the ever-present tortillas, constitute the repast. This latter article is made from corn meal ground between two stones, and is prepared fresh for every meal. It is then made into a stiff dough, from which round, flat cakes are worked out by the hand to about the size of an ordinary cake of pilot bread. This is then baked on an earthenware grid-dle; the cake is thin and bakes quickly. This latter, with beans, constitutes the principal diet of the poor. Butter is unknown, and few ever get coffee. Goats milk is used instead of that from the cow, from preference, as there are plenty of cows in the country, but they are esteemed only for breeding. The poor wear cotton clothing altogether, and if it is cold, a blanket or shawl—half wool and half cotton—is thrown over the shoulders. The drink is mescal. This is a liquid distilled from the magnet plant, and tastes very much like Scotch whisky. It is the national drink of the country. The rich indulge in champagne, in fact, all kinds of wines and brandy. American bottled beer is making rapid strides to a first place as a beverage among the Mexican people.

A Large Tree.

The following is a description of one of "Big Trees" in California:

The standing height of the tree was 347 feet, and its diameter near the ground was 14 feet. In falling, the top was broken off 200 feet distant from the stump, and up to the point of breaking the tree was perfectly sound. From the tree saw-logs were cut of following lengths and diameters: 1st, 14 feet long, 9 feet diameter; 2d, 12 feet long, 8 feet diameter; 3d, 12 feet long, 7 feet 7 inches diameter; 4th, 14 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches diameter; 5th, 16 feet long, 7 feet diameter; 6th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 10 inches diameter; 7th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches diameter; 8th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 4 inches diameter; 9th, 16 feet long, 6 feet 3 inches diameter; 10th, 18 feet long, 6 feet diameter; 11th, 12 feet long, 5 feet, 10 inches diameter; 12th, 18 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches diameter. It will thus be seen that 180 feet of this remarkable tree was converted into saw-logs. As the length and diameter of each log is given, the reader can, at leisure, figure out the quantity of inch lumber the tree contains. If, instead of being cut into lumber, it had been worked up into 7-foot pickets, it would have afforded fencing material to inclose a good-sized ranch.

Questions to Be Answered.

No. 1.—How many words can be spelled with the letters found in the word curtains?

No. 2.—How may a board, which is 13 inches long and 5 inches wide (65 square inches) be cut so that the pieces may be put together and form an exact square of 8 inches each way. (64 square inches) and nothing lost?

Answer on postal cards, referring to the question by number, and address—"Editor KANSAS FARMER—For young folk's department," Topeka, Kansas.

A little borax in the water cleanses ivory and celluloid hair brushes.

Less Tendency to Take Cold.

As a protection from cold, Compound Oxygen is very efficacious. A patient writes: Have not had a cold this winter, which is perfectly wonderful for me. Another says. "No return of hemorrhage, hoarseness gradually wearing off less tendency to take cold, and when I do take cold, and when I do take cold, it is more easily controlled under the use of Oxygen." Another: "I feel that it has been a great benefit to me, increasing my appetite and preventing me from taking cold." Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A tough piece of meat can be made tender by letting it cook for several hours in water at simmering heat.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, 15c boxes.

In purchasing honey avoid that which has dark specks, as they destroy the flavor of any comb in which they are found.

Honest and Liberal.

When the Hops in each bottle of Hop Bitters (at the present price, \$1.25 per lb.) cost more than a bottle is sold for, besides the other costly medicines, and the quality and price are kept the same, we think it is honest and liberal in the proprietors, and no one should complain, or buy or use worthless stuff, or cheating bogus imitations because the price is less.

An excellent shampoo is made of salts of tartar, white castile soap, bay rum and lukewarm water. The salt will remove all dandruff, the soap will soften the hair and clean it thoroughly, and the bay rum will prevent taking cold.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

When pigs are confined to a corn diet, they are apt to suffer from a disordered stomach, which is relieved by charcoal.

"Throw Physio to the Dogs, I'll None of it."

We do not feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust. Even nowadays most of the cathartics are great repulsive pills, enough to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets" he would not have uttered those words of contempt. By druggists.

Mr. Healey, of South Haven, has a large peach tree which in 1880 bore forty-seven baskets, or thirteen bushels of fruit, and for several years has given an annual profit of \$37.

That feeling of languor and debility that follows physical exertion, removed by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Do not cultivate poor land. It is a feeble mother, which can give no sustenance.

Miss Gertrude Van Hoeson, writing from McComb, Ill., says that she had suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and debility, arising from malarial poisoning, and that nothing afforded much benefit till she tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic. Having used a few bottles of that excellent medicine a thorough cure was effected.

Bring to the aid of your manure pile green fallow crops, and try to clothe the bosom of mother earth with the green verdure of grass, from which live stock can be fed.

Not Deserving of Sympathy.

Persons who will persist in dying by inches with dyspepsia and liver disease when Simmons' Liver Regulator is an unfailing remedy for these maladies. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Diversify crops as much as possible, and do not rely on one staple. This will make your manure and labor pay a profit in some places when they may fail in others.

Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes, 10 cents for any color.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

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

THE KANSAS FARMER,

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
R. R. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscriptions:
One copy, one year, \$1.50
One copy, six months, 1.00

Club Rates:
Four copies, one year, \$6.00
Ten copies, one year, 13.00
Fifteen copies, one year, 18.75

Any one wishing to secure a free copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the number of subscribers named in any one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.

REMEMBER:—The club must be FULL and the CASH must accompany the order. If you wish the FREE COPY, so state in your order.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

The Daily Capital Annual is a very useful and handy little book.

Our one dollar offer is now "off." The regular price hereafter is \$1.50 a year.

We wish our farmer readers would plant sorghum cane seed more largely next spring for stock feed.

The United States Senate adjourned over the holidays, and members of the House took leave of absence.

Thus far we have had but little snow in Kansas, and not more than three days that may be called cold even here.

There are too many useless clerks about every session of the legislature. We hope to see a genuine reform in that matter this winter.

Ensilage is attracting a great deal of attention now in all parts of the country, and the means of preserving it are being much simplified by experience.

Hon. John A. Anderson has introduced a bill into the House at Washington looking towards national control of railway traffic in the interest of the people.

Our reports from different portions of the State show that wheat is in good condition and that stock is doing well. Kansas is wintering more stock than ever before.

Every farmer ought to have a hot-bed to start early plants for family use. The time and trouble of making one is very trifling when compared with the value of the work done.

The best time to sow clover is when the last snow of the winter is on the ground; but from the difficulty in knowing which is the last one, it is well to sow on any snow in March.

The Kansas exhibit made at the Garfield fair in Washington city recently was, as usual, ahead of all competitors. It was prepared and shown by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company.

The general condition of Kansas is better than it ever was. Its people are in good health, and there is plenty everywhere except only among a few frontier settlers who have not yet had time to get fixed.

Our brethren of the press who are so anxious about the monopoly of the stray list publishing business ought to inform the people whether the price paid is not much less than they charge for doing similar work.

It is a good time now to be getting the garden ground ready for spring work. Let the manure pile be made and put in convenient place for working with the plow or spade. The ground cannot be worked too early if it is fit.

At Dubuque, Iowa, a boy was burned to death by the falling on him of a hanging lamp.

History of the Kansas Farmer.

In 1863, Judge Lawrence D. Bailey, president of the State Agricultural Society, suggested the publication of a paper which should represent that society by way of stimulating agriculture in Kansas. At Topeka, May 1, 1863, a little two-column-to-the-page pamphlet of thirty-two pages was printed. The first page contained the names of the officers of the society—L. D. Bailey, president; F. G. Adams, secretary; F. P. Baker, treasurer, and the executive committee—J. P. Johnson, G. W. Collmore, D. L. Lakin, A. Ellis, S. M. Strickler, J. S. Hidden, C. Starnes, J. R. Swallow, J. C. Marshal and C. B. Lines. Then followed the constitution of the society, running over on to the third page. Next was a "Farmer's Class Meeting," occupying four pages. This "class meeting" was simply a meeting of the society held at Topeka during the sitting of the legislature. Several of these were reported, and on the seventeenth page began an article copied from the patent office report—"Cotton in Missouri." On the eighteenth page was a letter from A. Plowjogger, Coffey county. That was followed by a few other letters, and half a dozen little items about cotton and grapes. Then came a sketch of the "Organization of the State Agricultural Society," giving a list of its membership. The last two pages had an article on "Emigration to Colorado—Its Influence upon the Agricultural Interests of Kansas."

That little pamphlet of thirty-two pages was issued as a "Journal of the State Agricultural Society," and was headed—THE KANSAS FARMER. A copy of it now lies before us as we write. It looks small beside its child, the present KANSAS FARMER. But Kansas was small then. The little paper was published monthly after that, with F. G. Adams, editor, at fifty cents a year, and the subscription list ran up to about five hundred in the course of a year. Then it was suspended for a time.

In January, 1865, the KANSAS FARMER re-appeared at Lawrence, edited by John S. Brown, and owned by John S. Brown & Co. It then had three columns to the page and contained sixteen pages. It was continued as a monthly, and the price was raised to \$1.50 a year, but it was no longer published merely as a "Journal of the State Agricultural Society." It was a standard publication on its merits, and so continued for a long time. It remained under editorial management of Rev. John S. Brown, at Lawrence, until October, 1867, when it was purchased by George T. Anthony, enlarged by widening and lengthening the columns, and was published at Leavenworth, Mr. Anthony, editor. The price was reduced to one dollar a year, and it was continued as a monthly until January, 1874. During most of the year 1873 the paper was owned and published by M. S. Grant, at Leavenworth.

In November 1873 the FARMER was purchased by Major J. K. Hudson, who removed the material to Topeka, and on the first Wednesday of January, 1874, under his editorial and business management the paper began to appear weekly. Major Hudson's first issue was a five column quarto; that is, four leaves, eight pages, with five columns to the page. The paper retained that form until the last issue in 1882.

In 1878, Mr. E. E. Ewing purchased an interest in the FARMER, and the publication was continued under the management of Hudson & Ewing till the spring of 1881, when Mr. Ewing sold out to Major Hudson; and in September 1881, the Major sold out to H. C. Demott and Manford J. Ricks, and they, as DeMotte & Ricks, continued the publication until March 9, 1882, when Mr. Ricks died. From March 13, 1882 to July 1st, the editorial and business management were

under control of W. A. Pepper, the present editor. During that time the business of DeMotte & Ricks was settled, and Professor DeMotte, the surviving partner, became sole owner. In the last days of June he sold the paper to the present proprietors—the Kansas Farmer Company, whose officers are named at the head of our editorial page.

Such, in brief, is a history of the KANSAS FARMER. It began as a mere journal of the State Agricultural Society. That was nearly twenty years ago when Kansas was young. The little fifty-cent paper, however, was working on the Kansas plan. The people liked it, and it grew with the years, until to-day its echoes are heard in every State in the Union. It is now a power in the land, and we hope to so conduct it that its influence may grow wider and stronger as it grows older.

Law for Railways.

There seems to be a general disposition among those who are foremost in talking and writing about railroad legislation to put the matter off with the appointment of railroad commissioners, whose duty it shall be to make and enforce regulations to govern the carrying trade. We have much respect for the sincere men who believe that this only is not as large as a mustard seed. More than half our states have railroad commissioners, and yet we have more pooling, cheating and stealing in the transportation business than ever before. Railroad commissioners amount to nothing more than a clerical force of respectability to make reports to the legislature. What the people want cannot be done by any number of railroad commissioners, no matter how largely empowered. The people want their power, the people's power, exerted in enforcing justice that has been defined by their own law. The legislature represents the people; it is fully empowered to enact laws for their equal benefit, but it has no right to delegate that power to anybody, for any purpose, except as specially authorized in the constitution.

The people want a law fixing rates of freight and passenger transportation—rates that are reasonable, just, equal and uniform in their operation on all the people. They want discriminations stopped by destroying the power that makes them; they want pooling and all similar conspiracies stopped; they want the mask stripped from respectable, Christianized robbers; they want a voice in fixing the prices they are to pay for carrying their produce to market, and their supplies to their homes. They are not tyrants; the people are just; they are liberal, they are patient; but they want their will put into law. After that, if commissioners are the best machinery to enforce the law, and enforce it without any foolishness, then appoint the commissioners.

This subject has been before the people a long time, and yet every month we have a decision from some court showing that the people, in this matter, are absolutely without any statute law. Courts are compelled to grant or refuse remedies according to principles of the common law laid down by English judges before American courts were born. Thousands of tons of freight may lie on platforms and in cars for weeks, and the court is powerless to compel the carriers to deliver it; one railway company may refuse to receive goods from a rival line at regular shipping rates, and courts must be asked to say whether that is not the law; railway companies may own or control elevators, and compel farmers to pay elevator charges whether they wish to use the machinery or not; they may charge a shipper as much or more for carrying his goods ten miles to a rival

line's depot as they would for carrying the same goods a hundred miles over the same road; they may ship goods to one town for 50 per cent. less than to another town 50 per cent. nearer to the starting point; they may utterly destroy the business of any town or community; they may collect full fare from one-half of their passengers and carry the other half for nothing; they may buy up a balance of power in a legislative body; they may own and run newspapers; they may form combinations to parcel out among themselves the profits on a nation's produce; they may—Ah! what may they not do? And why? Because we have no law; and if we are to wait for the courts to decide what is right, we still have nothing but information as to what the law ought to be.

We are tired of hearing and reading about commissioners appointed to make and enforce laws. What we insist upon is a law of the people determining these troublesome matters, and giving the courts power to do justice according to laws that all may understand.

We have called attention repeatedly to omissions in our laws on these important subjects. Anyone who will consult the files of this paper for the last twelve months may find enough facts to base a good railroad law upon. We have tried within the last ten days to find time enough to draw a bill embodying our ideas of what ought to be made into law, but we have been so intensely occupied with matters pertaining to our news paper, that we are not yet more than half way through the bill, though we have drawn only four sections. We hope to have it ready for inspection by the legislature during the first week of its session. But whether we do or not, we hope our representatives will not allow themselves to be put off with a bugbear.

As We Are.

May we not congratulate the friends of the KANSAS FARMER on the improved appearance of their representative paper to-day? We believe the change in form will prove to be a great convenience to all of us. The full, clear, open type in which most of the matter appears will be specially gratifying to our older readers, and the brightness of the paper generally will be evidence that we are awake at headquarters.

The type and other material was purchased at the Great Western Type Foundry company, of Kansas City, after a long deliberation and a good deal of correspondence with other founders. We find the quality and manufacture good, and are well satisfied with it. The head was designed by Prof. De Motte, president of the KANSAS FARMER Company, and was engraved by Messrs. Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, of Kansas City, who listened patiently to all suggestions by way of amendment as the work of engraving progressed. A picture that must be described is not a good picture; and as this representation needs no explaining, all will accord to the engravers the skill to which they are justly entitled.

Besides being a little proud of our appearance, we are specially pleased to announce that our subscription list is growing safely. In December we received more than twelve hundred names. Being thus in good health financially, and dressed in good clothes, we have the further pleasure of knowing that we are free; free to speak the truth as we see it; free to say yes; free to say no; free to do right; free to speak in favor of any needed reform; free to oppose any measure; free to help; free to fight. We are our own masters, and acknowledge no earthly power to be higher or more worthy of respect than that of the sovereign people.

City officers of Louisville, Ky., have been misappropriating public money, and are in jail.

In the necessary hurry of getting out the new paper we have omitted many matters that will have attention next week.

To the pressman, Mr. C. S. Treat, and his assistant, Mr. C. W. Filkins, are due largely the neatness and brightness of our new paper.

This office has brevity and nonpartisan type for sale—that which was used on the FARMER last year. Address Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka.

The report of the tariff commission is disappointing to high protectionists. It recommends a general reduction of duties of about twenty per cent., and adding largely to the free list. Some of the iron-makers are squirming. The day of the Lord is at hand.

We again suggest to all our farmer readers who keep cows tied up in the summer that they will save time and make milk and butter by sowing oats, corn, cane, millet or other quick-growing grasses for soiling—that is, for cutting and feeding to their cows in sheltered places.

If your corn ground is not already plowed, have it done as soon as the ground is fit, and do it deep, at least two inches deeper than ever before, and let it be until the time comes for planting; then harrow thoroughly, and if cloddy, roll, then plant. This will be good advice, even if you use a lister.

Mrs. Coomber, of Iowa, writes us a communication on sunflowers, asserting that the seed make good food for stock, and especially good for poultry. She further claims that the stalks are good fuel—excellent kindling-wood, and that the growth of sunflowers has a healthful influence in malarial districts.

Nineteen States of the Union have adopted the railroad commissioner system, and yet the transportation problem is not solved. It will be better when legislatures undertake the control of the roads and their commissioners simply see that the law is enforced. The worst monopolists do not object to commissioners.

The Topeka Seed House, which we advertise this week, is worthy of attention. Mr. S. H. Downs is a reliable man and fair dealer. We would rely confidently on any statement he would make. He obtains his seeds, what he does not raise himself, from the most responsible horticulturists of the country. When seeds of any kind are wanted consult him. See his advertisement.

A Pittsburg firm has been granted a patent for the manufacture of shingles composed of glass. It is claimed for this material that it is much more durable, stronger, and more impervious to rain than slate or other substance used. The manufacture of the shingles will also be comparatively inexpensive, and they can be placed in position by any ordinary workman.

Time's Up.

During the month of December last every issue of this paper contained one or more notices that our one dollar proposition would last only till December 31, and that on and after January 1, 1883, the old rate, \$1.50 a year, would be resumed. So that we hope no one will be offended if he neglected to avail himself of our offer while it lasted, and now must pay the penalty of his carelessness. The terms published at the head of our editorial column will be strictly and impartially adhered to. We have no enemies to punish, or friends to reward. Business is business. Every subscription after January 1 will be according to those terms. If anyone delayed action and has lost by it, he is responsible, and not we. Our warning was timely and frequent.

A Word to Agents.

This office will not keep book accounts with agents hereafter. No subscription will be received without the money necessary to pay for the timesubscribed for, no matter who sends it. Our business must be simplified; we don't desire to present bills for subscription money.

And now a word about agents. The KANSAS FARMER has only one accredited traveling agent. That is, only one agent who is authorized to bind the KANSAS FARMER company by his contracts. That agent is H. A. Heath. His name appears in every issue of the paper. Money paid to him is paid to the company which he represents; but money intended for us paid to anyone else outside the office is paid at the payer's risk. So that, if anyone represents himself our agent, except Mr. Heath, and authorized to make contracts in our name, he is a fraud. When anyone entrusts money to another to be sent to us, let him see that his confidence is placed in good hands.

Education of the Farmer.

It has many times occurred to our minds that there must be something wrong, or at least deficient, in any system of education that leaves for the maturer years of life, all the essential features of practical knowledge. At least ninety per cent. of men and women are engaged in practical affairs, but not one per cent. of them, when they left school were fitted by their studies for the work that was before them. Fifty per cent. of our population is engaged in agricultural interests, but not one boy or girl in every five hundred, when their school days are ended, know anything about the business features of farm life. They are absolutely ignorant of the simplest and most common rules of law and evidence. They do not know what a contract is, what constitutes a contract, or how one may be made or annulled. They do not know how an agreement may be proved in court; they know nothing of what is required in doing business on the lowest and simplest scale. They do not know what is a warranty in a trade or sale; they cannot draw a common promissory note or an agreement to rent, lease or sell land or for any other purpose. They have not been taught anything about the nature and structure of our government; they cannot define the duties of legislators; they don't know what the tariff means; they cannot even describe the machinery of county or township administration; they don't know how taxes are levied nor to what uses the money raised thereby are applied. Is it any wonder that farmers have been so long in the back-ground?

Some things, indeed, many things, can never be learned outside of practical work; but the foundation for nearly every useful kind of knowledge may and ought to be laid in the people's schools. What are our schools for and who pays for their work? Any smart boy or girl of twelve years, can readily compute the cost of a given number of articles at a price named, and can estimate amounts of "change" needed in breaking coins or bills that represent more value than the goods sold or bought. The same boy or girl can read well, and can write. But there are four to eight years after that for continued education, and in that time surely, something ought to be learned that will aid in the practical duties of life when they come to be met.

Farmers need a practical education. Their duties and their business are varied. They cast more than half the votes in the country, but they do not enjoy more than a one-hundredth part of the offices, and this is because men in other lines of life have monopolized the collecting of practical

learning. Most farmers appear to be contented with their lot, just as they were pushed out into the field, and leave all matters pertaining to their intellectual duties to lawyers and politicians. This is wrong as it is true. Every farmer ought to be and can be a better lawyer than one-half of the pettifoggers that disgrace their profession. Let every farmer past middle life look back over his path and count the times he has been wronged just because he was ignorant of the common principles of law. It is the almost universal practice of farmers, when they get into a little trouble, to run off to some lawyer, and often to a man that they would not trust with their honor or money. It is like the baneful habit of calling in a physician every time a member of the family is ailing. We do not argue that lawyers are not often very useful persons; what we are scolding about is, the neglect of farmers and laboring people generally, of the most essential duties of their useful lives. We would have them educate themselves in all practical affairs. Their schools have not done it; hence they ought to do it themselves.

A practical education involves no loss of time, no neglect of ordinary duties. Any ordinary man with a little pluck and push may devour the contents of a large and useful book every month in the year on an average. That would amount to seven to ten thousand pages of solid matter in twelve months. This would not interfere with attendance upon lyceums, lectures, public addresses, etc., nor with his daily work at home. A smart young man will learn from everything he sees and hears, and an old man must only follow the teachings of his experience and current observation.

We want our farmers to wake up and go to school—to their own schools, where they, their wives and children, their neighbors, and the passing history of the world about them are teachers, to the end that they may be better fitted for the every-day work of—not only plowing and reaping on the farm, but in the wider field of public duties, so that when grave questions of governmental policy arise they may be handled and answered from the farm firesides, and by the corn-cribs and stock-pens as well as in the cloisters of famous hotels, in lawyers' offices and in council-chambers, and to the further end that they, the farmers, may be mailed more securely against the artful lances of frauds and sponges that roam about the land and grow fat on the ignorance and credulity of unsuspecting workers in the soil.

Inquiries Answered.

The rock sent us by M. Tassell is a sedimentary rock composed of clay, salt, lime and sulphur. It has no special significance.

Inquirers are asking what "O," on the address of their paper means. We give every year a letter. "O" stands for 1883. There are fifty-two weeks in the year and the FARMER comes out every week. A subscription that expires on the first week of January—(this week) is marked "O 1;" if it expires the 10th week, the wrapper is marked "O 10;" if at the end of the year—"O 52," and so on. 1884 will be "D."

We don't know just what J. J. J. is driving at; but if he will ask a question directly he shall have a direct answer.

The KANSAS FARMER starts on its twenty-first year in good spirits. It is not in debt to anybody, and is not under obligations in any business or pecuniary sense to any party, combination, clique or boss.

The Abilene Chronicle has our thanks for its kind expressions towards the FARMER.

The chaplain of the Tennessee house of representatives, at the opening of the session, prayed—"From repudiation, and from all forms of dishonesty, Good Lord deliver us."

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 1, 1883.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves Receipts, 53,000; fair trade and shade firmer, with free, sales at \$5.25a7.50 per 100 lbs., live weight; poorest to best, including common to good steers, \$5.35a6.45; beef exporters used, 600 fat steers, mainly at \$5.90a6.40 per 100 lbs.; shipments for the week, 757 live cattle, 6,296 quarters beef.

SHEEP Receipts, 5,600; active and firm at an advance of 1/4c; extreme range, \$4.25a6.25 per 100 lbs. for sheep, and \$6.00a7.25 for lambs; choice lambs, \$7.37a7.50; shipments for the week, 1,354 live sheep; 1,609 carcasses mutton.

HOGS Receipts, 9,700; fairly steady for live at \$6.25a6.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City.

CATTLE Native shipping steers, \$2.60a4.50; stockers and feeders unchanged.

HOGS Heavy, \$6.10a6.15; mixed, \$5.90a6.15; light, \$5.75a5.85.

SHEEP Natives \$3.60a3.75; stockers, \$1.75a2.25.

WHEAT No. 4, 55c bid; No. 3, 70c bid, 72c asked; No. 2 cash, 79c; No. 1 cash, 83c bid, 84 asked.

CORN No. 2 cash, 37 3/4.

OATS Cash, 34 1/2.

PYE No. 2 cash, 43 1/4 bid 44 1/2 asked.

BUTTER Genuine creamery, 30a35; Kansas dairy, 22a24; good to choice Western store packed, 15a16; medium, 12a14.

EGGS The market continues unchanged at 22a23c.

CHEESE Quiet and weak. Young America, 14 1/2a15c per lb; full cream flats, 12a12 1/2c; Cheddar, 12a12 1/2c; skim flats, 8 1/2a9c.

APPLES Market dull at quotations. We quote home grown cooking apples at 40c per bu.; Genesings, 45a50c per bu. In car load lots; common, \$1.75a2.00 per bbl; choice assorted varieties, \$2.25a 2.50; fancy, all red, large, \$3.00.

POTATOES Market steady, without much activity.

We quote choice Northern in car load lots: Early Rose 65a75c per bu.; Peach Blows and Burbank 75a80c per bu.; Peerless and White Meshanock 70a75c; Early Ohio 80a85c; sacked, 5c per bu. higher; home grown in wagon lots, 65a75c.

HONEY Strained, choice Missouri 15c; adulterated 10a12 1/2c; comb, patent boxes, 18a20c; large comb, 15c; Texas strained, 12c per lb.; California extract 16c per lb.

BROOM CORN Common 3a4c per lb.; Missouri evergreen 6c; Hurl 5 1/2c.

SORGHUM We quote at 40c per gallon for dark and 42 1/2a43c for light.

FLAX SEED Quoted at \$1.00a1.02 per bus.

CASIOR BEANS Quoted at \$1.18a1.20 per bu.

WOOL We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub washed, 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a21c; fair do at 17a19c; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a18c.

Chicago.

CATTLE Market 5 cents higher; export steers \$6.15a6.60; good to choice shipping, \$5.3a6.10; common to fair, \$4.15a5.15.

HOGS Common to good mixed packing, \$5.60a6.40; heavy \$6.00; light \$5.50a6.10.

Gossip about Stock.

At the sale of thoroughbreds at London, January 1, Insomnia brought 9,000 guineas, Seasaw 1,400 guineas, and Geologist 1,150 guineas.

Complaint is made against the Boston & Albany railroad for cruel treatment of hogs in shipment.

Cherokee Indians are driving cattle men out of the territory.

T. D. Beals, Sumner county, has received a shipment of Holstein cattle. He also received recently a lot of Herefords—pure breed and grades. He proposes to establish a stock farm near Caldwell.

Texas cattle men expect to hold prices level this year. Some contracts have already been made at \$12 for yearlings and \$16 for two year-olds.

James M. Hiatt, Pekin, Ill., is acknowledged authority on Norman horses. He wrote the best history ever written of that famous breed.

W. M. Morgan & Son, Irving, Kansas, sold twenty-six grade, and four thoroughbred Hereford cattle to a Texas cattle company, and delivered them last month.

The United States senate passed the Pendleton civil service bill. It is now in the House.

General Logan opposes the restoration of General Fitz John Porter to the army.

Nail manufacturers of Pittsburg, Pa., have concluded to shut down until Feb. 10, because of the condition of the trade.

Martindale's mill, at Burlington, Kan., burned—Loss, \$20,000.

The Gazette and Commercial, of Cincinnati, are to be consolidated under the name, Commercial Gazette.

The Voiceless Singers.

There is something of poetry born in us each,
Though in many, perhaps, it is born without
speech,—
An existence but dumb and uncertain, that
strives
For expression in vain through the whole of
their lives;
That is glad when the spring wears its beau-
tiful smile,
And is sad when all nature to tears would
beguile;
That can feel in the summer a glory divine
Thrilling on through the days in their silvery
shine;
That can drink in delight in its radiance rare
When the mellow-hued autumn breathes
peace like a prayer;
That can weep with the world in its woe of
to-day,
And to-morrow take part in its merriest
play;
That can stand on the mountain tops often,
and see
Where the far-away gardens of Paradise be;
That can sound with its plummet of feeling
the deeps
Where despair in the darkness of destiny
sleeps;
That can feel, and can be, yet can never
express
All the feeling and being its life may possess,
But yearns with a yearning no poet e'er
knew
In its silence of years for the speech of the
few.

A New Grain.

Rev. H. H. Pratt, of South Carolina, was for some time a missionary to Colombia, South America. He has brought home and presented to the public a new cereal which he calls millomaize. He says it is found in Colombia in large quantities, and forms the common food of the working classes there, and is also used for working animals. It is said Mr. Pratt has been successfully growing it in South Carolina several years. When the millomaize is ground into meal the cakes made from it are preferred to corn bread. Indeed the Savannah Guano Company's chemist says it is a better food grain than wheat. From fifty to one hundred bushels of clean seed can be raised on an acre. From the title one would suppose it is far more productive than corn. Mr. Pratt describes the plant as follows:

It is allied to the Sorghum and Guinea corn families, and should not be planted where there is any danger of mixing them. The grain is smaller and more mealy than the Guinea corn, the heads are larger and more compact, and the color is milk white instead of red. It differs from the sorghum in this, that the sugar it contains is fully converted into corn when the grain matures—so that the pith of the green stalks becomes as dry and tasteless as that of Indian corn when the stalk is dead. In Baranquilla, on the coast, where we have a dry season (which is really a drought) of five or six months' continuance, I have had it planted in my garden, and after it had ripened one crop of seed, I have cut it down to the roots, in the midst of this dry season, and had a second crop of inferior quality, of course, to shoot up at once from the roots. I have been told that a third crop of fully ripened seed can thus be made from a single plant. I do not know what this can imply (for the soil at this season gets dry as a potsherd and nearly as hard), unless it means that above most other plants this lives off the atmosphere, which, there certainly, is densely charged with moisture from the sea. It was this unlimited capacity to stand drought which induced me to bring the seed home, in the belief that it would be of incalculable service to our Southern States, when our crops so often fall from drought.

It is worthy of remark that the Rev. Mr. Pratt, who preached to such large congregations in Music Hall, some three years ago, introduced the South Carolina phosphate to the Cincinnati Company, which is now prepared by them on a large scale for fertilizing purposes, in Atlanta, Georgia. Whether the same Mr. P. who cultivates the millomaize, we do not know, and it is yet to be tested if the new South American cereal will grow in our Northern States.

A tailor advertises to guarantee his customers "good fits." If he doesn't give them fits by his tailoring, he probably will by his charges.

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

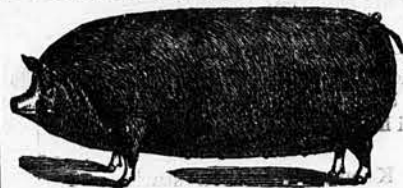
H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
43- If you have either of these troubles
PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

Poland and Berkshires.

I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have as good hogs at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send out nothing but FIRST-CLASS STOCK, and warrant satisfaction. Give me a trial.

J. V. RANDOLPH
Emporia, Kansas.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KAUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

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

BUCKEYE HERD, S. T. Bennett & Co., Safford, Kansas, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

Cattle and Swine.

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

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Proprietor of "Kavenswood" of Short-horn cattle, Merino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets P. O., Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., R. R. station, Buncheon.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of Pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for circular.

FOR SALE, Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups, 100 Wethers, Jersey Red Swine, from prize-winning animals. Can furnish pedigree. Correspondence solicited. Address, H. Wilber, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kas.

SMALL BROTHERS, Howt, Jackson Co., Kansas, breeders of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

THE Farm and entire stock of C. Pugsley, deceased, consisting of Durham Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Poland China Hogs for sale. Address S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers, for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo.

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Po. and China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

M. WATMIRE, Carbon-dale, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle; Chester White hogs; Light Brahmas and Black Spanish chickens. Correspondence solicited.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

J. S. HAWES, Mt. PLEASANT STOCK FARM, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas., Importer and Breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. 125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

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

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

Swine.

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

Sheep.

MRS. ANN NEWTON, Pontiac, Mich., breeder and Importer of Cotswold, Lincolnshire and Shropshire Down Sheep, 100 Rams and 100 Ewes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

PAVILION SHEEP RANCH, Pavilion, Wabunsee Co., Kas., E. T. Frowe, Prop'r. Breeder and dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

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

Poultry.

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

DUTCHER, No. 20 Madison St., South Topeka, Kas., Breeder of Fancy Chickens, has for sale Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels, and Light Brahma Pullets; also Black Cochins Cockerels. Cheap; from \$2 to \$3. Eggs in season from above at \$2 for 18. Stock warranted pure.

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

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, breeder of high-class thoroughbred Poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and American Sebrights. All of the finest strains in the country. Send for circular and price-list. Address S. L. IVES, P. M., Mound City, Kas.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

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

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

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

Stark Nursery, 48th year. 200 acres. Catalogues free. Intending purchasers will do well to get their orders booked early; trees for spring being scarce throughout the country. STARK & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisburg, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Osage Hedge, Apple Seedlings and Root Grafts. Send for price-lists. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisburg, Kas.

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

Topeka Business Cards.

THOS. H. BAIN, Att'y at Law. L. T. COLDREN. BAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO. Wholesale and retail dealers.

FERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Head stones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy street, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at Law. 95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price.

GEO. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

J. J. WELSH, Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Marys, J. Kansas, LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER and VETERINARY SURGEON; with 25 years experience; will attend cases or make sales anywhere in the state. Write.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia Kansas, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

THE RUSSIAN MULBERRY

Is the most valuable fruit, timber and ornamental tree that can be grown in the West. Why? See our catalogue and find out. If you want seedling trees, fruit trees, berry plants, silk worm eggs, mulberry trees, tree or garden seeds, write us stating just what and how much you want and we will give you our best figures. We can give you the best and positively save you money. Send for price list and enclose three 3c stamps for Book of Instructions in Timber, Fruit, and Silk Culture. Every one should have it. Address HYDE & MILES, Dewitt, Nebraska.

Hotel Delmonico,

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

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

BUY NORTHERN-GROWN SEEDS.

New wheat, yield 40 bushels per acre; New potatoes, 300 to 600 bus. per acre; New Early corn, 100 to 200 bus. Russian Oats, the best in the world. Farm seeds a specialty. Send for plant and seed catalogue. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

SPLENDID! 50 Latest Style chromo cards, name, in case, 10c. Premium with 3 packs. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Conn.

MAGIC LANTERNS

And stereopticons. All prices. Views illustrating every subject for public exhibition etc. \$2.50 a profitable business for a man with small capital. Also Lanterns for home amusement. 116 page illustrated catalogue free. McALLISTER, Mfg Optician, 49 Nassau St., New York.

Patents Secured

H. K. JOHNSON & CO., patent agents, Washington, D. C. References: Hon J A Logan, Hon W B Allison. Send for circular.

A Sad Disappointment.

Across the blue sky together
 Raced three little clouds one day;
 The Sun they had passed at noon-time,
 The West was a league away.
 "Oh, he is so slow," they whispered,
 "So slow, and so far behind,
 We three can be first at sunset,
 If only we have a mind."
 They laughed to themselves in triumph;
 They took hold of hands and flew.
 But oh, what a sad disappointment
 They afterwards found and knew.
 For this they had quite forgotten,
 As they hurried along through the air:
 There never can be a sunset
 Till the sun himself is there!

—[Kate Kellogg in the Christmas St. Nick's.

The Busy Bee.**Keep More of Them.**

The keeping of bees does not receive the attention in Kansas that they ought to. We agree with the Rural Record, which says:

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

The cranberry crop is short in most parts of the country, and this fruit is to be added to the general list of fruit failures the present year.

It is said that in England a new use has been discovered for damson plums. Farmers are planting quite largely, less for ples than for dyes, it having been ascertained that a beautiful color can be obtained from the ripe fruit.

A Cure for "Crick in the Back."

The prescription is very brief: Take Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. It infallibly cures. Do you know that a "crick in the back" may be—probably is—a symptom of dangerous kidney disease—of the frightful Bright's Disease, perhaps? Don't fool with such symptoms, reader. Get Hunt's Remedy, and with it assured safety, at once. Many a man has started with a pain in the back on Monday morning, and been laid in the grave with Bright's Disease before Saturday night.

If your land is poor, you must limit the area of cultivation to your ability to manure—let it be ever so little—and you will be the gainer by it.

There is in existence a curious class of knives of the sixteenth century, the blades of which have on one side the musical notes to the benediction of the table or grace before meat and on the other side the grace after meat. The set of these knives usually consisted of four. They were kept in an upright case of stamped leather, and were placed before the singer.

As a nerve Lels' Dandelion Tonic is most valuable. It cures wakefulness, depression, loss of appetite and all that multitude of discomforts occasioned by a disordered nervous system.

Keep as much stock as can be fed well, for this adds to the manure pile and their increase, and a few fat carcasses afford a big interest on the investment.

*"Keep to your place and your place will keep you." But you cannot expect to keep your place without health, the foundation of all success. For instance, a railroad engineer in the employ of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R. had been grievously afflicted with diabetes for six years. He took four boxes of Kidney-Wort and now writes that he is entirely cured and working regularly.

Manure! manure! manure! and, as before suggested, rely on the farm principally to produce it. It will "put money in your pocket."

*All ladies who may be troubled with nervous prostration, who suffer from organic displacement; who have a sense of weariness and a feeling of lassitude; who are languid in the morning; in whom the appetite for food is capricious and sleep at proper hours uncertain, should have recourse to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

High Class Berkshire Swine.

The attention of Swine Breeders is called to the famous Manhattan Herd of Berkshires.

Bred by A. W. ROLLINS.

This herd has won 143 high class premiums; including 53 prizes and 13 sweepstakes won this season, showing from Manhattan to St. Louis, and winning the

Grand Sweepstake Prize at St. Louis.

Also have for sale a number of
Young Boars,
 fit for service, and a very fine lot of
Young Sows,
 either bred or not, at very reasonable prices. Send for catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.
 A. W. ROLLINS,
 Manhattan, Kan.

BLUE VALLEY HERD,

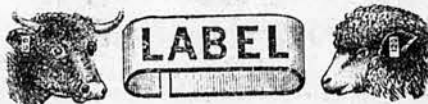
MANHATTAN, : : KANSAS,

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

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

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

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM,
 Manhattan, Kansas.



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.
 C. H. DANA, WEST LEBANON, N. H.

Common Sense

Applied to numbers, or the Word Method of Addition. This is a simple classification of the nine digits into arithmetical letters, syllables and words, which, when learned, enables a person to find the sum of a column of figures as easily as he can read an English sentence of the same length. The system is not more difficult to learn than the multiplication table. The system is endorsed by the leading mathematicians in the United States and is in use in the Department at Washington and in many business colleges and counting rooms. Also short methods in other arithmetical computations. Edited by R. B. Welch, A. M., late President of the State Normal School at Emporia. Price 50 cents, with a 2-cent stamp for postage. The money must accompany the order. Address,
 KANSAS FARMER CO.,
 Topeka, Kansas.

Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

Is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,

WEEKLY CAPITAL,
 Topeka, Kansas.

HOPKINS' IMPROVED FARM and STOCK SCALE.

Manufactured at
Thorntown, Ind.,
 BY THE
HOPKINS' SCALE COMPANY.
 An 8-Ton Scale, with a 20-foot Platform, for \$100. Other Scales in Proportion.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

It is now more than two years since we began manufacturing Farm and Stock Scales at Thorntown, Ind., under the patents of W. W. Hopkins, the inventor. The object of the inventor was to produce an accurate, durable scale at a less cost to purchaser than is usually paid for other scales. Being aware that cheap scales had been thrown out before the public we also desired to avoid anything like an imitation of them in fraud or deception. Our scales, therefore, are made of honest material and honest labor throughout their entire construction; and are built according to true scientific principles.

We use no wooden beams in our scales, but iron beams with steel pivots and brass graduated beams, with brass sliding poise weights polished and indexed in good style.

We furnish a beam pillar of case with each scale, made of seasoned lumber dressed, painted with two coats rubber paint, bought of Kraus & Bradshaw, and lettered in a plain, handsome manner.

We now have scales in operation in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Missouri.

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

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

Testimonials.

Bansselaar, Jasper Co., Ind., Sept 9, 1882.

Hopkins Scale Co.:—Dear Sirs—The Stock Scales which we bought of you gives entire satisfaction in all respects. Can see no single point in which it is not equal to any of the high-priced scales.
 Yours truly,
 COTTON & PATTON,
 Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 8, 1882.

Mr. Hopkins:—Dear Sir—The scale is giving good satisfaction. We buy and sell off of them. We think they are correct, at least I am satisfied.
 Yours truly, JAS MCINTIRE,
 Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 9, 1882.

Brother Hopkins:—My scale is working all right and I am satisfied with them as far as tried.
 S M HURTON,
 Tipton, Tipton Co., Ind., Sept 11, 1882.

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

For Sale

For Sale or Trade, for other Stock, 3 Thoroughbred Short-horn Bulls.
 H. W. McAFEE,
 Three miles west of Topeka, on 6th st. road.

IT LEADS!
And Stands Unrivalled!

LIVE STOCK INDICATOR
AND FARMERS' GAZETTE.

An 8-page weekly, published in the very heart of the live-stock region of the continent. The only live organ of the Stock, Agricultural, Ranch and Commercial Interests of the Great West.

ITS MARKET REPORTS

are copied by all the leading journals in America, while its articles on

LIVE-STOCK & AGRICULTURAL TOPICS
 are endorsed by Farmers, Breeders and Ranchmen generally.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT!

ONLY \$1.50 PER YEAR.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

Address

The Indicator,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES**

are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other Presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best. No one has ever dared show up any other Press, as Dederick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and will bale at less expense with twice the rapidity and load more in a car than any other. The only way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculously false statements, and thus sell without sight or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working any other Press alongside of Dederick's always sells the purchaser a Dederick Press, and all know it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern storehouses and Agents,
 P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.



well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern storehouses and Agents,
 P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.**

Imported and Graded Stock of all ages. Call and see stock and get prices.

We have first class stock at moderate prices. Come and see and judge for yourself. Catalogue sent. GEO. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO., 104 South Madison St., Bloomington, Ills.

HOLSTEINS.

425 PURE BRED ANIMALS.

The Largest and Choicest Importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing.

Also a Superior Stock of

CLYDSDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES

Personal inspection solicited, Catalogues on application. Mention this paper.

SMITHS & POWELL,
 SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Special Offer!

A Farm of 820 acres, 4 miles from Manhattan, Kansas. Finely Improved, with stone dwelling, barns, cribs, sheds, corrals; farm is sub-divided into 6 fields with substantial fences. 160 acres in cultivation; 25 acre orchard; 40 in timber; 40 acre hay meadow, and a 55 acre pasture. A never failing stream of water. One of the best stock, fruit and grain farms. Terms: One-fourth down, balance on annual payments to suit. If not sold soon it will be leased for 5 years to any competent person who can furnish one-half interest in the stock the place will carry, the owner of farm furnishing the other half. Address
 J. N. LIMBOCKER, Manhattan, Kas.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs, Choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

Interesting Items.

Seventeen thousand five hundred and forty-five stray dogs were taken into custody in London during 1881.

Among the Chinese, should the lily blossom on New Year's day it is regarded as a most happy omen, presaging the best of luck to the fortunate owner of the plant.

A curious spring in St. Tammany parish, La., runs clear, cold water all day long, but at sunset goes suddenly dry, discharging no water till the sun rises again.

A Montana paper has discovered a gorge in the Yellowstone where, it asserts, the atmosphere is a non-conductor of sound. "No matter how loud one shouts, he can't be heard."

There is a curious story of the black-bird that its original color was white, but it became black because one year three of the days were so cold that it had to take refuge in a chimney.

Luther said: "If a man is not handsome at twenty, strong at thirty, learned at forty, and rich at fifty, he will never be handsome, strong, learned or rich in this world."

The smallest postoffice in the world is kept in a barrel, which swings from the outermost rock of the mountains overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terra del Fuego. Every passing ship opens it to place letters in it or to take them out. Every ship undertakes to forward all letters in it that it is possible for it to transmit. The barrel hangs by its iron chain, beaten and battered by the winds and storms, but no locked and barred office on land is more secure.

To apparently burn water, fill a glass lamp with water and put into it for a wick a piece of gum camphor. The lamp should not be quite full, and the camphor may be left to float upon the surface of the water. On touching a lighted match to the camphor, up shoots a clear steady flame, and seems to sink below the surface of the water so that the flame is surrounded by the liquid. It will burn a long time. If the camphor be ignited in a large dish of water it will commonly float about while it burns.

The Joker's Corner.

It is better to hit the nail on the head twice than it is to hit the nail on the finger once.

"Doctor, how shall I prevent my hair from becoming gray?" "Dye immediately, madam."

Something for the domestic circle: It isn't always the flower of the family that makes the best bread.

The young skipper who takes a party of girls out sailing should content himself with hugging the shore.

"Don't show my letters," wrote a young man to a young lady he adored. "Don't be afraid," was the reply, "I'm just as much ashamed of them as you are."

"There's always room at the top," hummed a mosquito, as it got its work in on a bald head.

The following bill was lately presented to a farmer in Sussex: "To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, four shillings and sixpence."

"Yes," said the farmer, "barbed wire fence is expensive, but the hired man doesn't stop and rest for five minutes on the top of it every time he has to climb it."

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

New Importations Constantly Arriving.
Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses
Trotting-Bred Roadsters,
HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.
Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation.
Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.
POWELL BROTHERS,
Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania.
Mention the KANSAS FARMER.



Riverside Stock Farm.



Miller Bros., Proprietors.
Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brag 1379; Sandburr 1951; Koderick 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam IXL 4th 3210, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

WM. BOOTH, Proprietor, Leavenworth,
FRANK L. GIBBS, Manager, Winchester.

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeders. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas., Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to registry. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

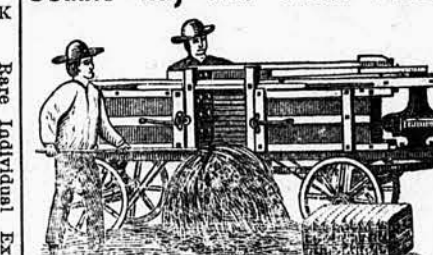


Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781. American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347. American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

THE CHICAGO Double Hay and Straw Press.



Guaranteed to press 6 to 8 tons per day, so that 10 tons can be loaded in a box car. Send for circulars and prices. Manufactured by the CHICAGO HAY PRESS CO., Nos 3354 to 3358 State St., Chicago.

YOUR NAME in this Minnie B. Rose style type. On 50 elegant new ChromoCards 10c. 14 pks. \$1. Agts. make 50 per cent. Please send 20c for Agent's Album of samples, Premium List &c. Blank Cards at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

40 Lovely chromos, name on, 1 Model love letter, 10 love cards, all 10c. 8-50c. O. A. Brainard, Hingham, Ct.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

COTTONWOOD FARM,

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Young stock always for sale. My Short-Horns number 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls.

My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize-winners, as British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imported Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422, and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

Holstein Cattle

THOS. B. WALES, Jr.,

IOWA CITY, IA. Herd was established in Massachusetts in 1870 and now numbers over 80 head, all represented in the Holstein Herd Book. Many animals we personally selected in Holland.

NO ONE SHOULD PURCHASE

Holsteins without visiting this herd. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue.

PAWNEE VALLEY STOCK BREEDER'S Association.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Kansas. Capital Stock, \$100,000.

We have constantly on hand, and for sale, Thoroughbred and Imported

STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETTS,

MULES, SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

sucking and yearling colts. We have the mammoth

Jacks "TIGER" and "JOHN S."

bought in Kentucky, also

"TRAVEISO,"

a fine Jack imported from Spain.

We are now through with, and will sell "TOM

O'LINCOLN," an imported English Draft Stallion,

price \$1,000. The best bargain in the state.

Correspondence, or inspection of our stock, invited.

F. E. SAGE, Pres.,

LARNED, KAS.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of Imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland Also, GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.

YOUNG HEIFERS

The Chicago and Montana Live Stock Co. desire cattle dealers and others having young heifers for sale to send the number, age, quality and price per head, delivered at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Address J. R. WICKERSHAM, Sec., Room 4, Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

HAZELWOOD

Poultry and Egg Farm

DAVIS & NYE, - - LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, including Brahmas, Cochins, French, American, Plymouth Rock, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Langshans, Guinea, Bantams, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.

Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St Jo, Bismark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special premiums.

Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January, 1883.

P.S.—As we wish to retain as many hens and pullets as possible until March, we offer for sale at low prices for the quality of the stock, a large lot of cockerels of all the leading varieties, either for choice breeding or to grade up your common fowls. Price according to quality.

DEVORE'S

FEED GRINDER

to attach to any kind of Wind Mill. Guaranteed to be the most successful wind mill grinder in the market. Large reduction in price to the purchaser of first Grinder in new localities where I have no agents. Every Grinder fully warranted. Liberal discount to agents. Write for circular and prices. Manufactured by L. M. DEVORE, FREEPORT, ILL.

BEATTY'S

ORGANS \$7 stops, \$125. Pianos \$297.

50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Republican Valley Stock Farm,

HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,
BREEDER OF PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.



The oldest and most extensive breeder of Percheron-Norman Horses in Kansas. My stock consists of choice selections from the well known Stud of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding.

QUINPER, No. 400, has proved himself second to none as a foal getter; his colts have taken 1st premium wherever shown, and are remarkable for their uniformity.

NYANZA, No. 869, was bred by M. W. Dunham; sired by Imported Success, out of Imported Mignonette, a mare that has never been beaten in a show ring; was awarded 1st premium at Centennial, and 1st prize and \$500 sweepstakes at the great Horse Show at Chicago, 1881, over fifty of the choicest Percherons and Clydes ever shown together.

Mares in foal by these Stallions. Stock for sale, with individual merit, equal to the best in America, and at prices to suit the times. Young Horses for Sale. Pedigrees Registered.

HENRY AVERY,
Wakenfield, Clay Co., Kas.



H. W. GOVE & CO.,

WASHINGTON, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdale, English Draft, and Coach

HORSES.

Catalogues of 4th Importation now ready. Young

stock for sale on reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited.



JOSEPH C. MORRISON, PONTIAC, ILL.,

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred

NORMAN HORSES.

Carefully selected in France by myself, aided by experienced French experts. My last importation consists of 30 large and vigorous Stallions which are now thoroughly acclimated and in prime condition. I am offering this magnificent exhibition of fine Normans for sale and will warrant each horse. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

LIVE STOCK RECORD FOR 1883.

The leading journal and organ of the Live Stock Breeders of Central Kentucky will enter upon its seventeenth volume January 1st, 1883; a weekly of sixteen pages, situated and published at Lexington, Ky., the centre of the Blue Grass Region and greatest Live Stock Market and Breeding Section of America. The Live Stock Record is devoted to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dairy Poultry, Farming, Household Affairs and all the minor departments of rural interest. Reliable and responsible agents wanted in each city and town. Advantageous arrangements made with solicitors and agents. Specimen copies free. Address LIVE STOCK RECORD, Lexington, Ky.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing, have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOOUM, 151 Pearl St., N. Y.

Hunting Case Swiss Watches.

We have a large stock of Swiss Watches which we wish to dispose of, and to this end we are willing to make an EXTRAORDINARY OFFER which it will be for the interest of every reader to accept at once. These watches have Nickel Movements, Finely Jewelled, and every watch is thoroughly tested by us before shipment to insure their Entire Accuracy as Time-keepers. The heavy cases, Engine-turned and Elegantly Engraved, are made from a composition of metals more closely resembling gold than any other that has yet been discovered, are Elegantly Finished and Will Stand the Acid Test. They are as perfect in appearance as a \$150 gold watch. This is as handsome a watch as can be found, and the only low-priced watch which is of value as a time-keeper. Our regular price for these watches is \$15, but in order to introduce them quickly, we will, on receipt of only Eight Dollars send a sample watch by Registered Mail or Express to agents, or any one who, if entirely satisfied, will show and recommend it to their friends. If not entirely satisfied, you can at once, upon its receipt, return it to us, and your money will be refunded. We do not know how to make a fairer offer. This watch is just the thing for Farmers, Mechanics, School Teachers, Professional Men, and all who want a good and stylish watch at a low price. We also have an elegant Lady's Watch the same in all respects (excepting smaller,) at the same price. Elegant gold-plated Chains of the most fashionable patterns, for either ladies or gents, at \$2.00. We guarantee satisfaction. Take advantage of this great offer by ordering at once.

"The firm is reliable."—Boston Globe. "Can and will do all they promise."—Chicago Journal. "A rare bargain."—Philadelphia Press.

Address ROBERTS & CO.,
7 Murray St., New York.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

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

ONION SEED.

I have a choice lot of the celebrated EL PASO ONION SEED of my own growing. Had Onions that weighed thirty two ounces, this year. War-ranted good and genuine; \$2.50 per lb. Also Yellow Danvers Seed at \$2.00 per lb. post-paid. Send orders early as supply is limited.
C. J. JONES, Garden City, Kas.

SWEET POTATOES.

All known good varieties and almost any quantity. Also choice and new varieties of Irish Potatoes. Inquire of the old reliable Potato Grower
B. F. JACOBS,
Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

ALL KINDS OF

Garden and Field Seeds

All Seeds fresh and true to name. I have Seeds from all the responsible Seed growers and importers and a fine selection of Seeds adapted to Kansas soil and climate, GROWN FOR ME IN CALIFORNIA. All Seeds are put up by me on order received. No paper Seeds sold. All kinds of

Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes
in their season. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Address
S. H. DOWNS,
73 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**PATENT CHANNEL CAN CREAMERY.**

Deep setting without ice. Perfect refrigerator included. Suited for large or small dairies, creameries or gathering cream. Special discount on large orders. One creamery at wholesale where I have no agents. Send for circular. Agents wanted.
Wm. E. LINCOLN,
Warren, Mass.

DO YOUR OWN STAMPING

WITH BRIGGS' PATENT TRANSFER PAPERS.

A warm iron transfers these beautiful patterns to any fabric better and cheaper than you can have them stamped. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, showing 800 designs, for Braiding, Embroidery, Etching and Outlines, sent on receipt of 15 cents. A liberal discount to dealers. Mention this paper.
W. H. QUINBY,
312 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Oregon and Washington Territory.

A Book giving a complete description of their Cities and Towns, Lands, Railroads, Forests and Rivers. Of their Manufacturing, Mercantile, Mining, Fruit and Stock Raising interests. Cost of coming and cost of living here. Ruling prices of lands and lots, live stock and articles of daily use. The appendix and map are well worth the price. Sent post paid to any address for \$1.00. Address HOWARD & CO., Portland, Oregon.

E. HARRIS.

O. McARTHUR.

5th Avenue Hotel.

Cor 5th & Quincy Sts.
TOPEKA, KAS.

GOOD LARGE ROOMS.
FIRST CLASS MEALS.

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

TERMS:—\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY.
HARRIS & McARTHUR, Prop'rs.

A Common-sense Remedy.

SALICYLICA

No! more Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

Immediate Relief Warranted.
Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Five years established and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica.

SECRET!

THE ONLY DISSOLVER OF THE POISONOUS URIC ACID WHICH EXISTS IN THE BLOOD OF RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY PATIENTS.

SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effects. It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments, and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent cures in three days.

REMEMBER

that **SALICYLICA** is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly.

Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

\$1 a Box. 6 Boxes for \$5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of money.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as "just as good!" In-stist on the genuine with the name of Washburne & Co., on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other or send to us.

WASHBURNE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

287 Broadway, cor. Reade St., NEW YORK.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

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

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

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

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

LANDS**Kansas City Stock Yards,**

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

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

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

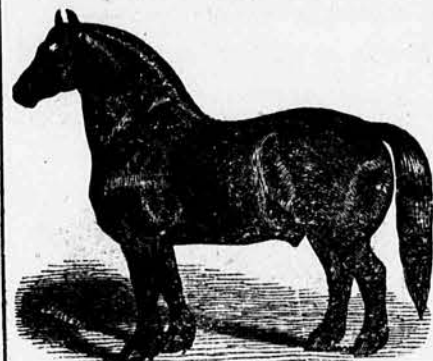
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,
Missouri Pacific Railway,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,
Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

The Premium Norman Stud.

VIRGIN & COMPANY,
FAIRBY, ILL.

We Have More Prize Winners than any Stud in the United States.

We took Six First Premiums, including Sweepstakes on all ages at the Illinois State Fair, Sept., 1882. Have made Four Importations in the past year.



Have Horses and Mares, all ages, For Sale.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed for 34 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 25 breeders, free. Swine Journal 15 cents. Prices to suit the times.

Two shipments made to Hamburg, Germany, in 1881; one order for 1882 to fill from same parties.

Certificate of purchase with each sale and pedigree when required.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.

—As Bred by—

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

CHANDLER & TAYLOR Indianapolis Ind.

MANUFACTURERS OF
**STANDARD CIRCULAR,
PONY CIRCULAR AND
PORTABLE MULAY
SAW MILLS**

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW**Pool's Signal Service Barometer**

OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED.

WILL TELL YOU!

It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to navigators. Farmers can plan their work according to its predictions. Saves 50 times its cost in a single season. Has an accurate thermometer attached, which alone is worth the price of the combination. This great WEATHER INDICATOR is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians, Professors and Scientific men of the day to be the BEST IN THE WORLD! The Thermometer and Barometer are put in a nicely finished walnut frame, with silver plated trimmings, etc., making it a beautiful as well as useful ornament. We will send you a sample one, delivered free, to your place, in good order, on receipt of \$1, or six for \$4. Agents are making from \$5 to \$20 daily selling them. A trial will convince you. Order at once. It sells at SIGHT! Just the thing to sell to farmers, merchants, etc. Invaluable to everybody. U. S. Postage Stamps taken if in good order, but money preferred. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circular and terms. Address all orders to OSWEGO THERMOMETER WORKS, (Largest establishment of the kind in the world) Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y. We refer to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, First and Second National Banks, or any business house in Oswego, N. Y.

Write your Post Office, County and State plainly, and remit by money-order, draft on New York or registered letter, at our risk.

This will make a beautiful and Very Useful Present.

READ WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY ABOUT IT.

I find Pool's Barometer works as well as one that costs fifty dollars. You can rely on it every time.
CAPT. CHAS. B. ROGERS, Ship "Twilight," San Francisco.

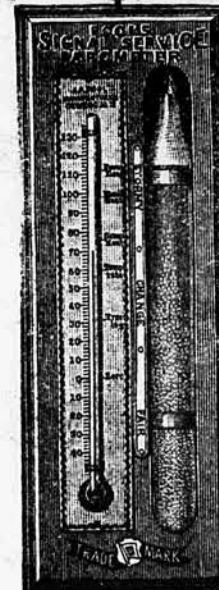
Barometer received in good order, and must say that the instrument gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. It is neatly made and wonderfully cheap at two dollars.
Geo. B. PARSONS, M. C. R. R. Office, Detroit, Mich.

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

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. None genuine without our Trade Mark, and Signature of J. A. POOL, on back of instrument, as below:

J. A. Pool TRADE MARK.

Every instrument warranted Perfect and Reliable. Size 9 1/4 inches long, 3 1/4 wide. If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it at once and we will refund your money. Please state where you saw our advertisement.

**Queen of the South FARM MILLS**

For Stock Feed or Meal for Family use.

10,000 IN USE.

Write for Pamphlet.

Simpson & Gault Mfg Co.

Successors to STRAUB MILL CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

**THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS**

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapted to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the Intestines just as a person would with the Finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely in place.

Little easy, durable, day and night, and a radical cure certain. Circular free.

Send by mail.

EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

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

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman.
Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

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

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving
for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight
and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex
this Compound is unsurpassed.

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

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

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

Sold by all Druggists.



Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of
sufferers could originate and maintain
the reputation which AYER'S SARS-
PARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of
the best vegetable alternatives, with the
Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all
powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing
and life-sustaining—and is the most
effectual of all remedies for scroful-
ous, mercurial, or blood disorders.
Uniformly successful and certain, it
produces rapid and complete cures of
Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pim-
ples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all
disorders arising from impurity of the
blood. By its invigorating effects it
always relieves and often cures Liver
Complaints, Female Weaknesses and
Irregularities, and is a potent renewer
of waning vitality. For purifying the
blood it has no equal. It tones up the
system, restores and preserves the
health, and imparts vigor and energy.
For forty years it has been in extensive
use, and is to-day the most available
medicine for the suffering sick.
For sale by all druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important
organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and
inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of
the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free
condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from
malaria, have the chills,
are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-
Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every
one should take a thorough course of it.

4- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

BEST MARKET PEAR
PEACH, PLUM, PEAR, APPLE,
QUINCE and other trees; 50 sorts
Wilson, Bid-
well, Miner,
Downting, Crescent, Kentucky, Sharpless
\$2 per 1000. Raspberries, Black-
berries, Currants, 20 sorts of grapes.
Lowest cash prices. Send for Catalogue
J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

Poultry Raising a Profitable Employment for Women.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

As many of my friends and relatives
are readers of your valuable paper, I
wish to give them my experience in
poultry raising. Left in destitute cir-
cumstances with three fatherless chil-
dren to support I was driven to action.
I bought twenty-five common hens and
two Plymouth Rock roosters. My hens
were young and healthy and good layers
because well fed. About the first of
March my brother came to visit me and
made an incubator that held two hun-
dred and forty eggs. The material
cost six dollars and it took him two
days to make it. Between March 1st
and July 1st, I hatched five incubators
of chickens, in all nine hundred and
sixty-eight. I sold them when about
three months old at the hotels in the
villages near by. The first sixteen
dozen brought \$100, or \$6.25 per dozen;
the next sixteen dozen brought \$80, or
\$5 per dozen; the next sixteen dozen
brought \$72, and the remaining twenty-
seven dozen that I sold brought \$81—
total \$333. I paid for feed \$47.25, hav-
ing for my labor \$28.75, and this
without any capital to start with.
My brother living in Pennsylvania,
made an incubator after he went home
and cleared on his chickens \$437. He
did not raise as many as I did, but he
shipped his to New York and got high-
er prices. I was too far from the rail-
road to ship conveniently. An incuba-
tor is real easy to manage and takes but
little time—one hour a day being suffi-
cient. You can hatch all the fertile
eggs and hatch them early before you
can get hens to set. I have now five
incubators and I expect to hatch five
thousand chicks next year. I know I
can clear fifty cents on each. I only
have a small house and lot but you
need but little room when you sell
them so young. This is work that any
woman though in feeble health can do.
In fact it is only good exercise and
very profitable. I know there are thou-
sands of poor people who would turn
their attention to poultry raising if
they only knew how much money they
could make at it. Any one can get
plain instructions for making an incu-
bator by sending stamps to repay post-
age to the C. S. Incubator Co., Newark,
New Jersey. I hope that many of your
readers who are out of employment and
have leisure time will try the poultry
business and report success.

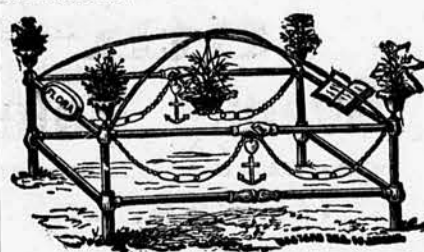
MRS. ANNIE S. CARR.
Truesburg, N. Y.

How Corks are Made.

Cork is nothing more or less than the bark
of an evergreen oak, growing principally in
Spain and other countries bordering on the
Mediterranean. In English gardens it is only
a curiosity. When the cork tree is about fif-
teen years old the bark has attained a thick-
ness and quality suitable for manufacturing
purposes; and after stripping, further growth
of eight years produces a second crop; and
so on at intervals, for even ten or twelve
crops. The bark is stripped from the tree in
pieces two inches in thickness, of considera-
ble length, and of such width as to retain the
curved form of the trunk when it has been
stripped. The bark peeler or cutter makes
a slit in the bark with a knife, perpendicu-
larly from the top to the bottom. For strip-
ping off the piece thus isolated he uses a
kind of knife with two handles and a curved
blade; sometimes after the cuts have been
made he leaves the tree to throw off the
bark by the spontaneous action of the veg-
etation within the trunk. The detached
pieces are soaked in water, and are placed
over a fire when nearly dry, and acquire a
more compact texture by being scorched.
To make them flat they are pressed down
with weights while yet hot.—Ex.

Who pays the highest price for a home?
The woman who marries for one.

D. H. MOORE.



These are supplied with moisture caused by evaporation of water from the pipes through the vases.
The Fountain Enclosure is made in any size and supplied with marble tablets for the inscription;
and in connection with the Tablets, it is fast superseding the ordinary head stones.
Agents wanted in every County in the State. For circulars and terms, write to

Moore & Fernald, General Agents for Kansas.
Office with Fernald Bros. at Topeka Marble Works, 159 Quincy St.

W. H. FERNALD.

KINNEY'S PATENT TUBULAR FOUNTAIN ENCLOSURE,

FOR

CEMETERY LOTS, DOUBLE AND
SINGLE GRAVES, AND MONUMENTS.

The Fountain Enclosure is constructed of
pipes, which, when filled with water, serve not
only as an enclosure, but vases are attached in
which flowers, plants, and vines may be placed.

ARE YOU ALWAYS DRY?

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND SLICKERS

ARE THE VERY BEST

WATER PROOF COATS.

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND SLICKERS

WILL NOT STICK OR PEEL.

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND SLICKERS

ARE NOW USED BY EVERY

HORSEMAN & FARMER

WHO EVER GAVE THEM A TRIAL.

None genuine without this trade mark.

A. J. TOWER, Sole Mfr.,

Boston, Mass.



TOWER'S

Fish Brand Slickers

IN THE HARDEST STORMS

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND SLICKERS

are the only Coats

made with Wire-Fast-

ened Metallic Buttons.

EVERY COAT WARRANTED.

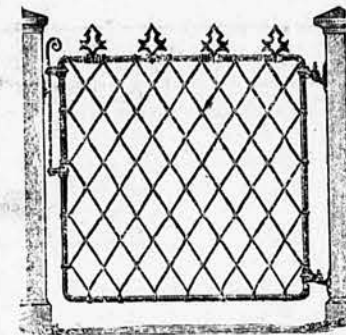
For sale everywhere.

At Wholesale by all first-

class Jobbers.



My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for
1888 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of
last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my
establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name,
so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refund the
order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of
the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue,
and a large part of it is of my own growing. As the
original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank
Potatoes, Marbled Early Corn, the Hubbard
Squash, Marbled Cabbages, Pinkney's Melon,
and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patron-
age of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of
those who plant my seed will be found my best advertise-
ment. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.



GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5 00 EACH.

"Wire Netting Fence," for Farms,
Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap
as barbed wire. If not for sale in
your town, write for illustrations to
the manufacturers.

E. HOLENSHADE,

136 Lake Street. Chicago, Ill.



ESTABLISHED 1845.

Our Annual Catalogue,

mailed free on application, published first of every
January, contains full description and prices of Reliable Vegetable, Tree, Field
and Flower Seed, Seed Grain, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets,
etc; also Garden Drills, Cultivators, Fertilizers, etc., with full information
for growing and how to get our Seeds.

Address PLANT SEED COMPANY,
Nos. 812 & 814 N. 4th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED
NINETY-EIGHT YEARS

SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan
SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER
SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY
Grown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.

MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

The New GRAPES Prentiss,

Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. Johnson, Fredonia, N.Y.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist,
now traveling in this country, says that most
of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's
Condition Powders are absolutely pure and
immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'n-
ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 5 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending Dec. 20, '82.

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

COW Taken up by Charles Bransfield in Alexander tp. Dec. 11 1882, 1 red brindle cow, 10 or 11 years old, underbit on left ear and the letter O cut in right horn, had on a large bell; valued at \$12.

COW Taken up by A. G. Chambers in Alexander tp. Nov. 30 1882, 1 red and white cow, 10 or 11 years old, short tail, half undercrop and two slits in right ear, valued at \$25.

Wilson county.—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

MULE Taken up by B. W. D. Prague in Cedar tp. 1 small bright sorrel mare mule, supposed to be 3 years old, with white in face; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by John Gebbert in Center tp. 1 white yearling heifer, crop off of right ear; valued at \$10.00.

COW Taken up by George Cline-Smith in Verdigris tp. 1 roan cow 3 years old, crop and slit in each ear, also one red and white spotted calf with her; both valued at \$23.00.

MARE Taken up by John Thompson in Colfax tp. 1 bay mare, about 14 hands high, with small star in forehead and scar on one jaw, supposed to be about 3 years old; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county.—H. P. Smith, clerk.

MARE Taken up by A. J. Vansant in Louisville p. o. Nov. 6 1882, 1 brown mare, 11 or 12 years old, no marks; valued at \$35.

STEER Taken up by August Hansen in Olsburg p. o. Nov. 20 1882, one 2 year old red and white steer, left horn broken off about 2 inches, upper crop close to the head on right ear; valued at \$35.

STEER Also by same, one 2 year old, dark brown or roan steer, a little white above the eyes, same mark as the foregoing; valued at \$35.

HORSE Taken up by T. U. Catlin, Adams Peak p. o. Nov. 10 1882, 1 chestnut sorrel horse, a little white in forehead, 12 years old, 15 hands high, shod in front, halter on; valued at \$40.

STEER Taken up by W. T. Harris, Lincoln p. o. Nov. 27 1882, one 2 year old red steer, branded J H on right hip.

MARE Taken up by R. J. Morris, Louisville p. o. Nov. 1 1882, 1 bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, been cut in the shoulder by wire fence; valued at \$40.

MARE Taken up by John Frank, Adams Peak p. o. Oct. 23 1882, 1 yellow mare, black mane and tail, black legs, blind in left eye, supposed 17 years old; valued at \$20.00.

HEIFER Taken up by M. S. Davis, Myers Valley p. o. Nov. 8 1882, 1 red heifer, white under the belly, brush of tail white, swallow fork in left ear, supposed 2 years old last spring; valued at \$18.

HEIFER Taken up by Abram Coffelt, St. Clare p. o. Nov. 20 1882, one 2 year old red and white heifer, end of right ear cut or frozen off.

HEIFER Also by same, one 1 year old red roan heifer, crop off of left ear, slit in right ear.

HEIFER Also by same, one 1 year old red and white heifer, crop and underbit of right ear.

HEIFER Also by same, one 1 year old red and white heifer, crop and underbit of right ear.

STEER Taken up by O. J. Grover, Nov. 1 1882, one 3 year old red roan steer, marked with two notches on underside of each ear; valued at \$35.

HEIFER Also by same, one 2 year old red and white heifer, star in forehead; valued at \$18.

STEER Taken up by R. H. Towkes, Waukego p. o. 1 3 year old dark red steer, crop off left ear, slit off right ear; valued at \$25.

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

HORSE Taken up by C. M. Dyche in Ogden tp. 1 black horse, 12 years old, branded on left shoulder resembles W.

HEIFER Taken up by H. H. Dougherty in Manhattan tp. Dec. 9 1882, 1 red and white yearling heifer, split in left ear.

COW Taken up by Wm. Johnson in Swede Creek tp. Nov. 1 1882, 1 bay cow, 1 year old past, no marks or brands.

STEER Taken up by O. T. Dix in Ashland tp. Dec. 11 1882, 1 yearling steer, red, with white on legs and belly, 1 crumpled horn.

STEER Taken up by John Griffith in Madison tp. Dec. 8 1882, 1 roan yearling steer, branded on right hip J C.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 spotted yearling heifer, ears marked, rather small.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 red yearling heifer, medium size, no marks or brands; all 3 valued at \$44.

MARE Taken up by Henry Sothern in Jackson tp. Dec. 13 1882, one 2 year old bay mare, branded A on left shoulder.

STEER Taken up by Henry Wiesendelfinger in Jackson tp. Dec. 13 1882, 1 red and white yearling steer; valued at \$20.

CALF Also by same, 1 dark red calf; valued at \$11.

Wabauunsee county.—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

STEER Taken up by Edward C. Young in Rock Creek tp. Dec. 1 1882, 1 white steer with a few red spots, red ears notched, and a red streak around the nose; valued at \$14.

STEER Also by same, 1 red steer with a few white marks, back of hind legs and a little white on the right shoulder, and both ears notched; valued at \$16.

HEIFER Taken up by True & Bates in Newbury tp. Nov. 14 1882, 1 roan heifer, 1 year old, notch cut out of the upper side and a piece cut out of the underside of right ear, small size; valued at \$12.

STEER Also by same, one 2 year old steer, small size, pale red, branded T on right hip, and right ear cut off; valued at \$22.

STEER Taken up by S. Crawford in Wilmington tp. Nov. 13 1882, 1 yearling steer, red, with small white spots on the left shoulder, with some white on the under part of the body, star in the forehead, and branded W on the right hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

COW Taken up by A. O. Hogbin in Mission Creek tp. Nov. 11 1882, 1 horse cow, 2 years old, dark brown, few white hairs in center of forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Usage county.—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HORSE Taken up by B. C. Mills in Ridgeway tp. Dec. 2 1882, 1 light iron-gray horse, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

MARE Taken up by Thern Lumry in Ridgeway tp. Dec. 11 1882, 1 bay mare, 3 years old, front right and left hind foot white, indistinct brand on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

STEER Taken up by Chas. Rubow in Fairfax tp. Nov. 25 1882, 1 roan steer small crop off right ear and overbit; valued at \$18.

STEER Taken up by John H. Vansickle in Ridgeway tp. Nov. 27 1882, 1 white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

COW Taken up by W. T. Davis in Superior tp. Dec. 8 1882, 1 sorrel mare cow, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER Taken up by W. R. Jolly in Olivet tp. Dec. 9 1882, 1 red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

MARE Taken up by Daniel Haney in Burlington tp. Dec. 6 1882, 1 dark bay mare, 2 years old, black legs, mane and tail; valued at \$40.

STEER Taken up by J. M. Bettinger in Burlington tp. Dec. 6 1882, 1 white yearling steer, right ear cropped, left ear notched; valued at \$15.

COW Taken up by Julius Clark in Burlingame tp. Dec. 9 1882, 1 bay mare yearling cow, black legs, mane and tail; valued at \$30.

HEIFER Taken up by A. N. Stephens in Burlingame tp. Nov. 21 1882, 1 white-roan yearling heifer, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$12.

Jefferson County.—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER Taken up by Joseph Senn in Delaware tp. Nov. 20 1882, 1 red, 2 year old steer, a little white on end of tail, branded on left hip C W, underbit in right ear, an unknown brand or scar on left shoulder, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Chase county.—S. A. Breese, clerk.

STEER Taken up by Isajah Rider in Diamond tp.

Nov. 21 1882, 1 yearling steer, mostly dark red, white across its shoulders; valued at \$15.

STEER Also by same, 1 dark red yearling steer, white about the flanks and under part of body; valued at \$17.

STEER Taken up by E. T. Baker in Bazaar tp. Nov. 20 1882, 1 red yearling steer, the edges of its ears apparently frozen off, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.00.

STEER Also by same, 1 roan yearling steer, marked with crop off left ear, and underbit of same, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$16.

Shawnee county.—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

COW Taken up by James Stuart in Williamsport tp. Dec. 1 1882, 1 red and white cow, about 7 years old, notch in right ear, wore a bell; valued at \$25.

COW Taken up by Elijah Roads in Mission tp. Nov. 30 1882, 1 black horse cow; 1 year old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Atchison County.—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW Taken up by B. F. Wolf in Center tp. Nov. 19 1882, 1 iron-gray cow, 2 years old; valued at \$50.

COW Taken up by W. H. McBlair in Center tp. Nov. 19 1882, 1 black cow, white spot on forehead, small size, 1 year old; valued at \$25.

HEIFER Taken up by P. P. Dunkin in city of Atchison, Nov. 1 1881, 1 red heifer, white on tip of tail, and stripe of white between the fore legs, about 3 years old; valued at \$15.

Chautauque county.—C. M. Knapp, clerk.

STEER Taken up by Peter Sellers in Harrison tp. Nov. 1 1882, 1 Texas steer, light red, 2 years old, branded on left side with S A, and crop off left ear; valued at \$20.00.

HORSE Taken up by W. C. Drake in Harrison tp. Nov. 20 1882, 1 work-horse, brown, 9 years old, 5 feet high, has harness and saddle marks, and newly shod all round; valued at \$60.

HEIFER Taken up by Joseph Jemison in Salt Creek tp. Nov. 28 1882, 1 white heifer, about 3 years old, marked with a swallow fork in each ear; valued at \$15.

Wyandotte County.—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by John Kern in Prairie tp. Dec. 11 1882, 1 white-roan heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$15.00.

Barton County.—Ira D. Brougher, clerk.

STEER Taken up by W. H. Riel in Albion tp. 1 red and white yearling steer, 1 horn slightly drooped, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Miami County.—J. C. Taylor, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by M. S. Carry in Miami tp. Nov. 27 1882, 1 white heifer, 2 years old, crop off the right ear, both ears all four legs red up to the ankle joint, a few red spots on neck, bush of tail red, fair size; valued at \$17.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 pale-red heifer 2 years old past, white face, crop off the right ear white legs up to knees, a few small white spots on sides, small size; valued at \$12.

HEIFER Taken up by L. O. Chamberlin in Osawatomie tp. Dec. 1 1882, one 2 year old heifer, mostly red, with some white on neck, end of tail off, end of horns turned toward each other; valued at \$12.

HEIFER Also by same, one 2 year old heifer, mostly red, some white on her, no other marks or brands.

CALF Taken up by J. H. Smith in Paola tp. Dec. 6 1882, 1 roan steer calf, with underbit in right ear and branded with O on left hip; valued at \$11.

Lyon County.—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

STEER Taken up by B. J. Nim in Jackson tp. Nov. 16 1882, 1 red and white yearling steer, slit and half crop in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.00.

STEER Taken up by John Kurz in Fremont tp. Nov. 22 1882, one 2 year old steer, pale red, large white spot in forehead, the lower portion of all the legs white, some white spots on the belly; valued at \$20.

COW Taken up by Chas. Evans in Empire tp. Dec. 9 1882, 1 Cherokee or Texas cow, 6 years old, white, small dark red spots on the body and neck, underbit in both ears and crop off right ear; valued at \$18.

HEIFER Taken up by W. J. Jones in Center tp. Nov. 26 1882, 1 black and white heifer, 2 years old, branded with letter S on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by W. H. Phillips in Reading tp. Dec. 6 1882, 1 roan yearling steer, white face, and red neck; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by W. B. Vandunt in Agnes City tp. Dec. 9 1882, one 2 year old, light red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

FILLEY Taken up by J. A. Bogle in Waterloo tp. Nov. 24 1882, 1 iron-gray filley, 2 years old, white spot in forehead extending toward the tip of the nose; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Dec. 27, 1882

Jackson county.—John Q. Myers, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by Casper Hinnen in Franklin tp. Dec. 12 1882, 1 dark red heifer, 2 years old past, short tail, and point off right horn; valued at \$14.

HEIFER Taken up by P. B. Donagan in Franklin tp. Nov. 27 1882, 1 red and white, mingled with blue, heifer, 1 year old past; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by T. H. Shingleton in Cedar tp. 1 red and white steer, 1 year old, can't tell whether branded or not; valued at \$16.

BULL Taken up by A. J. Smith in Salt Creek tp. 1 red and white bull calf, 1 year old, no marks; valued at \$10.00.

HEIFER Taken up by Thomas Bell in Soldier tp. one 2 year old heifer, dark red and white spotted, face white, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Bourbon county.—L. B. Welch, clerk.

STEER Taken up by John Clay in Timberhill tp. Nov. 25 1882, 1 red yearling steer, small size, marked slit right ear, underbit in left ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Taken up by B. H. Elder in Marlon tp. 1 red and white spotted heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

BULL Taken up by Wm. Bowers in Mill Creek tp. Dec. 1 1882, 1 white yearling bull, with red inside the ears, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$16.

STEER Taken up by T. Montgomery in Osage tp. Nov. 21 1882, 1 red yearling steer, white on end of tail, marked with crop off right ear; valued at \$16.

STEER Taken up by A. B. Shipp in Walnut tp. Nov. 25 1882, 1 red steer, 1 year old, underbit in right ear, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER Also by same, 1 brindle, 2 year old steer, some white about the face; valued at \$15.

STEER Also by same, 1 red, 2 year old steer, crop and slit in right ear, swallow fork in left ear; valued at \$15.00.

COW Taken up by same, small red cow, white face, crop in right ear, underbit in left ear, four years old; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by Calvin Tague in Marlon tp. Dec. 16 1882, 1 yearling steer, pale red, some white spots, tip off left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER Taken up by B. H. Elder in Marlon tp. Dec. 16 1882, 1 yearling steer, red and spotted, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Jefferson County.—J. R. Best, Cl-rk.

COW Taken up by Nicholas Sloop in Norton tp. Nov. 15 1882, 1 roan cow, white face, 4 years old, rather small in size, scar on head on left hip; valued at \$16.

MARE Taken up by Robert Downie in Jefferson tp. July 24 1882, 1 dark brown mare, 6 or 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

HEIFER Taken up by W. D. Stewart in Fairview tp. Nov. 27 1882, 1 red yearling heifer, white face and blue back, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

COW Taken up by W. D. Barnes in Norton tp. Dec. 1 1882, 1 white cow, red roan head and neck, supposed to be 3 years old last spring, branded with letter L on left hip, swallow fork in right ear; valued at \$20.

STEER Taken up in Delaware tp. Dec. 1 1882, 1 white yearling steer, crop off right ear, underbit in left ear, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STAG Also 1 red and white spotted 3 year old stag, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER Taken up by James McGinty in Delaware tp. Nov. 6 1882, 1 roan yearling steer, slit and undercrop in right ear, no marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$19.

Wabauunsee County, D. M. Gardner, Clerk.

COW Taken up by G. V. Fair in Alma tp. Dec. 7 1882, 1 iron-gray mare cow, supposed to be 1 year old, branded on left shoulder, star in forehead, broad dim; valued at \$25.

STEER Taken up by Mary C. Beaubien in Maple Hill tp. 1 light red steer, 1 year old, end of tail white, branded 1 in front of right hip; valued at \$16.

COW Taken up by Hantson & Gray in Maple Hill tp. 1 red cow, some white in face, branded figure 5 on left hip, crop off left ear, 10 years old; valued at \$15.

MARE Taken up by August F. Palenske in Mill Creek tp. 1 iron-gray mare, two years old, 15 hands high, heavy build, scratched on right side of neck with barbed wire, considerable white in forehead; valued at \$35.00.

Stafford county.—T. A. Hays, clerk.

COW Taken up by J. C. Dok in Farmington tp. Nov. 21 1882, 1 red cow, right ear cropped, branded R S Y; valued at \$20.

STEER Also by same, 1 red, 2 year old steer, both ears cropped, branded A E; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 white, yearling heifer, both ears cropped, branded A E; valued at \$16.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 red yearling heifer, swallow in both ears; valued at \$15.

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

COW Taken up in Zeandall tp. Dec. 4 1882, 1 bay mare cow, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, white left hind foot, no other marks or brands.

Davis county.—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

STEER 1 white yearling steer valued at \$16.

HEIFER 1 red heifer, line back, 1 year old; valued at \$16.

HEIFER 1 red heifer, white in forehead, 1 year old; valued at \$16.

Coffey county.—R. H. Adair, clerk.

BULL Taken up by D. N. Hoover in California tp. Nov. 17 1882, 1 red bull, 2 years old, white bushy tail, horns corn or broken off at the ends; valued at \$25.

STEER Taken up by Owen Grant in Rock Creek tp. Dec. 5 1882, 1 white steer, 2 years old, branded W on left hip; valued at \$25.

STEER Taken up by C. Wilson in Avon tp. Nov. 15 1882, 1 red-roan steer, 1 year old, white belly, end of tail white, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$17.50.

STEER Taken up by Conrad Hammon in Pleasant tp. Dec. 9 1882, 1 black steer, 2 years old, some white spots, crop or underbit in left ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by Philip Cayat in Star tp. Dec. 1 1882, 1 white yearling heifer, brown spots on sides, neck and nose, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

HEIFER Taken up by Peter King in Star tp. Nov. 18 1882, 1 roan heifer, 2 years old, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

HEIFER Taken up in California tp. Nov. 17 1882, 1 red and white yearling heifer, white face, red spots covering eyes, branded on both hips but not discernable; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Taken up by Thos. Johnson in Pleasant tp. Dec. 16 1882, 1 dark red heifer, 2 years old, branded on right hip but not discernable; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by C. Jacob in California tp. Dec. 12 1882, 1 spotted roan heifer; 2 years old, underbit out of both ears, branded on left hip but not discernable; valued at \$15.

STEER Also by same, 1 red yearling steer, white under belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE Taken up by W. D. Howells in California tp. Dec. 16 1882, 1 red-roan mare, 2 years old, right hind foot white, 2 small white spots on left fore foot, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by Matthew Modden in Rock Creek tp. Nov. 27 1882, 1 red and white spotted yearling heifer, crop off right ear, underbit in left ear; valued at \$12.

HEIFER Taken up by Jacob Hoose in Pottawillie tp. Dec. 2 1882, the following described four animals:

HEIFER 2 years old, roan, branded M or W on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER 1 year old, spotted, branded M or W on right hip; valued at \$13.

HEIFER 1 year old, spotted, branded M or W on right hip; valued at \$13.

HEIFER 1 year old, red, branded M or W on right hip; valued at \$12.

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

COW Taken up by Mrs. D. M. Powers in Salt Creek Valley, Dec. 12 1882, 1 pale red cow, small, 4 years old, belly white, small horns, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Sumner county.—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by Mary L. Van Meter in Caldwell tp. Dec. 4 1882, 1 white heifer, indecipherable brand on left hip; valued at \$10.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 black and white muley heifer, branded as above; valued at \$10.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 brown heifer, branded as above; valued at \$10.

Pottawatomie County.—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

STEER Taken up by Lafayette Sweeney of Olesburg p. o. Dec. 4 1882, 1 two year old steer, red with white belly, no marks; valued at \$25.

COW Taken up by Geo. F. Warren, Arispe p. o. Nov. 16 1882, 1 cow, red, white face, some white spots on her body, supposed 4 years old; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Taken up by Jesse Shove, Havensville p. o. Dec. 2 1882, 1 red heifer, 2 years old, notch in left ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 red and white yearling heifer, no marks; valued at \$14.

HEIFER Taken up by Mathias Miller Havensville p. o. Nov. 27 1882, 1 red and white heifer, 2 years old, marked with hole in each ear; valued at \$16.

FILLEY Taken up by J. J. Vandergrift St. George p. o. 1 bay filley, about 2 years old, star in forehead, dark legs, black mane and tail; valued at \$30.

HEIFER Taken up by Peter Ott Arispe p. o. Nov. 15 1 black heifer, yearling, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW Taken up by John A. House Arispe p. o. Nov. 11, 1 white cow, white face and red neck, small white spots on the sides, slit and undercrop in left ear, branded B or F; valued at \$15.

COW Taken up by John Kautz, Arispe p. o. about Nov. 13, 1 white cow, brindle legs and neck; valued at \$20.00.

PONY Taken up by D. D. Ayers Sherman tp. Nov. 30, 1 bay pony, supposed 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

COW Taken up by A. T. Johnson St. Clair p. o. Nov. 13, 1 dark bay yearling horse pony cow, white rings around both hind feet; valued at \$10.

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

MARE Taken up by M. Dore Pottawatomie tp. Nov. 1, 1 bay mare pony, white star in face, white strip on nose, two white hind feet, 7 years old about 14 hands high; valued at \$30.

MARE Taken up by Allen Turner Richmond tp. Nov. 30, 1 bay mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, 1 white hind foot, star in forehead, black strip down the back; valued at \$60.

COW Also by same, 1 black horse cow, two years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

Linn county.—J. H. Madden, clerk.

COW Taken up by G. W. Sands Liberty tp. Nov. 15, 1 roan cow, 10 years old, left horn turned down close to head, part of right horn broken off; valued at \$20.

MARE Taken up by T. J. Glinn Stanton tp. Nov. 19, 1 small sorrel pony mare, spot in face, strip on nose; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county.—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

HORSE Taken up by A. D. Johnson in Dover tp. Nov. 1, 1 old gray horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.00.

STEER Taken up by Wm. Seeley in Dover tp. Nov. 8, 1 two year old steer, red, 3 white spots on right side, 1 on left ear, notch in right ear; valued at \$25.

HEIFER Taken up by Enoch Williams in Dover tp. Nov. 1, 1 yearling heifer, white, ears cropped; valued at \$12.

STEER Taken up by John McComb in Mission tp. Dec. 10, 1 red steer, 2 years old, indistinct brand on right hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Johnson County.—Frank Hunteon, Clerk.

COW Taken up by Henry Larson in Shawnee tp. Nov. 24, 1 white cow, about 10 years old, crop and two splits in left ear, upperbit in right ear, rope around her horns; valued at \$15.

HEIFER Taken up by W. M. Moore in Lexington tp. Nov. 17, 1 pale red heifer, 1 year old last spring, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.

Lyon county.—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

MARE Taken up by F. M. Merchant in Empire tp. Nov. 7, 1 sorrel mare, 3 years old.

MARE Also by same, 1 sorrel mare, 2 years old.

COW Also by same, 1 iron-gray mare cow, all branded 2 on left shoulder.

HEIFER Taken up by O. A. Weaver in Waterloo tp. Nov. 25, 1 spotted yearling heifer; valued at \$18.

STEER Taken up by F. M. Weaver in Waterloo tp. Nov. 25, 1 red and white yearling steer, branded on left hip K H, slit in right ear.

STEER Also by same, 1 red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12, and \$8, respectively.

STEER Taken up by T. E. Best in Waterloo tp. Nov. 18, 1 red yearling steer, white under belly, hind feet white, white marks on top of rump, small white spot on top of shoulder, small white spot in forehead, marked in left ear as if an ear label had been out from the under side; valued at \$20.

STEER Also by same, 1 red, medium sized yearling steer, white under the ribs, white marks on both stifles, white behind left shoulder, white spot in forehead, underhalf slope in right ear.

STEER Taken up by T. E. Welch in Elmendaro tp. 1 red-roan steer, dim brand on left side of back.

STEER Also by same, 1 mostly white steer, some roan on body and legs, both 2 year old and valued at \$70.

Allen county.—T. S. Stoner, clerk.

STEER Taken up by J. J. Wolf in Osage tp. Nov. 22, 1 yearling steer, roan, crop off right ear, underbit in left ear.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 two year old heifer, dark red, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear.

STEER Taken up by F. E. Statler in Iola tp. Dec. 6, 1 red yearling steer, white spots, white face, slit in under side of left ear.

COW Taken up by Henry F. Travis in Elm tp. Nov. 16, 1 light red cow, 4 years old; valued at \$25.

HORSE Taken up by R. S. Martin in Osage tp. Nov. 29, 1 sorrel horse, 2 years old, scar on left shoulder.

FILLEY Also by same, 1 sorrel filley, 1 year old, both hind feet and 1 fore foot white.

FILLEY Also by same, 1 black filley, 1 year old, 1 hind foot white.

FILLEY Also by same, 1 iron-gray filley, 1 year old, star in forehead.

FILLEY Taken up by Jas. Delbi in Humboldt tp. Dec. 7, 1 black filley, 3 years old, about 14 hands high.

Labette county.—F. W. Felt, clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by Sarah S. Loughbaugh in Hackberry tp. 1 red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$12.

HEIFER Also by same, 1 red heifer, 3 years old, white face, slit in ears, cropped with underbit; valued at \$12.

MARE Taken up by M. Smith in Hackberry tp. 1 black pony mare, 1 year old, nose red; valued at \$10.

HORSE Also by same, 1 light bay pony horse, 1 year old, both hind feet white; valued at \$10.

(Concluded on page 16.)

DARBY'S

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, &c.

The free use of the FLUID will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid,

A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics.

Also as a Gargle for the Throat, as a Wash for the Person, and as a Disinfectant for the House.

It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of diseases and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all Contagious Diseases.

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle. Pint bottles, \$1.00.

Recipe sent on Trial. Recipe for

Balsam of Honey,

A Superior Medicine for Children.

Used for Coughs, deep-seated Colds, Whooping Cough, Lung Fever, Asthma, and all difficulties of the Lungs.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

By sending three 8-cent stamps, I will send recipe for above. If satisfactory, send one dollar; if not, return to S. ERNST,

Postmaster, Naomi, Kansas, (in 30 days.)

VEGETABLE

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page 15.)

Strays for week ending Jan. 3, 1883

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by F M Moran in Dover tp, Dec. 10 1882, one white yearling heifer, underbit in left ear, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
 STEER—Taken up by Chas Engler in Topeka tp Dec. 22 1882, one red and white spotted steer, more red than white, no marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James J Sleson, in Wilmington tp Dec 4, 1882, one light bay mare, four years old, with collar marks, thin in flesh; valued at \$35.
 COLT—Also, by same, one sucking horse colt, light bay, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Dohorman, Kaw tp, Nov 1, 1882, one red heifer one year old, some white spots and white under the belly, white strip in forehead no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
 STEER—Taken up by Gottlieb Breymeyer in Kaw tp Dec 1, 1882, one two-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Also by same, one one-year-old red and white spotted steer; valued at \$14.
 STEER—Also by same, one 1-year-old steer, end of tail white; valued at \$14.

STEER—Also by same, one 1-year-old red steer with white spots; valued at \$14.
 FILLEY—Taken up by Conrad Besterfelt, Kaw tp, Nov 6 1882, one two-year-old filley, cream colored with black mane and tail; valued at \$35.

FILLEY—Taken up by Jas McWilliams, Kaw tp Nov 7 1882, one black 2-year-old filley, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.
 PONY—Taken up by H H Clothier, Newbury tp, Nov 7 1882, one bay pony mare, two years old, small star in forehead; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Spelker, Turner tp, Dec 18 1882, one bay mare about 15 years old, some white on right fore foot and on left hind foot, branded on left shoulder T; valued at \$11.
 PONY—Taken up by C P Lywanziger, Alma tp Dec 18 1882, one black pony with halter on, gray hairs on back, some white on both fore feet, right hind foot white up to ankle, small star in forehead, indistinguishable brand on right hind leg (Texas brand); valued at \$17.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Geo B Spellman, Pike tp, Dec 4 1882, one black mare colt, stripe in forehead, hind feet white; valued at \$25.
 COLT—Taken up by Taylor Markley, Pike tp Dec 14, 1882, one bay two-year-old horse colt, split in right ear scar in right hind leg, white on left hind foot; valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by W H Phillips, Reading tp, Dec 20, 1882, one bay yearling colt, four white feet, bald face some white on the under jaw, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.
 HORSE—Also, by same, one bay three-year-old horse some white hairs in face, no brands; valued at \$45.

STEER—Taken up by H T Swornor, Americus tp Dec 12, 1882, one dark red three-year-old steer, white spot on right flank; valued at \$25.
 COW—Taken up by J S McWhorter, Emporia tp, Dec 11, 1882, one four-year-old red cow, white spot in forehead, white on flanks and under belly, white tail, about 2/3 of horn broken off, rope around neck. Also, calf with rope around neck; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by M Leslie, Emporia tp, Dec 11, 1882, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
 STEER—Taken up by Anthony Yam, Elmendorf tp, Nov 26, 1882, one small red roan yearling steer, large white spot in forehead, right ear half cut off, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M Wilhite, Putnam tp, Dec 1 1882, one bay mare, small spot in forehead, valued at \$70.
 FILLEY—Also by same, one yearling filley, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by W R Borrer, Washington tp, Nov 18 1882, 1 bay pony mare, 3 white feet, star in forehead, snip on nose, saddle and harness marks, 12 years old; valued at \$25.
 STEER—Taken up by Thos Steele, Rich tp, Nov 27, 1882, 1 red roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by E Jannings, Rich tp, Nov 16 1882, one 2 year old red and white roan cow, short tail, hole in left ear; valued at \$15.
 STEER—Taken up by A C Krape, Reeder tp, Nov 10, 1882, 1 dark red or brindle yearling steer, branded B Y on left hip, white spots on belly; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J W Lankard, Reeder tp, Nov 21, 1882, 1 deep red yearling steer; valued at \$18.
 HEIFER—Taken up by J McGuire, Indian Creek tp, Nov 23, 1882, 1 red yearling heifer, branded C on left hip part of left ear off; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Also by same, one red and white yearling heifer, (speckled); valued at \$12.
 STEER—Also by same, one yearling steer, white back branded sides; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Jas Donaldson, Reeder tp, Nov 8 1882, 1 red 2 year old steer, two white stripes in forehead, indistinguishable brand on right hip; valued at \$25.
 STEER—Taken up by N McNutt, Rich tp, Nov 8, 1882, one pale red 2 year old steer, some roan spots, hole and slit in right ear; valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by same, 1 sorrel horse colt 2 years old, (pony) hind feet white, white spots on nose and right side; valued at \$15.
 COLT—Taken up by M Richardson, Lincoln tp, Nov 22, 1882, one light bay mare colt two years old; valued at \$35.

STEER—Taken up by John McGlenchey, Reeder tp, Dec 4 1882, 1 red and white yearling steer, underbit in right ear; valued at \$20.
 STEER—Also by same, one small dark red yearling steer, hole and fork in left ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by E H Davis, Reeder tp, Dec 2, 1882, one red yearling heifer, slit in left ear, underbit in right ear; valued at \$12.

Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Brothe, Valley tp, Dec 8, 1882, 1 red yearling heifer with a white star on forehead and some white on belly, no other marks; valued at \$12.
 STEER—Taken up by A Westfall, Middle Creek tp, Dec 1 1882, 1 bright roan steer, 1 year old last spring, branded on the left hip with letters A and C; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by D Block, Valley tp, Dec 8 1882, 1 light red yearling steer, marked with split in right ear some white spots about flank and a white spot in forehead; valued at \$15.
 STEER—Taken up by Paul Russel, Wea tp Nov 23, 1882, 1 red and white yearling steer, spotted, marked with a crop off left ear and an underbit out of right, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

Wyandotte county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R H Goode, Delaware tp, Dec 8, 1882, 1 2 year old roan steer, branded S on left hip, two splits in right ear. Also by same one roan yearling steer; two valued at \$20.

Biley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C P McDonald, Manhattan tp, Dec 11 '82, 1 red yearling steer, branded on left hip with large heart; valued at \$15.
 HEIFER—Taken up by R L Foster, Madison tp, Dec 16 1883, 1 light roan yearling heifer, branded on left hip very dim, can't tell what the brand is.

STEER—Taken up by J C Ryan, Ogden tp, Dec 22 1882, 1 black yearling steer, white streak in face and white end of tail.
 STEER—Also by same, 12 year old spotted steer, dim brand on right hip.

HEIFER—Also by same, 1 red 2 year old heifer, white star in forehead and white on breast.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk

COLT—Taken up by F L Drinkwater, Cottonwood tp, Dec 8 1882, one bay mare colt, white in face; valued at \$25.
 STEER—Taken up by Wm Dawson, Cottonwood tp, Dec 9 1882, one 2 year old red steer, crop off left ear, upper slope on right ear, branded 6 on left hip; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by L H Carpenter, Cottonwood tp, Nov 29, 1882, 1 red and white 5 year old Cherokee cow, swallow fork in left ear, upperbit in right ear, branded N on right hip; valued at \$30.
 STALLION—Taken up by J M Mitchell, Bazaar tp, Nov 27 1882, 1 brown 2 year old stallion colt; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by F V Alford, Bazaar tp, Nov 27, 1882, 1 yearling steer, dark red with some white spots and white face; valued at \$20.
 HEIFER—Taken up by Jas Mastin, Diamond Creek tp, Dec 5 1882, 1 2-year-old heifer, mostly black, with white strip in forehead, tall mixed with white and black, some white about the under part of body, valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by J T. Prather & Bro., Falls tp, Dec 9, 1882, Falls tp, one yearling heifer, cherry red, some white on belly and tail, marked with under and upper bit on right ear, under bit on left ear; cash value \$16.
 HEIFER—Taken up by A. Brandley, Bazaar tp, Nov. 25, 1882, one yearling heifer, color white; cash value \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up by W H Cox, Bazaar tp, Dec 10, 1882, One small two year old mare; light sorrel, left hind foot white, white speck in forehead; value \$35.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E H Wise, in Lyon tp, Nov 25th 1882, one black horse, saddle marks on back, about 10 years old valued at \$20.
 MARE—Also by same—one sorrel mare with star in forehead, right hind foot white; ten years old, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by same—one sorrel mare with star in forehead right hind foot white, five years old valued at \$20.
 MARE—Taken up by John Connrod, in Shawnee tp, Oct 23, 1882, one bay mare colt, 2 years old, blaze in face, both hind feet white—(no value given by justice).

MULE—Taken up by E M Stoner in Garden tp, one dark bay mare mule, 14 hands high, and about 14 or 15 years old, valued at \$40.
 MULE—Also by same—one dun colored horse mule 14 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old; valued at \$40.

Covley county—J S S Hunt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up on the 18th day of December, 1882, by E R Chapin, Pleasant Valley tp, 3 year old steer, branded E on right hip; valued \$20.
 STEER—By same—same time and place: One three year old steer, pale red. Indistinct brand on left hip; value \$20.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up, on the 25th day of November, 1882, by Joel S. Allen, whose residence is Valley Falls, in Delaware tp, 1 roan yearling steer, red neck and ears; small of his age. No marks or brands; value \$15.
 STEER—Taken up on the 28th day of November 1882, by Jacob Yeakum, Rock Creek township, 1 white steer calf, crop off each ear valued at \$12.

Harper county—Ernest A. Rice, clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 2d day of December, 1882, by C R Sloan, Ruellu tp, 1 mare 5 years old, bay color, indistinguishable brand, value \$35.
 MARE—Taken up by same at same time and place, 1 mare, 5 years old, chestnut sorrel, brands indistinguishable, value \$35.

COLT—Taken up by same at same time and place, 1 mare colt, bay color, no marks or brands, value \$15.
 COLT—Taken up by same at same time and place, 1 horse colt, bay, no marks or brands; value \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1882, by R. Brodler, whose residence is Ruellu tp, 2 two year old heifers, color red branded H Q, value \$75.
 HEIFERS—Taken up by same at same time and place, 2 three year old heifers, color red, no marks or brands, value \$20.

COWS—Taken up on the 7th day of November, 1882, by J Zarrough, Harper tp, 2 cows, 6 years old, H N on right side, value \$7.
 STEERS—Taken up by same at same time and place, 2 two year old steers, same brand, value \$32.

COW—By same at same time and place, 1 cow 6 years old, branded H O B, value \$25.
 COW—By same, same time and place, 1 cow 6 years old, marked H E C, right side, value \$20.

STEER—By same at same time and place, 1 yearling steer, marked I O on left hip; value \$10.
 COW—Taken up by Wm A Dunlap, on the 23d day of November, 1882, 1 cow, color white, marked 8 on left side, value \$15.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

But by patent and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made.

And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "Improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (46)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.



Duke of York and Autocrat strain. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 free. Address E. B. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.

TOPEKA KANSAS

UNDER CARE OF
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
 For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils.
Seventeen Officers and Teachers.
 Faithful maternal oversight for all intrusted to our care.
 All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, etc.
 The largest Music Department west of Chicago and St. Louis. Fall session will open Sept. 13. Send for Catalogue, to
 T. C. VAIL, Bureau, or
 BISHOP VAIL, Free, or
 Topeka, Kansas.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
 SAVE AGENT'S COMMISSION. Buy direct from the Dealer.

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.
 SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED
 MOST DURABLE & BEST

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL.
 ORANGE MASS. OR ATLANTA GA.

"Seeing is Believing"

A FREE GIFT

Of a Beautiful Needle Case to all buying needles for any make of Machine. Also

Parts and Attachments

For any Machine Made.

STOCK OR PRODUCE TAKEN IN TRADE.

A. E. LEISS,
 269 Kas. Ave., bet 8th & 9th Sts.
 TOPEKA, KAS.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is

MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS SEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

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

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

BARGAINS!

I POLLED ANGUS; 1 JERSEY and

3 HEREFORD BULLS.

A big bargain in the above animals if sold a once. All are first-class, perfectly sound, 2 and 3 years old, and are recorded O. K.

Address
 H. E. HEATH, N. Lawrence, Kas.

The Best is Cheapest!

THE WHITE IS KING!

Agents make more money handling it than any other.

It Will Last a Life-Time.

Send for Circulars, Terms, &c., to

WHITE SEWING MACHINE Comp'y,

922 Main St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

EVERY FARMER

who farms for profit should use

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.

Strongest, Simplest, most Durable CLOD CRUSHER in the field. Send for circular.

H. F. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

"THE HAMILTON"

Combined Drill, Planter and Wire Check Rower. Wheels can be run on or off the seed row.

Will drill 1 grain at a time 12, 15 or 20 inches apart. Will plant 2, 3 or 4 grains in a hill. Send for Circular.

FARMER & DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

INCREASED CROPS.

SAVES LABOR.

Illustration of a soil pulverizer machine.

Illustration of a Hamilton combined drill, planter and wire check rower machine.