

THE KANSAS FARMER

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THE KANSAS FARMER.
The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Farmer Boy on the Platform.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have been having mud and water to our hearts content for the past two months. It has rained over two feet on the level since the 28th of September, and it has filled the wells and cisterns up nicely, so we do not have to haul water half of the time now. Last Thursday we had quite a variety of weather visible, rain, snow, sleet, thunder and lightning, which was enough to sicken the most happy man in the land. Most of the farmers have got their corn all out. The corn that is left on the ground now will be about all spoiled, for it is about all down. Hogs and cattle have been raked and scraped up pretty clean from the country. There has been the most sales this fall I ever saw, and they generally sold for good prices. Hogs are now selling at about \$5, and it takes the best to bring that.

There has been a great deal of prairie hay spoiled since the recent big rains set in. It is now selling at \$5.25 per ton. Corn is worth 65c; potatoes \$1.50 per bu.

On the 25th of October the people of this county took a vote so see whether they would subscribe \$50,000 in bonds in aid of the Ft. Scott, Topeka and Lincoln railroad. The proposition was beaten by over 300 majority. They seem to think that railroads damage a place and never benefit it. I know that railroads never killed Kansas City, Chicago or New York.

Apples are very scarce everywhere; worth \$1.25 per bu. I think the people of Kansas need to exercise a little economy this winter, if at any time. There has not been near the acreage of wheat sown this fall as there was last fall. But that that was sown looks splendid. It makes the hearts of the farmers beat with joy, to look over the green fields, so beautiful and green. But if the chinch bugs wade into it like they did this summer, I guess they will not feel so good. I have laid the paper away that Mr Swann made his prophecy in, that we would have the biggest wheat crop that Kansas has ever had for a number of years. If he fails, he will hear from me. There has been a good many immigrants come into our county this year, and of good quality.

Our county went solid to the greenback faction, this year. Whisky does a great deal yet. Everything has made a wonderful growth this fall, since the big rains; late potatoes, turnips and cabbages have made quite a growth. Some apple trees are out in bloom the second time. A good many have been plowing this fall for spring. Wheat has turned out from 8 to 20 bu. per acre. It is worth about \$1.30 now.

Our county fair passed off finely, and there was a good display, considering the year. If the farmers would only take more interest in their fairs, it would be a great benefit to them. Some fields of corn have been reported to yield 50 to 60 bushels to the acre this year, but some fields are a total failure. If this does not find the waste basket you may hear from me again, that is, if we do not freeze up. Wishing the new editors of the "Old Reliable" much success, I remain as ever,
FARMER BOY.
Garnett, Anderson Co., Nov. 14.

The Force of Example.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In traveling over the country and taking observations of the growing crops and the improvements which are going on in the different sections of the rural districts, we are often surprised to witness the inequality which exists in the general aspect of things. A stranger might conclude that this marked difference was occasioned by the time of settlement; that one neighborhood had been settled and occupied before the other, giving to the first occupant an advantage over the other. A conjecture of this kind would be frequently very erroneous—in fact, an opposite conclusion would be more generally correct.

A farmer, when he becomes anxious to sell his farm, quits all idea of improving it. He concludes it will not pay, hence, every year his fences and the general aspect of the place is on the decline. If we look beyond the surface, we will find in all those neighborhoods which present an advanced state of improvement, there are one or more enterprising, energetic, go-ahead farmers who have taste and an eye for the beautiful, who have set the example to their neighbors that thrift and enterprise may be profitable

when carried on in connection with all those little adornments which beautify the farm.

Visiting last spring a neighboring county, my attention was called to the general neatness with which the Osage hedges had been cultivated. For miles as I traveled along the public road, I did not find a single exception; they were all trimmed to about four feet high, and so compact that a bird, it would seem, could hardly find passage through them. I inquired of a friend how it was that a practice so commendable had been so universally adopted in that neighborhood. He replied, "You are not the first person who has asked me that question. I am pleased that strangers passing through the country appreciate our plan of keeping hedges well trimmed. Eight or ten years ago, Uncle Nathan, as he was familiarly called, purchased a quarter section of land. He came from Illinois. The farm was in a dilapidated state; the Osage hedges which enclosed it were from 14 to 16 feet, growing as nature made them. Uncle Nathan, being advanced in years and unable to perform ordinary farm work, intrusted the raising of crops to his boys, and concluded to devote his attention to the neglected hedges on his farm. In the spring and summer he was employed in cutting down his overgrown hedges.

"In the course of two or three years he got them under control. The training of the young growth in the spring and fall was a light task. He used a corn knife for this purpose, and could trim forty rods a day. After Uncle Nathan had changed the general appearance of his long line of hedges, the neighbors, one by one, concluded that they must also adopt his plan. In a few years, every farmer having a neglected hedge went to work as Uncle Nathan had done, and," continued my friend, "I do not believe that there is a farmer five miles from this locality but what trims his hedges, especially along the public roads."

This case illustrates the force of example. It needs, in all communities, some enterprising farmer to set a good example, and in nine cases out of ten it will be found that others in the neighborhood will follow his example. One woman in the neighborhood who is a lover of garden flowers, will introduce into every family a taste for flowers.

Some counties, Douglas, for example, are many years in advance of other counties in the state in orchard products and in the smaller varieties of fruit. It is not in the soil or climate, but because it has been fortunate in having within its limits a few energetic and enterprising horticulturists who have taken the matter in hand, and worked an enthusiasm in others.

There is nothing in the organization of society like example. It is a controlling influence in every department of society. It may not be recognized at once, but it will develop itself in due time.
JAS. HANWAY.
Lane, Franklin Co.

Talk on Fowls.

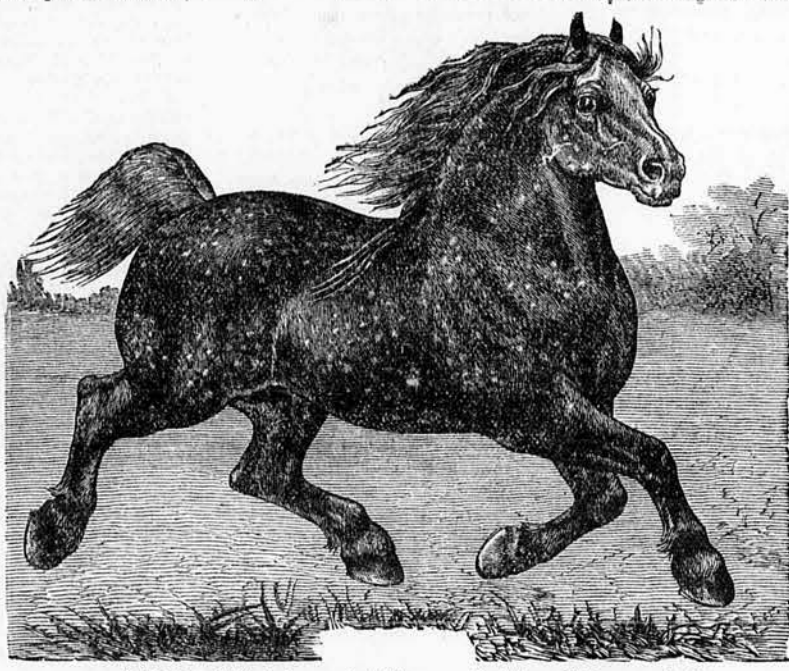
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to say a few words to the readers of the FARMER in regard to fixing up the poultry house for winter. A little time now spent in this way will add to the fowls' comfort and the owner's profit very much. There is no need to go to any great expense in the matter. If you have a fowl house, see that it is made rain-proof, for nothing hurts a fowl more than to get wet in cold weather. See that all the cracks are shut up, so that the fowls will not be exposed to a direct draught. Cold winds should not be allowed to blow under the fowls, nor directly upon them. Having got the roof and sides of the house in good shape, do not forget to give the inside a good cleaning, removing all filth; and be sure you get it clean, for the filth that the careless have left to accumulate all summer is a hot-bed of vermin, lice, etc. Winter generally brings with it an abundance of cold; but then, ventilation is as essential at such a time as during summer—even more so, for everything is closed up tightly to keep out the cold—and ventilation

is one of the things not only neglected, but often forgotten entirely. Want of good ventilation causes sickness, disorders and diseases of various kinds. Give them plenty of pure fresh air by leaving a small opening over the door or window. This can very easily be done without having it degenerate into a series of draughts of cold air on the birds, which, as I before said, is the worst thing possible. Be careful not to crowd too many into one coop, unless you wish to see them become diseased. Give them plenty of room, even if you have to keep less.

As the winter days approach, it will be found necessary to exercise special care in changing the fowls from living in the open air to contracted coops, that they do not get sick.
Manhattan, Kas. F. E. MARSH.

The Pawnees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The farmers are mostly cheerful and quite well satisfied with their summers' labors and yield of crop. Broom corn and sorghum, and rice corn have made good average crops and have sold at good



E. Dillon & Co's Imported Norman Stallion, "Vermount."

figures. Most of the sorghum has been either sold on the ground for feed, or cut and cured by the owners for that purpose, as it seemed to pay better than to manufacture into syrup. Wheat has never looked better than at the present, and grass on the ranges is very fine. The acreage of wheat is not so large as in former years, as the farmers have learned that mixed farming, with some stock, is safer and pays better than all wheat or corn. Sheep are still lively in the market, but the trade is mostly confined to people of practical knowledge or men of more or less experience. The tender foot system is about played out.

The chinch bug has done an immense amount of damage to the farmers of this section, especially to those surrounded with grass lands or old ploughed fields that had gone back to grass. I notice in my crops on the side where my sheep run, there was but little damage done, while on the sides joining the prairie grass, and especially stubble ground and millet stubbles, the young wheat and rye was totally destroyed for several rods; and the second and third sowing was taken as soon as it came up, while on the side where my sheep crossed to pasture every morning, the crop was not injured. I suppose it was by the constant packing of the ground and no hiding places left undisturbed for the insect to burrow in. I have been opposed to burning the grass off the prairies, but have come to the conclusion that it is better to burn in sections from fall until spring in such a manner as not to interfere with the pasturage of sheep or cattle, saving enough range until the grass has started to supply the wants of the herd, and then to burn all. I think this course will destroy these pests as well as a great many other insects. All the old rubbish of the farm should be raked and burned, also the corners of hedge rows, and stubble lands, &c. When is the best time to burn?
W. J. COLVIN.
Larned, Pawnee Co., Nov. 7.

A Canadian Rover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Although absent from Kansas for a time, I am trying to profit by my travels. I am engaged in a business that takes me among the farmers the most of my time, and am consequently gathering

items of information, which I trust will be of interest to some of the readers of the FARMER as well as to myself.

I find that the crops here are the best for 15 years, wheat in some instances yielding 40 bushels to the acre. Barley is a good crop, and is selling at a good price. Peas, also, are cultivated on a large scale. Seedsmen from the United States have large contracts with the farmers; they furnish the seed peas, and contract to take the entire crop at from 80c to \$3 per bushel, according to the variety. This system gives the farmer a pretty sure way to figure on his profits.

I find the markets are not so good in proportion to the distance to the seaboard as in Kansas. It costs far more to raise stock here than there, and although there are some very fine herds of thoroughbreds, yet the average of the cattle, hogs and sheep are not so well bred up as in Kansas, very few of the common farmers keeping pure-blood males. I am convinced that as a stock country Kansas can take a very high position. Her immense corn fields will yield enough to feed cattle and hogs for almost all the world, if properly developed, and as grass is a never failing crop, the stock industry must greatly increase till in the near future every foot of that vast domain will be yielding to the careful husbandman profits which will bring prosperity and contentment to her citizens. The farmers of Kansas have a great advantage over farmers here. The seasons for putting in crops are much longer, and less teams and hired men are required, and I find that more and better machinery is used in Kansas than here.

The system of farming is fast getting the same here as in England. In a few more years the farms will mostly be rented. Many are now renting for from \$5 to \$7.50 per acre, besides taxes and road work. The tenant will have to work very hard to pay his rent, and can never save enough to buy for himself a farm.

The press of Canada are urging intending emigrants in every way to go to Manitoba, and a large number are going there to settle. Some report it as a good wheat raising country, but its distance north makes the summer season very short, and but few things can be raised but wheat. Fruit will never succeed, and but few garden vegetables. Rather than to do without them, I would choose a milder climate, such as Kansas, where almost all the fruits of the tropics, as well as those of a more temperate region, are raised to the greatest perfection. Farmers, you can make Kansas the most prosperous state of the Union, if you look to your interests. Do what you do properly, and keep the very best breeds of stock. Sow the purest and best of seeds. Work your land properly and thoroughly and in the right season, and lastly, elect none but the most competent and honest men to office, and watch with a jealous eye their every action. Demand of them your just rights, and see that they are respected.

I shall soon return to my farm near Solomon City, where I expect to make my future home. I see a letter in the FARMER from Mr. Swann. He promises us a good wheat crop next year, but does not say whether we are to have a corn crop or not. I trust he will give the readers of the FARMER his views on the future corn prospects. I believe Mr. Swann's views are worthy of due respect. He has taken time to base his views, after having kept a correct record of events for a number of years.

I believe a large number of Canadians prefer the climate of Kansas to that of the most Arctic region, Manitoba, and should Kansas yield good crops the next year or two, the stream of settlers would turn towards Kansas again.

Success to the FARMER under its new management.
GEO. W. KING.

A Chapter on Grasses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While attending the sale of Short-horns at Manhattan, I made a hurried visit to the agricultural college. The first thing that attracted my attention on entering the college grounds was the tame

grasses, which seemed to be doing very well, especially the orchard grass. Mr. Morgan recommends sowing considerable clover with the orchard grass, owing to the orchard grass growing too much in bunches. He told me that last winter one of their Short-horn cows lived on the grass all winter, and came through in good condition. He said she had no other feed except when the grass was covered with snow. I think the day is not far distant when prairie grass will be superseded by tame grass, as the buffalo grass has been by the blue-stem. Forty years ago old settlers said that tame grass could not grow in Illinois, but now it has followed civilization into Kansas. I expect to see Blue-grass grow as naturally here as anywhere, but not near so well as in the celebrated Blue-grass region of Kentucky, although our soil is very much the same as it is there, and we are about in the same latitude. The dry, sandy region lying south and west of us will never allow of the moist, salubrious climate of Lexington, Ky., which is essential to the growth of Blue-grass, or anything whose roots do not extend down for quite a depth into the ground. Blue grass makes fine lawns and door-yards in Kansas, but for pasture we must grow orchard grass and clover. I admit that it will not be successfully grown, except in wet seasons like the present.

As to the manner of putting it in, I recommend plowing shallow in the spring, sowing the 1st of April and harrowing both ways with a light harrow. Keep the weeds mowed the first year, but do not mow too close to the ground, for it needs a little shade. You might sow one and a half bushels of oats to the acre, and reap it eight or ten inches high.

As to hay, I think millet and prairie grass is the cheapest at present.

M. WALTIRE.

Carbondale, Kas., Nov. 10.

Hog Cholera.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This a. m. is the first taste of winter. The ground is covered with sleet, and the north wind howls as though it had just come from the north pole. Up to date we had fine fall weather, rather wet in October, but this month we have had only 1.2-10 inches of rain fall. Some farmers sowed wheat until the 30th of October. All wheat looks very fine but not as much sown as formerly. Corn gathering about half done, and running from 20 to 60 bushels per acre, and worth 45 to 50c; wheat \$1.00 to \$1.50. Some of our farmers have lost from 30 to 100 hogs by cholera—hogs that were brought here by shipping in Missouri. Some fine native lots have died with it. We fear, however, that it will become general. One neighbor gave his hogs 1 1/2 lbs anæmic, and the result was it killed thirty-six. He doctored on the plan that if a little is good more is better. There are several herds of sheep here, and I learn they are not going into winter quarters in very good condition. Cattle are in fine condition, and we are feeding about 1,000 head in this vicinity. There is a dry hacking cough prevailing among our horses. It has not proven fatal, yet it is very unpleasant, and as yet there is no remedy for it that appears to do any good. Upon the whole our county is in a prosperous condition.
H. C. ST. CLAIR.
Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Nov. 17.

Farm Letters.

Marshall Items.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Weather fine. Farmers cribbing corn, which will average one third crop over the county. Fall grain in fine condition. A decrease in fall wheat sown from last year, with an increase in rye over last year. Stock hogs cheap. Cattle will be wintered almost exclusively on hay and straw. Chinch bug still active and bids fair for an abundant yield next year. County politics have been unusually exciting this fall. Election resulted in the election of Capt. W. H. Lofink, a gallant union soldier, treasurer.
REPT.
Marshall Co., Nov. 9.

Things in Dickinson.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Farmers are doing as much plowing for corn this fall as possible, which also helps to destroy chinch bugs, and to have their ground ready for early planting, which insures a better crop. Although we had a light crop this year, farmers generally feel good, and are making an extra effort to put in a big spring crop of oats and corn, while a few think of trying bro

corn. As there has not been any raised around here, they feel a little shy of it. Wheat and rye is looking good, and promises a better crop than any since 1878.

Cattle were brought home from the herds about the first of the month, some looking well, while others were thin. Horses are troubled some with the disease called pink-eye, but it is not a bad disease to contend with. Good care with moderate exercise, and to keep from taking cold for about ten days from contracting it generally puts them out of danger. Sheep are doing well. Hogs look thin, owing to the short corn crop. Poultry is in good demand and brings a fair price.

A good many farmers are planting apple-trees this fall. Although apples have not been a success here yet, they feel confident that they can make them a success by good care and culture.

N. ARMSTRONG.
New Basel, Dickinson Co., Nov. 14.

Cloud Sprinklings.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The weather is all that a reasonable man could ask. One light snow, but soon gone, leaving the ground in excellent condition. Fifty per cent. less wheat than usual sown here; large acreage of rye. Corn poor, half picked and very light—not more than ten bushels to the acre—and selling at 50¢@60¢ per bushel; wheat, \$1.10; oats, 35¢; potatoes, \$1.25; butter, 20¢; eggs, 15¢; chickens, 5¢ per pound.

The Republican ticket was elected in this county by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the consolidation of the Alliance, Democratic and Greenback elements.

There is a strong temperance element here among the better class of society. We feel anxious for the enforcement of our laws. The Governor has many strong friends that will hold up his hands. If it takes the military to back the civil law, it must be done.

Our common schools are in full blast and doing well. In this district (No. 51) the school is taught by Miss Mollie Craig, one of the hardest workers I ever saw in the school room, and her labor is doing much good.

UNCLE GEORGE.
Macyville, Cloud Co., Nov. 14.

After the Millers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are having very fine weather now, which is making the fall crops grow very nicely. Wheat is looking very fine—better than it has done for several years past. There is about as large an acreage of wheat as last year, and a larger acreage of rye. The farmers in general are turning their attention more to stock, and very naturally look for some kind of winter pasture; and as rye is the best and cheapest and a stand easily obtained, it takes preeminence.

Stock is in good condition. There is an increase of sheep husbandry here, several farmers having purchased flocks of sheep. Hogs are in good condition generally, most of the marketable lots sold.

Corn is short, and worth 60¢@65¢; wheat, 80¢; oats, 40¢; butter, 30¢; eggs, 25¢.

Is it not about time the farmers of the state took into consideration the way the mills toll their wheat? As a general thing, they take from one-third to one-half as toll, and give flour of an inferior quality. Is there any law to regulate such things, or are we to be robbed without redress? Let us hear from our brother farmers on this very important question, and if there is a way to remedy it, let us try to work together and root out this evil.

GEO. OLIVANT.
King City, McPherson Co., Nov. 12.

Lincoln Heard From.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On the 10th inst. we had quite a snow storm. Several inches of snow fell, but it is now all melted. The grain never looked much better than at present, this season of the year. A large acreage of wheat, and a great deal of rye have been sown. Stock of all kinds doing very well, except horses. Their allowance of corn has been shortened and they begin to show the effects of it. Hogs for the market are nearly all bought up and shipped, and the crop for home use will be below the average, both in number and size.

This county (Lincoln) is now about certain of at least one railroad, if not two or three. The Kansas Central is now within 50 miles, and tracking at the rate of over a mile a day. The A., T. & S. F. has a surveying party in the county now, and it is said, making a permanent survey. The T. & S. & W. is also in the eastern part of the county, and putting down permanent stakes. The K. P. is doing something, but it puzzles us quite a little to know just what it is. The certainty of a road is now beyond a doubt.

Mrs. J. C. Tyler, of this place, recently gave birth to four children—all females. Three were still-born and one is living. The mother lived but six days and was buried yesterday. Mr. Tyler, who is left with three small children, has the sympathy of the entire community.

The election passed off quietly—the entire republican ticket was elected, with the exception of C. M. Heaton, who was beaten by Ed. M. Harris, democrat, and present incumbent of the Treasurer's Office.

J. P. HANNAN.
Vesper, Lincoln Co., Nov. 14.

A Voice From Linn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have had an unusually wet fall. Farmers were unable to get into the fields to gather their corn, until the last few days, and all hands are now busy. The crop is greatly damaged by the rains, and warm weather. Corn in this neighborhood will make from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. The

wheat crop is generally light, some choice pieces yielding from 15 to 20 bu. per acre; not much wheat sown this fall, but what there is looks exceedingly well. The hay crop is greatly damaged by the heavy rains, except millet with which fortunately the farmers are generally well supplied this year. Wheat is worth \$1.30; corn, 60¢; hogs, \$5.00; hay, \$6 per ton.

WM. SIMPSON.
Oakwood, Linn Co., Nov. 10.

How Do You Do It, X Y Z?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wheat is growing finely, looks well; about the same acreage sown as last year, but a greater breadth of rye has been sown for pasture. The late rains have damaged the hay, straw and fodder to a considerable extent. Stalk fields are in a measure worthless. Cattle are going into winter quarters in poor condition. I hear complaints of trees dying this season, on account of the dry weather from those who set last year. I set some forty trees last spring, and lost but two, and they did not start; think they were fatally injured when I received them. I mulched as soon as set.

As no one is now writing on cataplasms, I will give my experience with them. One year ago last spring I sent to a fellow down in Ala. for seed, but as yet the seed has not arrived. Last spring I sent two three cent stamps to Barteldes of Lawrence, Kas, for cataplasms and received them forthwith. I divided with two neighbors. From my portion I raised 225 cataplasms that will average ten inches in height; have taken up and buried a portion of them; will let the others try the winter.

The best yield of flax that I heard of in this vicinity this season, was sown on stalk ground without plowing, then thoroughly harrowed. Late rains have brought out the late potato and turnip crop, until there is almost an average supply, but we will have to get along without sourkroot. The results of this year's farming operations are now being figured up and show that the average farmer has about held his own. Yet to the observing, progressive farmer, the past season has been a lesson. He has learned that fall plowing, planted early, and well tended will produce a good yield of corn, amidst drouth and chinch bugs.

Will your correspondent "X Y Z," who says he can raise two tons of pumpkins or squashes per acre in his cornfield, please tell your readers how it is done? M. M. MAXWELL.
Valley Falls.

Jewell Heard From.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Most all the corn is gathered and will yield all the way from nothing to 40 bushels per acre, more acres that yield nothing than 40 bushels. If the yield in Jewell county this year is fifteen (15) bushels per acre on an average it is as much as I expect. The wheat and rye I own looks well, and less wheat sown and more rye than last year and looking better. We have plenty of hay, straw and stock fields on which to winter our stock. Corn being scarce and high, but few cattle and hogs will be fed here. I do not know of but three lots of cattle feeding in this county this year and but few hogs. Jewell county fed over twenty-five hundred steers (2500) last year and this year not over three hundred. The fall has been dry, and but one snow storm and that was on the 10th and 11th of this month. We had about 4 inches of snow and sleet, leaving our wheat and rye in splendid condition. Wheat worth here from 75¢ to \$1.00 per bushel; corn, 60¢; potatoes, \$1.25, oats, 40¢; rye, 80¢; fat hogs, \$5.00 per one hundred pounds. Emigration is still coming in here and some going farther west to come up with the country. Some of our farmers have been east visiting friends, and on their return home congratulate us on being in better condition than our eastern friends. Our county is well settled and improving rapidly and in some localities with such fine houses and barns that one would think it had been settled for twenty-five years. J. S. F.
Jewell City, Jewell Co., Nov. 14.

New Hand at the Bellows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since I have become a reader of the "old reliable," I have become much interested in its columns, especially of late.

The crops in this part of the sunny state have been cut short on account of the chinch bugs and dry weather, with the exception of wheat, which made a fair turn-out.

We have been blessed with considerable rain of late, and the growing wheat looks nice. A larger acreage of wheat was sown here this fall than last. Feed is scarce. Stock is in good condition, considering everything. Fat hogs are selling at 3½¢@5¢, wheat, 90¢@\$1; corn, 56¢@80¢; eggs, 8¢; potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel. I hope some one will favor us with a good article in reference to peanuts. They appear to stand dry weather pretty well.

I am a young farmer, and would like to have some information in regard to the kinds of grain to plant, and the best methods of cultivation to insure success. I have noticed that some advise harrowing the wheat in the spring have any readers of the FARMER tried it? If so, let us hear from you.

If this does not find its way into the waste basket, I will write again. J. W. H.
Dubuque, Barton Co., Nov. 14.

Up In Mitchell.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Winter has set in rather early, though not very severe. On the 10th and 11th we had quite a snow storm, with some rain, making the ground quite muddy. It has been so cold since that it is not all gone yet. It has been of great benefit to all fall grain, as it was on a stand still for want of

rain. Now it looks quite green and fresh, and will go into winter quarters in fine condition. There has been a larger acreage of rye sown than usual, but less wheat. Corn gathering has been a very short job with us. In fact, but few have had one tenth of a crop. Still, considerable corn is brought into Cawker City and Beloit from the north and readily brings 60¢ to 70¢ per bu., and the quality is not real good either.

Horses and milk cows begin to show the need of the corn they cannot get. Farmers are packing the leanest pork that I ever saw put down, and keeping over the smallest number of stock hogs. Those who have had fat hogs, corn, rye or wheat to sell this fall have got a good price, and are rejoicing over their good fortune. Some of our farmers are turning their attention more to stock. Several have obtained small flocks of sheep, and some new pastures have been fenced, and the general decision is to cultivate less land, and cultivate that better. Some few farms have changed hands at very low figures. Others have been heavily mortgaged and are sure to pass out of the hands of the present owners before the debt can be paid. The stringent liquor law has a tendency to keep the traffic down. Still there is a great deal sold secretly in both Cawker and Beloit. None have been prosecuted that I have learned.

F. W. BAKER.
Naomi, Mitchell Co., Nov. 14.

Miscellaneous.

Diseases of Stock.

Hugh Clements writes, in the *Live Stock Journal* that considerable progress has been made of late in the treatment of diseases of stock, but much still remains to be done. The practice of bleeding, which was once so common for almost every ailment, has been all but abandoned, with very beneficial effect in the saving of animal life by other more approved remedies. Still, after all has been said in favor of present modes of treatment of the various diseases of stock, there is no doubt that a very large percentage proportion of the medicines administered do but little good, if they are not positively injurious. Surgical treatment is considerably in advance of medicinal.

In many cases, nature will work a cure without the aid of medicine or treatment; and if the animal has been treated with neutral or harmless remedies, they get the credit of effecting a cure. Natural causes are effected by the changing seasons of the year. Thus there are certain specified diseases peculiar to each period, and the approach and arrival of the succeeding seasons, by producing contrary vital changes, arrest the progress of specified diseases, causing their final disappearance. In the first quarter of the year the vital changes are at their maximum, continuing onward into spring, decreasing on the approach of summer, when the vital functions are at their minimum, and onward into autumn, towards the end of which they increase at the approach of winter. Bronchitis pneumonia, apoplexy, epilepsy, etc., are prevalent in winter, when the temperature is lowest and the vital changes are greatest, the approach of spring, and summer especially, effecting a general cure of these complaints, which begin to increase in autumn, culminating in the cold season.

Again, diarrhoea attains its maximum intensity in summer, when the temperature is highest, and the vital functions at their lowest ebb, and gradually decreases until winter and the beginning of spring, when this complaint reaches its minimum point. And if we consider the various degrees affecting animal life, we shall find as a rule that each attains its maximum intensity in one or the other seasons, the number of cases in the periods of the year being less, attaining a minimum when the vital functions or changes, the temperature and other conditions are in the opposite or contrary state.

An animal with a strong constitution, properly fed, housed and treated, will enjoy an almost perfect immunity from disease, while those of unsound bodily condition, will be liable, though the treatment may be first-class; still, however, a strict attention to the rules of health will often ward off complaints that would otherwise have broken out.

Though many diseases that now effect stock are preventable, being often due to gross negligence, still, however, many animals have tendencies to certain forms of disease, which if developed beyond a certain limit by seasonable or other influences becomes apparent; but while they keep under this limit the complaint is latent, and the health is not appreciably affected.

In summer there is more or less general debility of the animal economy, less muscular tone, less power to endure fatigue and adverse influences, due to the diminished vital changes, there being less food taken, less assimilated, less heat generated, and consequently the rate and force of respiration is considerably reduced. While, during this season, the dispersion of heat by the action of the skin, the lubrication of fluids, the poverty of the blood, the relaxation of the tissues and the superficial distribution of the blood, in winter there exists an opposite condition of the body, while in autumn and spring these conditions are not so pronounced either way.

Cooked feed for horses and other stock is a new feature in the development of Kansas City, as we see by a circular letter of the Kansas City steam feed company. This will prove an economical industry, saving to the consumer in feed and health of stock, and will also, we hope, prove remunerative to the company. Cooked feed is always better than raw, not retarding, of course, to grass.

A FATAL NEGLECT.

How Careless Oversight Brought About the Most Serious Results, and How it Might Have Been Avoided.

The Importance of Attention to the Details of Life.

Early last spring the elegant mansion of one of New York's wealthiest capitalists, situated on a beautiful hill in New Jersey, was turned into a house of mourning. It had been constructed on the most approved sanitary and scientific principles. Thousands of dollars had been expended in the drainage, plumbing and ventilation. The surroundings were healthful, the air was pure, and yet an epidemic of diphtheria swept away a family of young and beautiful children. It was the theory of the physicians that the house was filled with malaria, which always invites diphtheria, and skeptical as the father was, he instituted a rigid examination. Every closet, pipe and drain was found to be perfect, and they were about to give up, baffled, when by accident they examined the furnace fresh air box, and a few feet from its opening, in a neighbor's lot, they discovered a mass of putrefying garbage! The mystery was explained. The malaria had found an entrance through the "fresh" air flue, and three loved ones perished because "somebody had blundered!" The same result was seen at Princeton College, seven students losing their lives by the faulty drainage of the college grounds. These occurrences were not "dispensations of Providence"—they were the results of plain carelessness.

Life is a constant struggle for existence, and as the fittest always survives, it is the duty of every man to acquaint himself with the methods of prevention and cure of influences which would hurry him to the grave. There is much doubt nowadays as to what, for instance, causes malaria, but there is no doubt that it is the basis of the most obstinate chronic disorders. Not many years ago a celebrated physician of London discovered what is known as Bright's disease of the kidneys. While most of the characteristics of this dreadful malady were known, one of its peculiar features is of recent discovery, i. e., that it produces general derangement of the tissues, and involves other organs of the body long before the kidneys themselves seem to be affected. There is no pain in the kidneys nor anywhere in their vicinity. The water may not be albuminous; there may be no casts, and yet Bright's disease may exist and disorder the entire system.

Prof. Wm. H. Thompson, M. D., of the chair of Materia Medica in the University of the City of New York, in a recent lecture before the Bellevue College Hospital, says "Bright's disease has no symptoms of its own, but has the symptoms of every other disease you can think of." Albumen and casts may or may not be present; nor is the specific gravity an absolute and infallible test. Dr. Thompson says kidney disease is probably the commonest cause of death in this climate among adults, more so, even, than consumption, but it is a very deceptive disease. If a man breaks a limb, he will expect pain in the injured member; if a bullet crashes into the body, he will at least suffer pain in the wounded part, but in diseases of the kidneys, he will suffer most in the other organs of the body. These sufferings are only the effects, the cause is behind them, and if that cannot be removed, there can be no cure of the effects. Some of the commonest ailments of humanity are the sure symptoms of Bright's disease. When the kidneys have been diseased for a certain time, there will occur strange disorders in the head, throbbing headaches, disturbed vision; the memory loses its power. These are secondary symptoms of Bright's disease.

Again, the lungs are a favorite field of operations, and diseased kidneys produce pleurisy, bronchitis, (with or without cough) great paleness, sudden and strange attacks of asthma, and the spitting of blood. These are secondary effects of Bright's disease.

The heart, in the effort to force blood into the diseased organs, which are swollen by reason of kidney disease, becomes exhausted, hardened or enlarged, or valvular disease follows, with great distress under the breast-bone. These are secondary symptoms of Bright's disease.

Dr. George Johnson, a great authority, over 20 years ago pointed out that whatever disease affects the kidneys produces the same effect in the liver, and the purging of blood, nausea, vomiting of bile and food, indigestion, constipation, piles, dizziness, persistent diarrhoea coming on suddenly to a person who has always been robust are certain secondary symptoms of Bright's Disease.

Having made a tour of the body and finding no other organs which it can destroy, then the disease returns to the kidneys; the back aches intolerably, the urine is dark, full of brickdust and rosy; casts appear, albumen is abundant; then come great muscular relaxation and nervous prostration; great puffs appear under the eyes; the countenance is pale and wears an appearance of fright, convulsions ensue, the fatal diarrhoea or pneumonia sets in, and death is the end. These declarations are the warnings of men of high authority in medical science, whom we cannot dispute if we would. We expect, when our physician visits our bedchamber he will come with the possibility of healing, but there is no disease which he approaches with the certainty of failure like Bright's Disease. Is there no hope of cure? Must this great malady increase the number of its victims at the rate of 25 per cent a year, and we be powerless to prevent? Dr. Holland says all medical practice is experimental, and that any remedy that cures is entitled to the confidence and patronage of the people. The only criterion of excellence is success, and he says, this is the basis of popular judgment. The doctors admit they can do nothing for a person in the toils of Bright's Disease; but happily the oftentimes wiser school of independent investigators has not so failed. A few years ago a well known medical practitioner found the vegetable elements which diseased kidneys and liver needed as a food and restorer, and knowing how widely these diseases prevailed, he sold the formula to Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y. This gentleman began its manufacture on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is used more generally than any other known compound. The manufacturers of this remedy know, from the unsolicited testimony of hundreds of cases, cured, or the worst form of Bright's disease, that it is an almost absolute specific, based on a new and proved theory of treatment for every form of kidney and liver disease, and they are ready to prove to any one that they make no claim that others cannot verify by their own experience. Indeed, the best physicians prescribe it, and it is everywhere conceded to be one of the greatest discoveries modern medical science has given the world. The following items are

the facts of science and authority:

FIRST—More persons are afflicted with or die of Bright's disease than any other one disease except consumption. [Authority—Drs. Roberts and Thompson.]

SECOND—The disease has no certain symptoms of its own, revealing itself through disorders in other organs. [Roberts, Thompson and Johnson.]

THIRD—"While the medical fraternity is loth to acknowledge itself baffled, it cannot be denied that with the exception of one proprietary medicine, there is no known cure for Bright's disease." [Craig.]

What that remedy is has been fully explained in this article, and in commending it to our readers, we appeal not to their credulity, but to their judgment and common sense. It is not only pure and vegetable in its nature, but it has proven so effective that it is used more extensively than any other known remedy now before the people. It has cured even the most pronounced cases of Bright's disease, and it is an absolute specific for all kidney difficulties which are the first stages of this most terrible complaint. These are facts which every one of forethought can appreciate, and by the observance of which all can avoid the misery of "a fatal neglect."

When striped stockings are washed and hung up to dry, turn them wrong side out; this will prevent the color from running on the right side and spoiling the stock. If washed in water that has a little ox-gall in it the colors will not fade or run. It is a cheap liquid to have in the house, and can be bought reasonably at any slaughter-house or of the butcher, if you ask him to save them for you.

A Rare Opportunity.

The most advantageous offer yet made will be found in Hon. Daniel F. Bentley's Piano and Organ advertisement in this issue. Get in your orders for Christmas and New Year's presents without delay. Read the advertisement. Sent to Washington, New Jersey, for his latest Illustrated Catalogue.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Pound it until fine, an put it in an empty, clean pepper-box with perforated top; then you can easily sift it out on the cut, put a soft cloth around the injured member, and wet it with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness.

A Willing Endorser.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30, 1891.
H. H. WARNER & CO.: Sirs—I can recommend your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and you can cheerfully use my name.
MRS. ANN KELLY.

Do not iron a red tablecloth at all; wash it carefully in warm soda (not hot), rinse well, and when ready to hang on the line, take great pains to pull it so that it will keep the proper shape. It will retain its color much longer than if ironed.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Are common everywhere. Laid's Dandelion Tonic is a sovereign remedy for this class of ills. A trial will convince any one of the truth of this assertion.

Those trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance will experience great benefit from the use of Laid's Dandelion Tonic. It restores the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action and strengthens the will power. There is nothing that will so quickly efface the ravages of a long course of debauchery. It is recommended by many leading temperance advocates both east and west.

Never iron a calico dress on the right side; if ironed smoothly on the wrong side there will be no danger of white spots and gloss, which gives a new dress "done up" for the first time the appearance of a time-worn garment.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, giving relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrhs, and the Throat Troubles which SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few simple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that any one will suffer, from the many derangements brought on by impure blood, when Seville's Sarsaparilla and Silligie, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore health to the physical organization. It has proven itself the best blood purifier ever discovered, effectually curing scrofula, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria, debility, bilious complaints, and all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, etc. A single bottle will prove its merits as a health restorer, for it acts like a charm.

Borden, Selleck & Co.,

Chicago, sell the best and cheapest Car Starter made. With it one man can move a freight car.

Women are Everywhere

using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes constipation, indigestion, pain or weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—*Home Journal*. See adv.

Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo. The "Big Giant" has become so well known throughout the United States, territories and Canada, as well as in many foreign countries, that it is unnecessary to add further comment. The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts so that when mill is worn out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities.

Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fail to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at ½ price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with swivel attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

\$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.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McHowell, Wayne, N. Y. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York. **KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. President—W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Vice President at Large—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co. Vice President, 1st District—J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud Co. Vice President, 2d District—M. Cottle, Richmond, Franklin Co. Vice President, 3d District—C. Eckles, Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Treasurer—T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co. **FINANCE COMMITTEE.** J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

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

Notice to Patrons.

The regular annual meeting of Kansas State Grange P. of H. for 1881, will be held at the City of Topeka, commencing on the second Tuesday, 13th day of December next. By order of Executive Committee. W. H. JONES, Chairman. Nov. 7, 1881.

State Items of Interest.

Independence Tribune: The tax roll aggregates \$125,854.13 in this county. Fortunately the levy is growing less, \$14,000 of bonds having been paid this year.

Sheridan County Tribune: There is a universal demand on the part of the people in this part of the state to diminish the time necessary to live on a homestead before receiving a patent therefor from five to two years.

Chetopa Advance: Last Tuesday Judge Perkins issued bench warrants for the arrest of Peter Peel, E. R. Marvin, Jos. Stearns and Robt. Baker for illegal sale of liquor, and they were brought to Oswego by Sheriff Bender.

Salina Journal: Saline county raised last season 1,321,171 bushels of wheat, 115,594 bushels of oats and 610,763 bushels of corn. Crops were very short, too, you know.

Winfield Courier: A divorce was granted Emma A. Mendenhall from her husband, Pinkney A. Mendenhall, last Saturday, and Emma has been restored to her maiden name. The cause of complaint was habitual drunkenness and general cussedness. Emma seemed very young, not over 17, and had been married three years, but had only lived with her spouse, or rather her spouse had only lived with her, about six months. She had to furnish the larder, while Pinkney devoted his time to securing stimulants with which to color his pug nose and disturb the peace and quiet of his family. He was finally turned out on the cold, cold world, and it is supposed that he has been obliged to keep himself. And now the court has effectually taken from him all means of support.

Lawrence Spirit: The little Indian girl who has been living for some time with Mr. M. H. Newlin, of this city, disappeared suddenly last week, taking all her possessions, and has not been heard from since. Her name is Rosa Bradley, and she is about fourteen years of age. The family are anxious to hear of her whereabouts, and any information in that direction will be thankfully received.

Burr Oak Reveller: Three inches of snow on the 11th of November. How is that for Kansas?

Abilene Chronicle: Some three weeks ago, a dog showing some symptoms of hydrophobia went through our county and bit many animals, due notice of which was made by our various correspondents. In Buckeye, the dog severely bit George Deming, son of our worthy citizen, Lot Deming, a lad about thirteen years of age. The hand swelled a great deal and was very painful, but at this writing (Wednesday noon) no symptoms of hydrophobia had been observed. Many reports have been circulated concerning this case, but most of them were greatly exaggerated. Saturday afternoon last the Marshal killed a dog that was mad beyond question, and since that time a large number have been killed.

Chase County Courier: It snowed and hailed last Thursday morning, and rained a great deal during the day and that night.

Kansas Valley Times: Mr. Edgar F. Smith is fencing in a pasture of 3,000 acres on the easterly bend of Snokomo creek, five miles southeast of Newbury. These large ranches are now becoming very popular and frequent.

Onaga Journal: On last Thursday afternoon Moses Pratt, whose farm is located about four miles southeast of Havensville, sent two children to that town on an errand, the eldest being a girl fifteen years of age, and the younger a boy ten years of age. The children were delayed until almost night, when they started for home. It will be remembered that on Thursday night a terrible storm prevailed in this section of the country. On the arrival of the children at Mr. John Beck's farm, that gentleman desired them to remain over night at his house, but the little girl thought they could get home. When about a quarter of a mile from home they became lost, and after wandering about for some time, the little boy, becoming fatigued, lay down on the prairie, saying that he was now warm. The little girl sought shelter in a neighboring hay-stack, but before leaving, covered the boy over with her shawl. The children remained out all night, within sight of home, and when found in the morning the little boy had died, or was so badly chilled that he died soon after.

Chase County Leader: Mrs. Robert Cuthbert had a lilac bush in bloom last week.

Iola Register: Taxes are being very generally paid up this fall, which indicates that times are not so hard as generally supposed.

Beloit Gazette: Some three or four inches of snow fell on Thursday and Friday last week. It has entirely disappeared under the warm sunshine, but was an excellent thing for the fall wheat, which never looked better at this time of the year.

Garnett Plaindealer: Wild ducks are very numerous, and are destroying a good deal of corn. Our farmers should get in better work.

Harper County Times: Never since Harper was first made a town has there been such a rush of strangers as at the present time. Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses are crowded to their utmost capacity, so great being the rush that it frequently is impossible for transients to find accommodations. And still they are coming faster than ever. Nearly all are looking for homes, the majority wishing to secure

stock ranches. One gentleman by the name of Walton, from Pennsylvania, was here looking for locations for about forty families, who will probably arrive during the present month. Harper and Harper county will double population in the next twelve months.

Woodson County Post: A building boom may be expected soon in our town. Several of our business men have their plans already laid, and just as soon as they are certain the railroad is coming, they will push them right up.

Hartford (Lyon Co.) Call: Charles H. Wirthington, the first settler of this county, died in Sacramento, California, on the 7th of the present month, while visiting his brother.

Olathe Gazette: We are informed by Prof. Boies, principal of the public schools of this city, that there are 210 scholars who are deprived of two and a half days of school each week, owing to the insufficiency of school room.

Wyandotte Gazette: Some colored men worked hard for the Greenback-Democratic ticket. They expected big pay for it. They want their money. They go to Mr. Hadley's office for it. Mr. Hadley doesn't see it, that is, doesn't see the money. The colored men don't see it, but they do see the game now. They mourn for the want of labor and money doubly lost. They have learned a lesson in the school of experience.

Elk Falls Signal: Hon. J. W. Brewster, member of the Legislature from this county, has decided to locate at Las Vegas, New Mexico. He will remove his family thither in a few weeks.

Manhattan Industrialist: Although "King Philip" corn has been a failure with us this year, in other sections of the state its excellent qualities have been more than usually shown during the past dry season. A gentleman resident of Chase county, who last year planted a sack full of this corn obtained from the college, assures us that, had all of his corn been of that variety, he would have been a richer man by at least \$1,000.

Pleasanton Observer: Mr. Thomas Holmes owns a bottom farm; and when he first came here people tried to persuade him not to settle upon it, telling him he could not live there. He has done well every year; but this season, when everything on the prairie was parched and dried up, he has sold about \$500 worth of farm produce. He has fifty tons of hay, part of which was raised in the drained bed of Round Lake, and 1,000 bushels of as good corn as he ever raised in a good year. We will wager that no man in Linn county has done better than that.

Lindsburg Localist: County Attorney D. B. Lindsay has filed informations against four physicians at McPherson for prescribing intoxicants contrary to law. They were put under recognizance of \$100 each, and will have their trials in January. An information was also filed against Geo. W. Cole for keeping a nuisance under the act. He will also be tried in January.

Cimmaron New West: The first snow storm of the season struck us Thursday morning. It was light, and under the beaming rays of Old Sol will very soon pass away.

This and That.

Churning.

Churn every day if possible. Cream should not be kept longer than forty-eight hours at most. It should be a little acid. Have the cream at a temperature of 58 to 60 degrees in summer, and 62 to 64 degrees in winter. Do not churn too quickly; twenty to thirty minutes is quick enough. Stop when the butter separates into small particles like shot. Now draw off the buttermilk, and wash with cold water or cold weak brine until the water runs clear. Then gather and remove to the worker. Work the salt thoroughly through the butter, about one ounce to the pound. After you have worked the salt thoroughly through the butter, set it away in a cool clean place for twenty or twenty-four hours. Then work until the brine runs clear. Do not work too much; it makes the butter greasy.—*American Farmer.*

Cure for Rheumatism.

A German bee journal has an article recommending bee stings as a cure for rheumatism. The writer's wife was afflicted with severe rheumatic pains in the arm. The husband held bees to the arm, allowing them to completely empty the poison sacs into the muscles. The succeeding night the lady, for the first time in six months, enjoyed a good sleep. The arm was swollen pretty badly the next day but this rapidly decreased. No rheumatic pains have since been felt by the lady. Other cases of similar cures are mentioned by the same writer. As the average honey bee is always ready to perform his part of the experiment, those inclined to try the remedy may do so with "neatness and dispatch."

A Durable Whitewash.

The *Scientific American* gives the following as a durable whitewash: For one barrel of color wash, half a bushel white lime, three pecks of hydraulic cement, ten pounds umber, ten pounds ochre, one pound Venetian red, quarter pound lampblack. Slake the lime, cut the lampblack with vinegar; mix well together; add the cement and fill the barrel with water. Let it stand twelve hours before using, and stir frequently while putting it on. This is not white, but a light stone color, without the unpleasant glare of white. The color may be changed by adding more or less of the colors named, or other colors. This wash covers well, needing only one coat, and is superior to anything known, excepting oil paint.

Charcoal for Hogs.

Whatever hog medicine contains a good proportion of charcoal is presumptively a good medicine. It may be possible for quackery to so combine charcoal with other ingredients that the efficacy of this remedial agent will be destroyed, but it would, we believe, take a regular double-barreled quackery to destroy it under any circumstances. It is a most useful medicine by itself, and worth more than any one ingredient that we ever put into a medicine. It benefits the hog system by absorbing the injurious gases within it, and its absorptive powers are so great that it will absorb about

eighty times more gas than its own measurement. It is to this quality that it owes its efficacy when given to bloated animals, and nothing equal to it was ever given or has ever been discovered in such cases. Few of our readers but are doubtless aware how magnificently it acts in human complaints, and to such it is recommended in diseases of domestic animals, and especially of swine, with just as much confidence of its being a success as when given to human beings. One beauty about it, too, is that it can do no harm, something that can not be said of many of the nostrums which are recommended by avaricious compounders of medicine for animals. If it is given in too large doses it simply acts as a cathartic, and that is the end of it.—*Western Rural.*

To WASH GRAINING.—Use clear, warm water, no soap, a clean, white cloth. Wash only a small place at a time, and wipe dry with another clean white cloth. Do not wet more space than can be dried immediately with the dry cloth, as grain must not be left to dry in the atmosphere. It must be rubbed dry; hence the necessity of white, dry cloths. If the grain has been neglected, or soiled with greasy fingers, or specked by summer growth or flies, a little hard soap may be necessary in the first water, but must be speedily rinsed off in clear water and wiped dry. But if possible avoid the use of soap, as it deadens the varnish, however carefully handled, and on no account must soap be rubbed on the cloth.

Advertisements.

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



USE DANDELION TONIC

LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE

THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.
A SURE CURE FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, from an Alternatives, also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

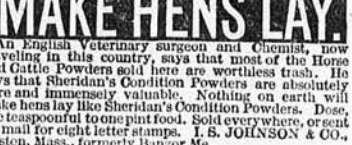
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO
LAWRENCE, KAS.

Save Your Orchards.

Those having Fruit Trees infested with **Tree Borers,** or not protected from their depredations, will find it greatly to their advantage to address by postal card, Geo. Cook, a professional horticulturist of large experience, who will cheerfully give such information

FREE OF CHARGE,
as will enable them to entirely remove the larvae or grubs from the tree and protect it against their depredations for three years. Address: GEO. COOK, 298 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.



MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powder 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, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Weston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me.

ANY GENT Or lady that sends us their address will receive something Free by Mail, that may prove the stepping-stone to a life of success. It is especially adapted to those who have reached the foot of the hill. Address M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich St., New York.



FIRST STEPS IN CHEMISTRY

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2 d Miss Wiley 21st,	by 1212, Barlett.	2808.
3 d Miss Wiley 14th,	by 10th Duke of Thorndale.	18774.
4 d Miss Wiley 9th,	by Royal Oxford,	2863.
5 d Miss Wiley 3d,	by Fordham, Duke of Oxford,	9172.
6 d Imp. Miss Hudson,	by Grey Friar,	8145.
7 d Mayores,	by Hennes,	3285.
8 d Matron,	by Carcase, 312,	2781.
9 d Miss Mason,	by Tyro,	1993.
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11 d Charles Cow,	by Dr. Syntax,	127.
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

Mr. H. A. Heath, is traveling representative of the KANSAS FARMER, duly accredited. Any business transacted with him in the interest of the FARMER will be honored at this office. Mr. Heath is also special correspondent of the paper, and will be pleased to avail himself of all courtesies extended to him by people of Kansas for the benefit of the FARMER's readers.

Never fail, if a gentleman, of being polite to ladies.

Milk from mature cows is richer than that from heifers.

Again permit us to acknowledge continued receipt of kindly greeting by our readers.

A roof made of thatch may not be beautiful or proof against fire, but it is warm and will shed water.

Subscriptions to the FARMER are pouring in by every mail. Let them come. Our force is sufficient to take care of all.

The Arkansas Valley people are alive. They advertise their next fair to be held the 4th to the 7th days of September, 1882.

We are compelled to largely increase the number of papers printed this week in order to accommodate our new subscribers.

"My God! what is this?" were the first words spoken by President Garfield after he was shot. So says James G. Blaine on the witness stand.

The boisterous and offensive conduct of the creature Guiteau in court; his insolence and malice are rapidly preparing the public mind for a verdict of guilty.

The FARMER hopes to be able to make an announcement in a few weeks which will please its readers. Fill us up to the measure of good humor, and we'll do it.

On the first page of the FARMER our readers have a good view of the recently imported Norman stallion, belonging to Messrs. Dillon & Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Lawrence has at length succeeded in convicting one rumrunner. They have had a hard time down there, but they have conquered. Don't lose your grip, now.

Only five more issues of the FARMER in this volume. Pardon us for these reminders. We want your renewals as early as possible so as to avoid labor and possible mistakes.

Major Wm. Sims, master of the Kansas State Grange, accompanied by his wife, went to Washington City some days ago to attend the meeting of the national grange.

The cattle commission report that they do not find any pleuro-pneumonia west of the Alleghenies. They also state that there are two kinds of the disease, one not contagious.

Sterling has been hauling up her saloon pets—those precious people who dress in fine linen and laugh at the law. Concordia has cleaned the evil out there, and so the good work goes slowly on.

If corn is to be boiled for hogs it ought first to be shelled off the cob. The cobs may be crushed and ground with the corn and make good soft feed. But for simply boiling, let the corn always be shelled.

A writer in the Massachusetts Plowman takes a sensible view of fall plowing. He says it, like everything else, has two sides. For some purposes it is better and for others it is not. Experience is the best guide.

Messrs. Plinner and Stotaker, Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas., have bought of Dr. W. H. H. Curdick, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., his old show bull that he had at the head of his herd, and three cows for an even thousand dollars.

According to the report of the secretary of the interior, there are now in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river 102 reservations, great and small, on which are located, in round numbers, 224,000 Indians.

The industrial league in convention at Chicago discussed questions relating to commerce

and internal industries, purification of the public service, stimulation of ship building. Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Atlanta, was president of the convention.

A farmer's boy ought to be an object of both solicitude and pride. He is to be one of the future rulers of the land. He is growing ruddy and strong in the unobstructed sunlight. He grows up in a free, pure air. His whole life is a school of freedom, a fit training for a sovereign.

Secretary Kirkwood recommends some changes in the Indian policy. He advises the teaching of young Indians our language, reducing the number and size of the reservations, local self government among the more educated tribes—something similar to our county system; abandonment of the tribal system among the more intelligent tribes, and the concentration of all the Indians west of the Mississippi on four or five reservations.

How to Oppose Monopolies.

The monopolies which chiefly concern the people at large are those which affect common interests and reach all of us more or less directly. Some of them exist by mere private combinations, as in the case of grain gamblers; some of them come into being directly through the affirmative power of the people, as railroads, banks, express companies, etc. For our present purpose, then, monopolies may be divided into private and public, as they are created through private or public machinery. Any one man, or half a dozen or more men may deal in grain and stocks without asking anybody's consent, and we style them private monopolists; but no man or body of men may build a railroad, establish a bank of circulation or even organize a company for such purposes except in pursuance of laws which the people have made. We therefore call a railway company or a bank a public monopoly. In this article, we propose to deal with this latter class only. The fact that they are creatures of law shows that all the rights they have come to them from the people, and are either expressed or implied in the law under which they are permitted to exist. They are creatures of law, offspring of the people. The two parties to the enterprise are, the people of the first part, and the corporation of the second part. The people are sovereign; the corporation is limited to the grants of the people.

The primary object of every public monopoly is the convenience and benefit of the people. When citizens are compelled to transport their produce and supplies a hundred miles in wagons; when farmers must haul their grists fifty miles to mill; when carpenters and blacksmiths must have teams out a week to procure lumber and iron for their shops—then the people begin to realize the importance of cheaper and more speedy means of transporting freight, and a railroad is built. Before the road is made, the rates of compensation for hauling freight are established by persons engaged in the business. Competition preserves an equitable schedule. When the railway is built, then there is no competition, and the very natural result is, that another rule of compensation is adopted. With the individual freighters the rule was, the lowest living rates; with the corporation it is, all the traffic will bear. And it is this matter of rates which affects the people.

Now, there is a law which the people have either adopted or enacted, fixing this whole subject, but the difficulty in the way is, that as things are now, the corporation acts as judge and sheriff both, while the people, who alone have the right to determine the matter, and who have determined it long years ago, sit back of the railing as spectators.

The law to which reference is here made is known to every lawyer as the rule of quantum meruit, that is to say—what, or how much is the service reasonably worth? In other words, the law is, a fair compensation for services rendered, and no more than that can be collected unless there is a contract for more.

But while the law remains in its present general form the corporation naturally, not maliciously, bases its rates on the rule above mentioned—all the traffic will bear—trusting for immunity to the anarchy or ignorance of the people. And this brings us face to face with the query—how to oppose railway monopolies.

Make the law specific. Let the whole great subject be studied by persons specially fitted and specially appointed for the purpose. Let these persons have all the time and all the money they need to make this investigation thorough, because the subject is large, and it covers a vast field. Construction of a railway has many incidental operations; managing a railway has many more. Rates of compensation, to be based on the rule of quantum meruit, can be fairly established only after a full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances which necessarily enter into the sum total of reasonable expenses. The various items thus necessary to be considered are almost innumerable; besides, there are many things which cannot be certainly known at any time of making estimates, as floods, fires, accidents, future cost of materials, extensions, etc. Such things can be provided for only on reasonable margins, utilizing the fruits of experience in those directions. Let a complete report of such investigation be prepared for presentation to the legislature. Then let the people see to it that men of sense and honor are elected to seats in the law making body. Don't send up wooden men nor fools; but men who have brains enough to comprehend the subject; conscience enough to be fair; honor enough to live their time and talents to the people. The street corner, saloon or store-box politician won't do at all. He is a nuisance and a fraud anywhere. The lawyer

who practices his profession on one book and talks on opposite sides of one plain proposition as often as anybody will pay him two dollars and a half—he won't do; he would sell his soul for a nickel cigar. Yet such fellows' votes count as much as anybody's.

In every community there are solid, sensible, fair, honest men; men who believe offices are made by the people, for the people, and ought to be filled only by persons who are ready to execute the people's will. Let the people in any given community, untrammelled by party customs, be asked to choose a man for some specific duty, and the unanimity with which they would individually select some one or other of a few individuals among them would be surprising. The people rarely are deceived in the calibre or conscience of a man they know. Then, let the people do their own work in this matter. Send up safe, practical, upright men, no matter what their politics, religion or vocation is; send such men to the legislature instructed to enact a fair law, fair to all interests concerned, and make it so specific and so plain that a quarter of a century will not pass before the courts have construed its provisions and decided what it means.

This is the honorable, manly, and only reliable method of opposing corporate monopolies, and any corporation that would object to it ought to be swept from the face of the earth.

Short-Horn Cattle Sale.

The ninth semi-annual sale of Short-horn cattle was held in Kansas City Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, by the Hamiltons, Ward, Harper and others, and would have continued one day longer but for the burning of the Cynthia bridge, in Kentucky, which prevented the whole lot of Cotswold sheep and a number of cattle from being brought in time for the sale. A large number of prominent men was present, as the names of buyers indicate, and that they made good bargains, will also be seen by the small prices paid for cattle, all of which were eligible and properly registered in the American Short-Horn Record, or American Herd Book. The scarcity and high price of feed deterred many from buying, and had much to do in bringing down the price, although a few brought full prices. The cattle were bred by the Hamiltons, of Kentucky; Maj. Ward, Westport, Mo.; Messrs. Kilgore, Porter and Duncan, Plattsburg, Mo.; R. T. Bass, Wilder, Kas.; Messrs. McClelland and Gordon, Liberty, Mo.; and R. Harper, Kentucky. The well known Cols. Muir and Edmondson operated as auctioneers. The sales made were as follows:

Noxubee Julia II to J Kilgore, Plattsburg, Mo.	\$55
Julia II to A M Rogers & Son, Independence, Mo.	50
Sallie VII, J H Clasy, Independence, Mo.	65
Julia Ann, L O Swope, Independence, Mo.	75
Miss Josephine, Geo Arnold, Missouri	70
Peggie III, H A Ensign, Newton, Kas	75
Peggie II, H A Ensign, Newton, Kas	60
Begus, H A Ensign, Newton Kas	60
Aaron Duchess of Athol, H A Ensign, Newton, Kas	80
Mary Moore, H A Ensign, Newton Kas	110
Cori Lass, H A Ensign, Newton Kas	55
Adel Moberly II, H A Ensign, Newton, Kas	65
Adelade V, E F Chapeau, Richmond, Mo.	85
General Hourigan, M R Platt, Kansas City, Mo	80
Mary Bell's Duke, E B Millet, Kansas City, Mo	250
Leslie's Oxford, C W White, Parkerville, Mo	178
Vellum's Oxford, M R Platt, Kansas City, Mo	155
Vellum's Oxford II, L A Allen, Kansas City, Mo	155
Prince of Sales, E B Millet, Kansas City, Mo	75
Constance's Oxford, R L Raymond, Liberty, Mo	250
Sharon Bell's Oxford, E C Allen, Manhattan, Kas	205
Duke of Grove Creek, N Winn, Graysonville, Mo	45
Douglas Jas Picklin, Kentucky	45
Mary's Duke, N Winn, Graysonville, Mo	65
Tom, N Winn, Graysonville, Mo	45
Thansgift, Jas Picklin, Kentucky	55
Traveler, N Winn, Graysonville, Mo	50
Granger, Jas Picklin, Kentucky	50
Baron James, Jas McDowell, Sturgeon, Mo	—
Callis Kirk, Jas McDowell, Sturgeon, Mo	60
General Hood, R J Long, Kansas City, Mo	35
Sharpsbury Duke, Joe McDowell	30
Bill Bates' Lad VIII, John Dorman,	65
Clifton J H Clasy, Independence, Mo	100
George Gaston, R E Richards, Marshall, Mo	170
Hattie James II, J H Clasy, Independence, Mo	125
Gaueful VIII, J W Duncan	55
Duke of Fairview, Lipscomb Bros, New Santa Fe, Mo	185
Graceful X J W Duncan	60
Miss F. Joel Wells, New Santa Fe, Mo	105
Dolan, Robt Bra h, Elmdale, Kas	100
Edgewood Duke, J H Clasy, Independence, Mo	100
Duker of Appleton, J Kilgore, Plattsburg, Mo	70
Betty's Duke, Jas Whilby, Kentucky	85
Prince George, A Hamilton, Butler, Mo	—
Francisco, E B Millet, Kansas City, Mo	90
Belvidere III, W C Obery, Kansas City, Mo	95
Wiley Countess, J H Clasy, Independence, Mo	95
Lizzie A, J H Clasy, Independence, Mo	50
Miss Jennie, R E R chard, Marshall, Mo	50
Glaggert, J H Hockaday, Lees Summit, Mo	30
Rosalie's Duke, J H Clasy, Independence, Mo	30
Major Young, J H Clasy, Independence, Mo	50
Oliver, J H Clasy, Independence, Mo	50

The next semi-annual sale will occur in the spring at Kansas City.

Peanuts, Peanuts.

An interest is growing among the readers of the FARMER in the culture of peanuts. This we are free to say, is pleasant news to us. We believe there is great safety and profit in the crop. Its use is becoming more general every year. Some of our friends are asking for light on the matter of proper cultivation of the peanut, and this note is to request those of our readers who have had experience to write out brief statements on the cultivation of peanuts for publication in the FARMER. What kind of soil and surface is best adapted to the crop; time and manner of planting; mode of cultivating; time and method of harvesting and curing, &c.

A Texas paper says that heretofore the pecan crop, as a source of revenue, has attracted but little attention. No care whatever has been taken of the trees; in fact, in many localities, trees 50 to 100 years old have been cut down solely to obtain the nuts. Before the civil war the exports from the port of Indianola alone were reported at \$108,000; now it is estimated

that the amount annually gathered exceeds \$2,000,000 in value. With proper care of the trees and systematic gathering of the crops it is believed that \$100,000,000 could be realized annually. Millions of bushels are lost every year by falling upon the ground and rotting, or being devoured by hogs, squirrels, turkeys and other animals and birds. Except in enclosed pastures no claim is made by the owners of the land to the fruitage of the trees. Mexicans and negroes are the pecan gatherers, and in some districts white children.

Some of the papers out west are crowing over better cakes made out of sorghum seed meal. The Rural West says the test was satisfactory in every respect so far as the value as food is concerned. The quantity was small, and, of course, could not be tried in many different ways. The seed was ground on a fresh dressed corn burr and not bolted, which left the product very much like fine corn meal, and we were very agreeably disappointed in our expectations. The treatment of the meal was similar to that usually given flour or corn meal in making cakes for breakfast. No one would have known that the meal was from cane seed as the taste did not savor of cane, and in appearance the cakes were like those made from fine meal, but with this difference, we believe the cane seed meal cakes at least 50 per cent. ahead of corn meal, and a splendid addition to our breakfast dishes.

Society in the aggregate is an enlargement of the every day experience of one man. It is unconsciously experimenting all along its line of march, learning new lessons every year, discerning fresh dangers and making important conquests. Influences tending toward good or evil are working in changed combinations as opportunities appear, and the people are benefited or injured accordingly. Experience is the great teacher. We must endure evils until we learn how to avoid or prevent them. Society is always threatened, just as the individual is, with some one or more open or secret enemies. The farmer has his cut worms to contend with, and society has grain and stock gamblers and hordes of other robbers raiding on interests which affect millions of men. People must learn to organize for beneficent purposes as well as for the amassing of individual wealth.

The very general demand for the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is evidence conclusive that the edition was not large enough. This board was established in the interest of Kansas agriculturists. Thousands of them have applied for the last report and could not be supplied, simply because there were not enough printed. The legislature, at its next session, ought to provide for at least twenty-five thousand copies of the next report. The interest and value of these reports are such that the demand for them increases yearly. Secretary Coburn will prepare something for the next issue which will be in still greater demand. He is increasing his means for acquiring information that farmers and everybody else who is interested in Kansas will want.

Betting on elections is one of the curses of modern politics. The moment a man wagers anything on the result of an election he becomes peculiarly interested in the success of the candidate upon whom he has staked his property, and that leads him away from the clear duty of every voter—to work for the public good. It vitiate both morals and politics. The law ought to disqualify every voter who in any manner gambles on the result of any public election. He should not be allowed to vote at that election, and he should, besides, be punished by a fine so heavy that it would make him wince ever afterwards when he even hears of anybody else betting.

Cotton, corn, tea and hay are the leading crops of earth, and it appears from statistics recently published that hay leads all the rest. Cotton and tea are local crops, but hay is produced everywhere that plants grow. All farm crops in the United States in 1870, were valued at \$2,477,538,658. The hay alone, 27,000,000 tons, at an average price was worth \$405,000,000, more than all the cotton was worth. And this does not include the grass used on the ground, not cured as hay at all. It is estimated that the net value of the grass crop utilized that year was at least two-fifths of the total value of all the crops. Hence, grass is king.

The committee appointed to investigate charges of improper conduct of the 9th Massachusetts militia at Richmond on their return from the Yorktown celebration, report that much of the misconduct was in spirit only but often boisterous and carried to excess; some of it was from ignorance of good breeding, and some clearly the result of over indulgence in drinking. Governor Long issued a special order to Colonel Strachon to ascertain and report within thirty days the names of the culprits, and if they are not forthcoming the entire regiment will be liable to such action as the governor shall thereupon direct.

Cotton seed oil is being used in place of lard in cooking in some places south. A correspondent of a southern paper says its superiority over lard in the matter of sweetness and clearness cannot be questioned. The refined is absolutely clean, and so pure is it that now, as we have before stated, it is extensively sold and used as pure olive oil. It is quite the equal of that famous oil—no epicure, however delicate his palate, being able to detect the difference.

We see no better way to prevent grain gambling than to place it by law on a level with common gambling. Make the man who cheats thousands of farmers a criminal the same as a

man who simply swindles some other dead beat, or who robs one man that assists in the robbery by submitting his case to the arbitrament of cards or dice. Let the grain gambler be made a common criminal; punish him by imprisonment and fine. Nothing short of extreme measures will ever root out this growing crime.

The publishers, Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, have kindly forwarded to the FARMER a copy of Mr. Emerson's newest church music book, *The Herald of Praise*. Mr. Emerson brings to his work a ripe experience and a practical knowledge of the musical wants of people that has been of great assistance to him. Thus equipped, he has given us a book which is at least equal, if not far in advance of any previous similar collection of church music. Its practical nature throughout will commend it to the great mass of people who want to learn to sing, and having the knowledge, want good, fresh music which will please, as well as instruct.

As an example of how it pays to deal in fine stock cattle, we call attention to the Campbell Bros at Plymouth, Lyon Co., Kas., who, two years ago, purchased two medium priced bulls at the Hamilton's sale and from them raised 130 calves and were offered and refused \$25 each for the yearlings, at a time when common yearlings brought only \$16 and \$17 per head. After having the bulls one year they were offered for them double the sum they paid. Now, this is only one of many instances of like character which are reported to our traveling correspondent.

Names and occupations of the jurors sworn in the Guiteau case are: John P. Hamlin, restauranter; Fred W. Brandenberg, cigar-maker; Henry J. Bright, retired merchant; Thomas H. Langley, grocer; Michael Shehan, grocer; Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer; George W. Gates, machinist; Ralph Wormley, laborer; Wm. Bruner, grocer; Thomas Hein-line, machinist; Joseph Pratter, commission merchant.

A correspondent asks a question in regard to tolls which millers receive. All the law says on the subject is this: Sec. 6. There shall be kept, at a public mill, by the owner and occupier thereof, a half bushel and a peck measure, tried and sealed by the proper authorities, and also proper toll dishes for the same; and shall keep posted up, in a conspicuous place in their mills, the rates of toll.

Guiteau's trial is an illustration of the simplicity of republican government. An assassin of the chief magistrate has a trial before twelve of his fellow citizens, laborers, mechanics, grocers and merchants; has counsel assigned him and his witnesses subpoenaed and paid by the people. He has the same treatment precisely that Garfield would have had if he had killed Guiteau.

Jute is probably to be one of the leading crops in the southern states. Its fibre is used in making gunny sacks, bagging, and other coarse articles, and the imported article is used in many finer textile fabrics. The plant grows well in Louisiana. The seed came from India where it is a leading crop. Many million pounds of the fibre are shipped into the United States every year.

The successful farmer, like the successful teacher, is an experimentalist. He does not run his experiments all over the farm, but while the main business proceeds according to established or approved methods, he always has his experiments in progress where they don't interfere with his general work. He is always learning something useful either as checks or stimulants.

In Elk county a peoples' ticket—anti-prohibition, and in favor of licensing saloons—was run and beautifully snowed under. Men who, in this day, advocate saloons are going backwards. The sooner we get out of the theory that a general drinking of whisky does us any good or makes us any better, the sooner we will arrive at a station which we must reach some day.

The magnificent buildings and costly style of living of some of our millionaires is attracting general attention. It is said that Sidney Dillon is about to erect a residence on Fifth Avenue in New York City, covering thirteen full city lots. It will cost more than the finest hotel on the continent. Did Mr. Dillon get all his wealth by means of fair profits in business?

That young man and young woman who imagine that, because they live in town, and have all the advantages offered by the tomfoolery, show and sin of city life, the world will always treat them as pets, will some day sigh for the relief of the pure air and society of rural life.

Patched clothes are no disgrace when the head and heart of the wearer are whole. Many a noble man and woman move about the world in rough exteriors. Dress does not constitute quality. By best using what we have, we do the best we can, and that is all anyone can do.

Sheep for Sale.

Bartholomew & Co., on account of other business requiring their undivided attention, offer their entire stock of one Merino sheep for sale. Will sell the whole or any part Very fine breeding ewes, all to year, sound and healthy Also, about 500 lambs.

They have yet on hand from 50 to 75 thoroughbred Rams. All of these sheep will be sold at very low prices. Call on or address

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.
"Capital View Sheep Farm,"
Topeka, Kas

A Grange Enterprise.

[Special Correspondence.]

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In Johnson county the grangers seem to be not only strong in numbers, but also well organized for systematic business. They have forty granges, with a total membership of fifteen hundred, some having as high as one hundred and forty members.

They have several co-operative grange stores in the county, distributed to the towns, Stanley, Edgerton, Spring Hill and Olathe. In the latter place the building occupied consists of five store rooms in which a general commercial business of twenty thousand dollars per month is done. One would think such a store would be detrimental to the business interests of the other merchants, but your correspondent learned from them that it did not. A competing dry-goods merchant said his business had increased from the reason that since the advent of the grange store, so many traded and bought in Olathe, who formerly went to Kansas City to trade, thus really benefiting home merchants instead of being a detriment.

In October they had 612 stockholders, which number is steadily increasing. The association was founded five years ago with a borrowed capital of \$849.93. Now they have a paid up capital of over \$20,000. They have, in the five years, done a business of \$615,006.56; and after paying 10 per cent. interest, stockholders, rebates, &c, it leaves a net profit of \$35,313.96.

Stockholders receive 10 per cent. on the stock invested and a rebate of 6 to 25 per cent. on merchandise purchased, and patrons who are not stockholders receive a rebate of about one half the amount paid the stockholders. Johnson county has the most successful co-operative grange store in the state.

H. A. H.

In one of our state exchanges we notice a statement that farmers and stockdealers complain that private scales for weighing hay, grain and stock, do not always correspond in their weighing. The paper suggests that city or county scales be placed at every trading point, and be correctly kept by a paid officer. It is a good suggestion.

Le Français is the title of a new magazine printed entirely in French and published in Boston. A copy has been forwarded to our table. We acknowledge ourselves indebted to the publishers for this courtesy on their part, for if there is anything the editor of an agricultural paper needs it is a magazine all printed in French.

The demand for back numbers of the FARMER to November 1, is beyond our ability to supply. New names of subscribers have come in so rapidly recently that our last edition was worked off before we discovered that we were short. Even a few of our old subscribers had to be passed over. We will try to be supplied in future.

High priced corn affects other people besides us poor printers. Even the whisky men feel the upward tendency. Representatives of all the western distilleries except three went into convention the other day in Chicago to talk over methods for opposing foreign competition. Hadn't we better protect them a little?

The Kansas City Journal is justly regarded as one of the reliable journals of the country. Edited with ability, sustained by a sound financial foundation, and directed by an enterprising management, its news is copious and fresh. We value it specially because of its full and accurate Kansas City market reports.

Judge Cox, presiding in the Guiteau trial, wisely directed that in this case, information obtained by general rumor, and formation or expression of opinion on the case should not necessarily disqualify a juror. The case was of such a public nature that every person is presumed to have heard of it.

Now that winter is approaching it is time that farmers drop the fire guards and corn-husking, and go to digging up their pumpkins and pulling potatoes off the trees. It won't do to let potatoes hang out too long in very cold weather. They are liable to freeze.

By way of reminding the good people of Kansas that even in this salubrious climate, and under our balmy skies, such a thing as winter is possible, the capital city was wrapped in a thin mantle of white the morning of the 18th inst.

Political Notes.

Industrial league of America opened its first national convention in Chicago.

The secretary of the interior recommends teaching young Indians our language.

Republicans claim to be able to organize the next national house of representatives.

Gen. Grant flatly contradicts the charges that he is attempting to influence the president's course.

Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, is on the trail of the Postmaster Generalship, having taken rooms in Washington.

General Sherman made a short speech at Atlanta in which he declared that he thinks as much of Georgia as of Ohio, and was loudly cheered.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that Roscoe Conkling will make some move for himself in the next few years and then go back into politics.

Sheep for Sale.

I have 25 Cotswold bucks and 30 ewes of same grade to sell cheap. Call on or address
MORGAN HALL,
Hutchinson, Kas.

SCAB.**Wool Growers**

Whose flocks show scab or vermin are reminded that

LADD'S**Tobacco Sheep Dip**

Is guaranteed to

Eradicate Scab & Vermin

as surely in mid-winter as in mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial, success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an

INCREASED GROWTH

OF

BETTER WOOL

A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

Our new pamphlet, 56 page; ready for

Free Distribution.**LADD TOBACCO CO. M'Y**

No. 21 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

IT MAY BE OBSERVED

that no attempt is made to hunt up out of the way or unknown places to find endorsement. Where will you find such another array of names of influential people; and if space permitted, there would be added an overwhelming mass of evidence from all parts of the country of the wonderful curative properties of Simmons Liver Regulator.

on. Alexander H. Stephens.
John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Ga.
Gen. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator.
Hon. John Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of Ala.
Rev. David Wills, D.D., President Oglethorpe College.
Bishop Pierce, of Georgia.
Hon. James Jackson (firm Howell, Cobb & James Jackson), Attorney at Law, Macon, Ga.
Jno. B. Cobb,
R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga.

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Rams for Sale.**SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.**

FIVE FULL BLOOD RAMS FOR SALE.

S. H. THAYER, Solomon City, Kas.

Strayed

Taken up by me about a month ago ONE RED COW, 5 or 6 years old, and one white and red STEER two years old.

W. J. LOYD.

North Topeka, Nov. 11, 1881.

Jacks for Sale.

Cheap for cash, or cash and young steers, or Cots wold sheep.
Joe and Brigham Young. Two fine mammoth Kentucky Jacks, five and six years old, 14 hands high black, very heavy built, can show splendid colts.
For further particulars address
N. N. BROWN,
Lawrence, Kas.

Or come and see them on Alabama and Henry sts., Lawrence, Kas.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.

Three head of Herd Register Bulls of choice breeding from my Jersey Park Herd, at reasonable prices.
Dr. O. P. SEARL,
Solomon, Dickinson Co., Kas.

Hereford Cattle**J. S. HAWES,**

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson county, Kas.
Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

WANAMAKER & BROWN PHILADELPHIA

If you want to buy Clothing for Men or Boys either ready-made or made to order, do not fail to send for our Catalogue THE LARGEST RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA

EVERY BOY WANTS A POCKET-KNIFE.

And Here is His Chance to Get One.

Send for a sample copy of

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS,

full of pictures published in Topeka, Kansas, by Longshore & Smith for only

50 Cents per Year,

and examine their wonderful list of premiums to boys and girls who subscribe and raise clubs for THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

Breeders' Directory.

Cards similar to those below will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory at \$10.00 per year, or six months for \$5.00. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Edinburg, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale.

W. H. PLUMMER, Oage City, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

G. O. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence solicited.

C. BUGLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

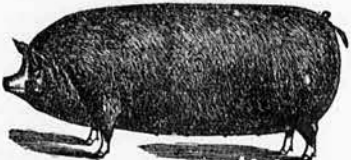
T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at American fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

CUNDEE & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeders of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3900 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)



THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. All stock warranted. Orders solicited. Will be at the State Fair, at Bloomer, and at Wichita Fair with Pigs for sale.

J. V. RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Kas.



We have for sale at present, 1 young Poland-China boars from two to eight months old, and 30 young Poland-China sows, 1 old enough to breed, to farrow in the spring; also, 25 young Berkshire pigs sired by Peerless 235 A. B. Record, and out of different ones of our fine Berkshire sows.

Some of the Poland-China pigs are sired by Chong 233 American and 803 Ohio Poland-China record, whose cut appears above, and some by N. S. Jr. 781, A. F. C. Record. These boars are not of kin, and are both excellent specimens of the breed. The sows are all animals of high merit. We cannot give pedigree in limited space. If you want a pig, write us and we will brood and sell in rig to farrow in the spring some of the Poland-China sows above referred to. Prices reasonable.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Kansas

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS!

I now offer to the public the finest thoroughbred poultry I have ever raised, and in male pairs, trios, or breeding pens, for breeding and exhibition purposes. I have Light Brahmas (Duke of York and Ancon Strains), Dark Brahmas (Mansfield), Buff Cochins (Doolittle and Congers), Plymouth Rocks (Essex and Keefe Strains). My prices are liberal.

S. L. IVES,

Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

Nurserymen's Directory.**PEACH TREES FOR SALE**

at the Carthage Peach Nursery. Send for prices.
B. F. WAMPLER,
Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.

SMALL STEAM ENGINES.

Simple, Reliable & Economical.
We sell a TWO-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER, for churning, pumping water, grinding, cutting or steaming wood, at \$150, complete and ready to run. Boiler made entirely of wrought iron, and tested to 150 pounds pressure to the square inch. Larger sizes at equally low prices. Send for illustrated price list.

CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO.,

20 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO!

Holstein Cattle**CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES.**

The largest and deepest milking herd of Holsteins in the world. 225 head, pure bred, mostly imported, males and females, of different ages.

A large and elegant stud of imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of all ages.

Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of superior breeding. Personal inspection invited. Separate Catalogues of each class, and milk records of cows mailed free on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

SMITH & POWELL,

Eckeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

Devoted exclusively to breeding PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

QUIMPER No. 400, at the head of stud.

Largest and finest collection in the west.

Pure bred and some of the finest grades in America; with sponges from the best horses that have ever been imported from France.

Young St. Horses and Fillies for sale, most of them bred in Kansas, and are thoroughly acclimated.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing Pedigrees, and prices.

HENRY AVERY,
Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

Republican Valley Stock Farm,

Devoted exclusively to breeding PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

QUIMPER No. 400, at the head of stud.

Largest and finest collection in the west.

Pure bred and some of the finest grades in America; with sponges from the best horses that have ever been imported from France.

Young St. Horses and Fillies for sale, most of them bred in Kansas, and are thoroughly acclimated.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing Pedigrees, and prices.

HENRY AVERY,
Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

Important to Grocers, Packers, Hucksters, and the General Public.

THE KING FORTUNE-MAKER. OZONE

A New Process for Preserving all Perishable Articles, Animal and Vegetable, from Fermentation, Putrefaction, Retaining their Odor and Flavor.

"OZONE—Purified air, active state of oxygen."—Webster.

This Preservative is not a liquid, pickle, or any of the old and exploded processes, but it is simply and purely OZONE as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antiseptic principle of every substance, and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable structure from decay.

There is nothing on the face of the earth liable to decay or spoil which Ozone, the new Preservative, will not preserve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.

The value of Ozone as a natural preserver has been known to our abler chemists for years, but until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive and simple manner has been discovered. Microscopic organisms prove that decay is due to septic matter, or minute germs that develop and feed upon animal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Prentiss method, seizes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our office in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge, any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal, pork, poultry, game, fish, etc., preserved by this method, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation.

EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand dozen, and be kept in an ordinary room six months or more thoroughly preserved, the yolk held in its normal condition, and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will be as strictly "chick" as the original. The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen; there are seasons when they can be bought for 8 or 10 cents a dozen, and by holding them, can be sold for an advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. One man, by this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

A FORTUNE Awaits Any Man who Secures Control of OZONE in any Township or County.

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months. \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in August and sold November 1st. \$2 for a test package was their first investment.

F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont Co., Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone. \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

D. F. Webster, Charlotte, Raton Co., Mich., has cleared \$10,000 in one month, since August. \$1 for a test package was his first investment.

J. B. Gaylord, 50 La Salle St., Chicago, is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, and making \$5 per dozen for eggs and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 dozen eggs per day, and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear. \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH OZONE.

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant for \$2. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy himself as to the extraordinary merits of Ozone as a Preservative. After thus having satisfied himself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to sell the article to others, or to continue it to his own use, or any other line of policy which is best suited to him and to his township or county—we will enter into an arrangement with him that will make a fortune for him and give us good profits. We will give an exclusive township or county privilege to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and desires to control the business in his locality. The man who secures control of Ozone for any special territory, will enjoy a monopoly which will surely enrich him.

Don't let a day pass until you have ordered a Test Package, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come in by scores every day—many by telegraph. "First come first served" is our rule.

If you do not care to send money in advance for the test package we will send it C. O. D., but this will put you to the expense of charges for return of money. Our correspondence is very large; we have all we can do to attend to the shipping of orders and

Give your full address in every letter, and send your letter to

PRENTISS PRESERVING CO., (Limited.)

S. E. Cor. Ninth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

W. C. HOUSTON Jr., & CO.,**Commission****WOOL****Merchants,**

110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

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 to the flock, 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, 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.

C. MALLINGROD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

Sheep Ranch for Sale.

WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK.

1,600 acres and the most completely fitted up Ranch in the state of Kansas. Unlimited outside range; good winter grazing.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SHEEP SCAB CURED,

Ticks and Red Lice

KILLED WITH

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID,

The new sheep dip and parasite destroyer. This fluid has all the advantages of Carbolic and Arsenic without their poisonous effects; entirely harmless when used internally or externally; mixes readily with and is used in cold water at any season of the year without injury to the stock; has never failed to give satisfaction. Send for testimonials, price list and directions.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SHAW'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS.

35 CENTS.

C. F. SHAW,

10 Church St., Boston, Mass.

FRUITS may be permitted to ripen in their native climate, and can be transported to any part of the world.

The juice expressed from fruits expressed from fruits can be held for an indefinite period without fermentation, hence the great value of this process for producing a temperance beverage. Cider can be held perfect & sweet for any length of time.

VEGETABLES can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural condition, retaining their odor and flavor, and in their original packages at a small expense. All grains, flour, meal, etc., are held in their normal condition.

BUTTER after having been treated by this process, will not become rancid. Dead human bodies, treated before decomposition sets in, can be held in a natural position weeks without puncturing the skin or mutilating the body in any way. Hence the great value of Ozone to undertakers. There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved and no trace of any foreign or unnatural odor or taste.

The process is so simple that a child can operate it as well as and as successfully as a man. There is no expensive apparatus or machinery required.

A room filled with different articles, such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time without additional trouble, or expense.

Be it in fact, there is nothing that Ozone will not preserve. Think of everything you can get that is liable to sour, decay or spoil, and then remember that we guarantee that Ozone will preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time. If you will remember this, it will save asking questions as to whether Ozone will preserve this or that article; it will preserve anything and everything you can think of. These are not a township in the United States, in which a live man cannot make an amount of money, from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, that he pleases. We desire to get a live man interested in each county in the United States, in whose hands we place this Preservative, and through him secure the business which every county ought to produce.

Any Man who Secures Control of OZONE in any Township or County.

The Cincinnati Feed Co., 498 West Seventh Street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling brewers' malt, preserving and shipping it as feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved keeps in 24 hours. Preserved by Ozone it keeps perfectly sweet for months.

These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others. Write to any of the above parties and get the evidence direct.

Now to prove the absolute truth of every thing we have said in this paper, we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have not claimed half enough. To any person who doubts these statements, and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH OZONE.

giving attention to our working agents. Therefore, we cannot give any attention to letters which do not order Ozone. If you think of any article that you are doubtful about Ozone preserving, remember we guarantee that it will preserve it, no matter what it is.

References:

We desire to call your attention to a class of references which no enterprising man based on anything but the soundest business success and a highest commercial merit could secure.

light. We will send by mail postage paid to a
who wish to test this SUPERIOR WICK: 1 WICK,
10 CENTS; 2 WICKS, 20 CENTS; 12 WICKS for
1.00 CENTS; 12 DOZEN or 1 GROSS for \$7.50. Have for
sizes, Nos. 0, 1, 2 and 3. Agents wanted. Send orders
METAL TIP LAMP WICK CO., 70 Cortlandt St., N.
This wick requires NO TRIMMING.

A regular graduate in medicine. Over 15 years' practice—12 in Chicago.

Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases, Asthma, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Gout, Urinary and Skin Diseases, SEMINAL WEAKNESS (night losses), SEXUAL DEBILITY, Loss of sexual power, &c. Cure guaranteed. No money refunded unless cured. Thousands of cases cured. No injurious medicines used. No detention from business. All medicines furnished. Examination free, consultation free and confidential—call or write. Age and experience important. A BOOK for both sexes—free by mail. Circulars of other things sent free by mail. 280 So. State St. Hours: 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Sundays: 10 to 12 a.m.

BEATTY'S ORGANS.
Church, Chapel & Par-
lor, \$30 to \$1000, 2 to 32 stops
Have you seen Beatty's Organs?
Earlier Organ? Price only
\$107.75, CHAPEL ORGANS, \$91.75.
The LONDON 15 Stops, 5 full sets
of Reeds, only \$65, THE FALLS
now offered for \$85.
BETHOVEN. New Style
No. 9,000, 27 Stops, 14 full Octaves
of the Celebrated Golden
Tongue Reeds. It is the Finest Or-
gan ever made. It is the only or-
gan for full particulars. Other

An Unprecedented Piano Offer.
Length, 7 ft. Width, 3 ft. 6 in. Wt. 1000 lbs.
Overstrung Bass! Large Size! Great Power!
PIANO New Style No. 1899, 7 Oct. Elegant Rosewood
Case. Large front, Round corners, Cast Iron Plate and Lyre
Fine Condition. Extraordinary Tone. Best
Action, all improvements complete.
With stool, book and cover, only..... **\$173 75**
Address or call upon **DANIEL F.**

SOMETHING NEW!!

BETTER

THAN

WALL

WOOD

CHEAPER

THAN

WOOD

MORE DURABLE THAN EITHER.


Marble-Slated
Enamel Blackboard
WARRANTED
 Not to Split, Crack, Seal,
 or Warp, in Ten Years.
WESTERN SCHOOL
SUPPLY AGENCY,
 Topeka, Kansas.
 Sole Agents

TRADE MARK

BLACKBOARDS, IF DON'T PAY



The PIVOT WINDMILL,
MANUFACTURED BY
GOODHUE & SONS, St. Charles, Ills.




PIVOT
 PAT'D JULY 18 1872
GOODHUE & SONS,
 ST. CHARLES, ILL.

It is completely Self Regulating

The following are a few of its points of Excellence and Superiority.

Examine its mechanical construction and the points which it has that are necessary in a perfect mill, and make up your mind which is the best and **BUY THE BEST.**



Self-Regulating and can not be injured by a storm that does not destroy buildings. Has more wind surface in the wheel than any other mill, and therefore **More Power**. Has the **Strongest Wheel** of any mill as it has more arms for same size of wheel. The self-governor enables it to run at a moderate speed with **Entire Safety in High Winds**. Turning in and out of the wind on a **STEEL PIVOT** which rests in a socket filled with oil. Has no rattle or clatter. Cannot be affected by Ice, Sleet or Snow. When pulled out of the wind, as it has an **Adjustable Friction Brake**, thus preventing the tank from running over and the pump from freezing up in winter. The four corner timbers of the tower go clear to the top and are all bolted to our casting.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices before deciding that to buy. Agents Wanted.

If we have no Agent in your vicinity we will sell you a mill at Wholesale Price.

With our illustrated directions, giving minute detail of every step to building up the mill, any carpenter or mechanic can put the mill up, and be sure of having everything right and perfect.

Testimonials:

WHEATON, ILL., July 4, 1881.

ESSRS. GOODHUE & SONS:—The Pivot wind mill I bought of you several years ago has given good satisfaction, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all as a No. 1 mill. It will work well with very little wind, it adjusts itself with such ease and accuracy to the wind, that in case of a heavy gale it stands triumphant on its light and graceful tower, while so many other mills are either toppled over or blown in pieces. Storms do not affect it in the least, and it is always ready to work when turned into the wind, and I would say to all, don't hesitate to buy the Pivot wind mill, and you will not regret it.

Respectfully yours, E. ACKERMAN, JR.

BLOOMINGDALE, ILLINOIS, June 27, 1881.

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