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On a business trip to the north part of the county,

Increase of Fertility Through Green Manuring. The following, though written in Massachusetts, is

equally applicable to Kansas. It is from the Ameri-

can Cultivator: Whatever rotation of crops may be adopted on the farm, the tendency is to exhaustion of the soil; hence it becomes necessary to devise some means for main taining fertility. Nature's processes effect this purpose, yet these are impracticable under even the

rudest, kind of husbandry. In a state of nature everything is returned to the soil. Wherever man tills the soil much that it produces must be sold to supply his many wants. From such premises it has sometimes been argued that all agriculture necessarily tends to sterility—a most gloomy prospect, in-deed, if true, for earth's teeming population who have all to be fed and clothed from the products of the soil. That such a theory is false and untenable the continued and remunerative cultivation of the soil in some countries for hundreds and even thousands of years abundantly attests.

It is evident that recuperative forces are at work in the farmer's behalf. He is not obliged to return everything to a moderately fertile soil to maintain its productive capacity. There may be sandy wastes so poor and so little retentive of what they receive that they need manuring, as has been wittily said, "every twenty-four hours;" but in general a top dressing once in two or three years with frequent seeding to clover will suffice for ordinary purposes. The market gardeners who manure heavily year are obliged to follow such a practice because heir land is too costly to be kept in grass for even a single year. The value of a single crop is often greater than the selling price of farm lands. In such cases, it is perhaps cheaper and better to manure heavily and keep the land constantly under cultiva tion. Gardeners do not, however, entirely dispense with green manuring. The practice is becoming more common every year with seedsmen and nurserymen at least to sow rye in the fall on land that would otherwise lie naked through the winter. Its growth furnishes a slight protection to the soil from blowing or washing away. Again, it is more than probable that the rye only takes from the soil such elements of fertility as have become dissolved by rains and would otherwise be wasted. In this case, nowever small the amount of manurial value of the green herbage, it is an absolute gain of what would

otherwise be lost.

With some varieties of crops the spring growth of rye may be allowed until the latter begins to head, which time its manurial value is greatest. The staple hoed crops? as corn, potatoes and beans, do not need to have the ground fitted for planting until the light of the above figures and study it well before fall-sown rye is beginning to head. An excellent farmer has for years practiced this policy with a young apple orchard, plowing late in the spring planting beans and seeding with rye after the bean crop is harvested. He drills in enough mineral fertilizers with his rye to supply that which the bean crop removes. Other than this supply of fertilizing material the land has for years received no manure The soil is kept in excellent tilth and the growth of the orchard is all that could be desired. Until the orchard comes into bearing, cropping with some low, hoed crop, like beans, with little manure except green growth plowed under, is perhaps the very best policy that can be adopted. The country is full of young orchards which have never borne a crop, but whose annual growths show that the soil has been over-fertilized. After the bearing habit is establish ed judicious manuring while the crop of fruit is growing is advisable, but until then green manuring with light cropping is every way best.

Wherever clover can be grown it must always be

e staple crop, to be turned under as green manure. There are good reasons for believing that a large clover growth turned under actually adds to the fer tillty of the soil. Much of the mineral matters in its leaves and stems are brought from the subsoil, e, in the case of other crops, they would be entirely unavailable. The bulk of a clover crop in full growth is much greater than most farmers ize. The green herbage of such an acre might, when dried, yield little over two or three tons of hay; but all the clover roots, it has been found that these, in their green state, weighed at the rate of thirteen tone The quality of the manurial value of clover roots is quite as remarkable as its quantity. They are rich in nitrogen, in lime, potash and ph phates. It is this which makes a clover sward whe plowed under the best possible preparation for wheat. In its decay clover furnishes all that the grain crop requires, and it supplies such plant food more available form, and more evenly distributed through the soil, than the same amount of materia could be placed by any other method. With the monly fail to be placed in contact with the manure hence tail to realize any immediate benefi therefrom. On the other hand, clover growth plow ed under enriches every particle of soil with which either leaf or plant has come in contact with.

Farm and City Life.

The suggestions following, which we clip from the Indiana Farmer, are well worth attention

In our efforts of life, we have only averages of success and failure to guide us. The future is impen-etrable to us. All we know is just what has been done, or is being done during this passing second of To the young man, full, perhaps, of commendable energy and ambition, there seem to be broader fields open than farm life furnishes. The history of our cities sparkle with the lives of men who as boys came from the farm, and have achieved success in mercantile or professional pursuits. In-deed it is seldom that our great men come from the city born and bred. Naturally enough this is stimu lating to the ambition of the country youth, who sees no opportunity of becoming a Stewart, or a Field or a Farwell on the farm. But city life he two sides to it. There is a dark as well as a bright side, and unfortunately the light side receives its brilliancy from only a few individual successes, while the dark side is covered with the gloom that is

to say that the chances of success in city life, the chances of doing as well as an enterprising farmer would do in a reasonable life time, are not more than one to a thousand. As to accumulating a large fortuna the chances are cartainly and more than one to a thousand. As to accumulating a large fortuna the chances are cartainly and more than one to a thousand. As to accumulating a large fortuna the chances are cartainly and more than one to a thousand. As to accumulating a large fortuna the chances are cartainly and more than one to a thousand. As to accumulating a large fortuna the chances are cartainly and more than one to a thousand. As to accumulating a large for the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to remedy the same: and we carried the country to the fortune the chances are certainly not more than one to ten thousand. The very rich men of Chicago, as compared with our whole population, would indeed hardly sustain so large a ratio. The city is full of respectable poverty and seedy respectability. Men by the thousands have found it impossible to get on, and are living from hand to mouth, while the farmcr, under all the serious disadvantages that he has lived under, is in a sense independent and in easy circumstances. If the railroad, and tax collector, and board or trade, have robbed him shamelessly, he has enough to eat and a beg to sleep on and die on, which is more than many of our young men or old men in the city have.

Secretary Lord, of the Illinois Labor Bureau, has given to the public a portion of his forthcoming report, which is worthy of the closest study by our young friends of the farm, who seel that farming is a low life and are anxious to leave the old homestead From this report we learn that the average annual income of certain classes in Chicago is as follows: Day laborers, \$387; machinists, \$635; printers, \$729; painters, \$586; stone cutters, \$625; trunk-makers, \$642; brick-makers, \$470; carpenters, \$597; cigar-makers, \$530; engineers (stationary) \$916; harne rs, \$502; miscellaneous, \$530; general average, \$601.

Usually, however, it is not the hard work, as repre ented by the above callings, that attracts the ambitious boy. For oftener he is charmed by the life of the clerk, and here is a statement of what our clerks earn: There are six hundred and forty-two reported. Fifty of these earn, or rather get, six dolars per week; sixty-one, seven dollars; eighty, eight dollars; two, nine dollars; a hundred and fifteen, ten dollars; a hundred and fifteen, twelve dollars; five, fourteen dollars; seventy two, fifteen dollars; two sixteen dollars; forty-nine, eighteen dollars; six, twenty dollars; eight, twenty-one dollars; two, twen ty-two dollars, and only two as high as thirty-five

Now, if the clerk is a married man-and he either is or probably will be some time—he cannot obtain decent board for less than sixteen dollars per week, and if he keeps house, he must pay for even indiffer ent apartments twenty five dollars per month, dress well, and supply his table at the enormously high prices which prevail in the city. Surely this does not hold out any great inducement for the boy who can be well provided for on a farm, as long as he lives, and have the farm at last, to come to the city. If our young readers have any idea of doing such a they kiss mother good bye.

National Farmers' Alliance.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Na ional Farmers' Alliance recently at St. Louis:

WHEREAS, Farmers and others are oppressed by unequal taxation, by subsidies to monopolies, by selfish and dishonest officials, by railroad extertion, and unjust discriminations, and by other privileged

WHEREAS, Congress only can regulate patents, the tariff, and commerce among the states, a national union of all interested is necessary for success,

Resolved. That the farmers and all in sympath with them, unite in local, state and national socie ties for mutual agreement and united action. Resolved, That all property, real and personal, cor

porate and individual, should be equally taxed, and

that the holders of mortgages and other liens on

er for the balance of his property, and any mortgage and other evidence of debt should not be collectable unless it bears evidence of having been assessed for taxes. Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the issuance of passes or free transportation in any form whatever by railroad companies in this

der the constitution, or to an officer of any election precinct or primary election or caucus, should be deemed a criminal offense, and should be prohibited by law under severe penalties, and that it should be ande mandatory upon the proper state officers to execute such a law. Resolved, That sound financial policy demands the

payment of the national debt, to the end that the public may be speedily relieved from the onerous axation; and that the maintenance and existence o the United States bonds to afford a basis for national anking would be a gross mistake, subversive of the best interests of the people, and that such measure is promulgated only in the interest of an overgrow and dangerous monopoly.

Resolved, That the present exorbitant tariff, laid as war measure, should be reduced to correspond with the actual needs of the government, on basis: should be laid as far as possible on articles of luxury and bear as lightly as possible upon our great agricultural interests, and that it is no part of the duty of government to tax one portion of the people benefit of another, and we brand as cowards those members of Congress who shirk their duty upon an expensive and unnecessary tariff com

Resolved, That we demand from Congress that en tment of laws that will compel the land grant rail roads to pay taxes upon all their lands, and we turther demand that all lands formited by the land grant roads shall revert to the public domain fo homestead settlement.

Resolved, That the currency, the measure of values whether metal or paper, should be issued and con trolled by the government only.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general govern ent to at once exercise its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the states by passin such laws and establishing such regulations as will ecure to the whole people just and impartial rates for the transportation of freights and passengers.

Resolved, That the combination and consolidation of railroad capital, and the influence of the United States in the maintenance of an oppressive and tyrcast by innumerable failures. It is not extravagant annical transportation system, are accomplished

organizations for systematic and persistent political dices of cows and owners in each volume action, and to subordinate other political questions to the emancipation of the people from this terrible oppression.

Resolved, That we demand such changes in our ents only, and not from their users, who are usually innocent purchasers of rights which they are made to believe are valid.

Resolved, That all persons should be allowed to make patented articles on payment of a royalty of a per cent. of the price of the article; the royalty to be the same on all patents.

Resolved. That the adulteration of food is as dishonest and more injurious than counterfeiting money, and should be punished as severely.

Resolved, That as delegated nominating conven tions are frequently controlled by trading and bribery, and fail to justly represent the people, we recommend the plan of nominating all elective offi ers by direct vote by all members of the organiza

The Short-Horn Breeders' Herd Book. The Breeder's Gazette, in a late issue, says:

Whatever doubt may have heretofore existed as to the establishment of a Short-horn Breeders Herd Book, by the American Association, was thoroughly dispelled by the decisive action taken by the Board of Directors at their meeting in this city last week. The members of the board in attendance last week. were Hon, Emory Cobb, Hon, J. H. Pickrell. Judge Jones, Col. W. A. Harris, Mr. A. M. Bowen, Mr. T. C. Hammond, and C. A. De G. Harvey, and S. F. Lockridge. De Graff; besides Mr. T. W

The committee appointed last June to confer with the publishers of existing herd books submitted a reort recommending the purchase of the Ohio and American Short horn Records, and requesting further time for negotiations with the publishers of Canadian Herd Books and the American Herd Book. The correspondence with Messrs, Allen & Bailey had not been altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as no un-conditional offer to sea and been received from those gentlemen. For the sum of \$50,000 they will convey their property to the Association, provided their rules be continued as the standard of admission. The new British American Herd Book Association in Canada, has had no meeting to consider the ques tion; on account, we believe, of the absence abroad of Hon. Jno. Dryden, the President. Both he and the Secretary, Mr. Snell, are reported as being in favor of consolidating with the American Associa-tion, but no official action has yet been had. The old Canada Herd Book has likewise had no meeting

In accordance with the recommendation of this ommittee, the Board of Directors accepted the propositions of the American Short-horn Record, and Ohio Associations; thus at one stroke wiping out two existing herd books. No action was taken upon Allen & Bailey's proposition.

The committee on By-Laws, consisting of Judge Jones, Judge Nourse, and Col. Harris, submitted quite an exhaustive code of rules for the government of the Society, which it is unnecessary to re-produce here. Under these rules (which, with a few amendments, were adopted) an Executive Commitee to hold until the regular meeting, November 22d was elected, consisting of Judge Jones, Col. Harris, and Mr. Hammond. This committee is the editing committee of the Herd Book, constituting a Board of Appeals in cases involving the admission or reject ion of pedigrees for entry.

With commendable energy the committee at one began the preparation of rules of entry, in order that the book might be commenced at once, and at the the following were adopted as

PULES OF ENTRY 1st. Pedigrees shall give the name, color, sex date of birth, name and address of breeder and owner and full pedigree, with, when practicable, volum and page of record of the last cam recorded.

2d. The animal must trace, on the side of its size and dam, to imported English Short-horns, or pedigrees, not false or spurious, already of record in one or the other of the present Herd Books

Judge Jones moved to amend this rule by adding the following: "and must have six consecutive crosses of bulls tracing to such imported ancestry would be that the animals al ready recorded in other herd books not showing ction with imported ancestry, should (to er title them to record in this work) have at least six consecutive crosses of such uncontaminated blood. 3d. On and after January 1, 1834, imported animals

must be of record themselves, or have sire and dam recorded in the English Herd Book 4th. On and after January 1, 1885, no animal. except imported animals shall be eligible whose sire

and dam are not already on record. 5th. Pedigrees of bulls shall be printed in full, unless there be more than one of the same pedigree on the same or opposite pages, to which reference may be made. Bulls shall be recorded in alphabet ical order, and shall not be re entered except to cor rect material error in first entry, and the corrected entry shall have a new number to which reference shall always thereafter be made

6th. No female shall be eligible until she has had roduce, and any cow may be re entered, giving all her produce, if any, since last entry.

7th. Cows shall be entered under their owner's ames, in alphabetical order, and no charge shall be made for produce under dams, which shall be furnished so far as known. 8th. Pedigrees of cows may be abbreviated by ref-

erence to complete pedigree under the same owner's name and in the same volume. 9th. All bulls appearing in the liveage of animals sent for record, must be recorded in rall, with proper correctly recorded in the "American Short-horn

Record;" and the pedigrees of all reference bulls not

11th. The fee for recording pedigrees shall be fifty

cents each. In order that the publication of a Herd Book by the association might be at once commenced, the patent law as will give patentees a remedy for the capital stock already subscribed was declared due infringement of their claims, from the sellers of pat- and payable to the Treasurer, Mr. T. W. Harvey, on or before November 22d; and that the work of the society might be properly carried forward, it was resolved to submit to the stock holders, at the next regular meeting, a proposition to increase the capital stock to \$20,600. This will come up for action on the evening of November 22d; and will doubtless be concurred in by the share holders.

Correspondence and entries, to receive prompt at-tention, should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind.

Correspondence.

Morus Tartarica and Morus Alba. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

Answering the letter or my honorable contradictor,

Mr. B. P. Hanan, I want to say: It is a fact that the leaves of some Russian mulberry trees can average 2½ pounds, if planted in good soil at a distance from each other. I have one of them in my court yard whose leaves average 3 ounces for 25, with a little selection. The other kinds at the same place increase in the same proportion. Such is not the case when the trees are planted in nursery, 6 inches apart. in the row, and the rows 4 feet distant from each other, (soil third quality.) I repeat now, and insist on the point, that one Morus Tartarica, or Russian, is ending each one of these rows. Since I make a com parison between the trees, I must compare the leaves of the trees nearest to the Russian, in order to show them such as they are, quite in the same conditions Maybe Mr. Hanan will not believe me, but I must assure him that I did not select leaf by leaf, but picked a branch or two from each tree. He says also tha the Mennonites feed their worms on branches, like the Turkish, the Caucasian, and other rough silk growers. He does not teach me anything, since I have seen them at work in their native country, but we will show, in the course of our instructions, that this way is not considered as the best one, as the Russian mulberry tree is not said to be ahead of all others; also, not by only a misleader like me, but by what is called the best authorities in silk culture. I am too polite to even think Mr. Hanan intends to "mislead" anybody, when he says the Mennonites' cocoons have been sold for \$2.50 in the East; but I must tell him, that there is only one firm in the East buying cocoons, to be exported to Marseilles, and their highest price is \$1.10 per pound for dry. know a party of Mennonites cocoons sold to them a 80 to 90 cents, dry, and I would not pay that price for the same. It would be a great service to all silk growers in general, and to me in particular, if Mr. Hanan would tell where \$2.50 can be had for 1 pound of good cocoons. I am afraid such price has no been paid since 1876, and this is the reason why I re-"We must produce cheap; say employ the pest means to avoid work and expenses, sir silks' prices are decreasing and the price of labor tends to increase." I know only of one case when some Mennonite cocoons were sold at \$2.50 to a silk association in the East. This association is a green one. They not only offered the sum mentioned for those big cocoons, but they rewarded them with a first premium. Let us smile a little. after, a couple of the rewarded \$2.50-worth cocoons were sent to me with this ingenious, innocent ques tion, "Why can't we sell these nice cocoons?" "Jus because they are unreelable, or too difficult to reel, for apprentices,-say sixth-rate cocoons," was my answer. That is all that I know about the prices in the East. And this does not mean that the Russian nulberry tree cannot produce fine silk, nor that all Mennonites want to change their seeds, have in hands good and bad samples of cocoons coming from the Mennonites of Kansas and Ne braska, but it means that a selection could be, or must be, made amongst the varieties of the Russian tree, and that a progress on the breeds of the silk worms they raise, would prove profitable to them and to all. The Caucasian, Georgian, Bulgarian Circassian, and other provinces of South Russia, to the Oxus river, want to realize soon some progres or their name will never be mentioned am silk producers' provinces, but remain like Persia, in the last degree of the scale, as they are now. The same advice can be given to those who have introduced here their trees, their breeds of silk worm

and their rules for breeding them. I give the same advice for the Morus Alba and persist in believing it is the same as the Russian, beause out of the 12 Tartarica I have here, I find about s distinct shapes of leaves, and the most perfect of them are so much like the Alba, wood and leaves, that I defy anybody to distinguish them if mixed to gether. Such is not the case with the other kinds, which can be selected at any season of the year out of a pile. Another fact is, that the same varieties grown in different climates, or under different conlitions, exhibit quite a change, and for that reason the same tree has very often 3 or 4 different names and descriptions, according to the country where it grows. I will soon give the FARMER, on this and o her matters in silk culture, the opinions of the best authors, Chinese, Japanese, French Htalian, or other, and avoid speaking in my own name, in order ot to hurt the feelings of my Hon. contradictor, whom I wish, cordially, health and success

Yours respectfully, L. S. CROZIER. Corinth, Miss., Nov. 6, 1882.

Evergreen Grass.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: We are having beautiful weather for the time of year. Wheat and rye has made a fine growth. Stock of all kinds are going into winter quarters in ve y good condition good condition.

I visited Messrs. Henry & Warner's cattle ranch ast week and saw 200 head of the best native steers

yesterday, I called at the beautiful home farm of Mr. Thomas Purvis, and examined a plat of what, to me, is a new grass-the Evergreen. Mr. Purvis obtained 10 pounds of seed in Michigan and sowed it in the spring of 1881, on 140 rods of ground, and this season he has mowed two good crops, and now it has a fine growth of aftermath. Mr. Purvis has a plat of orchard grass adjoining the evergreen, same size. sown at same time, that has only given one light crop of hay. The beauty of this evergreen grass, as its name indicates, is it is always green, even during the hot, dry weather last summer. My opinion is that the evergreen is the coming grass for Kansas. There will be a large acreage of it sown in this county next spring, if the seed can be obtained.

Abilene, Kas., Nov. 9, 1882. JAS. SIMPSON.

Short Zetters.

Waverly, Coffey Co., Eas., Nov. 7, 1882,-Please find enclosed one dollar, for which extend my subscription one year after the expiration of the time now paid for. The FARMER is a welcome visitor to our household. It is very dry here at present. We have not had any rain to amount to much since June. Water is very scarce; most wells and springs are dry. Stock doing well; hogs scarce and high We have had splendid weather for corn gathering, of which there is a splendid crop. Wheat and cats good; potatoes the same. Corn is selling at 30 cents per bushel. Wheat is looking well. Spring calves are selling for \$10 to \$15; milch cows for \$25 to \$60. This country is fast settling up with intelligent ple from the Eastern states.

NORTONVILLE, Kas., Nov. 6, 1882.—The weather for the last five weeks has been very favorable; plenty of rain, so that the wheat (all of which was sown ate in consequence of the dry weather in Septem. ber) is looking well; and if this kind of weather continues for the next two weeks it will be in good fix to stand the winter. The potato crop is secured and may be put at about half a crop. They are seiling at from 40 to 45 cents a bushel. Apples have been abundant all through the season. Good winter apples are selling at from 40 to 50 cents a bushel. Cornhusking has commenced. The crop proves to be good, yielding from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, of good quality. About the usual number of hogs and cattle are being fed. A good many hogs have been put into market at from \$7 to \$7.50 per hundred. Last week they were worth \$6. Corn is worth 35; wheat 75 cents a bushel. The rain and warm weather have kept the pastures green, so that stock cattle have been fed but little. JOSHUL WHEELES.

KIRWIN, Kas., Nov. 9th. 1882 -- I hope the dairynen and creamerymen of Kansas will organize into dairy association. I am almost persuaded to chalenge the United States that in Northwestern Kansas pound of butter can be produced for the least money. We can get about seven pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk. If any can beat that, we will try again. Bear in mind that the cows are common stock and the grass costs nothing.

H E WILLIAMS

The Third Quarter of 1882.

Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has furnished us a copy of his Report for the third quarter of 1882.

The report contains the acres and product of prin cipal crops, by counties, accompanied by market uotations of the Kausas City market for each month from January, 1877, to September, 1882, for the crops of wheat and corn In connection with the statistics on wheat are

given instances of extraordinary yields grown in each county in 1882, and the names of the varieties that have been the most successful this year. The second division of the volume pertains to live

stock. Tables by counties, showing the numbers of each kind of farm animals for both 1881 and 1882, with increase and decrease, are given; also quotaions of the Kansas City market on cattle and h for a period covering six years. Mr. J. F. True lot Newman, Jefferson county, contributes an article on he feeding of cattle in Kansas.

Brief reports as to the principal features of the two State fairs held this year at Topeka and Lawrence precede the meteorological data of the quarter, which closes the volume

The report is now ready for 'distribution, and san be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Kansas, and enclosing the necessary postige-three cents.

Knows What He Says.

Mr. James Maulden, Beaverhead, Montana, one of the largest horse-breeders in the Territory, gives his experience in breeding large-sized Percheron-Norman stallions to the small Bronchos and Indian mares of the West: "In 1874 I bought some Perche ron stallions weigning from 1,600 to 1 800 pounds sch I commenced at once to breed them to their full capacity to my native mares, some of which weighed less than 700 pounds. Many persons considered the horses very much too large and prophe-sied a failure. But the result proved a most sied a failure. remarkable adaptability of the French stallion for this purpose. The great uniformity, superior style and muscular build of all the colts produced by these horses, have convinced the most meredulou persons that they are just what we need as a cross. These horses (and subsequently others) were purchased from M. W. Dunham, Wayne, I.l., and have led to the sale of about thirty , tallions to other breeders in the Territory. Mr. Dur ham has imported and ored nearly 1,000, and now has on hand about 400 of the finest types of the Percheron race.

\$4.00 Fairy Sewing Machines, tractical, cheap, durable; greatest bargains; every one warranted. Secure one ere it is too late, or the supply is exhausted. Read carefully the announcement of Mesers, E. G. Rudeout & Co. in this issue.

Che Stock Unterest.

How to Buy Short-Horns.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We have long seen the need of a greater degree of care and caution in the business of kind of stock, or grain. And the Short-horns of crossing upon the native cow of our western prairies. There are in the main two great ting everything run for a bull that has one points to be guarded against, to-wit: One, of drop of Short-horn blood in him. error in judgment as to the merits of the animal offered for sale, either publicly or privately; and secondly, of not being acquainted with all the points which are required to make up a good straight pedigree—one that is recordable in any and all of the herd-books now published or hereafter to be published in tracting considerable attention, but it looks America.

As to the first error, we will not be so egotistical as to in anywise set up our own judgment as a standard as to size, color, or particular form of a Short-horn, which would fill every man's eye; but we will give, or repeat, some points which are, we believe, recognized everywhere among good breeders of these cattle to be essential to a model Short-horn, viz: Straight upper and lower lines, and almost perpendicular lines before and behind, with broad back, extending up over the crops, deep down the wist, well sprung or barrel ribs, wide between the eyes, and the eye especially should be mild in the female, muzzle well tapered, short and free from black or brindle, and, if a bull, ought to reach at least 900 pounds at 12 months old; heifers not less than 700 pounds, and as much more as you can get them to weigh. Some fine specimens will weigh as much as 1,200 for bulls and 1,000 for heifers. If you buy, don't select such specimens that they will have to be labelled to know to what breed of cattle they belong, but purchase such noble specimens that as you carry them home the farmers will be drawn out of their barns and houses to look at them as they pass on the highway,yes, and exclaim, "What fine cattle are coming to Kansas!" On the other hand, if you have bought some of the kind which requires labelling, the intelligent and well-informed farmer, and especially well informed breeders, will exclaim: "Why did that man go and buy such an animal to disgrace the good name of Kansas with?" Some one had it for sale, and as it had neither pedigree nor form to recommend it at home, he brought it out here to sell to some unsuspecting Kansas farmer, who is supposed by some farther east to know nothing in regard to pedigrees and not very much in regard to the individual merit of animals that are peddled around like so many turkeys or chickens. Often those who have bought them up in lots of ten or more all over Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, without pedigrees, come out to Kavsas and have a whole string of names and numbers attached to each individual calf. It is high time that this business was stopped, which would give a fair chance to the legitimate breeder as well as to the buyers. Snould such men come around peddling out their calves, bought by the wholewhere they have no chance, themselves, of verifying the pedigrees? How can such dealers ask our honest, hard-toiling farmers to put their hard-earned money into such stuff, when these same farmers could go to the homes of responsible breeders, and there see the dams and sires of the young stock which are for sale? This course would always insure more satisfaction to the buyer, at least. This course pursued, and soon the State of Kansas would be rid of cattle peddlers, and be filled with good bulls that would improve the beef of the State one hundred per cent, in a short time.

Let us turn a moment to discuss the m of judging the piece of paper which these men have representing the pedigrees of these narrow, gimlet-ended things which are being peddled out. First, see in what volume these animals are recorded-page and number. And right here, the herd-book would be the best evidence of the straightness of the pedigree, and it would pay the seller to carry it along it his animals are worthy of a pedigree. If these peddlers cannot muster a herd-book, suspicion commences to attach to their cattle in point of recordable pedigrees. In such cases, pull the herd-book rules on them, viz: Where is the dam and sire recorded? Let it appear upon the paper which purports to represent the pedigree of the animal which stands before you. If the pedigree is in the handwriting of the cattle peddler, let the buyer put his inquiries a little further and ask for a certificate, acknowledged in proper form, that a certain named red or roan calf was bred by "John Smith" of such a place, and that the animal is so old, and that the pedigree is correct as represented. This kind of a document being produced, examine it and see if there appears an imported cow and bull in the string of names. If there is not, you had better let the animal remain on the peddler's string. And we say again, even if the proper pedigree is furnished and the animal don't come up in the neighborhood of the outline we drew at the commencement of this article, you farmers had better let the shadow a Short horn pass for the time being, and go to places where Short-horns are bred and raised by men who take pride in their herds, and there make a selection, for it is all-importan that an animal, either to breed on to thoroughbred cows or natives, should be of fine form and size as well as pure in blood, if an im provement is expected in the calves to be pro duced by the breeding of such bull. Sellen who have the true pedigree and the well-formed animal will not be hurt by these sugges-

steers are scarce in all States where all the males are saved for bulls, and what an idea, anyway, of saving all of the thoroughbreds and most of the grades for bulls. It is not practiced in any other breed of cattle, or any other selecting and purchasing young Short horns are the only breed of cattle which has had such for purposes of breeding with each other and a strain placed on their merits. But we will reserve for a future article this practice of let-

Good STOCK.

High Prices of Polled Cattle.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: The high price of Polled Angus or Aberdeen cattle at the recent public sales, I see are atfoolish to me to pay such high prices for them when we have such good Short-horns. Because Mr. McCombie succeeded so well in perfecting the beef qualities of some of the Polled Angus, and realized so much for his pains, you must remember he was one of the most successful breeders we have any account of. He will rank as a breeder with the Messrs. Colling or Mr. Bates, the noted Short-horn breeders. But because these men were such successful breeders, we must not all expect to be so fortunate, because they were men fitted for that purpose and devoted their long lives to perfecting their races of cattle. We might accomplish a great deal if we were to devote our whole time in one direction, if we lived to a good old age and had plenty of means to go on. But as I said before, it seems foolish to me for men to pay such prices for Polled Angus cattle when we have a breed so near perfection as the Shorthorns. I know that they are good, both at the pail and on the butcher's block, and we know that the Polled Angus are not good milkers, and when we bring them into the show ring as beef animals the Short-horns are their match, if not more than their match. Some claim that their being mulies is such a great advantage, but when I was a small boy there were quite a number of mulies in our vicinity, and I always heard the folks say, "a muly cow to fight," and I remember of an old black muly cow that I never knew to get whipped. I just picked up a paper that says "they are as uglytempered and as great fighters as any horned cattle. Their head will kill a sheep or calf as quickly as a horned thrust. They will also get their heads through holes in a fence which horned cattle cannot and tear it down. In fact they are harder to handle than horned cattle." If this be true, why give three or four times as much for a Polled Angus as a Short-horn Some claim that to cross with these Polled Angus will soon breed the horns off of our cat tle (which I think is rather a disadvantage), but have never seen much experimenting done in that direction. I saw a cow that was a cross from a Galloway bull and a Short-horn cov that had large horns. This was an experiment at our State Agricultural College. [And here let me say to those young men that expect to farm for a living, that they do not realize what an advantage such a school would be to them, even if they could only go one term. I sale as well as retail all over the country, feel proud of such an institution in our young state, and with my hurried visit it seemed to be quite a ways ahead of the Kentucky Agricultural College in the years of '68 and '69. Come, brother farmers, let your children reap some of the benefits of this fine institution, for, being under the instruction of such men as Professors Fairchild and Shelton, and others connected with the school, you will reap great and lasting benefits. I have gotten off my subject, however, but let us remember that knowledge is the key to success.]

> I once asked one of our leading breeders of Short-horns, and one that is very successful at our fairs, how he bred his cattle un to such high standard. His reply was: By using the very best bulls he could find that suited his particular type, and not by using a bull of one type one time and another the next. This seems to be the way to success in breeding. M. WALTMIRE,

Carbondale, Kansas.

Sheep Farming vs. Sheep Ranching.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: There are two distinct branches of sheep raising, as regards the mode of haudling. The business again admits of sub-division, viz: growing for wool and growing for mutton. The two distinct branches are: sheep ranching, and the handling of sheep upon the improved lands.

As to which is the most difficult of successful manipulation, there may be a good deal said, pro and con, without leaving the matter settled in the minds of every one.

The ranchman who can so successfully manipulate his flocks as to bring them through a rigorous winter and a drouthy summer with but moderate losses—a few hundreds out of a few thousands-may well be called a clever and expert shepherd. There is an art in herding properly which the Mexican herd boy better understands than the well-read and intelligent breeder of prize-takers at the fairs. Great knack may be looked for on visiting some of our Western ranchmen, who will be found quite expert in the breeding and handling of their flocks. Looking at the well-bred herds of grade Merinos, one will scarce believe that they were brought up from the little twopound Mexican ewe by breeding to our thoroughbred Merino bucks, and last, but not least, by culling out the ordinary to the better advantage of the extraordinary. The proper location of a ranche, though looking like a little matter, may decide some hundreds of dollars in favor of one so-called "lucky" sheep ranchman, while the location of a neightions, but be benefitted, and the spurious clas

we want to drive out of the business. Good bor may only reflect an amount of indiscretion betraying to the other an ignorance or lack of judgment which gives him an advantage, were he disposed to be selfish or grasping.

A knowledge regarding change of pasture times and seasons, a mate and some other mat-ters, constitute a ranchman's stock in trade.

Yet, a knowledge of ranching in Kansas or Colorado, or anywhere else, will not fit a man, in entirety, for ffixed sheep farming. The breeders of fine stock must necessarily keep up with the times, in order to keep up with other men, which, though well enough for the other, is not as necessary. A good knowledge of farming is combined with a knowledge of the other essentials of a breeder. The proper selection of a breeding farm; the kinds of grasses, and manner of raising and storing; all that makes a good agricultural education necessary or essential, may be said to be comprised in his requirements. The same price per hundred-weight that pays the ranchman will not satisfy him. The one has fed his stock, in whole or in great part, on buffalo or gramma grass. T he other on improved land worth \$40 or \$50 rad acre. The original stock cost the one \$2 or head, while the original stock of the other may have cost the other \$20 to \$80 per head, or, if not strictly a breeder, his shearers or butcher stock may be worth, originally, \$4 to \$16 per head. It takes a peculiar fitness for this kind of stock raising not possessed by any without experience in the farming regions. A good agricultural education may be said to comprise a knowledge of agricultural chemistry, the breeding and feeding of stock, and a familiarity with veterinary science. Book knowledge is excellent in its place; but, taken without practical experience and judgment, is like a compass on board a ship without a rudder. The theoretical stock man may drift to success-may not.

Both these branches of sheep raising are separate and independent in their methods. They are separate trades. Both require expertness and judgment. One may be said to be as difficult as the other, when we look to success. Yet, one depends, more or less, on the other, for its support. The ranchman of the far West has had to turn his face eastward, and visit the breeding farms for stock rams. The fine-stock breeder has had an eye to the needs of the ranchman, as he turned his attention to breeding these rams. They go hand in hand. The higher the lands and the better the markets, the more attention must be paid to handling high grade stock. JOHN H. WOODEN. Ness City, Kansas.

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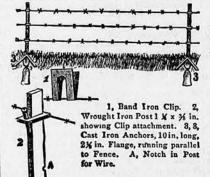
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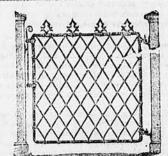
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Pig Pasture.

Recently I urged the importance of a pig pasture, which experience had taught me was a necessity, and now by the same teacher, a second pig pasture is also made important. In order to carry on pig breeding with the least trouble, and in the most successfu! manner, two pastures are required. It is also almost as necessary where pigs are raised for fattening. There is no cheaper way by which pigs can be kept through the summer, or any more healthful, than to run in a pasture. They will grow all the time if there is plenty of grass. They like a short, fresh growth, but they will eat clover greedily when it is full grown, so long as it remains green, preferring the blossoms. It is better to turn into clover before it is fully grown and the stems become tough and woody, and then the pigs will eat it all up. Orchard grass is the next best pasture, and I am not sure but it is preferable, as it will grow up rapidly whenever eaten off, and will really furnish more food during the season than clover.

Of course if the pigs are fed a little extra feed they grow faster, and with pigs with young ones this is a necessity. Pigs which have been wintered over will thrive on grass alone, and young pigs will do much better if allowed to run on the grass, of which they will eat considerable. It seems to have a good effect upon their stomachs, as we rarely see them get sick, when they can get grass to eat, whereas when confined in pens they often have scours, which are caused by derangement of the stomach. The second pig pasture need not | 60 copies one year ... be of so permanent a character as the first, although at Kirby Homestead it will be made equally as permanent. A side-hill orchard seeded with orchard grass will be enclosed with a fence, two boards at the bottom and above that barbed wire. This orchard has a living spring in it, and on this account is well suited for a pig pasture. The trees need the enriching which the pigs would afford and the side-hill is not adapted to culture.

It seems queer that this has not been thought of before. For the lack of such an enclosure the male hogs have been kept in the pens and fed, while they might have been out to grass waiting on themselves, and so saved a great deal of trouble. The fence where such animals are confined must be substantial. The old pig pasture is suited to them, as it is surrounded by a stone wall four feet high and a strong board fence. The breeding sows and the animals designed for fattening can be divided between the pastures, according to circumstances, and a much more satisfactory management of them had, with a place for each, rather than for them all to run together. It is quite a happy thought to turn the side-hill orchard into a pig pasture, because it had been a problem not easy to solve, how to effectually manure its steep sides. A year or two feeding and fattening the hogs in it will so enrich the soil that the labor of hauling manure will be unneces-

What to do with young pigs which were weaned in order that the mothers might have another litter had put the notion of hurdles in my head, and now it seems as though I could not get along without them. By hurdles is meant panels or sections of a fence, nailed or framed together, so that they can be moved about or set up anywhere. The convenience of these hurdles for yarding young pigs or calves on the green sod is apparent. Before the ground becomes too much eaten off or foul, they should be moved to a fresh spot. Stables in summer, reeking, as they are very apt to be, with more or less filth and foul smells, are no comparison to a fresh green spot in the open air, such as can be furnished so easily with a few hurdles. By having boards sawed into strips two inches wide, two boards will make one hurdle. These strips should be nailed on two pieces, using wrought nails, one piece at each end and one in the middle. The hurdles may be fastened together with malleable wire, and if the enclosure is not too large, two or three men can move the whole of it without its being taken apart. A wet day, if the material is on hand, will furnish the time to make the hurdles .- N. Y. Tribune.

About The Busy Bee.

Notes on the Season of 1882.

The season was very unfavorable during April, May and the first eight days of June. Ou the 9th of June the bees were bringing in some honey from the poplar and a week later they were working some on white clover. The clover began to fail about the middle of July, but the bees gathered some honey from it during nearly all of the month. In the latter half of the month, or to be more exact, between the

15th and 25th of July the bees stored some honey from the chestnut bloom. I believe that chestnut is not usually included in the list of honey producing plants and trees, but am fully persuaded that our bees gather considerable honey from that source some seasons. I can't, however, commend the quality of chestnut honey. It is not nearly so thick, but bears a strong family resemblance to the soft soap that a neighbor had stored in a new chestnut trough. They only used the soap in one wash-

Well, we begin with 37 colonies and increased to 43; obtained over 2,400 lbs; extracted and over 600 lbs. comb honey. Nearly all this honey has been, and I think that double the quantity of extracted honey could have been sold at home to persons who came with pails, tin cans or stone jars, and bought in quantities ranging from 10 to 200 lbs. Our poorest colony of the 37 gave us nothing, and the best gave us 271 lbs. extracted honey. -R. M. Rey nolds, in Bee Exchange.



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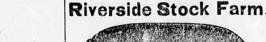
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882, Commencing at 10 O'clock. The undersigned will sell at public sale, at the time and place above mentioned, about 35 Hereford cows and heifers, imported and home bred, 7 imported Hereford buils and buil calvas: about 25 Polled Aberdeen or Angus imported cows and heifers, and 12 young buils; also, his entire flock of imported and home bred.

Shropshire and Oxford Down Sheep, consisting of about 300 head.

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J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auct'rs.

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s of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Piym ck Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Bra, notherr 1951; Roderick Dan 1921, and the young boo of by Aaron 1241; Dam IXL 4th 3210 and are com-no quality Send for circular and orice list. Own freed rates by express, P. O. Address, Junction



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We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dack like Chang, 283 American Poland China keeord (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a number of nice rating for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

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Or CHILLS and FEVER. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:

C. DEMOTTE, President,
B. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager,
A. HEATH, General Business Agent,
A. PEFFER, Editor.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

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

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

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 of fices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

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

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

A correspondent wishes to see an advertisement of setter dogs in the KANSAS FARMER.

Neither the comets nor elections have operated to do away with the very pleasant weather in Kansas this fall.

The subscription list of the Kansas Farmer is growing longer, but there is room for moreat one dollar a year.

We would like to increase the list of contributors to our Stock department. Practical men are the most reliable writers.

Artichokes. Some of our readers desire information through the FARMER "how to care for, and what time to dig artichokes to be used for seed."

Messrs. Rideout & Co. advertise a cheap sewing machine in this week's paper. If it is as good as the price is low, it will work a revolution in that line.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas P. of H. will be held at Olathe, Johnson county, commencing Tuesday, December 12th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Executive Board.

W. H. Jones, Chairman.

In purchasing any article for the farm or family, it is always best to deal with reliable home dealers. Strangers may be honest, but in this day of fraud and general rascality, it is safer to deal with people that we know when-

Recent developments in the star route cases show a deplorable lack of honesty among cer tain classes of people. It seems clear that at least two members of the jury were purchasable, but the more humiliating question is, how was that fact discovered? Who wanted to buy them, and why?

We, with all our neighbors, were badly off; to use a slang expression, last Wednesday morning, concerning the defeat of Gov. St. John. Every one believed he was elected until about ten o'clock, and then our edition was all worked off. His defeat was as great a surprise to Mr. Glick as to anybody else.

A correspondent in our Stock Department this week-Mr. "Good Stock," tells some whole some truths. Stock peddlers will soon be come as offensive and impertinent as venders of spurious trees. They must be watched. I a man wants pure blood animals, he will al ways do well to purchase of breeders who can prove the records of their stock. It requires careful and persistent watching everywhere.

Our readers will remember that last Spring Dr. Eidson asked some questions concerning Alfalfa, and at the same time gave some state ments that were not very favorable to that plant. A few days ago the Doctor called to inform us that he is satisfied on that subject now His grass has grown so well, and his stock are so fond of it that he regards it as far ahead of any grass within the range of his knowledge He promises to give the FARMER a statement soon for publication.

Messrs. Hiram Sibley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., have our thanks for a package of seeds and bulbs. This is the largest seed house in America, and we regard it as perfectly reliable. We are quite willing to do for them what we never do for any one without good reasons-that is, to recommend them to our friends. If you want any kind of plant be good or bad. If the last preceding plowing seeds, send to them. You will be treated fairly and promptly. They have two houses, one at Chicago, the other at Rochester. They may be addressed at either place.

Talk about big beets! Mr. J. Euwer, of this county, brought into the FARMER office last Saturday a sample of beets raised by Mrs. Ann M. McConnell on her farm some five miles southwest of Topeka, this year. In height it measured 13 inches from the top to where the root was about an inch in diameter. The circum ference was 324 inches; the weight 234 pounds. It was raised on what is known in this country as second-bottom land; that means above the lowest or bottom land and below the highest or high prairie. The beet is to be sent to old friends in Pennsylvania.

A New Machine for Planting Wheat.

Mr. C. D. Stevens, of Raymond, Rice county, Kansas, has invented a new machine for sowing, or rather planting, wheat. It is not patented, but, we believe, he has filed a caveat to protect his right to the invention.

Last week he brought his model to this office and submitted it to our inspection. Before we undertake to describe it, we will state the philosophy of Mr. Stevens which brought about this peculiar combination of machinery.

He believes that, other things being favoraole, wheat seed is better scattered well than dropped in rows; he believes that the seed ought to be deposited and covered as nearly as possible at the same depth, and he believes that a pressure on the soil (as rolling) after seeding is a good thing. He also believes that light mulching immediately after sowing premotes germination of the seed and protects the young plants from injurious effects of winds. And he believes, further, that occasional ridges of earth running between strips of growing wheat afford protection in cases of wind, rains and frosts. Upon these theories, in part, his machine is built.

He proposes to sow in a stubble field that has not been plowed this year or since it was done for the last crop, and supposes there are weeds, stubble and other trash on the ground, and he will plow, plant, mulch, roll and ridge, all in one operation.

As exhibited to us the machine is complete in two parts, which may be separated, and one only used when desirable, as between corn rows. We will describe one part, and then by putting another one just like it at its side, we have the complete machine for sowing a six-

feet breadth of wheat. The machine, at a distance, and from the front, resembles an ordinary grain drill, having wheels, seed box, tongue or pole, doubletree and neck yoke; but instead of drill tubes and shovels, there are two implements on the ground shaped like flat-irons, on the outside. These are 18 inches in width at the heels or widest parts, are made of steel plates like those of which fallow or mould boards and the shovels of shovel-plows are made. They are not flat all over their surfaces, but are raised in the interior so as to present an open space beneath at least 12 inches wide, where the scattering seed is to drop. The edges of these plates-(the inventor calls them shoes)-are on a level plane and sharpened at the point and all along the edges. They are intended to run flat and straight under the surface of the earth at such a depth as it is desired to deposit the seed. They cut a clean swath underground, say two inches deep, and eighteen inches wide; the seed being scattered to the width of a foot, or less if desired, in the open space under the shoes, and the earth and trash slide over the shoes backwards, dropping on the planted wheat, and are pressed down by two rollers following. Each shoe is fastened to one narrow and hollow upright through which the wheat passes out of a seed box to the open space under the shoes where it is scattered by a little revolving arrangement. Quantity of seed is regulated in the box above. The rollers following the shoes, are one foot in width at the edges and widen out to 18 inches at their axles, the design being to roll only the wheat strips and leave ridges between them. In front of the shoe points are rolling cutters to open the way for the upright to which the shoes are attached. This single machine operates on a strip three feet wide, planting two strips of wheat each 12 inches wide, or less if so set, leaving a space 12 inches wide between the wheat rows. Put the two machines together and the work is doubled, planting four rows of wheat. Each machine needs two horses, but when together, the in-

with ordinary effort. There is something very pretty about the theory of this machine. To have four flat triangles running along under the ground, and just under their raised surfaces wheat seed being neatly distributed; and to have the pared earth slip quietly over the shoes and be pressed down on the wheat by the faithful rollers, mulching the surface and leaving accommodating ridges between to protect and feed the tender plant in the freezing days of winter; all this, we say, is a pretty thing to do-on paper; but how it will work in practice is a question involving some doubts. The first objection presenting itself to our minds is, that while we are planting wheat, we at the same time, and in the same operation, are planting all the weed seeds which are on the ground, and we could not easily adopt a better method of getting them well planted than in the loosening of the earth as the shoes pass under it and then being compactly pressed in by the rollers.

Another objection is, that this method avoids the breaking up of the earth below seeding depth. This objection has more or less force, as the condition of the ground may was well done, and if the earth is loose and moist, a fresh plowing for present seeding is of little value; but if the last plowing was not well done, or if it was very shallow, and it the the ground is now hard and dry, this paring off with a three-cornered knife would leave a very hard place for the seed to germinate.

Again: The earth, in passing over the raised shoes, because of their shape, getting higher for a short distance backward, and getting wider along a rising surface to the very end, must, more or less, work out toward the edges. We understand well enough that that is one of the objects of the machine, for in that way the ridges of earth are formed; but how are we to regulate the proper covering for the eed, and will it not necessarily be shallower

in the middle than at the edges of the strip, tain or destroy any particular political party, nor and how much? Besides this, it is question- to build up a new ore. Our philosophy reable whether the resistance of a two-inch sheet gards men as individuals, and we take no note of earth on the surface would be sufficient to of political parties other than to recognize their pass it evenly over the shoe. In other words existence and their influence over the people, will the shoe clean or scour; and if not, is not and to govern ourselves accordingly. What the whole thing a failure?

Mr. Stevens, like all inventors, is very sanguine of success, and it would be strange if he sult and communicate with one another on mathas not thought of all these possible objections and fortified himself by experiments and tests. He is an experienced nurseryman, and is familiar, therefore, with the working of dressed party. Such an association could and would steel in soil. But one man don't know everything, and even this knowledge may not be sufficient to justify much outlay of money on the new machine until it is tested in actual the people free from all color of politics, and practice. We will watch its progress with much interest, and will be pleased to publish judgment of measures and of men without the any encouraging evidences that we shall re-

Association of Farmers.

Now that the election is past, we renew our suggestion of a few weeks ago that one or two representative farmers in every county of the state come to Topeka when the legislature meets, remain during the session, and in that time organize a Kansas Farmers' Association.

There are good reasons why that is the best

time for you to meet. Many of our people never saw a deliberative body in session, and particularly the legislature. By being here while that body is at work you will see, hear and learn much that will be useful to you now and in time to come. You will learn not only how the machinery of a legislature is run and how laws are made and unmade, but also what are the necessary qualifications of an efficient legislator. You will discover what make of men have influence and what have none. You will learn something of the nature of external influences which affect legislation, and you will see how lobbies are maintained and conducted. You will have time and opportunity to examine into the workings of the state government in its different departments. In short, you will learn many useful things which you cannot learn anywhere else, or at any other time; and opportunity to examine into the workings of the state government in its different depart-And the information uals than can be estimated in dollars and cents, and its best effect will be seen in the good it will do in the communities where you live. It will make of every one of you a teacher of your neighbors. Whether in the Alliance, or Grange, or other meeting, you will be better armed for useful service than ever before, and you can do your thirsting fellow men a world of good. No inexperienced person is of much value in any public body. The people need practical education in these matters, and there is no better school for their teachers to learn in than that of the state capitol during a session of the legislature.

It is, perhaps, not necessary to argue the proposition that a Farmers' Association is needed. From the nature of the case it is more difficult to organize and maintain an association of farmers than of any other large class of people, and because this vocation tends to division rather than consolidation. Farmers are scattered about over the earth, every one upon his own tract of land, while other classes are mostly in communities, or are so situated that both their business and inclinations lead them into close acquaintanceship. This fact has operated to the farmers' injury; for, while he is working along on his separate farm thinking little of other things or other men's business, his town acquaintance, the merchant, blacksmith or cabinet maker, is a member of some organization to which he looks for aid in emerventor believes three horses will draw both gencies. But it is not as against merchants and blacksmiths that the farmer nee is the organized association of his fellows. It is rather that he may be helped to keep abreast with that peculiar tendency of men who work more with their brains than with their hands, who think a dollar is worth more than a plow, whose creed is to make money, and who regard every other man's property as legitimate prey. Every honorable industry among men receives its sustenance from things which come from the earth, and the farmer feeds all men, no matter what they do for a livelihood. He is at the base, and upon his shoulders rest all other callings. Off of his labor millions of men have grown rich; and now the richest men are organized to retain their eminence. The farmer needs organization to lift him up to the com-

mon level. We urge this prelimiary method of association because we believe it has superior advantages. It would begin in an extended acquaintanceship reaching to every part of the State. It would therefore not be local. It would begin in the open day with the aid of the daily press and telegraph to advertise it without cost, and therefore its objects and the opinions of its founders would be given to the people as fast as lightning and steam could conyey them; it would not be secret. It would be made up of practical farmers of all shades of political opinion; it would therefore not be controlled by shysters nor be manipulated in the interest of any political party. Time would be no object, so that the association could be effected in an orderly way and upon sufficient considera-

tion and personal acquaintanceship. The usefulness of such a body of men is beyond all calculation. Think what good has been accomplished by the Grange and Alliance though so few farmers comparatively are members thereof. There is not more than one farmer in ten that would not heartily join an association of this kind. It would aid him in many ways and restrict his liberty in none. Iis not our idea to form an association to main-

we desire is this, to get the farmers, all the farmers, near enough together that they may conters pertaining to their own interests without being subjected to party discipline or to suspicions of treason to their particular political deal with subjects only, not with parties. Any matter of interest would be discussed on its merits, and information would thus get out to persons would thus be aided in making up their assistance of unwelcome interlopers. •

This, we know, is an important matter and a large undertaking. It needs thought and serious, careful preparation. It will cost money, but two good hogs will pay the average expense of every person attending the preliminary proceedings. The legislature sits eight weeks. Fifty dollars will pay board and lodging here for that much time. Average expense of coming and returning would not exceed \$25. That would be \$75 apiece, and we doubt not that in every county in the State a few tarmers of different politics would gladly pay all these necessary expenses for the purpose of getting so good an organization under way. After the first meeting arrangements could be made whereby expenses would be very light.

We ask our readers to think of this matter. There need not be any great noise made about it. If half a dozen good men in any representative district get together-men who know they have the confidence of their neighbors, and agree upon one of their number to come. that is enough to begin with. If such a move ment can be made general, the Kansas Far MER will aid it in every possible way. If our Kansas readers will send us on postal cards their approval of these suggestions within the next twenty days, and if that approval is general throughout the State, we will assume to call meetings in every county on a certain day that the people may take action, and then by so publishing that action, we may have it known obtained will be worth more to you as individ. everywhere in the State in time for getting together in Topeka when the legislature meets.

What The People Did.

Never, in the history of American politics, lid we have a better illustration of the power of the people than was exhibited on the last election day-November 7, 18:2. Speaking in general terms of that day's work, and not referring to details or to particular cases, it was a grand uprising of the people in rebellion against mercenary politics and caucus rule. Parties, like individual meu, when long continued in power, are apt to forget many things that they ought to remember. The party that Jefferson founded; the party that Jackson loved; the party that defeated Packenham and Santa Anna; the party honored by such men as Cass. Wright and Barbour; the party that ruled this country almost without interruption sixty years: that party became a refuge for rogues; it sheltered villains, it hid away perjurers and thieves until many millions of dollars were wasted and stolen, and at least one-half of the party turned traitors and made war upon their country. Barnacles and parasites attach themselves to the ruling party and time continued gives them

firmer hold. The Republican party has a history garlarded with imperishable trophies. When it was born Freedom was baptized anew. Grand'y did its membership stand in the dark days of the nation's trial, and nobly did they grapple with grave problems left as legacies of the terrible war Within its rank were found men of immostal force. Lincoln, Cheen, Sara-d rible war Lincoln, Seward Grant, Garfield—men sacred to history. To recount its glorious deeds is to pay tribute to deserving patriots. But, becoming surfeited with power, as a party it began to repeat the history of other times; evil counsels sometimes prevailed, bad men grew to influence, gigantic conspiracies and dangerous combinations fas-tened themselves upon it for support, and promised reforms came so lazily that people; weary from waiting, simply rebelled. In the State that gave us Saward a majority of nearly two hundred thousand freemen declares against the modern Triumvirs, Gould Conkling and Arthur, who, like unto their predecessors of R me undertook to parcel out among the uselves the American Republic. Here in Kansas, the child of Freedom, old time majorities are re-versed. Strongholds all over the country are captured Massachusetts and Kansas have

emocratic governors.

Whether the remedy is out of proportion to the evil we need not now pause to discuss, for a determined people do not stop at half way houses. A great many good people are both disappointed and humiliated, but traitors, and cowards, and sycophants and frauds were mow-ed down right and left and the people drove

Rulroad magnates and party losses had, as they supposed, set up a kingdom and they were on the throne; but, with the power which oppression breeds the people rose and with their ballots swept usurpers and their work aside. Tyranny quailed before the army of awakened freemen. Most heartily do we refreemen. Most heartily do we rejoice over this general uprising of the people, because it proves that we are not all bad, and while in the merciless movement of the destroying tide, many honest men were swept away and important subjects set aside, there is lime yet to pick them up; but the loss of a few good soldiers and their battle flags must not dim the glory of victories achieved by the great army about them. Truth and right are never dead, though they often sleep. The just suffer for the unjust, and this is right, for it is the Fath-er's law. Temporary defeat strengthens every good cause.

Let us then make the best of this as of everything. If we had at heart anything that has suffered, be assured that if it was right it will survive its defeat; if it was wrong it ought to be defeated. Let us not worry over that, but recruit for another battle while we rejoice and are glad that the people are free.

All in a Dozen Years.

Twelve years ago last January the writer of this paid a visit to Southern and Southeastern Kansas. At that time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was completed to Burlingame, a few miles from Topeka; the Leavenworth, Lawrence Galveston, now Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas, had reached Garnett, in Anderson county, and the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf was at Paola, in Miami county. Humboldt and Fort Scott the state. Osage Mission and Oswego were villages in miniature; Columbus and Independence were "pulling infants," and Parsons, Cherryvale, Grenola and Wulisters," and Wellington were not born. All that vast region of beautiful country-thousands of square miles in extent, was one magnificent wilderness with here and there in the low lands a pioneer cabin and a patch of cultivated land, making the border contrast all the more apparent.

Running down the other day, over the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas, which is now running daily trains through to Wellington, beyond the Arkansas river, and noting the wheat and cornfields, the orchards, vineyards and groves, the herds and flocks, the farm houses, the school h towns and depots, with a general air of thrift and contentment all about the country, our memory ran back to the time we travelled on horseback over those lovely prairies when Osage foot-prints were still visible on every hand, and the transformation eemed marvelous-very like a dream. From an uninhabited region, just vacated by savages, to a delightful farming land with prolific fields, orchards, vineyards and herds, with schools, churches, and ociety generally well organized and prosperity blooming everywhere, and all in a dozen years

That is a good country. Its fertility and advan-ages are attested by its rapid settlement. And the tide is still moving. New people are going there every day. The railway carries fresh families on every train to those inviting fields. Montgomery county alone has twenty thousand people, or thereaouts. Cherryvale is growing fast and Winfield is almost aristocratic

The opening of the Indian Territory to white settlement is coming nearer to us every year, and many people are purchasing choice lands along the border so as to be on hand when the happy day comes That splendid area of fertile valleys and running streams is an inviting field to the farmer and stockman, and well-to-do people are dropping off daily all along the line of the only railroad on the border to get a foothold in one of the fairest regions of earth. What a change! Then moving about on a horse's back, slowly and solitary; now riding swiftly through cultivated fields and busy towns on the cars of a first-class railway. And all in a dozen years.

Why St. John Was Defeated.

Every one has one or more explanations of the reason of St. John's defeat, and these reasons differ most widely along the line of friendship or enmity to the Governor. The party, as a party, to which he belongs, lost largely. In not a single county, we believe, is the old-time majority maintained, while a dozen Independent Republi-cans are elected to the Legislature. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected, but opposing candidates polled a larger vote than ever before. This, of course, came not from Democratic increase, but from Republican decrease; and while a great many Democrats and Greenbackers are Prohibitionists, yet they voted for their own men, notwithstanding the fact that both Glick and Robinson spoke harshly and positively against prohibition. The people were carnestly in favor of railroad legislation, and St. John, in the last half of his canvass was as loud as anybody in the same vein, and he was in harmony with the best sentiment of the State on moral questions; but still he had changed against him nearly fifty thousand votes.

As we look at it, there were three distinct features in the opposition in his own party, one of them purely personal and two political. Some Republicans regarded him as a designing politician of small capacity; they don't like him personally. One of them called him a 'political hog.' Others did not like the prohibition and woman suffrage planks in the platform. Still others believed the party was in urgent need of a good shaking-up generally. These three classes of voters, added to the already organized opposition, were sufficient to effect the result

The transportation question had much more to do with it than some persons suppose. The Governor wholly failed to satisfy the people generally that he was honest and earnest in his advocacy of railroad legislation, and on this subject the people were beter united than on any other. They have resolved that this long-neglected duty must be performed. Elected candidates who are not pledged on this subject may be counted on one finger. This was regarded as a vital matter; and whether Mr. Glick is any more sound on that subject than is Mr. St. John was not considered as important as the necessity for an emphatic expression of opinion on the part of the voters. Most of the great wrongs of which the people complain have grown up during the ascend-ancy of the Republican party and a change was quite generally believed to be needed.

Gossip About Stock.

The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Association has headquarters at Larned, Pawnee county, Kausas, The company is organized under State laws, with a capital stock of \$100 000. Its ranch consists of 1800 acres of land on Pawnee river. The object is the breeding, buying and selling of heavy draft horses, mules, cattle and sheep. The company now has 15 Clydesdale mares in foal by imported horses, and 90 Kentucky and Kansas in foal by the mammoth Jack, Tiger, and a Jack imported from Spain. This promises well to become a mammoth stock breedi tablishment. They advertise in the Kansas FARMER.

The sale of Short horn cattle by Harper & Ficklin of Owingsville Ky., at the fair grounds Nov. 9 was well attended and fair prices were realized. The general average was \$76.71; the average for bulls, \$67, and for cows \$82.50.

A meeting of the American Southdown Association will be held during the Fat Stock Show, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, Monday, November 20th, 1884, at 7:30 p. m.

Members are specially requested to be present, and all others interested in the breeding of Southdown sheep are cordially invited to attend.

M. Waltmire advertises in the FARMER this week. He is reliable and has been quite successful at the fairs with his stock. Pamberton 2d 39572, heads the herd; he was bred by Dr. Cundiff, of Missouri, and his dam was bred by C. E. Leonard, of Missouri. Mr. Waltmire had seven head of his Chester Whites on exhibition at the State Fair.

WANTED-A practical shepherd who understands Merino sheep. To a steady man a good, permanent place can be had. For particulars write to

Sheep for Sale.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large par of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., "Capital View Sheep Furm." Topeks, Kas

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

In response to the invitation of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, the sixteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at the city of Topeka, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1882,

The session will open on Tuesday, December 5th. at 10 o'clock a. m., in the State Senate chamber. The usual courtesies of free entertainment will be extended to all attending, by the members of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society and others

residing in the city.

The Atchison, Topcka & Santa Fe will sell return tickets at the company's ticket office at Topeka, at one cent per mile, to all persons holding the Socie-ty's certificate of attendance, who shall have paid

full fare in going to the meeting.

The Kansas Division and Kansas Central (narrow gauge) of the Union Pacific will sell round-trip tick-ets at one-and-one-fourth regular fare, at the com-pany's ticket offices at starting stations or connections, to all persons holding the company's certificate, which can be obtained either from the company's head offices, or from the Secretary of this iety. Said certificate will not be honored by conductors on trains.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf will sell roundtrip tickets at one-and-one-fourth regular fare, at the following stations, viz: Columbus, Girard, Fort Scott, Mound City, Pleasanton and Paola.

The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas will sell round-trip tickets at one and-one-fourth regular rates, at the following stations, viz: Independence, Chanute, Garnett, Geneva, Ottawa, Bald

win city and viniand.

(Norg.—All persons desiring to attend the meeting, and passing over the Kansas Pacific and the Kansas Central Railroads, are requested to make known their intentions to this office at an early day, stating the point on the acove-named roads at which they will start in order that certificates may be furnished properly filled out.)

District, county and local horticultural societies are most earnestly invited to elect delegates, and provide all necessary means for their attendance that the horticultural interests of the state may be fully represented at this meeting. Horticulturists residing in counties which have no organized socie ty are invited to the meeting, where they will re ceive a cordial welcome to all the exercises of the

The season just closing has been remarkable for its fruit production, and the opportunity for determin-ing the value of varieties being cultivated has been unusually good; therefore, as large a display of such varities as will be in season is desired during the meeting, for comparison, and to afford information to those attending, who are about to plant orchards as to the most successful methods of practice and most desirable varieties to use.

Specimens of newly-introduced varieties are so licited for exhibition, and of seedlings of Kansas origin, of which a full history of their origin, to-gether with a statement of the bearing qualities and hardiness of the trees, should accompany specimens.

A Committee on Nomenclature will aid in the identification of unnamed varieties, and pronounce upor

the merits of all seedlings.

The subject of Forestry will be made a prominent feature, and all persons practically engaged in for-est tree culture upon our "Western prairies" are urgently invited to the meeting, to aid in the dission of this question, which is becoming national ın its importance.

Topeka, the capital of our state, where the Board have determined to locate the meeting, is quite cen-tral in its relations to the state. The means of approach by railroads are easy, and the rates of transportation offered are liberal. The citizens of the city are generous and hospitable to their guests, and give every assurance that no pains will be spared to entertain pleasantly and comfortably al who shall attend.

The sessions will be made lively, pleasant and profitable by the assistance of prominent and capa ble lecturers, who desire to secure to the Society the greatest success in all its efforts to promote the interests of horticulture in the state.

E. GALE, President.

Note,—The Manbattan, Alma & Burlingame rail-read will sell return tickets at one cent per mile, at the ticket office in Burlingame, to all persons hold-ing the Society's certificate of attendance, and who have paid full fare in going to the meeting.

A Word to our Congressmen.

The people's voice in the late election was both loud and plain; their verdict has been against a reopening of settled questions and in favor of taking up matters of present importance. In our national pol itics two subjects stand at the head for action—Tariff and Transportation. The people want justice done them, and they want protection against the growing power of organized wealth. Wherever it is possible to remove a duty on foreign products without injuring our own people, it must be done and that soon. Protect labor, capital will protect itself. Tax luxuries, but let the necessaries be as cheap as possible.

Take up the carrying trade and give the people common justice in transportation. Abolish pooling and discriminations Do away with the power to raise and lower freight at will. Establish a system of transportation in harmony with other matters that the government controls. Perfect it; make its business uniform, so that all the people may have and enjoy its benefits in equal degree.

These two subjects need your attention and the people expect you to do your duty. You have given promises and are expected to redeem them. Let there be no unnecessary delay.

A Good Thing for Clerks, Farmers, Everybody

If you are a good penman you are independent and always If you are a good penima you've too period and aways sure of a good penima you've to the period of the period of a few evenings in your own home, by the use of SHAYLOR'S COMPENDI-UM OF PENMANSHIP, which is an Illustrated Analysis of Plain Business and Ornamental Writing, with book of Established in 1868 of Plain Business and Constant only a Beautiful Penman but which will als. Qualify You for a teacher of the art-Besides the above the compendium consists of Engraved Fac-Similes of beautiful, written Notes, Receipts, Checks Speoimens of Ornamental Writing, Birds, Animals, &c., and Autograph Business Letter for reproduction in your practice.

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Solid Gold Rings Free. With the view of stimulating each purchaser of the Compendium to the highest excellence in permanship, we will on the first of each month send an Elegant Solid Gold Ring | ree to each one of the twelve purchasers, who by sending copies of their old and new signatures to us, show the most improvement. These ring

be a pleasant memento of your accomplishment in this beautiful art. Agents wanted everywhere, At this season of the year you can make from \$40 to \$50 weekly, at your own home, se Shaylor's Compendium, costing only a trifle enables anyone to quickly and easily become an elegant perman. Sells at tres no talking. Send for confidential terms t agents. ROBERTS & CO., 7 Murray St., New York.

Kansas Farmer, I Year, \$1.00

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in mak-

ing you well when all else fails.
If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints,

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease top tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters, If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fe

vers—by the use of Hop Bitters,

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath,
pains and aches, and feel wiserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath

will give you may skin, rion oloon, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Brights Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, slater, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bot tles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let then

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bron chitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nerv ous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block Rochester, N. Y.

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SELLING LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

4.500 Ewes from 1 to 4 pears old. at \$1.75 per head \$2.500 Lambs at \$1 per head.

These sheep are all graded and will shear from four to five unds, are in good condition and tree from disease,

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Houses and Lots in Topeka for \$.200 to \$1,500 worth of good Merino Ewes and Bucks State price to "SHEEP," Capital Office, Topeka.



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

J. V. RANDOLPH,

Sheep for Sale.

good grade Feeding WETHERS for sale. If s will sell cheap. Address THOS LAHEY

TED-300 young ewes, graded coarse wool preferred to H CALL, Topeka, Kas., stating price and grade ELSH Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Marys, Kan-LIVE STU: KAUCTIONEER and VETERINA-VEON: with 25 vers experience; will attend cases oldes anywhere in the state. Write.

40 Love, all loc. 6-50c. O. A. Brainard, Higganum, Ct.

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Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder' Directory for \$10,00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each ad-ditional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sen-the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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

OAKLAND STOCK FARM HERD. W. S. White, Sabe-tha, Nemana Co., Ks., Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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THE LINWOOD HERD
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WALTER MORGAN & SON Irving, Marshall county Kansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE. GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Pleasant Hill. Mo., Importer and Breeders of Hereford and Polled Angus cettle, in vite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

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ROBERT COOK. Iola Allen county, Kan-as, Imported and Breeder of Poland China Hogs. Pigs warranted irst-class. Write,

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

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

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WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Shawnee connty, Kan-gas, W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Ply-mouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and PekinDucks. Stock for sale now. 'Egga for hatching in season; also Buff Cochin error.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY MASS. S. L. Ives, breeder of Light Brahmas, Ply-mouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bree Sebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

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D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Avc. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I soll at manufacturers price OKO, B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kans s Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metalic Cases and Caskets. Office open and tele-grams received at all hours of the night.

RAN OFF FROM HIS HOME,

CARLYLE ALLEN CO, KAS, 1882.

The state of from his home, near Carlyle, Allen Co., Kas, Oct 27th, 1882, J. Burt Funston, 15 years old, heavy built, fuir complexion, blue eyes, hair cut short, wearing veivet cap, dark pants, grayish sack coat, watch with brass chain. Rode from his father's stable a chestnut sorrel or brown horse about 15½ hands high, 6 years old, slim built, light breasted.

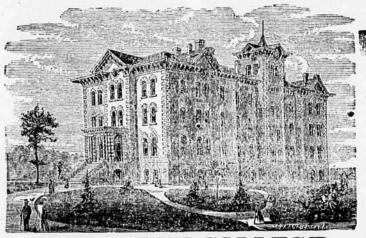
orgasted.
Information regarding either boy or horse, will be paid or. Hoy will not be punished.
Individuals please post titls. Papers copy.
E. H. FUNSTON.

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Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as 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 creased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

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Fo: further information, address

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THE QUINCY.

V

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS.



We are raising over 800 bigs for this sensur's trule, longing of bogs that have fact to more and larger receptable may park receive by the man for the receive by the autime the near best sone to man or any other face. Stock the partition of bogs well. But made expected of this breath and defined well. But made expected of this breath and defined well. These or string the fitter menthrose Point Clerkas should sentent bendingsters, Our type deep with the partition of the American Dalmat Clerka Berould. Propagation of \$5 hereelys, tree, Swine Journal Locals. Prices is shutthermore. Two shipments made to Hamburg, Germany, in 1881; one order for 1882 to 63 from some parties,

Certificate of purchase with each sale and penigree when required.

LKER WASHER

Best, most Efficient, and Durable Washer in the world. Has no rival, the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rub-bing. Can be used in any sized tub, or chifted from one tub to another the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Nollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.

AGENTS WANTED Exclusive territory. Retail price, \$8.00.

AGENTS WANTED Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at Manufacturers' lowest price, culars free. We refer to editor of this paper. Address ERIE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

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SEEDS For the MERCH 1 Ton our New Plant SEEDS SEEDS For the MARK C CARDENER SEEDS SEEDS Grown by ourselves on our own Farnas SEEDS Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

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Low Prices. Mailing a Specialty. FAY'S PROLIFIC, Thoroughbred LAND and
WATER FOWLK. Pree Catalogues. GEO, S. JOSSELYN, Freedom, New York



AMONG THE FLOWERS.

The Window Garden Box.

Owing to the superior advantages of the garden box over the long used and troublesome flower pots, it is destined to become more and "love at first sight." Sixteen different parties have had boxes made and filled within the last three weeks after seeing ours. The gentlemen universally admire them, which is not always the case with a stand of flower pots. This fact alone is enough to recommend them. Potsand vases are not to be entirely discarded, for we must have our specimen plants, such as the English ivy, which few can do without, the larger feros, and now and then a cactus; but for the general collection the pots are not desirable, having a dirty, soiled appearance not pleasing to the eye; the smaller ones dry up too soon, causing buds to droop and leaves to turn yellow. Pots cramp the roots, which accelerates the bloom, but at the expense of a vigorous, bealthy plant.

The garden box gives plenty of root room does not readily suffer from drought, is more effectually watered, from one to two quarts a day being sufficient, thus giving the leaves their much needed bath, tending to prevent insects by the moisture, and clean leaves. The earth, being in one body, keeps a more even temperature, greatly faciliating plant growth. Broken leaves and handling pots are done away with.

The box or stand can be constructed by any carpenter, costing from two to ten dollars, lasting several years, and will amply repay all outlay in the pleasure afforded the family and friends. If expensively made it can be lined with zinc to preserve the wood, but plants do not do so well-it is air-tight and too cold. Always have a hole in the bottom for drainage. Plants soon damp off their roots saturated with water, unless water plants. The outside of the box can be ornamented with mouldings and scrolls of different kinds of wood. A box made twenty is c'es wide, seven inches deep and four feet long, will do nicely for most windows. It can be varied to suit the taste and convenience Raised to the height of the window sill, always have castors on the legs. Fill with soil made of one bushel leaf mould from beech and maple wood, oak leaves are too acid; one bushel well rotted sod or pure loam, one half bushel sharp plaster sand, one-half peck fine charcoal; it adds deeper green to the foliage and sweetens the soil; one quart air slacked lime, for worms. If winter blooming plants be selected, according to the location the more so the better, an abundance of bloom can be had the entire win-

For centre of group select a blooming Calla, it is unsurpassed; a Coleus one side-a Coleus Verchaffelti is one of the best-a Rose Geranium on the other, a good Maderia vine in each end, Carnations and China pinks next the glass, Primroses on the opposite side, filling in here and there with Oxalis, Smilax, Sweet Alyssum, Cyclamen, Centaurea, fern, mosses and many other plants fancied by the possessor, either for beauty of leaf or flower, as a winter plant. Hanging baskets suspended above are a decided improvement. A ten foot wire rod fastened at each end, for the Maderia vines to climb over completes the picture, -Pensee, in amine to see whether the fowls have vermin Eloral Cabinet.

Something Pretty.

Passing along one of the streets of our beautitul city a few days since, we noticed a very fine flower bed, the border or edge of which was made as follows: Flatish, pointed slate colored stones were laid in a circle around the outside of the bed, so they just touched each other, the points projecting out and inside of hese soil filled in to a level with the ton of the stones; then another tier of stones laid on top of the last and the earth only drawn in 3 to 4 inches, and then earth filled in again up to a level with top of these stones, and then another tier in same way, but drawn in a little farther from the last, making 3 or 4 tiers or steps, in all about one foot in height. Through these stones ivies and creeping vines found their way and on the bed geraniums, coleus, &c., were planted, making as a whole a beautiful sight,-Fruit Recorder.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Preserving Eggs.

Every now and then we read of some new process for preserving eggs for several months, and often the time is extended for a year or more. It is claimed that eggs will keep in lime and water, by greasing with tallow and ness about it peculiar to only a newly-laid egg. agulation slower. When eggs are preserved, although they may not become rotten, yet a change takes place nevertheless, and decompoare discernible throughout the white. It is claimed that if eggs are made impervious to the air it is all that is necessary, but 'unfortunately the egg, in the very beginning, is endow-

ed with a large quantity of compressed oxygen, which is stored at the large end, expanding as the several parts of the egg begin to pass through the stages of decay. The insufferable stench which disgusts us when spoiled eggs are broken is sulphurretted hydrogen gas, and though the process of its formation may be more popular every season. It is a true case of slow when the egg is sealed from the air, yet it is there, and makes its presence known in a few hours after the egg is taken from the pre serving vessel. It is true that the time of decomposition may be extended and the process retarded, but that eggs can be kept fresh for months is something beyond the power of man to perform, unless some unknown process comes to aid us in the future, which is not probable. -Farm and Garden.

Poultry for Meat.

Poultry-breeding for the market may not be called one of the fine arts, but it is oftentimes an exceedingly difficult one to manage in order to fit the fowls in a short time for the market and table. If the fowls are in good condition at all times, less trouble results when an order comes to be filled at once. In the Spring and early Summer the demand is for Spring chickens for broilers. This is the period of growth when some are fat, others lean, and still others that are vulture hatched. The Plymouth Rock makes one of the best birds for early marketing that we know of, as, if well cared for, the young chickens will be of good form and in fine condition. The poultry house should be warm and clean. The fowls should be fed early and the food should be varied. Corn meal or corn in the kernel is the great flesh forming grain, whether fed to poultry, cattle or swine. Oats and buckwheat may also be fed. The former is better for egg production, and the latter for the growth and development of the muscles. Feed sparingly at first and gradually increase the amount of the food. The process of crowding the birds by confining in a small cage or coop is of some advantage, but the novice had better let the fowls have the freedom of the poultry house. Give plenty of clean water and green vegetables if they are to be had. Old poultrymen say that fowls will fat in 10 or 12 days, but this depends on their condition when fattening begins. A fowl that is thin in flesh can not be made fat in so short a time. Keep the fowls quiet and they will more readily take on flesh. Remove the male from the quarters where the female birds are kept, and feed in proportion to the size of the fowls. A Light Brahma will require more feed than a Leghorn, and it will be well to keep each breed by itself. Feed meal in the morning, and corn and other grain in the kernel at night. If the poultry house is warm at night as well as during the day, meal wetted with water or milk may be fed twice a day. This mode applies to those who do not feed in quantity from the feed box. Perhaps the better way would be to give the fowls access to all the food they will eat. At noon give a feeding of vegetables, which will keep them hearty and improve the health of the fowls. Ground bone or oyster shells is also valuable, both for laying fowls and when fattening, but if sand is handy about the poultry house the former need not be fed. Examine the birds from day to day to see whether they are taking on flesh as desired. Also exon them. No bird will fatten readily that is cursed with hen lice. They should be treated with a coat of lard well worked in. We would advise the poulterer to avoid over-crowding while the fattening of the birds is going on (or at any other time) since a few birds get most of the feed, especially when fed from the hand. There are other modes of fattening fowls that may be quite as good as the above. One large ture and understandingly supply their families dealer in poultry fattens all his birds on buck- with abundances of this fine fruit? wheat, and thinks it the best grain to feed, but | Columbus, Cherokee Co. F. A. CHILDS. we prefer corn or Indian meal, and we think the experience of most poulterers will justify our opinion,-From the A 1 Poultry Book.

Morticultural Department.

The Apple Tree Borer.

When permitted to have its own way, this is a very destructive enemy to the young apple orchard, but fortunately can be prevented from doing any injury by a very little labor, if it be properly directed and performed at the right

Those who have kept the trunks of their trees protected during the summer with a mound of coarse sand, or a covering of paper, should not neglect to remove the protection before cold weather sets in, and carefully exam ine the trees to make sure that no worms have hatched out. If the trees had been examined rosin mixed, by immersion in melted paraffine, in September, as they should have been, whatand through numerous other devices. We do ever worms that had been able to avoid the not doubt the fact that eggs will keep, and, to protection would have been very small, not all appearances, are as good as can be desired, much more than 1-4 of an inch in length, and but we wish to say this much to our readers so near the surface of the bark, that by scrapabout an egg. A newly-laid egg has a fresh- ing with a knife his lodging place could have readily been discovered, and the worm destroy. It cannot be counterfeited or substituted. Let ed, but if the work of examination has been it remain but for a few days and a difference, delayed until the last of October, the worm will not only in the tinge of the shell, but in its have increased very much in size, and have quality can be easily noticed. A fresh egg re- eaten his way down from four to six inches quires a longer time in which to cook than a from where the egg was hatched; as the worm stale one; the white portion is clearer and co- proceeds downwards, he will penetrate the bark nearer to the wood, so that by the first of November he may be found between the inner bark and the wood of the tree. A worm that sition has made an unseen progress. The yolk has advanced to this stage has caused a permasettles to one side, and often, if the eggs are not nent injury to the tree, by making a defect turned, sticks to the shell, and streaks of red which furnishes one of the best places for depositing the eggs for another generation.

The miller rarely ever deposits an egg on a smooth surface, but almost invariably selects some defection, and if a wound so much the

better; in such places the eggs are protected before they hatch, and the little worms when hatched find a moist place to start life in; this is important, for if they should hatch out on a hard smooth surface they would find it very

ted during May, June, July, and August up to a point where the trunk of the tree is smooth. but no protection should be fully retied on; the trees should be carefully examined twice a year; first in May, when the protection should be placed around the tree, and in the autumn, when the protection is removed .- Mass Plow

Raspberries on Kansas Soil.

A fruit so inviting to the appetite and pleas ing to the eye, should never be discarded from our gardens unless from the best of reasons, that they will not thrive in our climate and soil. It probably is true that 9 out of 10 that have attempted its culture have been disappointed in the results; and yet the tenth have made a success, which is very encouraging, and from one success we may learn the cause of failure, and all that will learn the cause may apply the remedy and feast on this splendid fruit. In southern Illinois the raspberry grows to perfection; the latitude is the same as ours; but that is a moist atmosphere, while we are compelled to endure a dry one.

We have watched with interest the cane in its various stages of development and find that in moist seasons it thrives here to perfection. but when we experience a Kansas dry spell the vines shed their leaves and the cane ceases to grow. Under such conditions, the cane is winter killed in August or September, but never in the winter months. Knowing the cause, the remedy suggests itself at once. Keep the vines growing and the canes will never winter kill; but neglect this precaution and you will be disappointed every time. One method is simply to keep the canes free from weeds, and always well stirred with plow or cultivator, then the growth will be continued and the crop certain. We usually plant in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart and rows 8 feet; by so planting the plants will form a continual hedge and the weeds will be easily destroyed. The plow will destroy the suckers to the red varieties, and keep the earth moist the entire growing season. The expense, if attended to properly, will be very light, and well done will prove the cheapest in the end. Our faith in this fruit is so strong that we planted several acres last spring and propose doubling the amount this next. Mulching will accomplish the same thing but the trouble and expanse of keeping the weeds down is much greater than with the plow. The Black Cap family are greatly improved by a liberal supply of manure, but the red varieties will bear excellent fruit without manure. Our choice of varieties is confined to the Doolittle for early, and Gregg for late, of the Black Cap varieties and the Turner for red. The great objections to the Turner is its tendency to s c'ters, but with close plowing and treating the suckers as weeds, the objection amounts to very little.

We may say in truth that this berry is only given to the active, the vigilant and the worthy. The lazy and indolent need not apply, for Providence has so arranged our soil and climate that the hand of man is necessary to bring this fruit forward to perfection; the wise are sure to reap a bountiful harvest.

Who then among the thousands of farmers now opening up homes on Kansas soil will learn all the secret there is in raspberry cul

The breeders of Short-horns are less bound by restriction of color than are those of any other variety.

Nervousness, peevishness, and fretting, so often cou ed with overworked females' lives, is rapidly relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

The largest product for one day ever manufactured by any flour mill in the world was turned out by the Pillsbury A mill at Minneapolis recently—5107 barrels.

If You Wake up in the Morning

with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth, take Simmons Live Regulator. It corrects the bilious stomach, sweetens th

It is reported that the largest grain elevator in the world, with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels of grain, is to be built on the Calumet river by railroad capital in South Chicago.

Charles S Gleed, of the law department of the A T & S I railroad, writes that having tried Leis' Dande ion Tonic, he is satisfied that it is all it pretends to be. It is an unequaled remedy for many of the ills that afflict the people of the

The veterinary surgeon and not the newspaper is the source to look for remedies for diseases of farm stock. The causes and symptoms are usually so various that only per sonal inspection on the spot by a competent medical advise

Taken out of Bed.

Dr R V PIERCE, Buffalo, N Y: Dear Sir-I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Pre-scription." My sickness had lasted seven years, one of which I was in bed. After taking one bottle I was able to Respectfully, AMANDA K ENNIS, Fulton, Mich. be about the house.

Oats are better to be cut before they are fully ripe. When left till ripe the crop is very liable to be shed by a high wind. The straw of oats is far better fodder than that of wheat or barley, especially when early cut. Sometimes out straw properly harvested has nearly the feeding value of

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic dis trict, barricade your system against the scourge of all new untries-ague, bilious and intermittent fevers-by the us of Hop Bitters.

Thirteen acres of rice cut by John Richardson, in George town county, S. C., in the latter part of August, yielded bushels, being an average of 74½ bushels per acre. A teacre field on a Richmond plantation yielded 552 bushels, an average of a little over fifty-five bushels per acre.

*Dr S B Brittan says: "As a rule physicians do not, by helr professional methods build up the female constitution while they seldom cure the diseases to which it is always li able in our variable climate and under our imperfect civilization. Special remedies are often required to restore organic harmony and strengthen the enfeebled powers of womanhood; and for most of these we are indebted to per-

difficult to eat their first breakfast, especially if they should chance to commence life during dry weather.

One of the secrets of keeping borers from an orchard, is to keep the trunk of the tree protected during May, Targo, Talky, and Angust much an extensive farm requires much thought, and a farme nnot fairly be expected to give this in addition to the per

cannot fairly be expected to give this in addition to the per-formance of a day laborer's work with his own hands.

**s*"Men are but sorry witnesses in their own cause."

The praise of Kidney. Wort comes from the mouths of those who have been made strong and healthy by it. Listen: It is curing everybody," writes a druggist. "Kidney-Wort i the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver owels and kidneys.

The Peachblow potato in the limited proportion that thi kind is now planted, has been unusually successful this sea-son. The weather in New York state, particularly bad for nearly every other kind, has been suited to the Peachblow. While other potatoes dried up and uied in the Summe frought, the Peachblow held on and was ready to make rowth of tubers after Fall rains ca

It Has Worked Wonders.

A lady writing from Racine, Wis., makes this gratitying eport: "We finished taking our second supply of Compound Oxygen last month; it has worked wonders for my mother. When she began treating with the Oxygen she was extremely low and prostrate in her bed with a variety of complaints. I had no hope of her recovery. She is now able to go about the house and do many pieces of work, and is a continual testimony before me of the wonderful power of Compound Oxygen." Our treatise on Compound Oxyger containing 1 rge reports of cases and full information, sen free. Address

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,

1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

Never before has there been a time when high prices for pork continued so long as now. Usually the pork crop can be very rapidly increased; but this supposes plenty of cheat corn, which during the past year has not been obtainable There has also been a great scarcity of beef cattle, and a hese cannot be increased so rapidly as pigs, the fact ha helped to aggravate the famine in me

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, disassed discharges, cured by Dachupatha. \$1, at druggists Cansas Depot, McPiKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Southern and Western farmers consider mules specially iseful on account of their withstanding satisfactorily be weather and the annoyance of files. At constant hard work they last much longer than horses. Although they inherl the darkeys patient contentment with plain, corres food, yet if they are to do good service, they should get the same food s horses of the same weight and doing the same work.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rongl on Rats," It clears out rats, mice, roaches, files, bed-bugs Schoxes.

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you

How? By getting one bottle of Brown' Iron Bit-TERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

> Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.
> Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pann in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, andwas treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I wou'2 try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the king of medicines.
>
> JOHN K. ALLENDER. Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881. JOHN K. ALLENDER.

Brown's Iron Bitters is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

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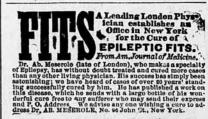
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Female Weaknesses.

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Agas. And is a Specific for Obstinate

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REA

Badies' Department.

Sweet chimes! that in the loneliness of the night Salute the passing hour, and in the dark And silent chambers of the household mark The movements of the myriad orbs of light! Through my closed eyelids, by the inner sight,
I see the constellations in the arc Of their great circles moving on, and hark! I almost hear them singing in their flight,

Better than sleep it is to lie awake O'er canopied by the vast starry dome Of the immeasurable sky; to feel The slumbering world sink under us, and make Hardly any eddy—a mere rush of foam

Cn the great sea beneath a sinking keel.

- Longfellow's Last Poems.

Never Speak Ill of a Brother.

Never speak ill of a brother! Don't say a word that is mean; You'll find you have plenty to do By keeping your own hands clean. Never speak ill of a brother Because he's done this or that; Perhaps if you held the same dish, You, too, would spill all the fat.

Never speak ill of a brother! Let others speak as they will,
If you can say nothing that's good,
You'd better by far keep still. Those who are eager to utter All the vile slanders they hear, Dan't consider for a moment They're blasting a life most dear.

Never speak ill of a brother "Pause and consider awhile;" His heart may be buried in sorrow, "Yet more than yours free from guile. Darkness may hover about him, Leaving not one ray of light; Though clouds have darkened his pathway, That brother still may be right.

We know not the heart, my brother-It may be as pure as the snow; Then judge not, oh! judge not unkindly, Show charity here below Oh! ne'er speak ill of a brother, No'er say one word that is mean; You'll find you'll have plenty to do If you keep your own hands clean.

GOOD RECIPES.

If there is room for another correspondent in the Ladies' Department I will step in and give a few recipes for the benefit of those living on the frontier, that have not the benefit of good orchards and plen-ty of green fruit as they have in the eastern part of the state. (But we live in hopes of having some

A very good substitute for spiced peaches: Take watermelon when just turning ripe, pare and remove the seeds; cut in any size or shape that you prefer. To two gallons of melon add one quart of vinegar and a pint of sugar; boil all together until just enough syrup to cover the melon; add spices as would for peaches, and you have a very good stout pickle that will keep all winter.

Apple-butter made of plemelon: To one gallon of

piemelon, after it is stewed down to the consistency of apple sauce, add one quart of alden apples cooked and rubbed through a colander, one pint of cider yinegar and a pint of brown sugar or sorghum; cook down to a stiff butter; add allspices and cinnamon for seasoning. It makes excellent pics.
Stafford, Stafford Co. Mrs. C. M. Johnson.

POLITICS. PROHIBITION, RTC.

As the Lidies Department was not very full las week, and thinking it might be the same this week I venture once more to write a few lines.

I wish to say a few words in regard to the letter from Mr. Mellenbruch in the Franker of Oct. 25th, in which he says: "Thanks be to God, the Probibition mania is on the wane." Well, I say, thank the Lord the Prohibition "maula" is stronger than ever in

I am a woman, but nevertheless I take a deep interest in prohibition and all great reforms, which tend to benefit our race. But I am not quite "solid" on the "woman suffrage" question. I think I should like it very much if we women were allowed the privilege of voting, but I don't know what to do with St. Paul's words. If any one can read them, and . Paul's words. If any one can read them, and then prove to me that it is right for women to vote, I should be satisfied. I should like to hear from some of the other ladies on the subject.

I wonder what has become of all the old friends who used to come once in a while to the L. D. and make it so interesting. I was reading to day a scrap which I cut from an old Farmer, and which contain ed a letter from Bramblebush. Where is she? I saved the directions for been mislaid in some way; if the lady who sent them will please send them again, I shall be very much obliged. I was very much interested in the letter from Mrs. Hunter last week, and hope she will no desert the L. D. Come ladies, rally, and let the editor see that we are indeed thankful for the space spared to us, and I for one, will try and do my share. We can make it the brightest page of the FARMER If we will

Hamlin, Brown Co. TREATMENT OF THE HAIR

I am sorry to notice that of late so much of the work has been left to the editor in keeping up this part of the FARMER, though perhaps we are the gain ers thereby, for he has been giving us some excellent articles. Still I think we ought to do our part, and now that the busy fall season is about past, trust to see a failying of the old forces. I am getting many useful hints in house keeping, but must admit that I hardly know what to give in return. Have we not a practical florist in our midst who will give us, at regular intervals, articles on plant cultivation? 1 would like to know what special treatment to give my primrose, heliotrope and abutilon which I am

growing from the seed. I believe many readers of the FARMER live in southwestern Kansas, and they all know that it is very difficult to keep the hair soft and glossy where it is blown about by the almost constant wind. Some them may be benefitted by the following hints or the subject which I promised some time ago. In washing the hair, the yolk of an egg is much better than soap as it does not make the hair harsh, and it removes daudruff. Those who have thin, weak hair, should spend much time in brushing it-at least half an hour each day. Before brushing apply every day a small quantity of the following: Tincture of Can tharides, one-half oz; Bay rum and Cologne, each 2 oz; Oil of Rosemary, 1 drachm. By continuing this process, the weak hairs graw strong and the coarse ones fall out, so that the hair becomes soft and gloss It is also claimed that it will make it curly, but suc is not my experience. There is just one drawback to the use of this preparation; its use must be continued or the hair will become as harsh as ever if neglected for even a short time. But in my e-timation the daily brushing alone, if the scalp is kept clean, renthe halr fine. When the hair becomes thin from illness, use equal parts of olive oil and spirits of rosemary with a few drops of oil of nutmeg. Salt and water will cause short hair to grow rapidly and prevent its falling ou; do not make strong enough to

leave white particles upon the hair. When actual baldness is commencing, the following is said to be excellent: To 1 oz spirits of wine add 1 drachm powdered cantharides; shake well during a fortnight, then strain. Take part of this mixture with 9 parts lard, scent with cologue or burgamot and rub well

into the scalp night and morning.

Thanks to Rebecca for directions for knitting-bag Think it will prove very convenient.

News of the death of Mrs. Russell comes almost as

that of an old friend, for I think she was esteemed Come, Mr. Editor, can't we have an occasiona

story to brighten up the paper? Those who will not admit that fiction has not done and is doing much good in the world, certainly class themselves with people of narrow views. Kinsley.

Vicarious Sacrifice.

A good many years ago a cashier took a little lad from a neighboring poorhouse, and when the boy had become a youth he was given a responsible posi tion in the bank of which his patron was practically the head. Later the cashier stole more than \$15,000 from the bank. Exposure was threatened every day and the guilty officer, in a period of depres fessed to the youth that he proposed to kill himself.
Young Ray, the protego, was smitten with horror, as he thought of the terrible turn in affairs, but having weighed the matter, the next day he threw himself into the breech. He suggested, and the cashier eageily accepted the suggestion, that he should fas-ten the guilt upon himself and abscond, thus leaving his patron honest in the world's eyes, though blackned in his own. What the public heard of the Westport robbery was that a bank clerk named Ray had stolen \$15 000.

Detectives found several clues, but not until years afterward was the secret disclosed. One of the de ectives who had been employed in the case came up with Ray under still more romantic circums an ces. The detective, according to his reminiscences published last week in a San Francisco paper, was called recently to a Western city to ferret out the per son who had robbed a private house of 200 gold eagles. The only man under arrest was one Henry Martin. As soon as the detective saw Martin the former said: "You are Dallas Ray, who robbed the Westport bank." Ray then told the true story of the robbery, and the story has been verified since. Ray claimed that he was innocent of the gold eagle burg-lary, and asked the detective to take a note to his eepheart, a Miss Morse. When the latter heard of her lover's predicament she threw her whole soul into obtaining proof of his innocence. She went to e the robbery had been committed Having asked if the burglar had left anything in his flight, she was given a handkerchief that had been dropped by the intruder. She put the handkerchief to her nose and exclaimed: "Find the thief who uses this perfume (naming the peculiar brand) and you will find your eagles." It was found that only one drug store in the city sold that kind of perfumery, and that only one bottle had been bought within the preceding month. Need it be added that the purchaser was traced, the eagles regained, and the lovers married? - Pittsburg Dispatch.

Success.

Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait. More particularly in lands like my native land, where the pulse of life beats with such feverish and impatient throbs, is the lesson needful. Our na tional character wants the dignity of repose. seem to be in the midst of a battle, there is such a din, such a hurrying to and fro. In the streets of a crowded city it is difficult to walk slowly. You feel the rushing of the crowd, and rush with " onward. In the press of our life it is difficult to be calm. In this stress of wind and tide, all professions seem to drag their auchors, and are swept out into the main.
The voices of the Present say, "Come!" But the voices of the Past say, "Wait!" With calm and solemn footsteps the rising tide bears against the rushing torrent up stream, and pushes back the hurrying wa ters. With no less calm and solemn footsteps, no less certainty, does a great mind bear up agains public opinion, and push back its hurrying stream. Therefore should every man wait—should bide his time. Not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection, but in constant, steady, cheerful cudeavors, always willing and fulfilling and accomplishing his task, that, when the occasion comes, he may be equal to the occasion. And if it never comes, what matters it? What matters it to the world, whether I, or you, or another man did such a deed, or wrote such a book, so be it the deed and book were well done? It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame, about what the world says of us; to be always looking into the faces of others for approval to be always anxious for the effect of what we deand say; to be always shouting to hear the echo o

Facts In Human Life.

There are three thousand and sixty four languages in the world, and its inhabitants profess more than one thousand religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of life is about thirty three years. One quarter die previous to the age of seventeen. To thousand persons only one reaches one hundred years of life; to every one hundred only six reach the age of sixty-five, and not more than one in five hundred lives to eighty years of age. There are of inhabitants; of these thirty hree million, thirty three thousand thirty three di every year, ninety-one thousand eight hund ed and twenty four every day; three thousand seven hun dred and thirty every hour, and sixty every minute or one every second. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all those who observe a sober and in lustrious conduct. Tall men live lon ger than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to fifty years of age that men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in the proportion of seventy five to ev ery one thousand individuals. Marriages are more frequent after equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally of a more robust constitution than others Births are more frequent by night than by day, also deaths. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one fourth of the population,

Paper Floors. A new and apparently good process for covering floor is described as follows: "The floor is thorough ly cleaned. The holes and cracks are then filled with paier put y, made by soaking newspaper in a paste made of wheat flour, water, and ground alum, as follows: To one pound of flour add three quarts of water and a tablespoonful of ground alum, and mix thoroughly. The floor is then coated with this paste, and then a thickness of manila or hardware paper is put on. If two layers are desired, a second covering of paste is put on the first layer of manile paper, and then the second thickness of manila paper is put on. This is allowed to dry thoroughly The mauila paper is then covered with paste, and The manila paper is then covered with paste, and a layer of wall paper, of any style or design desired, is put on. After allowing this to thoroughly dry, it is evered with two or more coats of sizing made by dissolving one half pound of white ghe in two quarts of hot ware. After allowing tois to dry, the surface is given one coat of 'hard oll inhish variable,' which comes and is bought already prepared. This is allowed to dry thoroughly, when the floor is ready for me." The process is represented to be durable and eleap, and besides taking the place of matten, darpet, oil cloths, or other like coverings, makes the noter air-tight, and capable of being washed or scrusbed.

The Bohemian Girl at Home.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writing from Carlsbad says: The Bohemian girl, as she appears on her native soil, does not look as if she had ever dreamt of marble halls as did the girl of the late Mr. Ralfe's opera. She begins life swathed in a stiff pillow to straighten and strengthen her back. Soon after she begins to walk she takes lessons in bearing burdens on her back, and by the time she reaches womanhood can carry a ten gallon cask of water, or a huge basket filled with firewood or soiled clothes up a steep hill twenty or thirty i nes without stopping to rest. Advancing in years, she may be hitched with a cow or a big dog to pull a market wagon, driven by her beloved and loving husband. If she is a very good wife she may be advanced to the dignity of being the off horse, with a dog for a near one, to haul a coal-cart to a customer's door, and when she unhitches herself she carries in a pannier the rusty looking coal of this country up one, two or three pairs of stairs, while the man and dog repose in the street. It is thus that the netive Bohemian girl often fulfills her destiny in this his-toric and chivlaric land. Woman is the drudge and the beast of burden here, as in many other parts of the Continent. There are fine horses for driving heavy vehicles, and there are donkeys that pull fat dowagers or lazy little boys up the hills. But there are no equestrian displays. A riding horse is more rarely seen in Carlsbad than a pretty German woman and yet there are scores of cavallers in cavalry uniforms and wearing spurs that ought to be prickling the sides of the best blooded steeds of the orient. Bu there is not much need of horses in a country where women are the laborers, and the pleasure horse is an expensive luxury.

The Tattler.

There is no being that moves on the habitable globe more degraded or more contemptible than a tattler. Vicious principles, want of honesty, service meanness, despicable insidiousness, form its characer. Has he wit? In attempting to destroy it h makes himsels a fool. Has he friends? By unhest tatingly disclosing their secrets he will make them his most bitter enemies. By teiling all he knows, he will soon discover to the world that he knows, he will soon discover to the world that he knows but little. Does he envy an individual? His tongue, faithful with falsehood, defames his character. Does he covet the favor of any one? He attempts to gain it by slandering others. His approach is feared, his person hated, his company unsought, and his senti-ments despised as emanating from a heart fruitful with guile, teeming with iniquity, loaded with envy, hatred and re enge.

The Sounds of Venice.

I should go even further than I went just now, and ay that the voice of the gondoller is, in fact, the sound of Venice. There is scarcely any other, and that, indeed, is part of the interest of the place. There is no noise there save distinctly human noise; no rumbling, no vague uproar, nor rattle of wheels and hoofs. It is all articulate, personal sound. One may say, indeed, that Venice is, emphatically, the city of conversation; people talk all over the place because there is nothing to interfere with their being hearl. Among the populace it is a kind of family party. The still water carries the voice, and good Venetians exchange confidences at a distance of half a mile. It saves a world of trouble, and they don't like trouble. Their delightful garrulous language helps them to make Venetian lite a long conversazione -Heary James, Jr., in the November Century.

Pea straw is more valuable as fodder than the straw of any of the cereals. If well saved it makes capital fodder for all descriptions of domestic animals.

When you feel out of sorts, have the blues, melancholy etc., it must be indigestion that alls you. Brown's Iron Bi ters cures it.

In England inferior barley is generally ground into mea for feeding cattle and pigs, and nothing surpasses its value when boiled as a mash for horses after a hard day's work.

H. M. Greene, Esq., Superintendent of the Kansas State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile youth purchased and used a bottle of Leis' Dandellon Tonic, and says that he received from it the most beneficial effects. He has no hesitancy in recommending it as a tonic and stimulant of first class ex-

The present high price of hops is causing a boom in ho growing. Many new yards will be planted the coming Spring. By the time these come into bearing it is fair to presume that hops will be cheap.

Snakes as Life Destroyers.

Spakes as Life Destroyers.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr R V Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for al. forms of scrofulous disease, or king's evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By

Farmers have often noticed that where green apples have been left on the ground till they rotted the grass beneath them has been killed, apparently poisoned by their contact A dressing of time or askes will correct this acidity and reore the soil to fertility.

Fits, Fits, Fits,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N Y

As both turnips and mangels consume extremely large amounts of plant food, a liberal general manuring with farmyard manure is in most cases essential for the producon of a full crop. The special characteristic of the man for turnips should be phosphatic, and of that for mangels

LUDINGTON, MICH., Feb. 2, 1883 I have sold Hop Bitters for four years and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious at acks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this malarial cil-

In Japan, wheat is mostly eaten in the form of cakes, cook In Japan, wheat is mostly eaten in the form of care, cook-ed without any process of fermentation. The wheat four is ground in a small stone mill, as old in style as the written history of the food of the world. The flour is bolted by hand in a small box, 2x3 feet. The grain is coarsely ground and the flour imperfectly bolted.

Sept 14th, 1880. Hop Bitters Co., Toronto:

I have been sick for the past six years, suffering from dys-pepsia and general weakness. I have used three bottles of Hop Bitters, and they have done wonders for me. I am well and able to work, and eat and sleep well. I cannot say too much for Hop Bitters.

Most farmers leave their pears too long on the trees, and thus lose the best results of the finest varieties. Some kinds, quite worthless when left on the trees, become excellent use ripening, and there is no pear that is not reall improved by such a practice. If kept in warm rooms ripening may be hastened or retarded, and the season prolonged much beyond the usual time.

Make your old things look like new by using the Dis mond Dyes, and you will be happy. Any of the fashionable colors for 10 cents.

Of all roots, except potatoes, beets are most sensitive to frost. Carrots being mostly deep in the ground will stand considerable freezing without much injury, provided they are left to thaw in the ground. Parsuip and vegetable oys er plants are better for being left out all winter; and o parsnips especially only enough should be put in the cellar for use when those out of doors cannot be gotten at,

Oh! The Mighty Voice.

Homer says of Ulysses, of the Greek heroes in the great Trojan war: 'You had thought him a fool so stiffly he held his sceptre, and so downcast were his eyes; but as soon as he began to speak—oh the, mighty voice, and the words thick as the falling snow.'' Looking at a battle of lunt's thick as the falling snow." Looking at a battle of Hunt's Remedy, one would never suspect its concealed power, greater than the eloquence of Ulysses. But when it begins its work with a patient who is afflicted with any kidney or liver disease," Oh! the mighty voice," and the wonderful healing effects produced in an incredibly short time. As there was but one "wise Ulysses" in all the camp of the Greeks, there is but one Hunt's Remedy in all the list of kidney remedies; and there is none that works such was kidney remedies; and there is none that works such mar veilous results. Physicians have discovered this, and free ly prescribe it to their patients; and multitudes of the cure und its praises,

Not enough difference is made in the price of chickens well or poorly fed. To many persons one chicken is just as good as another; but to one who appreciates differences in flavor there will be as wide a range as between different fruits. The difference is partly in the breed, but much also depends on feeding. Fowls left to get their own living ea many things when hungry that a well-fed fowl would no

Brain and Nerve.

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

Advectisements.

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.

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S COUGH SYRUP

This COMPOUND gives QUICK RELIEF in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pieuriey, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption.
Labormo y 1223 Grand Avenu. K.NASA CITY, Ma Sold by all Druggists. Ex-Price only 23 Cents.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free t A poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2814 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$72 A WEEK. \$12a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co.. Augusta Me \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free, Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Me.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does alame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEEN DO NOT
HIESTIATE was a victim? THEEN DO NOT
HIESTIATE was a victim? THEEN TO NOT
gists recommend to and treatore healthy action
come the disease and restore healthy action
to disease and restore healthy action
and weaknesses, Kidney-Wortis unsurpassed,
as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine,
brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging
pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

42. SOU BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price St.

43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

Egdia &. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weeknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History. IFIt revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and frames to the step, restores the natural justre to the eye, and plants on the pale check of woman the fresh the total parts are under a number time.

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

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

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 223 and 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$3. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of pile, \$1 per box for eithor. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct stamp. Send for pamphist.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constitution, billousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. gar Sold by all Druggists. (0)

是在公司公司 500,000 acres on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. Address. EMERN Full particulars CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commiss'nor MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CONSUMPTION



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

TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and

Grazing Lands, spe-cially adapted to Wheat Growing, the Sath parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free valley and short with water wat the 38th

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Commissioner A.T.&S.F.R Topeka, Kansas,

FLORIDAS

Florida Land and Improvement Co. "DISSTON PURCHASE."

4,000,000 ACRES.

C. L. MITCHELL, Fort Meade, Fla., Agent for POLK and MANITEE countles

The Florida Land and Improvement Company, owning nearly 300,000 acres in this Agency, have announced that their lands will be thrown open for sale at Government pri-ces (\$1.25 per acre) from OCTOBER 1, 1882, UNTIL MAY 1, 1883

This rare opportunity of securing desirable locations for brange Groves and other semi-tropical fruits, at nominal prices, will never occur again. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT WHILE YOU CAN!

As owner of the Sunnyshle Nursery, I will supply all va-rieties of Trees, Plants and Seeds. I plant Orange Groves, enter lands, pay taxes and attent to all other business for one r-sidents. Correspondence solicited. Not Fail to send for our FALL Price - List for 1882. Free to any address upon

application. Contains de-

scriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

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

Wanamaker & Brown.

Oak Hall, lixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.



DEVORE'S FEED GRINDER

to attach to any kind of Wind Mill.
Guaranteed to be the most successful
wind mill Grinder in the market. Large
reduction in price to the purchaser of
first Grinder in new localities where I
have no agents. Every Grinder fully warranted. Libernd discount to agents. Write for directlar und prices.
Manufactured by L. M. DEVEN, ILL. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

ROSES SPLENDID POT PLANTS, specialty propared for House Culture and Winter BloomDelivered safely by mail, pestpoid and the set of these of splendid varieties, your choice, all hat-del, for 21; 12 for 52; 10 for 33; 28 for 34; 25 for 85; 75 for \$10; 810.5 for 813. We CIVE a Hondsome Present of Choice and Valuable ROSES Free with every order. Our NEW CIVIDE, a complete Treatise on the hose, Topp, depantly illustrated—free ball.

THE DINCEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Grovers, West Grove, Chester Co., Page AGENTS are reaping a harvest selling our Kitchen Queen Safety Lamps and other household articles.
The best selling articles ever put on the market. For Samples and Terms, address the CLIPPER M'F'C CO.,

and steropticons. All prices. Views illustrating every sub-ect for public exhibition, etc. E3-A prefuble business for man with small capital. Also Laintenn for home musement. He page illustrated catalogue free. MOALLIS-FR, MPC Outlein 48 Nessus street. New York.

1838 | 1883, POMONA NURSERY ! - 5.000 | K effers Hybrid Penrs in orchard, 50.000 in Nursery, propagated exclusively from healthy standards, no hads or scionscut from dwarff-strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gapes and Currants of all the approved varieties. Fruit, shade and ornamental trees, whesand plants. Calcal

Januar Prices ever Known on Breech Londers, Riffee, & Revolvers.

OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN
at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Huss. Catalogue, 182-83.
LL & SON, 235 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Spalding's commercial olders
LARGEST, MO. T. T. SPRING AMERICA
MANGAS CITY, MO., 1. T. SPRING AMERICA

By Telegraph, November 13.

Kansas City.

Daily Indicator reports: WHEAT Market tirmer; No. 3 cash, 741/c bid, 751/c asked; December, 74c bid; year, 741/4c bid; No. 2 cash 781/c bid, 80c asked; December sales at 791/c; year, 69/4879%c; January, sales at 81c; No. 1 cash, sales at 83c; December, 821/4c.

CORN Market good; No 2 mixed cash, 47½c bid, 48½c asked; December, 40c bid, 41¾ asked; January, 4°c bid, 41c asked: May, 411/c bid, 441/c asked.

OATS No. 2 cash, 29c bld, 29% asked; December 281/c bid; year, 301/c asked.

BUTTER Market steady EGGS Market active at 25c per dozen.

Receipts Shipments 33,996 28.384 33,990 87,285

The Live Stock Indicator reports:

CATTLE Market quiet; choice shipping butchers in demand and strong; common grades slow and dull; Kansas half breed steers averaging 1036 lbs, sold at \$3.85; Colorado steers averaging 1189a1240 lbs, sold at \$4.50; Texas steers averaging 811a920 lbs, 3.59a 3.75; Texas cows, 3.25; natives averaging 761a1018 lbs, sold at 2 75a3 35.

HOGS Market strong and 15c higher; choice packing, 6 70a7; medium, 6 25a6 65. SHEEP Quiet; native muttons sold at 3 40.

Horses and Mules.

Market brisk and prices firm on all good stock Weak and low on all common stock. Sales reported

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market S. S. Grant, Manager, reports the following sales: 24 mules, 141/4 hands each... 8 mules 16 hands each...

8 mules 16 hands each... 11 mules 16½ hands, extra fine, each 13 mules, 15 hands, common each... 4 mules, 19½ hands, extra each.... 3 mules, old each.... 12 common work horses, each...

4 Texas ponies..... 2 common work horses, each By McKinney, Rogers & Culler. 6 driving horses, each.....

The Price Current reports: BUTTER So little good butter in market was scarcely ever known in this market. The great abundance of unmovable poor stuff continues, and is week at a purpose of the state of

abundance of unmovable poor stuff continues, and is weak at any price.

E603 Improved receivts under prevailing high prices, have checked the advance. Market steady to day at 25c.

OHEESE Market steady.

Young America 15a16c per 1b; cheddar 13½c; flats, 11½r12c.

APPLES We quote home grown cooking apples at 25c per bus; Genetins 40a45c per bus; choice to fancy 50a50c per bus. In car load lots common 2a225 per bbi; choice assorted varieties 2 50a2 76; fancy, all red, large, 3.

Boston Wool Market.

Walter, Brown & Co., Nov. 11, says: The wool market since our issue of the 28th ultimo has been dull and in a generally unsatisfactory and unsettled condition, but considering the limited demand, high rates for money, the recent failures and a common dis rust in taking only unquestioned credits; prices are firm and possibly stronger than under the circumstances could be expected or was generally anticipated.

climstances could be expected to ticipated.

The State election on Tuesday somewhat interfer ed with the week's business and yet the amount of sales are only about 250,000 lbs less than those of the previous week, which is a smaller decrease than was expected by many of the wool dealers and commission men.

Fine Ohio XX and above fleeces have been in demand and their prices are strong at quotations. X

rine Onto XX and above fleeces have been in demand and their prices are strong at quotations. X wools are neglected and the pressure to move this grade has had a weakening tendency on its value.

Territorials wools have sold freely at prices within a range of current quotations, and there has also been an increase in the sales of California wools.

Prices are rauging at 44 to 45 cents for No. 1 Ohlo and Pennsylvania to 23 to 25 for average western clips.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

ı	Produce.	
I	Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. V. speaker.	V. Mar
	BUTTER-Per lb—Choice CHKESE—Por lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh. B EANS—Per bu—White Navy "Medium. "Common NEW POTATOES—Per bu SUGAR—A 9½ bs. for Granulated, 9 bs. XC, 9½ bs. C, 10 bs. C, 10 bs. COFFEE—Good, % ib. Dest. Show b. O. G. Java, b. Boo. ted Rio, good, % b. "Mocha, best. % b. "Mocha, best. % b. "Mocha, best. % b. "Mocha, best. % b.	.1
	Hides and Tallow.	
	Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas.	Ave
	HIDE8—Green	.0
	No 9	.0

No. 2.
Calf 8 to 15 lbs.
Kin 16 to 25 lbs.
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
No. 2. Dry Salted, prime. TALLOW Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

WHEAT—Per bu, No, 2.

"Fall No 3.

"Fall No 4.

CORN, NEW—White...
"Yellow...

OATS — Per bu, new,...

EX Y E — Per bu...

BARLEY—Per bu...

RETAIL. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs

" No 2.
" No 3.
" No 3.
" Rye.

CORN MEAL.

CORN CHOP.

RYE CHOP.

GORN & OATS.

BRAN.

BRAN.
SHORTS.
GRASS SEELS—Hungarian, per bushel....
Millet.
Timothy...
Glover.
Flax
English Blue Grass...
Xentucky Blue Grass...
Orchard...
Red Top....

Fat Stock on Foot. Corrected by Charles Wolff.

Poultry. Corrected by McKay Bros

THEMARKETS. THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 67, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARSER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notices shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A pensity of from \$500 to \$500 to \$300 to \$100 to

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltic for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist iny of November and the list day of April, except when ound in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

a stray.

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

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

places in the township, giving a correct nearription of such strains in the provided of the place of the Peace of the Loweship, and file an affidavit stating that such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive no cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it fluch stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it stray the property of the propert

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

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

tweive months after the time of taking, a complete fitleshal vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justic of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to ap

of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to ap-pear and apprales such stray, summons to be served by the laker up; said apprales; or two of them shall in all respects escribe and truly values and stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same or their namestance.

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

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

Strays for the week ending Nov. 1, '82. Cloud county-L N Houston, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J B Dawes, in Starr tp, Sept 18, '82, red roan steer, 2 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$19.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk,

PONY—Taken up by M C Bussinger, in Center tp, Oct 20, 1882, 1 sorel mure pony, branded)E on left hip and H on top of left hip, valued at \$15. Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A Shults, in Liberty ip, Oct 3, 1882.
1 brown mare pony, 13 hands high, branded with an arrow on right hip, baid face, 4 feet white, about 18 years old, valued at \$12.

Cowley county-J S S Hunt, clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by E C Conner, in Cedar tp, Sept 14, 852, 1 red and white spotted heifer, medium size, T on let; alin and bit on both ears and crop of left ear.

GALF-Also by same, 1 red and white spotted calf, value f heifer and calf \$20.

Allen county-T S Stoner, clerk. MULE—Taken up by J B Gillham, in Osage tp, 1 dark brown horse mule, 15 hands high, large saddle marks small wart on left side near girth line, defective shoulder. MARE—Taken up by A E Culbutson, in Osage tp, Sept 22, 1882, I gray mare, 15 hands high, about 15 yrs old, all tin left ear, tall docked, severe wire cut on both fore legs, valued at 315.

ear, tall docked, severe wire cut on both the first p, 1 large bay horse, a heart on left shoulder, left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, lame in left shoulder, valued at \$30. HORSE—Also by same, 1 dark bay horse, 6 yrs old, saddle and collar marks, hip a little down, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending Nov. 8, '82.

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Elijah Foster, of Mission tp, June 10, 1882, one light sortel horse pony supposed to be 9 years old, white in face, white left hind foot and blind in right eye; valued at \$20.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. BULL—Taken up by David Mifflin, in Marion tp. Octo er 16, 1882, one roan bull 1 year old; valued at \$15.

Usage county—C. A. Cottrell, olerk.
PONY—Taken up by H A Markley, in Fairfax tp., October 440, 1882, one roam horse pony, branded "31" on neck and J. S. on shoulder; valued at \$20.
MARE—Taken up by H A Markley, in Fairfax tp. October 4, 1882, one bay mare, saddle marks; valued at \$20. Osborne county-Frank Stafford, clerk.

CALVES—Taken up by Louis Rouner, in Jackson tp, October 7, 1882, one red steer calf, and one brown and one red helfer calf, had on two head ropes; about four months old; valued at \$22.50.

Edwards Gounty-C. C. Sellers, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Geo B Ketchum, in Kinsley, Octo er 12, 1882, one light bay horse pony, Mexican brand; val

Anderson county-Thos. W. Foster, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Z Lawrence, Jackson t, p. July 22, 832, one sorrel horse, 15 hands, blaze in face, light mane and tall, about 5 years old; valued at \$50.

COLT—Taken up by J W Lewallen, Jackson tp, August 0, 1882, one 2-year-old-bay stud colt, black mane and tall, mall star in forehead, hind feet white; valued at \$20.

sman star in forenead, find ret white; valued at \$20.

Mitchell county—G. W. Clark, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Harris, in Glen Elder tp in October, 1882, one light hay horse pony about 12 years old, weight about 70 lbs. white stripe in face, one hind food white, harness and saddle marks; no brand; valued at \$15.

Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Haskins, of Olathe tp, September 30, 1882, one red cow, five years old, branded on right hip with letter "8," crop on under side of left ear, had on a common-sized cow bell; valued at \$20. Strays for the week ending Nov. 15, '82-

Butler county-C. P. Strong, clerk.

Butler country—c. r. Strong, ciers.

PONY—Taken up W B Keith, in Glence tp. Oct 28, 1882.

1 sorrel pony, 144, hands high white stripe in face, hind legs and left fore leg white above the pastern joint, saddle marks, about 10 yrs old—valued at \$20

PONY—Also by same, 1 brown pony, about 13 hands high, saddle marks, about 10 yrs old—valued at \$20 Atchison county-Cnas H Krebs, clerk

Atchison county—Cnas H Krebs, cl3rk

HORSE—Taken'up by J A Young, in Benton tp. 1 chestnut sorrel horse, star in forehead, collar marks, saddle galls
or harness marks on back, scar on left hip, rupture on left
side of belty, splint on left fore leg, it hands high, 7 yrs old
-valued at \$45

STEER—Taken up by L A Wakefield of Center tp. Oct 21,
1882, 1 roan and white steer, medium size, no brands, 1 year
old—valued at \$30

COLT—Also by same, 1 dark bay mare colt, 1 yr old, white
star on forehead, medium size, no brands—valued at \$30

Cloud county—L. W. Houston, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by W M Webster, in Lyon tp, 1 grav
horse colt, about 4 months old, no marks or brands—valued
at \$25

Miami county,—J. C. Taylor, clerk

Miami county .-- J. C. Taylor, clerk Miami county,--J. U. Taylor, clerk'
MULE—Taken up by D A Bungarner in Paola tp. Aug
21, 1882, 1 bay horse mule, 12 yrs old, no marks or brands
visible—valued at \$50
MULE—Also by same, 1 brown mare mule, 5 yrs old, no
marks or brands visible—valued at \$50
COW—Taken up Wm Whitehead, in Stanton tp. 1 red cow,
11 or 12 yrs old, underbit in left ear and swallow fork in
right ear, points of horns sawed off—valued at \$15

Jefferson county-J. R. Best, clerk

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Mayrowoc, Wis. Dec 20th, 1881.

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