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

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E. E. EWING.

Editor and Publisher, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Rainfall in its Relations to Kansas direction being from the west, northwest and made the first breach in the arid climate-moist-Farming.

The following article is condensed from a very able paper en the subject of rainfall on the plains, read before the Kansas Academy of Science, on the oceasion of its last meeting, November 12th, 1880, by H. R. Hilton, a gentleman of this city. The article manifests much research and careful study of the subject, and will not fail to attract the attention of the student of metrology.

In passing over the state of Kansas from east to west, we find that a gradual change in the soil takes place-that of eastern Kansas being as distinct from the soil of the western counties as is found in the climate of these respective localities; while in central Kansas we find the soil to be a compromise between the two ex-

The soil of eastern Kansas is a black loam, resting on a clay formation; that of central Kansas, a dark sandy loam, resting on a porous marl clay formation; while that of western Kansas has a still more sandy surface soil and more porous subsoil. This is the general sub-We are making the following unparalleled division subject to occasional variations. As a offer to all who will act as Agents in obtaining rule, the surface soil grows deeper and the subsubsciiptions for the KANSAS FARMER, the soil more porous as we pass from the east towwards the west.

The rain-fall is graduated from east to west across the state with as much regularity as the soil, the precipitation being about one-third greater in eastern Kansas than in western, and about one-fifth greater than in central Kansas, but here a law of compensation enters in to modify this difference, the moisture absorbing and retaining qualities of the soil being much greater in central and western Kansas than that of the eastern portion of the state. As an illustration of this point, let us take a tract of cultivated land with a black loam surface soil one foot deep, resting on a clayey subsoil. On this tract of land two inches of rain falls; onehalf is sufficient to thoroughly saturate the surface soil down to the clay-the balance is rejected for want of capacity in the soil to store it, and in consequence this surplus flows off into the stream.

Let us now take another tract two feet deep of sandy loam resting on a porous subsoil, on ing double the storing capacity of the tract Vegetation was scant, as the freighters across first named, receives all the rain, and instead of wasting half, stores the full amount for future use.

The natural deduction from this would be that the soil two feet deep, storing a double supply of moisture, will be more than twice as long in parting with it, not only because it holds more of it, but because it is stored further from the surface and from the influences of the sun's heat, drying winds, and consequent evapora-

The amount of rain-fall sufficient to raise crops in one locality may prove deficient in another, and the experience in improved agriculture is that a well-drained and deeply pulverized soil, requires a much less quantity of rain than a tenacious soil, or one that rests on an impervious subsoil, that prevents free drainage. Had time permitted the lecturer would have illustrated this very important fact by a siries of glass tubes fitted with different soils. showing the great absorbing qualities of the soils of Kansas, whose power in this respect increases as we go west, adapting them, it would appear, by a providential arrangement, to the diminished rain-fall of the interior of the con-

tinent. The source of our water supply is mainly in the Gulf of Mexico. This supply is transported hither in the form of aqueous vapor by means of the great arial currents that flow northward from the Gulf with so little variation during the summer months, and is here precipitated in the form of rain. Part of this is received and stored in the soil for the use of plant life, part is returned to the atmosphere by evaporation, and part is drained off into the streams, and carried back to the ocean, where it is again evaporated and returned to us by the ærial currents. Thus our water supply is making a continual circuit-flowing to the ocean as water, and returning therefrom as vapor.

As the wind-currents are the mediums of conveyance of moisture from the ocean to the land, a knowledge of the laws that govern their direction is an important factor in the solution of our probable rain-supply.

The summer winds of . Kansas are mainly southerly, those from the southeast and south predominating over those from the

During the winter season, the winds blow from all points of the compass, the prevailing

generally humid. The northerly and westerly winds are generally dry.

The steadiness of the wind breezes from the south during the summer season may be attributed to two causes. One, the trade winds from equator, south of the 30th parallel, strike against the mountain chain of Central America, and are deflected to the northwest along the eastern slope of the mountains, and making a grand curve, return over Kansas as a south or southwest wind. The other cause is the monsoon influence of the heat radiating from plains which attracts the moist and cooler breezes from the ocean. These come to us as south and carry more or less moisture.

The same influence that brings to the Mississippi Valley states, parallel with Kansas, their supply of moisture, brings it to Kan-

Our rain-fall is less, simply because we offer less favorable conditions for precipitation, Supply these conditions and our rain-fall is neasurably comparable with those states. Where the rain-fall of Kansas is deficient, it is more a lack of the necessary conditions of soil, regetation and local evaporation than of lack of humidity in the erial currents passing over-The latter are rarely wanting in moisture during the summer months. The conditions necessary to wring this moisture from the atmosphere are conspicuously absent over a large area of Kansas, and these are : Deeply plowed and well cultivated fields, growing crops, larger areas of trees, ponds of water, and ranker vegetation of all kinds more generally distributed. With these supplied, the question of the sufficiency of our rain-fall will not be such a vexatious one as it is at present.

A comparison of the climate of the eastern half of Kansas, before and since it has been brought under man's civilizing influence, aftords strong proof of the climatal changes brought about by the settlement.

What Kansas is to day west of the ninety-Then the buffalo grass covered all the prairies, the plains in those days can testify. Immense herds of buffalo kept the surface tramped hard, it underwent, rendered the soil impervious to beyond our frontier settlements. rain, which it shed like a shingled roof, Prairie fires aided this petrifying process by burning off the sparse vegetation almost annually. Hot winds were a consequence of this exposed heat-radiating surface. The principal rain supply of the summer months was through the medium of thunder storms of great severity. Precipitation took place at a high elevation and was very rapid.

Gentle showers and genial rains, such as we are now frequently favored with, were then very rare. During the first ten years, farming was attended with many difficulties and discouragements on account of the seasons, and could ever be extended west of Topeka, except, perhaps, a short distance along the valleys. But in spite of these many discouragements of the climate, the pioneer settlers ventured first just outside the Missouri Valley, then gradually westward, step by step, mile by mile, and each year saw a little further advance made upon the Great American Desert, until now we find the land possessed for three hundred miles west of the Missouri river. And what has been the consequence of this possession? The plow has been actively at work, and the watershedding roof on over 8,000,000 acres of land has been torn up; the soil has been tilled, and a store-house provided for the rain-fall that was formerly wasted. Forest and fruit trees, millions in number, have been planted, proving a valuable climate ameliorating accessory to the cultivated soil and ranker plant growth.

From these combined causes came an increased humidity of the atmosphere, and a more general diffusion of moisture from the new water supply held in reserve.

Increased humidity was rapidly followed by plants and grasses that find their best develop ment in a humid climate. The tall, blue-stem grass that could not withstand the dry, arid climate of the plains, now follows in the wake of the settlements, and takes possession of the soil, on which the short, wiry buffalo grass had so long flourished, because it alone was capable of sustaining life on a limited supply of moisture

The tillage of the soil and growing of trees

north. The summer winds from the south are ure was sufficiently increased to favor the growth of the blue-stem grasses. When these took possession I believe their influence was greater than all other causes combined, because by covering the major portion of the country with a heavy coating, that greatly reduced rathe northeast flowing southwest toward the diation, they removed one of the most stubborn agencies that the pioneer had to contend with. It also, by penetrating the now shaded soil with its strong roots, caused the former surface-hardened roof to leak, and enabled the soil to drink in and retain moisture that had previously been denied it.

Cultivation, tree-planting, mulching, change of grasses, prevention of wide-spreading and destructive fires-these are the great agencies southeast winds. All of these southerly winds that have wrought such a wonderful change in the climate of the eastern half of Kansas. Even if no more rain falls on the earth now than in the early days of the state's history, it is better distributed throughout the season, we have more gentle showers, more general rains, and while we may have as many thunder storms, they are not marked with the severity of the years that preceded the civilization of our soil and climate.

Moist air is said to be three-fifths lighter than dry air at the same temperature. Cold dry air possesses greater density and weight than hot dry air.

In the pre-civilized days of Kansas, when vegetation was very sparse, the sun's rays poured down upon the unprotected surface, which owing to its hardness, absorbed the sun's heat to a very limited extent and instead threw it off into the surrounding atmosphere, raising its temperature proportionately. The effect of this increased temperature was to set the air in motion. Cooler air rushed in to fill the vacuum to be again heated and kept in motion.

There being comparatively no moisture in the ground to evaporate and moisten the surrounding air, it remained dry, and being of greater density than the moist currents above, a local stratum of hot air was formed between this moist current and the earth's surface. Being by reason of its greater weight unable to force ninth meridian of longitude, all of Kansos ly- its way through the light air above, its motion ing west of Topeka, was twenty-five years ago. became lateral instead of upward, and on account of this lateral motion, the air, in passing which two inches of rain falls. This soil hav- except along the streams, as far east of Topeka. over a large area of heated surface, became intensely heated. With the increased temperature came increased velocity, and hence the hot winds so prevalent on the plains many years and together with the sun-baking process that ago, and now occasionally experienced on and

My thory is that this stratum of hot dry air next the earth's surface, insulates the ground from the moist erial currents passing over, and is a bad conductor of electricity.

If I am correct in my theory of the stratification of the atmosphere, it is obvious that in order to change the climate we must remove the insulating stratum of dry air, and bring the earth and the moist currents of air more nearly in contact with each other.

We know that eastern Kansas had at one time a climate in many respects similar to that of western Kansas of to-day. We know that the climate of one-half of Kansas has been few believed that the frontier of settlement changed by the civilizing influences of man. Our soil has been surrounded by a new atmos-

The tendency of thunder storms to follow streams and timber belts may be attributed, I think, not so much to the elevation of the tree itself above the ground, as to the greater amount of humid air that is ascending from such timber belts, affording the most favorable conducting medium. Anything that will aid in increasing evaporation, will aid in establishing better communication between the clouds and the earth, and insure a greater frequency of local showers during the summe

Many have the impression that by increasing the local evaporation, we really provide the moisture from which we receive the rain. This, I think, a fallacy. We will undoubtedly get a small percentage of the amount back again in the form of rain, but we must depend mainly on the aqueous vapors brought to us from the Gulf of Mexico for our main supply of rainfall. The local evaporation is valuable to us because it furnishes the conditions necessary to wring from the atmosphere the moisture we want.

The water supply of timbered countries has been reduced by removing the timber, and again increased by replanting. Yet the annual supply of moisture in the atmosphere was not materially different in the years of a short water supply from those of abundance. The removal of the timber removed one of the es sential conditions of rain precipitation, viz

local evaporation. The replanting of the timber was simply the restoration of the desired condition.

Our western farmers have been experimenting in the past few years, and the stimulating effects of the recent drouth has not been without fruit. New discoveries are being made each season of some new plant more especially adapted to the climate and soil. The rapid development of the Egyptian or rice corn in the past two years, is a notable instance of this. The success and value of this new crop and its ability to stand even as severe a drouth as that of this spring, has been shown beyond a doubt.

The successful and profitable manufacture of ugar from amber cane has been fully demonstrated by Mr. Bennyworth, at Larned, Pawnee county, this season. Broom corn is a successful crop in western Kansas, and one that, like sugar cane, encourages home manufacturers.

In order to get the most advantages out of their present rain supply, farmers must plow deep; they must get below the hard upper crust; they must thoroughly pulverize the soil so that it will act as a mulch, and then they will increase the moisture-storing capacity of their soil and practically make a great increase in the rainfall, by utilizing it to the fullest extent.

No one questions the fertility of the soil of Kansas, and owing to its fine natural drainage it is less affected by excessive rains or excessive drouths, than the heavy soils of the Mississippi valley states. Our rainy season is our crop growing season; our dry season is our stock feeding season.

How to Tell a Horse's Age.

I will take it for granted that most farmers can tell a young horse from an old one; but to tell accurately the age of a 5-year-old horse from a 6-year-old and upwards, say to thirteen, is something that men that handle horses, or the majority of them, cannot do. If a colt is not five years old he has not a developed mouth; his corner teeth are not of full size. A colt five years old has a full set of teeth or nippers, and the black spots on the surface of nippers are called cups. The two center teeth below are the first to develop, consequently the first to show signs of decay. If the horse is six years old the cups disappear from the two lower center nippers first; at seven from adjoining nippers; at eight from lower or outer corner nippers; at nine cups leave two center nippers above; at eleven cups leave adjoining teeth; at twelve outer or corner teeth above; at twelve horse has smooth mouth from cups that are black spots on surface of nippers; at thirteen horse's tusk on inside will be full and round same as outside. Twelve years is as far as age of mare can be told with certainty, as they seldom have tusks. The above will apply to horses and mares that have smooth teeth. A shell-tooth horse will appear about two years younger than he is. To distinguish shell-tooth horse from smooth-tooth, the upper edges of shell-tooth will show very jagged or uneven. The same rule will hold good for mules.

HENRY BUTLER.

If the writer discovers several inaccuracies in his article, he will attribute them to the very difficult manuscript he sent us. Correspondents will confer a great favor if they will use care in writing. Give plenty of room for the words, and avoid packing them closely together, which makes a M S. often very difficult for compositors to set, and consumes much more time than it should. Aim to write an open hand, and the letters are then apt to be perfectly formed and the M S. easily read.

Riverside Stock Farm.

ED. FARMER: Please discontinue our advertisement, as we have sold all the stock we can spare, and still the inquiries keep coming in. We are well pleased with our investment in your paper, as it has sold the most of our stock, although we had two other advertisements in county papers.

We shall again patronize your paper in the spring of '81 on a larger scale, as we will at that time have more stock to sell than ever before, as we have increased our herd by selections from the herds of the best eastern breeders such as CoW. Jones, of Richland, Michigan, L. N. Bonham, of Oxford, Ohio, T. M. Reveal, or Indiana, and others. There is an ammense demand for pedigreed swine of good, indivional merit. MILLER BROS.

Junction City, Kas., Nev. 22d.

The farm and Stock.

History and Description of Noted Breeds

This paper was prepared by F. D. Coburn author of "Swine Husbandry," for the last quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas. We observe that the Western Rural, in republishing it, has omitted to give the customary credit, doubtless an unintentional oversight:

SHORT-HORNS.

This breed of cattle, better known, more nu merous and more widely disseminated than any other, originated in the northeastern counties of England-mainly in the counties of Durham and Yorkshire, in the valley of the river Tees, from which fact they have been known the world over as Durhams, and in many localities, in an early day, as Teeswater cattle. As early as 1750 the cattle of that region had considerable reputation for large size and as good milkers, but were coarse boned, flat ribbed, and slow in maturing. The success of Robert Bakewell in improving the cattle known as the Long-horns, encouraged the breeders of the Teeswater cattle to efforts for their improvement also. Among these breeders were Robert and Charles Colling, who, in 1870, were established as farmers and stockmen, and afterward became more conspicuous than any of their coments in Short-horns. Charles Colling was a man of superior business qualifications, and knew the value of reputation and notoriety for his stock; hence, in 1796 he selected and fitted for exhibition a steer that was transported over England and in some parts of Scotland in a large wagon, as a show. This was the animal known as the "Durham ox," and weighed, alive, when six years old, 3,024 pounds. Soon after this, Robert Colling fed a beautiful thoroughbred heifer, and sent her for exhibition through many counties. This was known as the "white heifer that traveled." Her estimated live weight was 2,300 pounds, and profitable dead weight, 1,820 pounds. The exhibition of these animals, with their marvelous weight and symmetry, made the stock, from that time, the objects of wide observation and great demand. In later years, Thomas Bates and the Messrs. Booth attained great prominince as breeders of Short-horns, and their names have adhered to certain strains or tamilies of them to the present time. From the cattle of Bates are descended the "Duchess" tribe, individuals of which have sold for higher prices than any others that ever lived.

At the beginning of the present century there had been a number of small importations made to this country, and in 1817 shipments were imagine that his bull will prove an exception made into Kentucky-from which have de- to the rule, and we recommend that in every scended the cattle known to American breeders as the "Seventeens." It is scarcely possible to by the time he is a year old. And then, upon conjecture the number of Short-horns that have the very slightest indications of temper, a been imported to and bred in the United States, as previous to 1845 no American herdbook was kept. The nineteenth volume of the American Short-horn Herd-Book, issued during to prove vicious than those of any other breed, the present year, contains the pedigrees of 3,058 bulls, bringing the total number recorded in they are full grown. The only safety consists this book to 37,368, about half of which have been entered during the last six years.

In color, Short-horns may be either red white, or any combidation of these. The red tion for anybody; and when the fit takes him may vary in shade from a light or yellow to a very dark or mahogany, the latter at present matter how kind he may have been, as an enbeing the favorite with many breeders in this tire stranger .- National Live-Stock Journal, country, while the white is least popular. In Caicago. England the roan color is valued most highly. In a Short-horn the muzzle should be fine and of a yellowish or drab coler; the head should be small and lean; the eye bright and mild; the forhead broad; the horns short and small; the neck small at its intersection with the head, and be joined into the shoulders without dewlap; the shoulders should be broad, full, upright and open at the tops, well meated, and full at the crops; the brisket should be thick, low, and project well forward; the barrel round and full; the back straight; the hips broad and on a level, or nearly so, with the back; the rump long, level and broad at the setting on of the tail. Added to these the belly should be full, level and even from the shoulder to the flank, which should be low and full; the thighs should be full, well let down behind in a deep twist; the legs straight and the tail fine; the skin should be of medium thickness and covered with a coat of somewhat long and mossy hair. As beef animals they mature early, and fatten readily on grass or grain. The cows vary greatly in the milking quality at present, but early in their history were valued highly for the dairy.

HEREFORDS.

The Hereford is one of the oldest English breeds, and claimed as indigenous to the county from which it takes its name, where they are bred extensively, as well as in Shropshire, Gloucester, Oxford, and some counties adjoining Hereford, in Wales.

Ever since breeds of cattle have been discussed in modern days, the Hereford has been mentioned as of ancient descent, and at least for a century past they have had more than a local reputation as cattle of great size and v lue; and for fifty years following 1799 the H. ford steers exhibited at the famous Smithfield lat stock show, have received almost as many prizes as those of all other breeds combined, which indicates their possession, at that early period, of high order as beef animals. The Herefords of a century ago are described as a deep red or almost brown color, with mottled faces. As at present bred, they are uniformly red with white face, throat, chest, belly, legs, and tip of tail, and have a white strip extending along the top of the neck and shoulders. As a rule, the horns are somewhat angles from the head. The neck is sometimes a little coarse or heavy, and the dewlap rather too prominent; the chest is wide and deep, the crops full, the ribs well rounded, and the entire front of the animal presents a deep, massive appearance. The back is straight and broad, and the hind quarters of medium length and breadth. Their legs are short for cattle of so much size; and their girth of chest is often veay great.

While probably introduced in limited numbers earlier, we have no authentic knewledge of their importation to America earlier than 1816 or 1817, when Henry Clay brought two pairs of them to his "Ashland" home in Kentucky. A few years later, Admiral Coffin, of the British navy, sent a few to some friends in Massachusetts; and other small importations followed, without appreciable results. In 1840, twenty head were imported to Jefferson county, N. Y., and others again to different localities in 1852-3 and in 1861-2; but for some causes the descendants of these importations were never widely disseminated or popularized in this country. During the last decade, and especially since 1875, several gentlemen, in different states, have imported, in large numbers, the finest specimens obtainable, and now have herds of great excellence, value and uniformity. They are unquestionably valuable cattle and rapidly increasing in popularity. As a rule, crossing temporaries in connection with their improve- Hereford bulls on the common cows has given goed results, the cross bred animals usually inheriting many of the more important qualities, as well as the characteristic white face.

[Concluded in our next.]

About Bulls.

There seems to have been a sort of epidemic of ugliness among bulls this season. We scarcely pick up an exchange without finding an account of some one having been injured from an attack by a vicious bull, and in almost every case it is stated that the animal had previously been uniformly gentle and docile. Of course "bull nature" has not changed materially, but somehow or other we seem to have had an unusual number of cases of this kind reported during the last few months. The fact is, there are none of our domesticated animals so unruly, so treacherous, and so dangerous as the bull; and no bull should ever be trusted without a ring in his nose, so that he may be easily controlled. No one can ever tell when the vicious nature of a bull may show itself; they are as treacherous as any animal, even of the feline race, and their proverbial sullenness may at any moment break out into positive viciousness. No breeder should permit himself to case the ring should be put in the beast's nose strong staff, with a snap attached, should be provided and used whenever the bull is to be handled. Jersey bulls are, we think, more apt and none of them can safely be trusted after in believing them all unworthy of confidence and in treating them accordingly. Unlike nearly all other animals, the bull has no affeche is quite as likely to attack his attendant, no

Wool Preduct.

In an article on this subject the American Cultivator has this to say in relation to the demand for woot in 1881-2: There is no part of agriculture which has

been liable to so severe reactions as wool. Wheat has had its seasons of extreme depression, so have corn and meat, yet farmers continued their production without any apparent abstement: but whenever wool has become se verely depressed then commences an almost indiscriminate slaughter of sheep, or a very careless system of sheep husbandry, and flocks are allowed to disperse or degenerate, and we frequently find sections which were producing large quantities of wool left almost entirely without sheep. Then again comes lamentation from the farmers, and they are heard regretting their folly in allowing their flocks to degenerate or for having sold them off. There is one thing of which farmers may be certain, that manufacturers will never allow their machinery to stand idle if there is any prospect ways be ready to embark in a business which has been found to be successful, and that whenever there is money in wool there will always be purchasers at a price which will afford remuneration for moving it.

These remarks are made at a season which is to determine what is to be the wool crop, not of 1881 but of 1882, and we can fully assure farmers everywhere that they may look forward to that year for a demand for wool greater than will be the production. The class of wool which they ought to produce, the class of sheep which they ought to keep, should depend entirely upon location, in order to make sheep husbandry successful and profitable. Indiscrimination hitherto has been its bane. Had the adaptability of breeds to locations been properly attended to, we should not now be under the necessity of importing wool; neither should we be importing the amount of manufactured woolens that we now are. A large

cultural productions, which are now seeking a brought out by the affidavit of one of the firm, their taste, can be detected. This proved s these operatives engaged in manufactures, addmay to some seem to be giving great importance a sheep is to be located; but however it may appear to a casual observer, location is all important, and it is a question which ne farmer ought to pass by unheeded. Let this matter be properly attended to-the right breed in the right place, and we shall have as good wool, as good mutton, and as cheap, as can be produced in any country in the world, and this is the season which requires the farmer's attention to the

Apiary.

Modern Bee-Keeping and the Adulteration of Sweets.

Extract from an address of A. J. King, editor of the Bee-Keepers' Magazine, delivered before the National Bee-Keepers' Convention, at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28th, 1880: The past thirty years have added more val-

uable information in regard to a correct practice based on the true theory of bee-keeping, and have added a greater number of useful implements than 5,000 years which preceded this period. The advent of the moveable frame hive in America marks the beginning of this wonderful era. The honey extractor soon following, swelled the tide immensely. The invention and successful use of comb foundation in its many forms completed the "trinity" of inventions out of which have sprung all the other useful appliances and practices which, taken together, constitute bee-keeping the pleasant and profitable pursuit it is to-day. Under the influence of the new system, botanists have ransacked the entire fleral kingdom and have given us a catalogue of honey producing plants of such varying habits that the wise apiarian may fill up all the gaps occuring between the regular periods of bloom of the plants usually depended upon for honey, and thus secure a constant flow of nectar during the entire season. By many experiments made by competent bee-keepers under every variety of climate and circumstance, the wintering problem is so far solved that the progressive apiarian expects to see his bees come forth bright and lively in the spring, with the same confidence that he does his other farm stock. To secure to our bees the benefits arising from the commingling of the blood of different races, no pains have been spared, and no expense or toil has been deemed too great; and the magnificent result is, that for all the qualities which go to make up the perfect honey bee, such as vigor, endurance, long tongues, swiftness of flight and sweetness of temper, America to-day stands without a rival. The abundance of the floral supply and quality of the various varieties of American honey, also excel that produced in any other portion of the known world; so that wherever it has been intreduced, whether in our own or foreign lands it has never failed to create a demand for more; and, although the quantity produced is now reckoned by barrels, tons, and car-loads, exceeding hundreds of times the quantity produced by our fathers, the prices obtained on an average are remunerative, and from causes already enumerated, will doubtless, continue to be. The fear of stings, natural stupidity, the lack of scientific education, together with the lack of that peculiar adaptation for the work, Dairy. form a kind of "protective tariff" for the honey producer, which, if protected in other respects, will always render his business free from the ruinous competition observable in nearly all the other industries of our country. foliage and great purple starlike blessoms, With the vast accumulation of correct knowl- tangled up with damask roses and sprays o dge, and appliances adapted to every need, the intelligent bee-keeper of to-day feels as certain of a fair return for his labor, as though engaged

in any other occupation. Viewing then this industry from the standpoint of its growth on correct principles as distinguished from its former career when founded on absurdities, and taking into consideration the universal appetite and craving demand for its delicious products, we should at once conclude that it is destined to attain a vigorous eld age; but there is another side to this question which it is well to consider as affecting our future markets for honey, and consequently the permanence of the industry itself. It is a well known fact to those who read and are posted on friends. The rosy cheeked little dame who has the production of sugars and syrups that, with a few trifling exceptions, all the sugars produced for profits, and they may depend upon it that if during the past three years, and now being prosuccess attends their operations, others will al- duced, are adulterated on an average of 25 per cent. on the whole amount, and the various syrups differing in quality, principally in name and amount of coloring material used, are adulterated still worse; that as a consequence all the refiners unwilling to engage in the nefarious businss of slowly poisoning the public, and not being able to sell a pure article of sugar or syrup at the same price of this vile, though fine looking "stuff," left the business in disgust, and to-day the whole field is occupied by these eounterfeiting scoundrels. Honey has thus far, to a very large extent, escaped their ravenous maw," but as many of their victims, either through warnings in the newspapers, or the failing health of their families from the use of this "trash," have been casting about for a change, and are rapidly substituting honey, these villians are becoming alarmed and are extending their field of operations to include this industry also.

factured woolens that we now are. A large portion of these goods would now be manufactured in the country, and a portion of our agrifor the recovery of \$450,000, the fact was In a recent lawsuit among the members of

hervy, and in the bull standing nearly at right foreign market, would have to meet a home that one bushel of corn produces thirty pounds market, where they would be consumed by of grape sugar, or a still greater quantity of ing to the soil fertility instead of depletion. It brings eight cents for swine feed. Now, it must to the question of where so simple an animal as his pure unadulterated article is to compete with honey mixed with this substance so that the mixture will contain from 50 to 75 per cent. of glucose (the usual proportions), his business as a bee-keeper will seen be closed out, and this new industry with all its triumphs in the past and hopes for the future will sink to oblivion. We do not make these statements to discourage bee-keepers, but to stir them up to a sense of great a calamity; but we cannot avert it by ignoring its existence.

Let the National Association originate some trade mark and label to be adopted by all the minor associations in all the states. Let producers pledge themselves to sell only to dealers who will become members of this association, and in turn pledge themselves in good faith to carry out all its requirements. Let vigilant committees be appointed in all the different associations, whose duty it shall be to watch for and report all violations by the members, whether dealers or producers of the association rules, and when convicted let it be known through all our mediums of communication with the public. Let those who are qualified write frequently for the country papers, setting forth the extent of syrup adulterations, the danger to the community by their continued use, giving simple methods of detecting the poison such as the tea or alcohol test; also setting forth the merits, in all points, of pure honey as a substitute. Let tracts on these subjects be published by the National Association, unaccompanied by any man's advertisements, for gratuitous distribution, and in the meantime petition our state legislatures for the enactment of laws for our protection, similar to our New Jersey law, under which Professor Hosbrouck and our district attorney are soon to commence suits against the most prominent adulterators of honey in Jersey City, and which will, doubtless, result in a glorious victory of this first application of our new law.

Let the bills presented to our legislatures be in the interest of honey alone, for if framed to cover other sweets, they will be sure to meet with defeat, on account of the immensity of the interests of the opposition, and the amount of noney they would willingly sacrifice in their defense. In offering these plans to this convention, we do not arrogate to ourself any wisdom above our brethren, and shall gladly accept and work for any method by whomsoever proposed, which seems calculated to advance and protect the cause of bee-keeping in the United States.

Dairy.

The Princess' Dairy-Where Her Royal Highness Makes Butter.

Lynn, King's Lynn, or Lynn Regis, as it is variously called, is a charming and quaint old town in the east of England, and close to the briny mouth of the Great Ouse. A description of its antiquities, historical reminiscences, and natural beauties must be left for another letter, in order to describe a trip to Sandringham, the Prince of Wales' country seat, which is only nine miles drive from Lynn, but selden visited by American tourists, as it is out of the way of the regulation route. One of the objects of interest about the place is the Princess

Imagine a tiny building of brownish red brick, jutting out in quaint little gables, miniature bay windows and odd porticos, and fairly festoened by some beautiful vine with feathery ivy. Then think of a beautifully carved oak door, with an old iron knocker upon it, and on one side a carved bear of Swiss workmanship, life size, with a basket on his back ready to hold the inevitable umbrella. Then open the door and find yourself in the daintiest sort of milk room, with tiled floor and marble tables, upon which stand, in percelain pans, the rich milk for royal use. Here it is that the fair Princess of Wales, a la Marie Antoinette, comes with noble lords and ladies to make butter in a silver churn, and afterward to spread it on wafer slices of bread, and have it with tea in the tiny room adjoining, to which no one is admitted but the Princess' most intimate charge of the dairy, in answer to a question.

"The first time her Highness came here she wore, like the other ladies, a pretty chintz dress and a littie white apron, and she said: Now I am going to consecrate the dairy by charning the butter and making the tea and cutting the bread for you all.' But Lor', mum, she dinn't know what she was bargaining for, for there were twenty-six ladies and gentlemen in all, and by the time the butter came she was tired out. I begged her Highness to let me cut the bread, but 'No,' says she, 'I said I would do it, and it won't hurt me to find out what work means.' So she kept on and never stopped until she had cut two slices round though I am sure she made her arms ache, and her face grew quite red."

After drinking a glass of milk, and, I regret to say, in spite of it coming from a royal cow, it tasted quite like any other, we were admitted into the tiny parlor, which I was particularly anxious to see, having been teld that every article in it was chosen and arranged by the

veritable nest of comfort and easiness, but, to one's surprise, without the individuality to be glucose, and that the refuse of each bushel expected. Into the oaken panels of the walls were sunk various pretty tiles, votive offerings be apparent to every honey producer that if from friends, and they were otherwise ernamented by placques, charming water colors, and odd bits of China. Over the marble mantel was hung a heavy mirror in ebony frame, and on the polished floor lay a superb white fur. The oaken chairs were upholstered with a tiny figured brocade, and the windows were draped with embessed green velvet, entirely out of keeping with the room. Japanese scenes, an exquisite view in marble, and a tatheir danger while there is yet time to avert so ble holding a tea service of rare old china, filled various niches, one of the most conspicuous being a lifelike fish of goodly propertions in a market basket of majolica.

Up-stairs was a tiny dressing-room, and passing to the rear of the dairy one finds a gallery, with all sorts of shining metal pots, pans, and stack of pretty wicker baskets, waiting to be filled with fresh butter and eggs, which the morning train carries daily for royal use. In front of the dairy is a charming little flower plat, filled with heliotrope, pansies, the Princess' favorite flower, geraniums, and fuschias. This her Highness planted and takes care of herself .- Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.

New Process Cheese.

A cheese was exhibited by Messrs. Whitman & Burrell, at the Board of Trade recently, made by their new process from skimmed milk and buttermilk. The mess from which it was made comprised two days' milk, amounting to 6,060 pounds. From this enough cream was taken to make 285 pounds of fine butter, being an average of about 22½ pounds of milk to one pound of butter. From the same milk was also made 576 pounds of cheese, averaging adout 101 pounds of milk to one pound of cheese. It was made about September 20th, so that the cheese is now forty days old. Both buyers and salesmen tested it freely, and acknowledged its stocky qualities. One buyer, who is as good a judge as any on the board, declared that it was richer and finer than a good deal of the full milk cheese that is made. If it proves the cheese will keep for a length of time in as good condition as this, thousands and thousands of dollars will be added to the incomes of dairymen.—Utica Herald, (N. Y.)

Advectisements.

Kansas.

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

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

For Circular, price lists, &c.; send to LYMAN & SHAFFER.

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Manhood Restored.

7

Zatrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Weodman, of Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasnrer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

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

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, Topeka.

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

J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

County Deputies.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county. A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. Merchell, C. Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth Kinneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county, D. C. Spurgeon, Lerey, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Great Bend, Barton county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; Lames Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Rillis, — Miami county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Killis, — Miami county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. J. Covington, Smith county; F. F. Williams, Erle, Neosho county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; M. J. Campbell, Red Ston, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. S. Heck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Doniphan county; Arthur Sharp, Grard, Crawford county; J. P. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; J. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood. Cotonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee county.

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

The Farmer and the Railroads.

The farmer, in the paper, Read the editorial mentions That the public welfare rested On political conventions;

But the trees had leaved and blossomed, And the grass continued growing; All the sprouts of corn were starting, And the farmer went on boeing

The wheat grew ripe and yellow, And the corn was nicely growing: The farmer smoked his pipe in peace, And 'bout his turnips went on hoeing.

All this time the railroad men Were busy shaping things political. Why, apparently no one knew The farmer least of all was critical:

For the earth was filled with plenty And the time was past for hoeing, Markets everywhere were bare-Surely prospects now were glowing.

But when the farmer shipped his grain, Little caring, little knowing, What freights were charged to market it, It left a truly sorry showing.

The price was high, but so were freights; Instead of rich, it left him owing. Then wroth the farmer quick became Quoth he, what is the use of sowing

We laws must have to fair decide What share the carrier, what the grower: But when he came to get the laws, He found 'twas quite beyond his power.

The railroad men had busy been Shaping and moulding things political; The reason why now plain to all The situation somewhat critical.

MORAL.

If farmers as a class will not take an interest in public affairs they may expect to be preyed upon by the railroads. Railroad men now boldly advocate a new principle of fixing charges-viz., "what the traffic will bear," instead of the old one upon which carriers' charstead of the old one upon which carriers' char-ges were based—"cost of service." Once rec-stitutes have been conducted solely by practical point I want to make in reference to the late ognize the new theory—with watered stock for farmers, and the complaint has been that it was election is that the farmers have no self relian excuse and the new pooling system furnishing the power-the productions of a continent are largely at the mercy of the corporations which the people have created. In order to perpetuate this system, railroad managers naturally seek political power. Both the chairmen of the democratic and republican national committees at this time are railroad men, and railroad money is largely relied upon to run the political machines. Congress, and also many of our state legislatures, are controlled by the railroads. First, through officers or directors, who become legislators for that purpose second, and perhaps more largely, through members of the legal profession who are also legislators, and are retained as "counsel" by the railroads; third, through special favors shown all the members.

Is it not about time that the farmers, who constitute by far the largest single interest in this country, and whose productions are the basis of all our prosperity, should have semething to say about the amount they are taxed for transportation? In England the Farmers' Alliance held the balance of power at the last general election. What is to prevent their organizing in every assembly and congressional district here, and take an interest in politics which would not only protect their own interest, but be an efficient check upon the encroachments of corporations which have been so great of late that all patriotic citizens must view their increasing power with alarm .- N. Y. Daily Graphic.

High Freights and Monopolies.

EDITOR FARMER:-I am well pleased with your remarks on farmer's alliances, also in regard to union or stock yard companies. Those stock yards are no worse than elevators which are attached to every railroad that carries grain. They are fostered by the railroad monopoly. Here, where hay sell for \$3 per ton delivered at the shipping yards of the A. T. & S.

F. railroad, the company charges shippers only twenty dollars per ton, so I am informed and I consider the information reliable. Establish yards at Topeka and the company will do the same as they do in Kansas City unless there is something that forces it to do differently. The freight charges on this road are three or four times as high as the charges on roads east of Kansas City and Atchison. For three years our grange has been buying goods in Chicago and St. Louis, and the charges from Chicago to his drains correctly, giving them such a pitch Atchison will average ten per cent less than and direction as to carry off the surplus water from Atchison to Nickerson. How is that for high? No monopoly cares how long nor loud farmers talk. We must act more and talk less, then the effect of our actions will tell. Farmers must be educated to defend their rights. They are generally ignorant of what they could accomplish and have no confidence in each other. This arises from their ignorance. The very papers that assist them most are read by them the least. The farmer that keeps posted and denounces schemes to swindle the farmer is regarded with suspicion, for fear he has an "ax to grind." Is this not true? How long would religious bodies keep together if it was not for the constant gospel hammering? We must agitate this question like the slavery question was agitated, until we are educated up to the point of concentrated action, then the victory will be won, Take courage ye doubting souls and go to work in self-defense by acting, reading, investigating everything that concerns you and see how blind we have been. Look over history and see the many examples of success brought about by pluck and perse-W. F. HENDRY. verance.

Nickerson, Kan., Nov. 15, 1880.

Farmers' Institutes.

Now that the press of farm work and politics is past, it is time that farmers should give attention to matters more specially related to their calling.

That was a blessed regulation of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture requiring every agricultural society receiving state patronage to hold three Institutes each year for the public discussion of topics bearing directly upon the art which lies at the foundation of all arts. There was a little opposition at first in some of the societies to this requirement, but with a practical acquaintance with the workings of these Institutes opposition has ceased, and public opinion now not only sustains them, but regards the action of the Board as one of the most important steps it has ever undertaken for the advancement of agriculture. These gatherings of farmers and their families have been found beneficial not only in stimulating to thought and progress in agriculture, but also in extending acquaintances, cultivating the power of public speaking, polishing manners and advancing social culture every way. The primary object of course is the education of the farming community, and at the several Institutes which we have attended we have heard only one opinion expressed as to their value. All are agreed that the discussions have brought ers march up to the ballot box and deposit their out much practical information, and that the cause of agriculture has received an onward just as the heathen prostrates himself before impulse, waile at the same time the farmers and their families have enjoyed the social re- ters his life to be crushed out, even as his more creation which has hitherto been the great want snlightened fellow worshiper suffers his manof their calling.

It has been suggested that too much profes- party. sional talent has been employed at some of the Institutes, and that farmers have not had sufficient opportunity to discuss the theories of the second district, there were three candidates the speakers and advance their own practical in the field. First, a farmer nominated by the views. Moreover in the presence of profession- national labor party; second, a lawyer nominal men and trained speakers, the farmers say ated by the republican party; third, a lawyer a school without a teacher, all well enough, but ance or self respect or they would not vote not much, if any, better than a farmers' club. blindly for the very worst class of men to rep-The true method would seem to be the golden mean between these extremes. Let some scientific professor or eminently practical farmer be selected to open the Institute with a carefully prepared essay, or a well digested talk, and then invite free discussion from all present, the professor to elucidate disputed points and unprofessor to elucidate disputed points and unusual knotty questions. Science and practice putting a third candidate in the field. Had A. PRESCOTT & CO., must be continued in order to attain the greatest good from these meetings. It is better even in a farmers' club to have some one appointed to lead off in the discussion. A thoroughly studied opening gives character to the whole pleaders combined, and had been a prominent meeting, furnishing as it does a train of thought for the other speakers.

He has good mental digestion who can carry home two sermons in his head and give a synopsis of them to his family in the evening. If this is so, it would seem better to discuss one topic, and only one at a Farmers' Institute. Let this discussion be lively and thorough, and it will be remembered and do more good than gress with a railroad pass in one hand and a rea hash of several subjects half cooked and tainer in the other? Is it to be expected that poorly digested.

Hospitality is a first-rate thing, and farmers are famous in this line. One town in which the Institute is held makes a big spread, and the neighboring town is tempted to go one better, till finally the tax becomes an onerous one, so much so that it causes a reaction, and it is difficult to find a place ready to welcome a hungry crowd. Man is an eating animal, and can't live without food, but eating is not a principal feature of a Farmers' Institute, and must be kept in its subordinate position, if this institution is to be perpetuated.—Massachusetts Plough-

Farmers' Libraries.

The truly successful farmer needs to know far more than the average business man in other pursuits. The whole range of the sci-

ences are in one way or another tributary to his business, and ought to be understood in a greater or less degree by all enterprising, intelligent tillers of the soil. For example the farmer needs to know something of geology and chemistry to understand the character and composition of soils, and the effects that the different kinds of manures and artificial fertilizers will produce upon them. He must know the principles of surveying that he may lay off neither too slowly nor too rapidly. He should know enough of botany to understand the growth of plants, and the kind of soil and treatment best suited to each. The knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of animals is important to him, enabling him to breed his stock successfully, and to treat the diseased and maimed intelligently and safely. These and many other subjects are of the highest importance in his business and should be carefully and systematically studied. This topic is timely, now that the evenings have begun to lengthen, and more time must be spent in-doors. The farmer who reads and studies can make his winter evenings as profitable as the long days of summer if he has the right kind of papers and books at command; and this suggests the value of farmers' libraries. Books even in this day of rapid printing presses are somewhat expensive, and the average farmer cannot own all that he ought to read, even of those pertaining to his own business, but if a neighborhood would combine in the effort to have a circulating library, and thus divide the cost of purchasing books, the expense to each individual would be light. This plan is adopted in many places, and it would be well if it were much more general,-Indiana Farmer,

For carrying the above recommendation into successful practice, there is no farmers' organization so well qualified as the grange. And this feature alone would give great cohesive power to any subordinate grange. Many members would attend on regular meeting evenings to return and exchange looks, and thus the grange would become a well spring of knowledge while it expanded in other directions.

Humiliating but True

Samuel Sennett, writing to the Western Rural, says:

In the late congress there were 223 lawyers in the house and 58 in the senate. The state of Michigan has been represented for a quarter of a century by lawyers. The state of Missouri, ditto. Now here we have both political parties fairly represented in these two states. The state of Iowa is likewise in the hands of the lawyers, and most of those elected are third or fourth rate lawyers at that. But that class of men are more efficient tools in the hands of their masters, the capitalists, who select them and place them on the different political tickets for the poor, docile farmer to vote for. It is both laughable and pitiable to see the farmvote at the instigation of their political priests, the wheels of the car of Juggernaut, and sufhood to be crushed out by the Juggernaut of

The state of Iowa has just elected eleven lawyers to represent her in congress. In this, resent them, and who have no interest in com mon with them. To make this point I will here state that the farmer that was nominated was the first in the field. As he had been an old Jackson democrat it was natural to suppose that the democrats would endorse him sooner than subject themselves to certain defeat by that candidate been a farmer it might have been some excuse for farmers voting for him; but though the farmer candidate possessed more brains and ability than both the special man in the grange, yet the farmers went dead against him and ridiculed the idea of a farmer representing them in congress. It was only natural for the republican farmers to vote their own ticket, but at the same time let me asl them, had they not farmers enough in their own party to select their representatives from instead of choosing a lawyer that goes to consuch men will levy just and equitable taxes? Have they not always worked for the interest that paid them best?

Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

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

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

PERPETUAL Sorghum Evaporator. \$15. \$20. \$25. CHEAP AND DURABLE. CHAPMAN & CO.



THE ONLY MEDICINE That Acts at the Same Time on

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tese great organs are the natural of the system. If they work well, be perfect: If they become cl dful diseases are sure to follow wi

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

illiousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaun dice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

leveloped because the blood is poisoned the humors that should have been illed naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladlen your heart.

and health will once more gladden your heart. Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constitution and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?
KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry regetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine. Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, BIOHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
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In response to the who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the pro-prietors of this celebrated remedy now preprietors of this celebrated remedy now pre-pare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle. LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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tht, highly colored Urine IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one doso effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness a

Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT: Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsis, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pile were recommended: I used them. I am now a wellman, have good appetite, digastical perfect, regular stools, piles goos, and havegained forty pound sesh. They are went their weighting soil. Rev. R. I. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

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

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 49 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 49 ways discontinued at the expiration or the time paid tor, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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Look at our offer for clnbs. The greatest ofevery agent gets something.

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

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

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

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any and post office both. Some of the new post ofry, and when the county is not mentioned the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

Sugar Curing Meat.

Examine the neatly trimmed and bagged

hams on your grocer's hooks. How nicely they are put up. No superfluous skin or fat, all trimmed smoothly and nice. Boil and slice off every day, turn and sprinkle with salt. one of those ten to fifteen pound hams, and how sweetly salt and delicious to the taste; compared with the old time briny, farm ham, that we all have such a vivid recollection of, which fluid has been all extracted hang up and dry had to be sliced and soaked to extract a part of the salt, and with it the flavor, before it was fit thoroughly. Put in tight bags of strong muslin to broil or fry. And what rough, square, angular and ragged chunks these farm hams were, with several pounds of skin, fat and superfluous bits, that should have been trimmed off and gone to the lard kettle, the sausage chopper and the scrapple pot, but pickled, smoked and wasted; yet these hams were and are still made from the same class of hogs that the nice, sweet juicy, delicious hams that are labeled "sugarcured," and done up in tasty wrappers, are. The latter are shipped 500 miles or more as live hogs, slaughtered and reshipped back to the neighborhood where the pork was raised than the country ham that finds slow sale at knowledge and skill on the part of the farmers

nal very appropriately remarks: "Go into nessed and then the farmers convention could any of the grocery and provision stores in the assemble, and lay down their programme for towns and villages of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, legislative business. Of course, the machine and other western states, and you will find politicians and their organs, who have appro-"sugar-cured hams" on sale that have been priated this business to themselves, and claim bought in Chicago or St. Louis. Perhaps the the right in fee to do all the suggesting to very ham that a country merchant in Iowa sold to his customer, in July last, was cut from laugh of scorn at such presumption on the part a hog that this same customer sold, eight of mere unkempt plow-boys and cow-boys, but months before, to be shipped to Chicago. It the plow-boys command the heavy battalions, has served the railroad companies a good purpose, for they carried this hog 300 miles to Chicago, for which they were paid, and they proceed in a steady organized manner, the brought this ham back an equal distance, for smile will speedily change from the dexter side which they were also paid. It has served the of those fine gentlemen's mouths. dealers a good purpose; for the Iowa buyer, the commission man at Chicago, the curing es- to spare. Every minute is precious. Call in tablishment, and, last, the country grocer who your neighboring farmers. Your meetings are sells the ham to the man that raised the hog, all open. Discuss and explain your object to have all had a commission out of it. This is those farmers who never read; make it plain simply a wasteful, foolish practice. Every to them that it will be money in their pockets country village ought to get its supply of hams to stand in with you, and shake off their fear of and bacon from the neighboring farms, and their political masters, and they will be likely farmers themselves ought never to have to buy to stick. supplies of this nature; such a practice always shows a lack of that economical and intelligent management which is essential to success in it dare. You can carry it by a bayonet charge, any business.'

Farmers should have better hams and bacon of their own curing than can be made from hogs that have been carried 300 to 500 miles, worried and knocked about in the transportation before slaughtering.

sugar-cured hams and bacons. There are numerous other recipes, but the principal ingredients used for all are about the same, though used in a little different manner.

To each green ham of eighteen pounds, one dessert spoonful of saltpeter; one-fourth pound of brown sugar applied to the fleshy side and tauce and their hands to good works in the about the hock; cover the flesh side with Liv- interest of agriculture.

erpool salt half an inch thick, and pack away in clean casks to remain three to six weeks according to size of hogs. Before smoking rub off any salt that may remain on the ham and cover well with ground pepper, particularly about the bone and hock. Hang up and drain for two days; smoke with green wood for six weeks. Hickory wood is best, and corn cobs make a good smoke for meat. They should be lamp. The pepper is a preventive of flies.

Another recipe: Salt the hams down in tight cask, putting a bushel of salt well mixed with six ounces of saltpeter to about one thousand pounds of pork; after it has been salted four or five days, make a strong brine, sufficient to float an egg, and finish curing the meat with it and then let it remain five weeks longer; hang up, dust the flesh side with black pepper, and smoke with green wood. If sugar-cured hams are desired, add the same proportion of sugar to saltpetre given in the first recipe. Sides and shoulders should be cured by the same process as hams, and as nice bacon can be fer to club agents ever made. Cash and no made at the farm house as the packing-house trade in articles at high prices for work. Ev- by selecting the choicest sides and cutting in ery agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER proper shape. After the smoking wrap the knows that he is working for Cash! And meat in coarse paper and sack as the choice hams and breakfast bacon found in the meat markets are put up. Dip the bagged him in a thin wash made of fresh slaked lime colored with other and hang in a dry, dark room that is well ventilated. Farmers can have the very best of hams and bacon if they will.

For curing beef rounds for dried beef and ongues, there is no better recipe than the following: 3 pounds salt, 1 pound brown sugar, 1 unce saltpeter, 2 gallons water; boil and skim-Any quantity of pickle required to cover the meat may be made with the above proportions. For curing beef tongues, ten days in the pickle is long enough. Large pieces of round should remain in the pickle four or five days longer. Dry the beef in a warm room after taking from subject whatever, they should give the county the pickle as rapidly as possible, and bag to secure from flies. Dried beef has a much more fices are not put down in the post office directo- delicate flavor without smoking, as it is intended to be eaten raw or frizzed, but tongues which are prepared for the table by boiling, are etter to be smoked.

Beef's liver dried and cooked with chipped frizzed beef, about one-fourth of liver, gives a delightful flavor to the dish, and those who try it once will be apt to continue the practice. To prepare liver for drying, lay it on a large dish or in a tub and sprinkle with fine salt. Drain Continue this process till the blood is all extracted. In the last two sprinklings add a little sugar with the salt. When the dark colored without smoke. Dry as rapidly as possible and to exclude flies and bags. If hung up in the kitchen where it can be brushed over frequently, bugs are not so apt to get in dried beef and liver as when hung in a quiet, undisturbed

Farmers' Alliances.

The secretary of the National Alliance writes us that 25 Alliances have been chartered in Kansas since the organization of the National Alliance, which number entitles the state to a state organization. Those 25 should proceed and fatted, and are in demand at higher prices, to organize a State Alliance at once, which they may readily do by sending delegates to Topelower figures, the result of a want of taste, ka. If the alliances already organized will agree upon a day of meeting and inform us we who dress and cure the meat at home. This will publish the call in the FARMER, together loss on the home product could all be avoided, with any suggestions it is considered necessary by a little effort on the part of farmers in learn- to make in the way of a programme of proceeding to cut up and properly cure their meat, and ings for the proposed convention. The Naput in neat packages. In trimming and bag- tional Alliance suggests that a mass meeting of ging hams a store ham could be taken for a farmers be called in connection with the promodel, and in salting, there are no lack of re- posed organization of the State Alliance. We cipes for making first-class sugar-cured hams deem this a good suggestion, and early in January would seem to be a favorable time to call On this subject the National Live-Stock Jour- it. The inauguration ceremonies could be wit-

members of the legislature, will laugh the loud and the Lord fights on that side Bonaparte discovered, all else being equal, and if the farmers

Gentlemen of the Alliance, you have no time

The House is with you this winter if you back it strongly. The Senate is against you if give a remedy? but you must mass in its front and let the members know that you mean business. You hold the letters constantly before them. There is noth-The following are good recipes for making smite so violently as the sight of his own political ghost.

By forming a State Alliance, the organiza- the winter? tion of the state can proceed much better than through the National Alliance, and the kind is best to raise? Is it necessary to plant members of Congress need all the moral suasion in trenches? Does asparagus seed want to be possible to quicken their consciences to repen-

There is a great work in Congress to be done in aid of the agriculture of the western states. The great rivers of the interior of the continent need putting in order for navigation. The question of transportation by rail is pressing with greater force every year. The old politician who keeps his face behind him will tell you that the played out questions of banks and tariff are most vital and claim the first care of Congress. They were worn threadbare, and everything that could or can be said about them, was said thirty to fifty years ago, by abler men than either house of Congress has to-day. They belong to the rubbish of the past, and such political wares are peddled only by office hunting politicians.

More Strategy Among the Giants.

A new combination is reported among the railroad kings, by the press of the country. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the ., T. & Santa Fe management have combined, it is reported, to secure a through road to California, independent of Jay Gould influence. The Prairie Farmer epitomizes the situation in the following paragraph, which is a very comrehensive statement of it in a few words:

"There is a rumor, the denial of whose truth ives it all the greater air of accuracy, that Vanderbilt has combined with certain Boston capitalists to check Jay Gould in his career of railway conquest and dictation. The steady and mysterious rise of the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is explained by the statement that John M. Forbes, president of that road, T. Jefferson Coolidge, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and William H. Vanderbilt, president of the New York Central and Lake Shore roads, have decided to pool their issues against the hulking conqueror, Gould. This combination spans the continent from ocean to ocean. Gould could duplicate any one of these roads, but against them combined he is apparently powerless. The occasion of this union is said to be Gould's attempt to cousoliidate the Union, Southern and Central Pacific lines, which would prevent rival lines from getting a foothold west of the Missouri. The recent schemes of Gould to control the traffic of the future with California and Mexico, have put the Boston capitalists upon their mettle, and they, with the aid of Vanderbilt, can swing heavier capital than Gould and his syndicate. Gould has excited the jealousy of Vanderbilt by trespassing upon his eastern dominions, and Vanderbilt retaliates by combining against Gould's operations in the southwest-It is not a contest of wits but of money, and at present Vanderbilt's cat seems to have the

The tails of these large tiger cats are constantly increasing their length by accretions from the pockets of the producing class, whose produce goes to support the standing armies of the railroad empires of this country, as it is taken in monarchical countries to keep the armies on a war footing which prop the thrones of a privileged class. It requires millions of treasure to fight these railroad battles, and every cent of it comes from the producing class. The waste of the standing armies of Europe brutalizes and beggars the laboring class. It did its work ages ago in Asia and has left behind it mere imbeciles, the descendants of the most learned and enterprising people that ever

graced the planet. Our ancestors who planted the tree of liberty anew on this continent, fondly dreamed, when placing the sovereign power of government in the hands of the people that they had forever placed them beyond the danger which had preyed upon and destroyed the human race in the old world and was devouring it in Europe, but what was boldly seized by the armed robbers who profanely proclaimed themselves God's annointed, and that they took by divine right, has appeared in a new form in this new world, and corporations threaten to take the place of kings and mailed armies to devour the scbstance of labor, and claim as their prerogative in place of divine rights, " vested rights." These rights are growths from the same seedinventions of the evil one to oppress the human race. The right to enjoy the blessings of earth that the hands earn is paramount to all other rights. Vested rights and divine rights, when they rob the laborer of his toil, arc both frauds, and this is the new gospel in political economy which the people are beginning to comprehend.

Garden Queries.

ED. FARMER: Not long ago you said if any one wanted to know snything about gardening you would willingly answer any question they would ask. As I have had very little experience in the garden, I will accept your kind offer.

This season I raised a fine lot of cabbage, but they were nearly all destroyed by a green worm, and some of them were destroyed with lice. Can you, or any of the readers of the FARMER.

I would like to have all the information I can get on onion raising-what kind of seed to plant, when to plant, how much seed to the future election or defeat of almost every man of acre, and how much would a cheap seed drill them in your own hands. Keep that in large cost that would be suitable for onion seed? What kind of land is best-new or old land, ing makes the knees of a professional politician upland or low land? What kind of manure is most suitable and how much to the acre; when to gather and the best way to keep them through

Does celery do well in Kansas, and what soaked before planting? My seed did not come

highly recommended. If any one has them for sale I wish they would advertise in the FARMER. Is the Late Rose a good potato? Do potatoes do best on bottom land? Will cranberries grow in Kansas? if not, what would do well on ground that is too wet for corn?

Last spring, one of your correspondents claimed that white beans could not be raised in Kansas, so we thought we would try. We planted three pounds on sod, and we had one oushel and a half of nice, clean beans, and all the time spent in planting, gathering and threshing did not exceed half a day. I believe your correspondent recommended raising peaouts and trading them for beans. I also planted some peanuts on good, rich ground. I nad plenty of vines but not one nut can I find. Perhaps friend --- can tell me why I failed. But enough questions for once.

Seneca, Kansas.

Here are questions quite sufficient to furnish naterial for several excellent essays. Some of the questions are answered by articles furnished by correspondents and selected, in almost every issue of the FARMER, which shows the necessity of every farmer, gardener and fruit grower, or those who meditate entering on such work, of becoming an habitual and careful reader of one or more agricultural journals. We will briefly answer some of our correspondent's inquiries in the present number, and trust that our contributors will take them up in detail and give their modes of cultivation. Such information would doubtless be very interesting and profitable to many readers.

The fundamental principle of successful gardening, is plenty of well rotted, fine manure, and no lack of "elbow grease." These two elements applied with judgment will make gardening always successful. There is no better manure for any crop than an abundance of rich stable manure made by horses, cattle, sheep and swine, composted with earth and sprinkled, when fresh, with a dusting of plaster. Pile in a large heap and turn the pile over till well rotted. Dig or plow deep, incorporate the manure well with the soil, pulverize thoroughly and put plenty of the fine manure in the drills as well as broadcasting or spreading it over the soil. For a specific manure for onions, there is none superior or equal to fowl manure, mixed well with fine earth, three parts of fine earth to one of the droppings from the hen-roost. One of the best preventives of insect depredation on garden stuff is a very rich soil that will force regetation so fast as to defy the attack of inect enemies in a great measure.

The only effectual remedy against worms after they appear on vegetables, that has ever been discovered, is poison, but it will not be prudent to apply it to cabbage. The best substitute is a flock of turkeys. Turn them loose into a tobacco patch or a cabbage patch that is infested with worms, for a few successive mornings, and but few will be left that they can reach. Sulphur and plaster or ashes sprinkled on the lice will destroy them, or air-slaked lime sprinkled on them.

In cultivating onions you will succeed better by planting the sets than the seed, and any kind commonly found in use will produce a good crop if well cultivated on rich soil. Be careful in cultivating not to hoe the earth up about the bulbs, but allow them to stand well on op of the ground. Plant the sets four inches apart in the rows, and if you cultivate with a hoe, fifteen inches between the rows; if with a horse, you will have to double the width between the drills, and never let a weed be found in the onion bed. Hoe, hoe, hoe; cultivate, cultivate, is the specific for successful onion culture. Old land is said to be best for onions, but powerful crops are raised on comparatively and is the prescription of one of the oldest and new soil in Kansas. Leamy, bottom soil, very rich and kept clean, produces large crops. The States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. new soil in Kansas. Loamy, bottom soil, very onion needs a good deal of moisture to make a large growth. You can ascertain the cost of seed drill by writing to S. H. Downs, of Topeka, or Trnmbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., both reliable houses, and will quote you prices of all implements and

Onions can only be kept well through the winter by spreading them in a thin layer in a old, dry place; but the temperature should be kept above the freezing point. The nearer that the better. Pull the crop when the tops

Celery does well in Kansas if you understand its cultivation. It requires a rich, cool, moist soil, the same that is best suited for cabbage. The dwarf kinds are best. Plant in trenches if you choose, but level cultivation is now generally practiced. Mulch the ground heavily between the rows for either celery or cabbage with partially rotted straw or hay, or green grass cut from the neighboring swales or prairie. The dry winds and hot sun of Kansas will generally burn up the crops if not protected in this way.

Asparagus seed and all garden seed is best to be soaked in tepid water twelve to twentyfour hours before planting. Water leached through strong horse manure is best for this purpose. Have the soil finely pulverized and plant half an inch deep and tramp the ground firmly after planting. If the weather is dry and windy, cover the drills where the seeds are planted with boards, raised about an inch er less from the surface, till the wind falls. If the surface is dry water, before covering, with water that is brought to a pleasaat temperature to the hand, about that of summer rain.

The late Rose is a good potato. The Peachblow is the favorite of Kansas. Potatoes do best on a clay loam made rich with fine compost if the soil is not rich. Bettom land is good for up. What kind of potatoes yield the best potatoes in a dry season but not as good in a here? I have heard Burbank's Seedling very wet one. Be sure to mulch your potatoes and

you can raise a good crop on any corn land. The richer the soil the better if not too wet, and the weeds are kept down.

We never heard of cranberries being cultivated in Kansas. Land that is too wet for corn will raise slough grass best. Drain it.

Clothing.

Barnum & Co., of this city, are the first firm in Topeka, in dry goods and clothing. For style and quality of goods and the large line they carry, this house will compare favorably with any similar establishments in the metropolitan cities further east. Our readers who visit the capital city of the state, should examine their stock. Members of the legislature, by sending their orders, can be fitted out with the most fashionable suits at the very lowest cash prices.

Grange Anniversry.

Capital Grange No. 16 will celebrate the anniversy of the Order in appropriate style, at their hall, in Topeka, Dec. 4. The members of the Order and invited friends are requested to attend.

Now that election is over and the minds of armers left free to drop into regular channels, t may be expected that wholesome interest in farm matters will succeed the wild excitement of the past few weeks devoted almost wholly to politics. It is true, the usual requirements of the fields have had attention, the crops have not been neglected and the regular labors of the season have had perfunctory performance, even during the diversion now ended. But certain well defined interests have in the meantime been left wholly out of sight, or had casual notice, but a degree removed from cold neglect. Farmers' Club meetings and grange meetings have suffered in this way. Now while sober judgment is permitted to resume its sway, it is well to ask if there is any national interest of higher importance to farmers than their own affairs. Can they do better now than to give their best thought to their own business? They must advance in knowledge, or be left behind in the progress of the age. They must protect themselves against decay by the infusion of new thought.

Besides the meetings distinctively their own, they have the means of improvement in agricultural journals so low in price that the plea by any farmer, that he cannot afford their aid, is simply absurd. He cannot afford to do without a paper, conducted in his interest. Among the journals of this character there is, perhaps, not one that is not worth to every reader much more than its subscription price. The only wonder is that so much can be offered for so small a sum. Let every farmer take as many papers as he can find time to read, and with his duty in this direction fully performed, he will surely find material profit and advancement as a cilizen. Higher education is the present need of farmers; not that they are in this regard inferior to men engaged in other pursuits, but the few who lead in public affairs are not safe to trust with so large a following as they get from this very class that should do its own thinking, and have no masters.—Ex.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering und crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winstow's Sootming Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother poor that who has even used it who will not tell the sufferer immediately. on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste

21 Numbers of Scribner's for \$5.

The richly illustrated November number of Scribner's Monthly, the Decennial Issue, appears **Acribuer's Monthly, the Decennial Issue, appears in a new cover, and begins the twenty-first volume. The increasing popularity of the magazine is strongly evidenced by recent sales. A year ago the monthly circulation was about 90,000 copies; during the past nine months it has averaged 115,000, while the first edition of the November issue is 125,000.

The first part of the now famous serial by Eugene Schuyler, The Life of Peter the Great, was finished in October, With Nevember begins Part II., Peter the Great as a Ruler and Reformer, which will be an advance, in point of popular interest and wealth of illustration, upon the part already published. To enable readers to secure Part I, the publishers make the following special offers to new subscribers after October 20th, who begin with the Novem-

ber number.

1. New subscribers may obtain, for \$5, Scribner's Monthly for the coming year, and the previous nine numbers. February to October, 1880, which include Part I, of Peter the Great, Mrs. Burnett's Lonisiana, etc. In accepting this offer, twenty-one numbers will be had for \$5.

2. They may obtain the previous twelve numbers of Scribner's, elegantly bound in olive-green cloth (two volumes), containing Part I of Peter the Great, all of Cable's novel, The Grandissimes, with the numbers named above, and a year's subscription, for \$7.50.

(Regular price, \$10.)
All book-sellers or newsdealers will take subscriptions and supply the numbers and volumes mentioned in the above special offers, without extra charge for postage or express; or the publishers, Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New York, may be addressed direct. The regular price of Scribner is \$4 a year, 35 cents a

A short serial by Mrs. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," etc., will begin in the February Scribner. Meantime M18. Burnett is February Scribner. Meantime Mis. Burnett is writing what promises to be her longest novel, for Scribner's Monthly. Its scene is laid in Washington. Mr. Cable's new serial, "Madame Delphine," will also begin in February, and run through three or four numbers. Mrs. Schayer's "Tiger-Lity" will be concluded in the January number.

READ THIS!

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

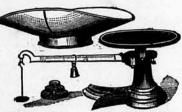
Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

Year for Nothing,

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



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



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

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box

Read the Kansas Farmer's premium offe to club agents, send for specimen copies of th paper, club lists and go to work canvassing.

A farmer who thinks it economy to get along without taking an agricultural paper is stand ing in his own light as much as would be merchant who failed to keep himself advise of the market value of his wares. The in vestment of a few dollars per year in printers ink pays better than many times the amoun expended in any other legitimate way. To say nothing of the invaluable hints, facts and sug gestions relative to the farm and kindred in terests, a good paper is worth its weight in gold to the women folks and children .- Drovers Journal.

Wool Growers.

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

Don't Get the Chills.

If you are subject to ague you must be sure to keep your liver bowels and kidneys in free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney-Wort. It is the best preventive of all malarial diseases that you can take the same advantagement. that you can take. See advertisement in another column.

I have suffered from a kidney difficulty for the past ten years, accompanied with nervous spasms. Physicians gave me but temporary relief, but after using three and one-half bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, my nervous spasms were entirely relieved. My nervous spasms were entirely relieved. My age is 77 years. I recommend this great remedy to all suffering from nervous troubles.

Mrs. Mary Reese.

Easton, Pa.

H. Richardson, Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory, says: The "Only Lung Pad" has restored me to health, and I shall be glad to recommend it to any one.—See Adv.

Clothing.

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

The Friend of Delicate Ladies.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the One of the Best of Newspapers One
Year for Nothing,

Year for Mothing,

The Reason Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power. Put up in dry, vegetable form liquid (dry concentrated), either act prompt and sure.—Troy Budget.

Christ, Gerber, wholesale hardware, Toledo, Ohio, says: The Excelsior Kidney Pad has ac-complished more for my wife in three weeks than all the medicine she has taken in three years. Refer all skeptics to me.--See Adv.

15-Stop Organs \$58.

Beatty's Organs with 4 full sets of reeds, 15 stops, stool, book and music, are now offered for \$58. New and beautiful styles as low as \$30, and up to \$1,000; 2_to 32 stops. Pianos 530, and up to \$1,000; 2 to 32 stops. Planos from \$125 to \$1,600. These instruments are fully guaranteed for six years. Besides, they are shipped on test trial. No money required until they are examined at your home and found just as represented.

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

Real Estate Loans

in Shawnee county and adjoinging counties at 8.1-2, 9 and 10 per cent. and No Commis-

Building loans made on Topeka property. Correspondence solicted. T. E. BOWMAN, Topeka, Kas.

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

Eight and nine per consists in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on
A. Prescott & Co.

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

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week sell-ing goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barelay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

	Pr	oduce.			
e.	list.	corrected	weekly	by	W. W.

Grocers retail price

Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at prices.	buying
NEW CABBAGE—per doz NEW BEETS— BUTTER—Per lb—Choice CHEESE—Per lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh BEANS—Per bu—White Navy "Medium "Common ER. POTATOES—Per bu. P. B. POTATOES—Per bu. S, POTATOES. TURNIPS.	.75
APPLES	.60@.75
Grain.	
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.	weekly
WHOLESALE.	
	prices. NEW CABBAGE—per doz NEW BEETS— BUTTER—Per lb—Choice CHEESE—Per lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh BEANS—Per bu—White Navy " Medium " Common E. R. POTATOES—Per bu P. B. POTATOES—Per bu S. POTATOES—Per bu Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.

4	APPLES	.60@.75
3,	AND COMPANY OF THE PERSON OF T	Proved Color
1- ,	01	
X	Grain.	
	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.	weekly
	WHOLESALE.	
r	WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2	.75
e	" Fall No 3	.70
e	" Fall No 4	.65
	CORN — White	.30
	" Yellow	.30
	" New	.30
g	OATS - Per bu, new,	.25
1-	RYE-Per bu	.50
	BARLEY—Per bu	.50
a	RETAIL.	
d	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	2,90
·	" No 2	2.70
n-	" No 3	2.40
s'	" Rye	2.90
8	CORN MEAL	.90
nt	CORN CHOP	.75
	RYE CHOP	1,25
ıy	CORN & OATS	1,00
_	BRAN	.60
g-	SHORTS	:70
n-	The second secon	
ld	Butchers' Retail.	
,,	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb	121/4
0	" Round " " "	10
	" Roasts " " "	10
	" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6

d	Butchers' Retail.
8'	BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb. 12) " Round " " 16 " Roasts " " " 10 " Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb 6 " Hind " " " 7 " By the carcass 6 MUTTON—Chops per lb 10 " Roast " 10@125*
t. n	" Roast " 19@12½ PORK 8@10 VEAL— 12½@1t
1-	_
-	Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.
0	HIDES Green .061
e	TALLOW
t.	Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue.

CHICKENS—Live, per doz...... PRAIRIE CHICKENS..... QUAIL, WILD DUCKS— MALLARD, per doz TEEL. MALLARD, per doz 1.75@2.00 TEEL, 1.00@1.25 SQUIRRELS, 66 RABBITS 66 JACK RABBITS 2.40

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy. 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 35 to 87c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c.

St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy;

Tub washed—choice — to 47c, No. 2 medium 45 to 46c,dingy and low 37to 40c,lamb 42½ to 43c. Unwash ed—choice mixed combing 29 to 30c, coarse do 24 to 26c, choice medium 28 to 39c, low do 23 to 24c, light fine merino 18 to 20c, lamb 24 to 26c; Kansas 25 to 26c, well grown fall clip Texas 23 to 26. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c % b less—Southern burry sells at 12½ to 13c.

Markets by Telegraph, November 29.

New York Money Market.

Coupons of 1881...... New 5's... New 4½'s registered.... Coupons... New 4's registered.... Coupons... GOVERNMENT BONDS. ...111 to 111

MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 10. ST. JOE.—\$1 08½.

PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 130.

NEW—\$1 30.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 14½.

UNION PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 14½.

LAND GRANTS—\$1 13½.

SINKING FUNDS—\$1 19.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Higher; XX,\$3 80 to 4 10; XXX \$4 50 to 4 65 family \$4 90 to 5 10; choice, \$5 15 to 5 40; fancy \$5 50 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red. \$1 67½ to 1 07½ cash;
\$1 09½ to 1 10½ December; \$1 09½ to 1 10 January;
\$1 13 to 1 14½ February; No. 3 do, \$7 04 to 1 05½. No. 4
do 88c.

do 88c. CORN—Easier; — to 43c cash; 43c December; 33/4 to 33/4c January; 43/4 to 43/4c February; 55/4 to 57c May. OATS—Firmer but slow; 34c cash; 33c bid December; 33/4 bid January. PORK—Dull; \$13.75.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows: The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 35,000: shipments, 13,000; receipts for the week, 28,000, the most ever received; some sales lower; mixed packing, \$440 to 465; light, \$450 to 465; choice heavy, \$485 to 505; closed weak; 15,000 unsaleable

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,900; receipts for the week, 35,000; market steady; good to choice shipping, \$480 to 520; common to fair, \$38 to 455; butchers steady and easy; common \$200 to 240; good \$280 to 330; Texans, \$285 to 315; through Texans, \$280 to 300.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; common to reading \$200 to 240; good \$280 to 310; through Texans, \$280 to 300.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; common to medium, \$2 20 to 3 60; good, \$3 90 to 4 15.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Liouis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4 10 to 4.30; mixed packing \$4 40 to 4.00; butchers to fancy, \$4 60 to 4.80; receipts, 10,000; shipments 700.

CATTLE—Fair demand for all grades above courmon and prices steady; supply small and altogether of butchers' stock, which sold readily at \$2.25 to 3.25 good cows bringing outside figures; good to choice butcher steers command \$3.50 to 4.00; Texans range \$2.50 to 3.25; best shipping steers wanted at firm press, say at \$4.50 to 5.50; receipts, 700; shipments, 350.

SHEEP—Firm; \$3.00 to 4.25; receipts, 700; shipments, 75.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT-Receipts, 12,934 bushels; shipments, 8.078 bushels; in store, 379, 869 bushels; market steady; No. 1,96c: No. 2, 88 to 883-5; No. 3, 833-5; bushels; market steady; No. 2,000 bushels; shipments, 18,642 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, 32% to 333/4c; No. 2 white mixed, 34c asked.

higher; No. 2 mixed, 82/8 to 30/70, No. 2 mixed, Me asked.
OATS—No. 2, 30%c bid; 30%c asked.
RYE—No. 2, 72c bid.
RYE—No. 2, 72c bid.
BUTTER—Receipts moderate and choice firm at 18c

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]
BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.
FLOUR—98 6d to 119 9d.
WHEAT—Winter, 98 8d to 98 10d; Fpring, 88 8d to

WHEAT—WINET, 95 50 40 55 59,4.
CORN—New, 58 9d to 58 9)4.
OATS—68 2d.
PORK—678 6d.
BEEF—698.
BACON—Long clear middles, 418 6d; short clear, 448

LARD-P. W., Cwt. 45s 6d.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—In good demand and and at full prices WHRAT—Active, firm and higher, No. 2 red \$1.09; No. 2 spring, \$1.09½ to 1.09½ cash;\$1.08½ November; \$1.09½ December, \$1.09½ December, \$1.09½ December, \$1.09½ December, \$1.09½ December, \$2.2½ to 32.2½ cash; \$0.00 ATS—Active, firm and higher; \$2.2½ to 32.2½ cash; \$2.2½ to 32.2½ December; \$30.2 January; \$7.2½ to \$7.2½ May, RYE—Strong and higher; \$1.2½ to \$7.2½ May, RYE—Strong and higher; \$1.2½ to \$1.3 00 to 13.75 cash \$12.49 to 12.245 November, and December; \$13.90 to \$13.92½ January, LARD—Active, firm and higher; \$8.50 cash; \$8.30 December; \$8.20 asked a year; \$8.32½ to 8.35 January, BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 618; shipments, 1,412; market firm for good to choice; common slow; native shipping steers, averaging 1,320 to 1,447 pounds sold at 450 to 5 00; stockers and feeders, 30 to 3 50; common to good, 2 50 to 2 75; Texas steers, 2 50 to 2 75; Colorado steer. 2 80 to 3 50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,367; shipments, none; market weak but active; average, 4 25 to 4 50; bulk at \$4 35 to 4 65.

465. SHEEP—Receipts, 90; shipments, 98. No sale and market quiet.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

MAY—Upland, \$— to 25; second bottom, \$22 to 24; bottom hay, \$18; Kansas baled, \$16 to 17.

FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 20 to 3 40; Kansas, \$2 85 to 3 20. Graham, \$3 10 to 3 25.

MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60,

WHEAT—new \$2 00 % ewt.

CORN—1 15 to 1 30 % ewt.

OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 10; state, \$1 80 to 1 90 % ewt.

BARLEY-2 25 to —— P. CWT
PRODUCE, FOULTRY VEGETABLES:
EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 28c firm; state, 22c,
BUTTER—Ranch, 海 lb, 20 to 28c; creamery, 36 to 37c;
cooking, 10 to 20c.
ONIONS—— to 4c 海 lb,
CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 40 to ——; young, \$—
to 3 50. BARLEY-2 25 to - 78 cwt

New Advertisements.

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

SHEEP FOR SALE. Being short of Feed I wish to sell or put out on shares, 100 or 200 Sheep. Address.

A. EVANS, Plum P. O., Lyon Co., Kas.

50 New Year Cards, Elegant designs, with your name on each for 10c. C. E. Kay, New Haven, Ct,

The American Popular Dictionary. \$1. Only.



N. Y. Times. 'We have never seen its equal, either in price, finish or contents.''

—Chris. Advorate. 'A

perfect Dictionary and Library of "Control of the Jis. News. N. Y. One copy of the American Foundar Dictionary illustrated, the greatest and best book ever published, postpaid, to any address on receipt of only \$1, 197. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Two copies postpaid to a GRAND HÖLIDAY PIESENY. Order at our. 5.000 copies sold in two months! Address H. C. DEAN, Publisher, 80 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

S. BARNUM

Great Double Store,

197 and 199 Kansas Avenue. Offer for the next THIRTY DAYS Extraordinary Inducements.

> BAREAINS IN CLOTHING. BAREAINS IN CLOTHING,
> BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS,
> BARGAINS IN WOOLENS,
> BARGAINS IN FURNISHING GOODS,
> BARGAINS IN YARNS,
> BARGAINS IN HATS AND CAPS,
> BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR,
> BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND DOLMANS,
> BARGAINS IN BI AMKETS BARGAINS IN BLAMKETS, BARGAINS IN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

We guarantee on all the above lines a saving from 10 to 20 per cent from present market value or money refunded.

An inspection of Stock and prices are respectfully requested. We carry the largest stock in the city in all lines, and have all the departments lately replenished with a fresh stock of goods

S. BARNUM & CO. Union Block Building.

Cabin in the Lane.

or we will send the acove twenty-inversings and seventy-inversion new and popular songs, etc., (MAKING ONE HUNDRED SONOS in ALL), FOR 25 CENTS. Sond postage stamps, Valuable catalogue of songs, and agents' goods free. Mention this paper. Address, LYNN & CO., 106 John 8t., New York



"THE TRIES ALL THINGS."

The Post is not an experiment; it is the oldest literary and family paper in Anceles, new in its alvetteth year, and this ofter should not be confounded with the tempting premises of irresponsible parties. It is a large sixteen-page weekly, elegantly printed, folded, cut, and bound. Its fiction is of the highest ofter-the very best thought of the best wifers of Kurope and America. It cover at the whole field of a first-class family paper has Fashlom. Needlework, Firesdee Chat, Answers to Inquirers, Scientific, News, and other departments, Skieches, Narratives, etc., Each volume contains effective the News, and other departments, Skieches, Narratives, etc., Each volume contains family as an amount of the peace the best living authors, and upwards of the hundred short stories, and furnishes an amount of the peace that the contains the peace of the contains the peace of the contains the contains of the peace of the contains the peace and its to the attention of some one who will appreciate it. This offer will be the contains of the peace and it is the attention of some one who will appreciate it. This offer will be a made. In ordering, send since, and state which of the two rings you leafer, the Thanks. In ordering, send since, and state which of the two rings you leafer, the Thanks. In ordering, send since, and state which of the two rings you leafer, the Thanks. In ordering, send since, and state which of the two rings you leafer, the Thanks. In ordering, send since, and state which of the two rings you leafer, the Thanks of the contains the state of the

BOOKS FOR FARMERS

FOR SALE BY THE

KANSAS FARMER.

[Any of these books will be forwarded, by mail

oost-paid, on receipt of price,] Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) Now Am. Farm Book, \$2.50
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle, \$2.50
Allen's (L. F.) American Parm Book, \$1.50
Alen's (L. F.) Burnal Architecture, \$1.50
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American Rose Gulturist, \$1.70
American Rose Gulturist, \$1.75
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American Rose Gulturist, \$1.75
Barry's Fruit Garden, \$2.50
Bousningual's Rurnal Economy, \$1.50
Breech-loaders, Byfiloam, \$1.25
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing, \$1.50
Broom Corn and Brooms, paper, 50c; cloth, \$7.50
Brown S Taxlisermist's Manual, \$1.50
Brush's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing, \$1.50
Brush's Farm Searching Rose, \$1.50
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Waring's Handy Book of Husbanday, 800 ed, 50
Waring

Literary and Domestic

The Lucky Horseshoe.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

A farmer traveling with his load Picked up a horseshoe in the road And pailed it fast to his barn door. That Luck might down upon him pour That every blessing known in life Might crown his homestead and his wife. And never any kind of harm Descend upon his growing farm.

But dire ill-fertune soon began To visit the astounded man His bacon tumbled from the pegs. And rats devoured the fallon legs His corn, that never failed before Mildewed and rotted on the floor; His grass refused to end in hay; His cattle died, or went astray; In short, all moved the crooked way.

Next-spring a great drought baked the sod. And roasted every pea in pod; The beans declared they could not grow So long as nature acted so: Redundant insects reared their brood To starve for lack of juley food; The staves from barrel sides went off As If they had the hooping cough, And nothing of the useful kind To hold together felt inclined: While all the land was in a fry.

One morn, demoralized with grief. The farmer clamored for relief: And prayed right hard to understand What witcheraft now possessed his land Why house and farm in misery grew Since he nailed up that "lucky" shoe.

While thus dismayed o'er matters wrong An old man chanced to trudge along To whom he told, with wormwood tears, How his affairs were in arrears And what a desperate state of thing A picked-up horseshoe sometimes brings

The stranger asked to see the shoe. The farmer brought it into view; But when the old man raised his head. He laughed outright, and quickly said, No wonder skies upon you frown-You nailed the horseshoc upside down: fust turn it round, and soon you'll see How you and Fortune will agree."

The farmer turned the horseshoe round And showers began to swell the ground; The sunshine laughed among his grain, And heaps on heaps piled up the wain: The loft his hay could barely hold, His cattle did as they were told; His fruit trees needed sturdy prop-To hold the gathering apple crops: His turnip and potato fields Astonished all men by their yields: Folks never saw such ears of corn As in his smiling hills were born: His wife presented him with twins: His neighbors marvelled more and more To see the increase in his store. And now the merry farmer sings There are two ways of doing things; And when for good luck you would pray, -Harper's Magazine

Children's Brains.

"Faith Rochester" furnishes the American Agriculturist with the following sensible article

on the above subject: I have been looking over, with interest, one of the series of American Health Primers, on "Brain Work and Overwork." One thing that interested me was, what I found incidentally about the nourishing of childrens' brains. It has long seemed to me that children are often stunted and defrauded mentally by their unhealthy ways of living. Pure air, good food, and drink, plenty of sleep and recreation, and course, this is easily accounted for, if it be rehealthy modes of mental activity, are all es- collected that most Chinese Emperors have or sugar may be added to suit the taste. It is sential to the proper growth and development wives by the score and consequently the num- said to make a pleasant and nutritious beverage, of the brain. It is sometimes the case that the ber of aunts, uncles, cousins, and cousins ever always having a quieting effect on the system. child's food contains too little nourishment to so many times removed, owned by each Empesupply the needs of both body and brain, and ror makes up a rather startling figure. But, of one or the other is enfeebled as the result of course, nobody could be expected to love 40,this deficiency. Sometimes the food supplied 000 cousins; so by Chinese law (or custom) all taxes the digestive organs so greatly as to make claim on the Emperor's attention closes somemental labor almost impossible, and the child where about the existing generation of first is dull and slow to learn. This may be one re- cousins. Still, as the old 39,760 are undoubtedsult of munching confectionery and indulging ly of royal blood, a large proportion of them in rich cake and pastry. I know of children receive about a dollar a month from the public who are habitually fed with rich food and confectionery, but who have such good constitu- lationship are entitled to wear a yellow girdle. thick enough for jelly. After one trial no one tions and so active an out-door life in pure air, This, however, does not in the least interfere that they contrive to grow and keep from actual with their honestly earning their bread, and sickness most of the time; but when they go to the mess coolie in the British Legation at Peschool they make very little progress, and are a kin in 1863 was a vellow girdled "cousin," enconstant trial to their teachers. When I hear titled, moreover, to wear I don't know what about this from the teachers, or know of the se- button on the top of his very delapidated old vere sicknesses that sometimes cause their rechange their diet. If to this lack of good growing brain as well as for the growing body. surface of the body is not kept at a proper temperature either by the atmosphere or by warm clothing, or by both, the circulation of the blood is disturbed, and nervous force or vitality is drawn from some internal organs, which are weakened thereby, and perhaps become permanently diseased in consequence. It seems to school poorly fed and insufficiently clothed, so that the poor body is constantly uneasy in some chance to do the work required. To such a child the tasks of the school seem hard and such conditions, it is at the expense of the

health of both brain and body. Pure air is absolutely necessary to the best

day, indoors and out. The blood is the building material of the whole body, brain and all, and this is made of our food, good blood or poor, according to the drink we take, and in the subject .- Temple Bar. proportion as it is cleansed by pure air at every breath taken into the lungs. Exercise of any organ is necessary to its best development, but there is more danger, under present educational systems, of overworking the brains of children than underworking them. Teachers sometimes sneer at this idea. "If you could see," they say, "how lazy the pupils are, how little work it is possible to get from most of that it is the teachers who are overworked inheartily pity the teachers. The children at pupils-incapable of doing their best work bedrink, improper clothing, late hours, too little wholesome sleep, and a resulting bad condition of the improperly kept brain.

There is a deal of talk, nowadays, on both sides of the ocean, about our systems of educamy belief that the parents need exhertation give? and reproof more than any other class. They must send their children to the school in a much better condition.

KEEP THE LITTLE FOLKS HEALTHY, and nature alone will do the work to a surprising extent; that is to say, she alone will do better work for a healthy child who has a good home than all your educational systems put together can do for a sickly child with poor home influences. Let these healthy children grow up to be healthy teachers and parents, and this muddle about education will clear itself up. Healthy children love to learn. Knowledge is the natural food of the mind, and they crave it. They do not always like to "sit on a bench and say A," but they want to know about everything, and healthy teachers and parents love to answer the questions they ask. At present it is a common thing for both teachers and pupils to be overworked and to have to leave school for a period of brain rest. Sometimes the breakdown is sudden, but the worst cases often come about so gradually as scarcely to seem like breakdowns until the work of exhaustion is so complete as to be almost hopeless. These cases take a long time for recovery, and sometimes entire recovery is impossible. It is a wicked thing for parents to be careless of their children's rights in this respect. When the whole of life is a school, and education never finished, how foolish it is to be in haste; for here, especially, "haste makes waste." A tired brain should be thoroughly rested by each night's sleep and nourished by each day's food and air. If this is not the case, it becomes gradually impoverished. If this takes place while the brain is still growing, or in youth, the case is very sad. This furnishes a satisfactory explanation to the many cases that we know of early precedity and mature stupidity.

Some Chinese Ladies.

The present ruling houses in China, if we estimate it in the way we estimate European royal families, is, as Charles Dickens observed, a ":remendous family to provide for, as it embraces the trifling number of 40,000 souls. Of quart of water, this should boil a good half treasury, and if within a certain degree of rehat. All members of this imperial clan howmoval from school, I always wish I could ever, if they get very little in the way of pension, have one great advantage-they cannot be nourishment be added, as is often the case, tried before an ordinary court. A special habitual exposure to cold weather, from lack of tribunal exists to try them, and it was stated, in sufficient clothing, the case is still worse for the a tolerably recent Pekin Gazette, that its members got a terrible wigging for letting off' some Vitality, which should be spent upon growth of the Emperor's relations for some offense and repair, is unduly drawn upon to keep up they had committed. So much for reyal cousthe necessary warmth of the body. When the ins in China. But the ladies of the palace afford the most curious paradox to foreigners, who forget that the Chinese are not the only people who make a distinction between profession and practice. An ordinary Chinaman, in China proper, will tell you that women are decidedly inferior beings; and as to their having souls, pooh poohs the soul outright. But if me a great piece of cruelty to send children to you remark that the whole government of the country has for the last eighteen years (with a short interval) been carried on by two ladiesway and unwilling to give the brain a fair the Emperor's mother and Empress Dowager, two of the cleverest women now alive in China or any other country-he calmly remarks that distasteful, and if it is forced to do them under perhaps they are different from other folk; and he will not at all admit that the average Chinawoman can possibly possess brains or sense. It and justice requires that you should hear the is of no use pointing out to him that Chinese

conditions—pure air all of the time, night and history abounds with heroines, and that cases ber that the malignity of enemies may place of female pluck, ability and virtue are constantly recorded in imperial documents even at the present day. He incontinently changes

Make Friends.

Life is very critical. Any word may be our last. Any farewell, even amid glee and merriment, may be forever. If this truth were but burned into our consciousness, and it ruled as a deep conviction and real power in our lives, would it not give a new meaning to our human them, by our best endeavors, you would see relationship? Would it not make us far more tender than we sometimes are? Would it not stead of the pupils." Yes, I do see, and I most oftentimes put a rein upon our rash and impetuous speech? Would we carry in our hearts school seldom do an unreasonable amount of the miseradle suspicions and jealousies that work provided they were in any fit condition to now so often embitter the fountains? Would work at all, which most of them are not. And we be impatient of the faults of others, and alwhat can the poor teachers do? Few of them low trivial misunderstandings to build up a are intelligent enough to know what is the wall between us and those who ought to stand matter, and, to tell the truth, many of the very close to us? Would we keep alive petty teachers are in the same predicament as the quarrels, year after year, which a manly word any day would compose? Would we pass old cause of impure air, bad food, stimulating friends or neighbors on the streets without recognition because of some real or fancied slight, some wounding of pride, or some ancient grudge? Or, would we be so charry of the kind words, our commendations, our sympathy, our comfort, when weary hearts all about us are tion. Everybody sees that on the whole chil- breaking for just such expressions of interest dren are not educated as we could wish. It is or appreciation as we have it in our power to

Receipts.

TO CLEAN SILVER.

Nothing is better to clean silver with than alcohol and amonia; after rubbing with this take a little whitening or a soft cloth and polish in this way; even frosted silver, which is so difficult to clean, may be easily made clear and bright.

TO DESTROY INSECTS.

A solution of salt about as strong as sen water will destroy lice on apple trees, insects on cabbages and prevent the ravages of the squash bug. Pickle will also destroy lice on cattle-

COLD MEATS.

Cold meats are less satisfying to the appetites, and far less digestible, than when hot. Our bodies do not get the same amount of nourishment from cold as from hot meats.

Frightful Figures.

New York has about 10,000 dram shops and maintatus a police force 2,535 strong, nor is this standing army a mere sinecure. The police commissioners' report for the year ending June 30, 1880, shows 69,428 arrests in the year. Of this number more than one-fourth were women. On the charge of "drunk and disorderly," 43,570 arrests were male; of the remaining 26,000, more than half were for assaults of some grade, most of which, it is fair to presume, were the fruits of the dram shops. Besides this, 120,080 homeless persons were furnished temporory lodging and food at the public expense. And this when labor is as well remunerated as it is now. There is a screw loose somewhere.—Indiana Farmer.

Bran as a Medical Agent.

A German scientific paper of recognized authority, Die Fundygrube, recommends tea of bran as a specific against coughs, colds, fever and restlessness. To a handful of bran of Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada. either wheat or rye should be added about a hour, then be strained, and a little lemon juice

To Boll, Apples.-About the nicest morsel that ever tickled the palate is boiled applenot boiled like a potato nor steamed like a pudding, but as follows: Place a layer of fair skinned Baldwin, or any other nice variety, in a stew-pan, with about a quarter of an inch of water. Throw on about half a cup of sugar to six good-sized apples and boil until the apples are thoroughly cooked and the syrup nearly would have fair skinned apples neeled. The skins contain a very large share of the pictous (jelly making) substance and impart a flavor impossible to obtain otherwise. A wise housekeeper, instead of throwing away the skins and cores of the sound apples, would use them for jelly. A tumblerful of the richest sort can be obtained from a dozen apples. Boil the skins etc., a few minutes, and then strain. Add a little sugar to the liquor, and boil until ready to turn into the tumbler.

Never decant coffee. Whatever else you de about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn or gor geous coffee-pot is the grave of good coffee. Of course it is more desirable to have the pot look well-we have nothing more to say-but when hot coffee is emptied from one vessel into another, the kitchen ceiling generally receives that essence-laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups on the breakfast table. And one word about these cups. When the coffee enters them it should find the milk and cream already there. By observing these rules ordinary coffee, made in almost any way, is often very palatable indeed.

Never condemn your neighbor unheard, how ever many the accusations preferred against him. Every story has two ways of being told, defence as well as the accusation, and remem-

you in a similar situation.

A London journal detects chronic invalidism as a trait of the upper class of English ladies. "It is a downright misfortune," it says, "to a large number of ladies to be rich and to have carriages always at their order, and so by de grees to lose, or never to acquire the habit of taking good walks. They wear dresses and foot gear of a sort which render a cross country walk absolutely impossible. Not even a man's strength would suffice to overcome such impediments as those wherewith they voluntarily oon everything like real exercise is given up, and a drive in a carriage is the utmost extent of their activity. Then follows, of course, pallid skins, excessive fatness or thinness, labored breath, depressed spirits, variable temper, and all the other ills which make life burdensome to themselves and their unfortunate husbands.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in th Kansas Farmer.

50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, loc. 20 Gill-Edge Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven.C 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c.
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\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free.
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50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c.
Agis Outfit, 10c. CONN CARD CO., Northford, Ct
Chromo, Glass. Scrol!, Wreath and Lace cards 10c
Try us. OHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct.

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y 18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevet Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N Y \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow
CARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS... Northford, Ct.
50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards,
10 foc; outfit loc. Hall Bros, Northford Ct.
50 Few Styles All Chromo Carde, no 2 alike loc. 45 Agts.
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55 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth & free.
572 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly
Ontait free, Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.
50 All Gold, Chromo & Lit'g. Cards, (No 2 Alike,) Name
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ELEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages 47 Select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outilt for cards (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

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1881.

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This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journa for the household.

Every number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived irom authentic and original sources; while its Storles, Poems and Esseyson Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

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Under eare of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing Painting, etc.

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In the First Class Coaches the Coaches of the Coaches Coach

Evaporation of Fruits.

The following was read at the late meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society, by J. Edgerton, of Clermont county.

When we take into consideration the tendency of our orchards to produce fruit in alternate years, making such a glut in the market that we cannot dispose of the produce at a profit, or indeed at any price at all, and in the "off years" causing such a scarcity as almost to produce a fruit famine, it would appear that any contrivance that will enable us to convert this excess into a product we may stow away until the season of scarcity appears, should be considered a great and valuable achievement. The season of 1878 was one of those abundant seasons, when all orchards were overburdened and the market overstocked. As a consequence a vast amount of apples lay and rotted on the the ground. In the early autumn of that year our horticultural society appointed a committee to investigate the subject of evaporated fruits and evaporators, with a view of recemmending that which would most nearly meet our wants. In our investigations we learned that in the large establishments in Chicago, where they make vast numbers of pies, they prefer the use of evaporated apples, even when they might get frash fruit, claiming that it is cheaper than to prepare the latter.

Also in our inquiry we found that the Alden process makes a good article of fruit, but it is so expensive that it is not adapted to the wants of the people, and is only eligible for large establishments. The Zimmerman, as well as most others of the processes which have been introduced to public notice, consists of a series of trays or racks, arranged one above another. These must be drawn out by hand and removed to the succeeding tier as each tray of fresh truit is ready to take its place next the heat. This keeps the door open so much that an even heat in the drying house can not be preserved. The house which impressed us most favorably, and which on trial has proved eminently satisfactory, is the American drier. It consists of a heater so arranged that all the heated air passes through an inclined flue or trunk, into which the fruit is put on trays, so arranged that when a tray of green fruit is put over the furnace, the one just before is pushed up, allowing no escape of heat and no cooling of the house. A rapid evaporation is secured. The fruit, kept clean of dirt and insects, is put immediately into tight packages, and can await a market. When the market opens and the fruit is wanted for use, soaking restores the water, and for culinary purposes the article is just as good as fresh. When soaked for a few hours they are put directly into pies and baked.

We also find this is an admirable method of putting up pumpkins, tomatoes, and indeed all kinds of perishable vegetables. So we can enjoy "ye pumpkin pie of ye olden time" at any season, and have fresh tomatoes the year around. Canning is at once expensive, cumbersome and unsatisfactory, while evaporating is applicable to almost all kinds of fruits, vegetables, etc., and is certainly destined to supersede canning at no distant day.

Now a word about cost and profit. There are so many modifications of this house that the most fastidious can be accommodated, as the cost may vary with size, style and finish, Goods Shipped to any Point. from \$20 up to \$500, which adapts it to universal use. Perhaps a little item from our own experience will well illustrate a moderately successful experiment with it. We dried about 600 pounds of fruit in twenty of the short days of winter, running only in the daytime, and on a No. 2 drier, costing \$60. This was a factory and portable apparatus house, and one of equal capacity, stationary, can be put up for about

First-class evaporated apples are worth from 12½ to 15 cents a pound on the same counter where ordinary dried apples are selling at 5 or 6 cents. Sweet corn is destined ere long to become an important article for evaporation; also tomatoes, pumpkins, etc., for which, as yet, no market has been established. The correct principles of fruit drying are to do the work rapidly, thus driving off the watery particles before decomposition takes place; and to avoid scorching, which produces caramel, or burnt sugar, the ingredient which gives to ordinary dried apples the dark color and the strong flavor which always accompany them in a greater or less degree. By rapidly expelling the water, we retain the fruit sugar in the product.

Winter Protection for Young Orchards.

Ira T. Gregg gives his brother farmers some very sensible advice on this subject through the Indiana Farmer:

Having gone over my young orchards and put in trim my young trees, for winter quarters, let me remind my brother farmers who are growing young trees that they had better see to this work at once.

Frist remove all grass, weeds or rubbish of any kind from the trees which might serve as a protection for mice. Then with a small bunch of straw bind nicely around the trunk of the tree to a height of at least three feet. This will be a sure protection against rabbits, and be of good use to protect the tree from cold during the winter season. A damp day is preferred for doing this work. As most all kinds of fruit are liable to be destroyed by the rabbit during the winter, especially if the weather is severe. and the above preventive is far better than the use of grease or hog's lights, or wrapping with

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

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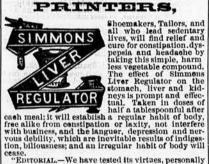


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"EDITOR, Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga."

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227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. The largest Grocery House in the State.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantites; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka are invited to send for circulars and price list.

In the Whole History of Medicine capacity, stationary, can be put up for about \$20. A man, woman, or child can dry upon it from 33 to 35 pounds of raspberries in a single day, thus securing 100 quarts per day. The present market price of these dried berries is 30 to 35 cents a pound.

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



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deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Abstrate way, viz: Direct Application was acting to the visit of vi

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fully described with scientific mode of cure. Ford, Harra' illufrated of cure. Ford, Harra' illufrated HARRIS REMEIN CO., HARRIS REMEIN CO., Harra's Chemiste, Sth. & Market Sta., Sci. 1.

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GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. F. E. MARSH, Proprietor Has a fine lot of Thoroughbred Light and Dark Brah-ma Fowls and Chicks to sell Cheap. I took First & Second Premiums on my fowls at Bismarck Fair. Circulars free.

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M. D., president of the National Medical As clation.
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The 78 head which arrived from France August 15th, is by far the largest number ever imported at one time, and, added to the number already on hand, they make the greatest and finest collection of Druff Horses ever owned by one man. Nothing like it in magnitude and completeness can be found eisewhere in the World.

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by importations direct from France during that time, have been added to the Oakiawn Stud by importations direct from France, since 1872. Stock of all ages for sale. Come and see for yourselves. 100 Page Catalogue, with 41 Illustrations of Stallions and Marce, sent free on application. N.B.—All imported and native pure-bred animals are recorded in the Percheron-Norman Stud Book.



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Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad. It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF, Simple, Sensible, Direct,

Painless, Powerful. It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine, Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, \$2.

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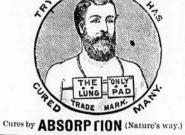
Sheep and Sheep Scab

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

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL SHEEP DIP.

Always used in cold water, positively a sure cure; safe to use at all seasons. Any crude tub with a dripping floor is all the requirements necessary. I am selling hundreds of gallons in the states of Kansas and Missouri, giving universal satisfaction.

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Harm Zetters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to strangers and persons in the east, if correspondents would state, in their farm letters, the distance and direction from Topeka at the point from which they write.

DODGE CITY, Ford Co., 302 miles southwest from Topeka.-The Larned letter, in your paper last week, does not suit me, for a good many reasons; a few I will mention. The writer says he does not know how many miles it is from Topeka to Larned. He ought to know it is 241 miles. Then he calls the settlers between, or in Edwards and Ford counties, onehorse farmers, which is not correct. There are some two, four and six-horse farmers, also, in both of the above-named counties; just as good ones as in any county east of Pawnee. There are poor farmers all over the eastern states. Give the "one-horse" farmers a chance for a few years and they will show what they can do. At the agricultural show, three years ago, at Lawrence, Ford county exhibited her first crop. The Lawrence papers were full of praise of her display. Pawnee county made also a display there. We will show, in the fall of 1881, at the state fair, what Ford county can do, and we want only as much credit as is due here.

Within the past six months more rain has fallen than the regular average. This statement is made on the authority of the U.S. Signal Service reports. Within the past fifteen tleys we have had three rains, amounting to nearly three inches, which is very good for the fall crops, but rather hard on stock, as nearly all the nutriment is washed out of the grass. This season seems to open very hard on stock, just like 1872. The winter of 1871-72 was noted as a very hard winter on cattle. Very few cattle died this season of Texas fever. Quite a number of sheep men came in and settled along our creeks.

Hogs sold for a good price, nearly \$4 per hundred on foot. Dodge City is the headquarters for stock and sheep men. Wheat and rye are looking fine, and next year promises to be a year of plenty for southwest Kansas. C.

Communications.

Sanding Wool in Kansas.

I consider the statement of Walter Brown in this last monthly report, nothing short of an insult to the wool-growers of Kansas, and such a statement from such a source is well calculated to injure the wool interest throughout the entire state, and should be promptly met and denounced as a malicious falsehood by every wool-grower in the state. That some isolated cases of the kind might have happened, as cases of fraud are sometimes practiced in every state that I have handled wool, in such as salting the fleece, doing up tags and dirt and even in some instances watering the center of the sack while packing the wool, sometimes putting stones in the sacks, but commonly such dishonest acts are early detected and only proves a loss to the perpetrator instead of a proffit. I could mention a great many cases of the kind perpetrated in different states, and there undoubtedly has been some isolated cases of sanding wool in Kansas, but as to its being a general custum, is a downright falsehood, and must certainly result in future damage to Mr. Brown & Co. so far as patronage is concerned hereafter. I am quite extensively acquainted in all the southwest portion of Kansas, and have yet to find the first instance of the kind spoken of, nor do I think there has an instance occurred in all this portion of the state, and very much question his being able to point directly a single case in any portion of the state. We have known of many instances in the eastern states where sheep were turned on plowed fields after washing, more from carelessnes than intent to defraud: but in Kansas our sheep are herded or the unplowed prairie, and corraled at night and it is an established fact that sheep beats down and hardens their lying ground more firmly than any other animal, and in most all cases, where the corral is expeced or not sheded, the wind keeps them perfectly clean of dust. But there is one feature in Kansas climate that Mr. Brown, in his ignorance of Kansas, does not probably understand (although he assumes to know a good deal,) and that is the prevailing winds during April and a portion of May, sweeping over the burned and bare surface, with no vegetation of sufficient strength to hold or retain the dust and loose soil, which rises in clouds and is carried with the wind, covering sheep, cattle, horse, and in fact everything in its course. This is sufficient sand or dust, if it should be needed, without making a summer follow of the corral, and I am of the opinion that if Mr. Brown institutes a thorough investigation into the matter, he will find this all the plowing and harrowing that was done to the sheep yards of Kansas. Why does he not find fault with the custom of shearing on the ground and throwing the wool down loose among the dirt of the corrall and then pitching it into the sack with a fork, as is the custom in New Mexico among the Mexicans and many of the thriftless Americans. I I have seen the dust and dirt from half an incl. to an inch deep over the pile of loose wool before sacking, but there was 'no oil or grease to retain the dust, as is the case with our improved stock in Kansas. Probably the reportof our heavy fleeces have induced Mr. Brown

to think there was a "negro in the fence," or

longest, strongest and best wool of any state in the Union, as far as I have any experience. Keep out the fires and Mr. Brown will have ess cause to complain. W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Kansas.

The old "native" sheep is a thing of the past, and the first fine-weoled sheep imported were killed for their mutton by a Boston epicure. A few years after this gastronomical event the same breed of sheep were bought at \$1,000 per head.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

RY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1896, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Cierk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description feald strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties 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 day of November and the lat day of April, except when found in the lawfill enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except clitzens and householders, can take up a stray.

day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the tasker-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 notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration 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 nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also the stray.

If such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, iten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmes in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from

shall be advertised in the KARSAS FARKER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom preof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I charges and costs. stray falls to prove ownership within swerty months rich the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take 'ill.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to the served by the

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 appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the laker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said 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 on their appraisement.

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guity a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value or such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dol lars.

Strays for the week ending December 1.

Atchison county-Chas H Krebs, clerk

Atohison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk

MARE—Taken up by James Benton, Grasshopper tp, Mus

sotah P O, Oct 20 1880, one gray mare, sore shoulders, about

12 years old, valued at \$25.

HORES—By the same one bay horse, collar marks on both

shoulders, about 12 years old, valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Cris Blakely, Walnut tp, Oak Mills PO

oct 25, 1880, one roan cow, white on forchead, left born off,

years old, valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Mrs. H Plummer, Grasshopper tp,

Muscotah P O Nov 1, 1880, one brown roan cow, left ear

split, right ear cropped, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by F C Herron, Center tp, Effingham

P O, Nov 17 1880, one red heifer, 2 years old, valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by James Andrews, Grasshopper tp,

Muscotah P O, Nov 4 1880, one red and white spo ded steer, 1

year old, valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Andrews, Grasshopper tp,

Muscotah P O, Nov 4 1880, one red and white spo ded steer, 1

year old, valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by T Landon, Grasshopper tp, Effingham

P O, Oct 29, 1880, one red heifer, white spot on forehead

white between fore legs and along belly, two years old, val
ued at \$15. white between fore legs and along beily, two years old, var-edd at \$15.

STEEL—Taken up by Brown & Roberts, Grasslooper tp,
Muscoial P O, Nov 9 1880, one red and white spotted steer,
HEIFER—By the same one speckled heler, red neck,
right ear eroped, one year old, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G W Carpenter, Grasslooper tp,
Muscotah Po, Nov 9 1880, one red steer, two sits in end of
right ear, branded A on left hip, one year old, and valued
at \$12.

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. FILLEY-Taken up by G W Holt, Marion tp, one rey filley three years old, left hind foot white, and vagrey alley three years old, left find toot water, and taken at \$20.

STEER.—Taken up by Luther Latta, Freedom tp, Nov 15, 1880 one light roan yearling steer, no brands or marks perceiveable, valued at \$15.

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by James Dyche, Mission tp, P O address Whiting, one dark inon grey pony mare, small size, 5 year old, branded on left shoulder with two letters JJ, no tother marks or brands, valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by James Winkler, Irving tp, Nov 3 1880 one bay mare coll, right fore foot white, star in forelead, supposed to be two vears old, valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Manuel Gladfelter, Irving tp, Nov 3, 1880 one large brindle cow marked with under bit in each surposed to be eight years old, valued at \$18.

HEIPER—By the same one dark red heifer marked with a swallow fork in right cart, two year old, valued at \$15.

COLIT—Taken up by Joseph M Sewell, Wahut tp, Nov 10, 1880, one dark bay horse coll, pony stock, about 4 years old, salved at \$12.

EEEER—Take at the state of the star of the st selly, medium size, ousny party cardiac at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by E D Evans, Hamlin tp, Nov 24

1886, one dun colored horse 16 hands high, 10 years old,
small white spot on left law, valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by Simon Fraser, Padonia tp, Nov

5 1880 one red and white spotted steer, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Byt c same one red heirer, one year old, star
in forchead, some white on belly, valued at \$12.

Dickinson county .- T. J. Crozier. clerk. STEER-Taken up Oct 20 1880, by Charles Fiedler, Liber ty tp. one red steer about three years old, white belly and flanks, valued at \$20.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk,

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

COW—Taken up the 5th day of November 1886, by Osgood

Coleman, Kauwaka, 1p, one small rean cow no marks or

brands, valued at £20.

STEER—By the same one red and white two year old steer

white face, round red spot in face, crop and under bit off left

ear and a hole through it, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up on the 5th day of November 1880 by C F

Deskins, Kauwa-a 1p, one red cow 8 years old, crop and split

forehead, valued at \$12.

HEIFEEL—By the same one white 2 year old heifer, red

head and red specks on body, valued at \$12.

MULE—Taken up on the 6th day of November 1880, by E

A Benefield, Endora tp, one dark brown 3 year old mule, no

marks of brands. narks or brands.

HORSE—By the same one black 5 year old horse, collar marks on neck. narks or brands.

auther—by the same one bay 3 year old pony horse, no marks or brands.

auther—by the same one sorrel 2 year old mare mule, no marks or brands.

HORSE—By the same one dark sorrel horse colt, hind feet white.

PONY—Taken up on the 27th day of October 1880, by F
B Thomas, Eudora tp, one bay pony mare, white face, hind
eet white, collar and saddle marks, valued at \$15.

Greenwood county-J. W. Kenner, clerk. HORSE-Taken up by W. J. Morgau Pleasant Grove true light grey horse 10 or 12 years old, about 145 hand to be a small white spot in left eye below sight, no marks or

brands.

EY—Taken up by C H Shoemaker, Tani Groves tp.

O:t14 1880, one two year old filley, bay color, small white
spot in forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

MULE—By the same one brown yearling mare inule, nemarks or brands, valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by N P Bernard, Pleasant Grove to
Nov 1, 1880 one brindle yearling steer, branded Z on right PONY—By the same one three year old pony mare, sorre olor with white strip in face, no marks or brands.

Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, clerk.

denerson county—3. N. Insley, clerk, y—Taken up on the 28th day of October 1880, by J 8 t, Delaware up, one white cow? or 8 years old, rectears, the property of the right here droops down, dinc on left hip resembling the letter O, valued at 826. T—Taken up on the ist day of November 1880, by Reed, Norton tp, one dark bay horse colt, one year old at \$25. COLT—Taken
ohn Reed, Norton tp, one dark bay norse con, one
ohn Reed, Norton tp, one day mare colt 2 years obt, 1
sis Call, Delaware tp, one bay mare colt 2 years obt, 1
sis Call, Delaware tp, one bay mare colt 2 years obt, 1
sinds high, white spot in forebeath, dark mane and tall
lar legs, a sear or brand on right shoulder, valued at \$30.
COW—Taken up the 1st day of November 1880, by Mrs
Williams Delaware tp, one white cow 5 years old, brand
dwite direct on left hip, an under bit and swallow fork i
substant and the state of the sta at \$29. you the 1st day of November 1880, by C I grouped white spotted five year old cov probably he thinks he did not get the start of with white call by her side. She and at \$25. November 1880, he had patronage, but the fact is we can give he | Win Petty, Rural tp, one small not be fetted year of

helfer, red around the eyes, red on legs and feet, also red cars, valued at \$14.

STERE—Taken up the 1st day of November 1850 by John Jeffries, Jeffreson tp, one white steer 2 years old, red cars, wallow fork in left and crop off right ear, branded J P on both brane, valued at \$15.

HARVEY, Jeffreson tp, one white steer 2 years old, red cars, wallow fork in left and crop off right ear, branded J P on both brane, valued at \$45.

Harvey, Jeffreson tp, one bay horse pony six, years old, 134, hands high, sar in forehead, white on end of nose, and valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up on the 2d day of November 1850 by J H Miller, Norton tp, one dark bay mare 6 years old siar in forehead, shoes on front feet, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up on the 2d day of November 1850 by J H Miller, Norton tp, one dark bay mare 6 years old siar in forehead, shoes on front feet, valued at \$40.

Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S G Eder, three miles north of Aubry, Nov 12, 1880, one white hairs on right hind foot, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20.

HEFER—Taken up by H S Wilson, Walker tp, Nov 18, 1880, one 1-year old by colt, some white hairs on right hind foot, no other marks or walker than the steep one year old, stat of the properties of the propertie

bry, Nov 12 1880, ohewhite and red steer one year old, star in foreheae, wide horns, branded on left hip with letter O, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Maluy Cave, two miles north of Aubry, Nov 16 1880, one grey mare about 12 or 15 years old, looks as though sike had been branded on left shoulder with an inverted letter g, about 15 hands high, blemish in right eye, should all around, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by David Davis five miles southeast of Shawnee, Oct 21 1880, one bay mare 4 or 5 years old, about 16 hands high, star in forehead, both hind feet white, scar or right fore leg above the knee, no other marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by J H Schrader, four and a half miles southeast of Shawnee, Oct 27 1880 one bluish grey borse 6 or 7 years old about 14% hands high with collar and saddle marks, shod all around, no other marks or brands perceivact (COW—Taken up to Amos Poland, Shawnee tp., November 12 1880, one brindled cow \$ or 9 years old, crop off of each ear and under bit in right ear, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By the same one two year old red and white heifer, valued at \$15.

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

STEER—Taken up by Matt Calvert, High Prairie tp, Nov 1880 one yearling red and white steer, with white face swa w fork in left car, no other marks or brands perceivable

s Isso one year-ling ret and write steer, with white nece wan low fork in left ear, no other marks or brainds perceivable, valued at \$12.

Star Laber - Iken up by M 8 Buxton, High Pmirle 1p, Nov 3 Bux Laber - Iken up by M 8 Buxton, High Pmirle 1p, Nov 3 Bux Laber - Iken up by James P 8 eever, Sherman 1p, Nov 16 1880, one bay coil 2 years old, valued at \$13.

COLT - Taken up by James P 8 eever, Sherman 1p, Nov 16 1880, one bay coil 2 years old, valued at \$35.

COLT - By the same one bay horse colt one year old, some white in forchead, valued at \$35.

HEIFER - Taken up by David McConnell Sherman 1p, Nov 18 1880 one white heifer with brown ears, hole in right ear, 2 years old, valued at \$35.

COW - Taken up by William Pierce, Touganoxie 1p, Nov 11 1880 one red cow with white beily and the fanks and bush of her tail white and a white spot in her face, with the letter 8 branded on the front part of the jeft horn and the left ear crypted on the top side, valued at \$45.

COW - Taken up by Suade at \$45.

COW - Taken up by Suade at \$45.

COW - Taken up by Suade shoulders, should be the perfect of the feet for the feet of the

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by B J Dunmire. Waterloo tp, one as filter, 3 y are old, three white feet, a little white on the close and branded with letter S on left shoulder. FILLEY—By the same one bay filley 2 years old, three thite feet, star in forehead, little white on nose and branded ith letter S on left shoulder.

McPherson county--J. A. Flesher, clerk. ONY—Taken up by Christian Foran, Mound tp, Chris-F O, one mare pony color bay, some white on off hind, , a white spot in forehead, 9 hands high, supposed to be n years old, valued at \$25.

Miami county.—B. J. Sheridan, clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by J W Dixon, Sugar Creek tp, Nov 1, 150, one sorrel filley 2 years old about 12% hands high, both ind feet white and spot in forebad, no other marks or rands, valued at \$30. HORSE—Taken up by N D West, Stanton tp, Oct 20, 1880.

brands, valued at \$30.

HORNE—Taken up by N D West, Stanton tp, Oct 20, 1880, one black horse about 5 years old, ring burn on right hind foot, left itind foot white, saddle and collar marks, about 14 lands high, valued at \$47.60.

STEER—Taken up by A White, Paola tp, Nov 17, 1880 one red yearling steer, some white on belly, and white bush of tail, no other marks or brands, valued at \$41.

COLT—Taken up by Win Marley, Wea tp. Nov 23 1880, one sorrel mare colt with white hind feet, a little white in fore-head, 3 years old next spring, valued at \$50.

COLT—Taken up by Win Marley, when the Nov 23, 1880, one bay horse colt, with slim tail, no other marks or brands, 4 years old next spring, valued at \$50.

Montgomery county-Ernest Way, clerk. STEER—Taken up Nov 8 1880, by J W Bowersock, Caney to, one brindle steer, three years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$1,60. STEER—Taken up October 19, 1880, by Andrew B Devens one 2 year old steer with a white spot on left flank and on the breast, color deep red, a hole in the point of left ear, valued

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk. STEER—Taken up by N F Denney, Richmond tp., Nov 880, one white steer colf, suppose to be two years old, tde of ears red, a crop off of and a split in each ear, value

\$20. CALF—Taken up by C B Sanford, Richmond tp, Nov: \$80, one red calf with white spots on upper part of face hite under flanks and forward parts, one year old, and val

1880, one red cair with white spots on upper part of face, white under danks and forward parts, one year old, and valued at \$18.

MARE—Taken up by JW Gillaspie, Richmond tp, Nov 7.

1880, one dark bay mare with star in forchead, light collar marks, 16 hands high about 12 years old, valued at \$45.

COLT—They the same one sucking mare colt, dark bay in color, good size, the fool of the above mare, and valued of \$28.8—By the same one dark bay mare about 12 years old, 51 hands high, some saddle marks, valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Emanuel Becker, Neuchartlet tp, Nov 10 forchead and provided in right hind leg, valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Emanuel Becker, Neuchartlet tp, Nov 10 received a mare colt two years old past, star in forchead are some part of the part of ne rotal yearing and the left of the left

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. OLT—Taken up by H E Dougherty, Manhattan tp, one ck mare colf surposed to be 2 years old past, star in fore-id, some white on nose, left hind foot white, no other

shawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk PONY—Taken up Nov's 1880 by Ira McQuiston, Williems bort Ip, one dark clestnut sorrel pony mare 5 years old, bout 10 hands high; valued at 812. COLT—By the same one dark from over mare colt one year ld past, about 10 hands high, branded on left shoulder with

figure 8.

MARE—Taken up November 2 1880 by David Eckert, Mission tp. one sorred mare with small white spot in face, about six vents old, valued at 550.

MARE—By the same one bay mare with small white spot in face, about 3 years old, valued at 555.

COLT—By the same one brown yearling colt, and valued at 550. STEER—Faken up November 25, 1880 by Samuel Kosier, STEER—Faken up November 25, 1880 by Samuel Kosier, Monmouth tp, one red yearling steer, upper bit in left car, Monnouth tp, one ried yearling steer, upper bit in retear, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken np. November 13 1880 bp Wm H Long, Tecumseh 1p, one white and red heifer 2 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up November 4 1880 by J H Forbes, Silver Lake tp, one dun horse, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, few white hairs in forchead, 3 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up November 24 1880, by W H Reaser, Auburn tp, one bay yearling colt, black mane and tail, white syot in forchead, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up November 22, 1880, by \$7.

Taken up November 23, 1880, by \$7.

Taken up November 24, 1880, by \$7.

Taken up November 24, 1880, by \$7.

Taken up November 25, 1880, by \$7.

Taken up November 26, 1880, by

burn 1p, one brown yearling mare colt, spot in forehead both hind feet white, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John A. Nelson Mission Creek tp, Nov 6th, 1880, one white steer, left ear crop and swallow fork right ear under bit, two years old, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up in Newbury tp November 2d by T Raydston, one dark iron grey mare? years old small size, bunch under chin, little was strong to the strong the strong that the strong the strong that the strong the strong that th

Wilson sounty—J. C. Tuttle, clerk. FILLEY-Taken up by F M Smith, Gullford tp, on the sith day of November 1880 one bay filley 2 years old, white in the forehead and white on the nose, and the left hind foot white to the pastern joint, scar on left fore leg near the reast, about 13 hands high, valued at \$30. STEER—Taken up by J W Bently, Cliffon tp, November 2 1880, one yearling steer, yellow sides, white back and belly, with an under bit out of the left car, valued at \$15.

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. COLT-Taken up by John Lynd, Everett tp, Nov 3 1800 one from grey colt one year old, no marks or brands, valued one from grey con one year out, no man as a safety.

CollT—Taken up by William C Perry, Eminence tp, Not 1880, one mare nulle colt about 6 months old, dark brown 18-9, one mare mule coll about 6 months old, dark brown, no mar's or brands, valued at #20. STEER—Taken up by P Hoy, Neesho Falls tp. Nov 3 183), or white yearling steer, crop and split in left ear, split in right ear, valued fit \$12.

Strays for the week ending November 24. Anderson county—Thos. W. Fester, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by S C McKirehan. Monroe tp. June 7,
stations lay horse unile, dark stripes over shoulders, 4 years
dd, 14 handh bigh, valued at \$40.
Höltski—Taken up by John E. McWilliams, Walker tp.
Aug 11 issue one say home 9 years old, 15 hands high, white

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

STEER—Taken up Nov 1 1880, by Ambrose Leigh, Washington 4p, P O address Marak, one roan steer 2 years old walted at \$20,00ped and right right ear clipped under side valued at \$20,00ped and right right ear clipped under side valued at \$20,00ped and right play nove 1880 by Edgar Velch, Padonia oue small red heifer with young calf, star in forchead, a little white on right hip, no other marks or brands, STEER—One red yearling steer, valued at \$13.

STEER—One tred yearling steer, valued at \$13.

STEER—One tred viscer supposed to be two years old, four white spots near back bone on each side, some white under belly, also a hole in each ear with a piece of tin or iron in one, valued at \$13.

MARE—One brown mare two years old, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$50.

Doniphan county-D. W. Morse, clerk. MARE—Taken up by W G Tate, of Wayne tp, one bay mare with black mane and tail, about 12 years old, 15 hands inkh, no marks or brands visible.

COLT—By the same one roan colt about 2 years old, no marks or brands visible.

The above two strays valued together at \$70.

The above two strays valued together at \$70.

MARE—Taken up by W G Tate. Wayne tp, one bay mare with black mane and tail, about 12 years, no marks or brands visible.

COLT—By the same, one roan colt about two years old, no marks or brands visible.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. PONY—Taken up November 1, 1880, by John C Watts, Willow Springs ip, one sorrel mare pony 5 years old, brand-d H to nlower left hip, valued at \$20, FILLEY—Taken up on the 2d day of November by H C 'lsher, Marion ip, Marion P 0, one sorrel filley, 15 hands figh, It branded on front hoofs, valued at \$50, FILLEY—By the same, one black filley, 14 hands high, alterd at \$55.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, olerk. .T.—Taken up the 1st day of April 1880, by James ?aw tp, one black horse colt, three white feet a stripe in face, valued at \$10.

Franklin county.-A. H. Sellers, clerk. COLT—Taken up by C P McClelland Ot awa tp, Oct 23 1880, one two year old bay horse colt, black mane and tal and black feet, no other marks or brands.

Hodgman county-E. M. Prindle, clerk. Hodgman county—E. m. Finance, users.
COLT—Taken up by JA Rupp, Marena tp, one brown
horse colt 2 years old branded 4 and letter J on left hip.
COLT—Also by the same one bay mare colt two years old
branded 4 and letter J on left hip.
MARE—Also by the same one small size sorrel mare, bald
face, left hind foot white, branded O on left shoulder, W on
left thigh and an indescribable brand on left hip,

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing. clerk.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing. clerk,
COW& CALF—Taken up by Dennis O'Mara Reading tp
one cow and calf, cow about 10 years old, red on neck and
legs, top of borns sawed off, no other marks or brands and
valued at \$15, calf at \$1.
GELDING—Taken up by Jomn M Davis Emporia tp, one
dark brown gelding about 16 hands high and somewhat stiff
in the left fore leg, windgalis on hind legs, small white spot
on right side of neck near the top, 12 years old, and valued
at \$15. 876. COLT—Taken up byVal Best, Reading tp,one dark brown orse colt about 2 years old, branded DA on left shoulder

horse colt about 2 years old, branded D A on left shoulder, valued at \$4, valued at \$4, valued at \$4, valued at \$4, valued at \$40, valued at \$50, valued at

Labette county-W. H. Kiersey, clerk. STEER—Taken up Oct 12, 1880, by C G Tousley, Fairviev p, one red, white and roan spotted steer, 1 year old, brand ed B on right hip, valued at \$10.

Osage county—Ed. Spaulding, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Louis O Stow, Erageon tp. Oct 7, 1850, ane dark bay horse, one hind foot white, harness marks, valued at \$50.

COW—Taken up by William C Miller, Valley Brook tp. Nov 2, 1880, one white cow branded R on right hip, 3 or 4 years old, valued at \$15.

Reno county-W. R. Marshall, clerk. W.—Taken up by J B Kohnle, Valley the ct. 6, one pale ow with white spots, 8 years old, smooth crop off cf each branded on left side with letter D on left side of back X and other brands not plain, valued at \$12. Life—By the same one roun helfer calf, 4 weeks old, val-

d at \$4. VONY—Taken up by Wm Updegrove, Hayes tp, one pale y pony about, 12 years old 14 hands, all of its legs white mu knee down, white spot in forehead, white spot on right le, branded on left shoulder and hind leg but not plain, thip knocked down, valued at \$15.

Republic county-Chauncey Perry, clerk. MULE—Taken up by Charles Peterson, Scandia to, Ang 18
1830 one light brewn male mule about 10 years old has been
foundered.

MULE—By the same one dark brown male mule about 19
years old, no marks or brands.

The above span of mules valued together at \$113.

Shawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

MARE—Taken up Sept 21 1880, by Wm Abbott, Topeka tp
one fron grey mare supposed to be 5 years old, 15 hands high
four white feet, collar marks, no other marks or brands, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up Oct 20 1880, by O Anderson, Monmouth
by, one dark bay horse about 1515 hands high, 10 years old,
weight 1100 bs, has black mane and tall, valued at \$55.

MARE—By the same one dark bay mare about 15 hands
high, weight 1025 bs, eight years old and left hind foot
white; valued at \$65.

STEER—Ta en up Nov 1st 1880, by J. W Ausherman, 80.

STEER—Ta en up Nov 1st 1880, by J. W Ausherman, 80.

dier Greek tp, one 1-year old steer of medium size, color

white this rea mixed, hoese makes of some state of the field EY-Taken up Nov 1st, 1880 by Robert Mitchell, FillEY-Taken up Nov 1st, 1880 by Robert Mitchell, Williamsport tp, one dark gray filley, 12 hands high, little white on left hind foot and left fore foot, face of a whitish color, valued at \$20.

COLT-By the same one bay mare colt one year old past, about 10 hands, white spot in forehead between the eyes, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15. Wabaunsee county.-T. N. Watts, clerk.

PONY—Taken up Nov. 8, 1880, in Farmer tp, by John Schwenke' one bay pony mare about 2 years old, medium ize, black mane and tall, star in forehead, no marks or orands, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up in Farmer tp, Nov 1 1880 by Aug Keitznan, one dark brown mare, a few grey hairs sprinkled on he sides, white strip in face, right hind foot white, about 16 ands high, 3 years old, valued at \$40. Washington county-J. O. Young, clerk,

MARE—Taken up by Peter Menzies, Union tp. Nov 9, 889, one bay mare eight years old, 15 hands high, sway ack, two hind feet white above fet lock and star in fore-ead, weighs about 500 bs, valued at \$50,

Wilson County-J. C. Tuttle, Clerk. COLT-Taken up on the 1st day of November 1880 by C V Hoover Cedar tp, one strawberry roan pony horse colt : ears old, small size, valued at \$20.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William H Lewis, Belmont tp, Oct
4 1880 one grey mare supposed to be 11 years old, scar on
both shoulders, stripe on the nose, szar on the forchead and
calued at \$25.

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