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SERICULTURE.

The Rearing and Care of Silk Worms, and Production and Preparation of Silk.

Last spring we published a series of articles on silk culture, but so many inquiries and requests are now coming in from persons anxious to learn something fresh about it that we regard it a duty to again refer to the matter. And this time we will put all we have to say in one article, so that our readers may have it in more convenient form for reference.

The quantity of silk used in this country is much more than most people know. The value of silk goods manufactured in the United States last year as \$50,000,000, and of that imported, \$35,000 000, making a total of \$85,000,000. The raw material for all this vast production was imported from other countries, except only a very small part, which was produced here. In 1880 we imported 4,000,000 pounds raw silk for manufacture here. This kind of business has been going on so long that our own people more especially the women, have set about to learn whether we cannot raise our own sils, as we do largely our own wool and all our own cotton. Silk associations are being formed in different parts of the country. The Philadelphia Women's Silk Culture Association has demonstrated that Americans can both raise and manufacture their own silk. That association manufactured a dress pattern made of silk raised in fourteen different states and by twentysix different persons. The fabric was so elegant in texture and color that it solved the whole problem of silk culture here. The dress was presented to Mrs. Lucretia Garfield. The ladies of the association, ar rayed in apparel of their own manufacture made from American-grown silk, appeared before selec audiences in Washington city, last spring. The newspapers gave wide publicity to these movements of the young industry, and an earnest enthusiasr has grown up among the people. Women are taking more interest in it than men, and this is reasonable. because silk culture, in large measure, seems to be specially adapted to them. The labor is light, but requires a deftness and care that women have more than men. The desire for information is general, so much so that the Scientific American and other prominent journals have recently devoted a good deal of attention to the matter.

AS TO THE PECUNIARY FEATURE

of the business, it may be said that \$5 will pay for an ounce of silk worm eggs (seed); an ounce of eggs will produce about forty thousand worms, and ought to yield from thirty-five to forty pounds of dry cocoons, and these will yield one dollar and upwards pe pound. About sixteen pounds of leaves on an aver age of trees are required for every pound of cocoons Two hundred and upwards full grown mulberry trees may be grown on an acre of ground, and they would yield every year about 30,000 pounds of leave or enough to produce 1,875 pounds of cocoons, equal to at least \$1,875. Mr. Crozier says that the latest discoveries allow us to get 1,000 pounds of best cocoons with 7,000 pounds, and even with 5,000 pounds, of leaves, and the work of one man and a woman, or of their two children for 3) days. But this perfection is not to be expected by beginners. The time occupied in hatching, molting, spinning, and laying eggs is about 40 days; so that the labor of sericulture 1 performed chiefly in that time. The Mississippi Silk Company, of which L. S. Crozier is general manager says that an "acre of the best quality of White Mul berry trees (morus alba), planted 161/2 feet apart, in rows eight feet distant, will yield, the first year after planting, 1,000 pounds of leaves, enough food to produce from 50 to 80 pounds of cocoons. This amount will increase rapidly, and in five years these trees When the netting is discarded-which will have to each tree, say about 5,600 pounds, of leaves, and food of the size of the trays upon which the worms rest enough for from 350 to 400 pounds of eccoons, about \$200 to the acre, without interfering with farmers' products. Two large boys or girls can do all the work in thirty-five days. Twenty to forty dollars for work in thirty-five days. Twenty to forty dollars for trees and three to five dollars for eggs is sufficient capital for a small and profitable experiment in this interesting enterprise. No special buildings are required; a barn or shed, if well ventilated, is better adapted to the purpose than an imperfectly ventilated room in the house.'

Mulberry leaves are universally conceded to be the BEST FOOD FOR THE WORMS

Of these the the morus alba, or white mulberry, the morus japonica, or Japan mulberry, the rose-leaf mulberry, and the moretti elati are the best, and of these varieties the japonica and moretti stand at the head, because they produce more cocoons to the pound of leaves than any other variety. A skilled hand will pick 100 to 120 pounds of leaves in an hour from one of these trees. Osage orange leaves produce good silk but the leaves are small, the bushes are thorny and it requires more time to gather the feed than it does from the mulberry trees.

The mulberry tree is propagated from seed, cut-It is not best to grow them from seeds, because they generally need to be grafted in order to produce the desired quality and texture of Cuttings are best to start with, if we have the right kind of stock. These are handled the same as grape cuttings, except that experience has proved the value of covering the top end lightly with mel low earth. When the young shoots are transplanted to the permanent grove they ought to stand about 15 feet apart. That will give about 250 trees to the acre, and these at five years of age will produce enough leaves to make 350 to 500 pounds of cocoons, increas-

ing as they grow. The slik worm has four different stages of life-

EGG, LARVA, CHRYSALIS, AND IMAGO OR ADULT. The egg, commonly called seed, is nearly round and about the size of a turnip seed. Its first color is yellow, but it soon changes, if impregnated, to darker shades. Near hatching time the color becomes lighter. Three to four hundred eggs are deposited by every he tale moth, and an ounce of eggs contains forty thou and individuals. The eggs must be carefully preserved through the winter

IN A COOL, DRY PLACE

them. (This precaution must be remembered in every stage of scriculture. Always keep rats and mice away from the worm in any and every stage and from the cocoons and silk.) They may be safely kept in little sacks and suspended from the ceiling of a cold room. The string may be passed through glass or tin to preyent mice and rats from getting to them. The temperature should never be above 30 or 40 degrees while the eggs are being preserved. When the leaves are well out, so as to be ready in time, the eggs are then to have a temperature of 75 or 80 de grees, Fahr., in a clean, well-ventilated room, and be spread evenly over a paper or cloth for hatching but don't let the sun shine on them. They ought not to be placed so close together as that the worms shall be crowded when they appear, which will be in five or six days. The temperature of the room may be slightly increased from day to day. As the eggs grow lighter in color it is well to moisten the air which softens the shells and makes the hatching more regular. Sprinkle water on the floor. The cloths or paper, being laid on hoards or tables boxes barrels-anything, should be carefully watched, and WORMS OF EACH DAY'S HATCHING KEPT SEPARATE.

where the temperature is fairly even, but not warm. Freezing does not seem to injure the eggs. It is well

to perforate the boxes with very small holes for ventilation. They must not be allowed to mo'd, and mice and rats, their worst enemy, must not get to

They may be brushed off with any light soft sub stance, as a camel hair brush. The reason for keep ing the different day's hatching separate is, that feeding and after case is more easily and properly Eggs that have not batched after four day from the first appearance of worms, are not generally worth saving.

THE WORM IS THE LARVA.

When worms are removed to their new paper of cloth, throw over them a light netting of some kind and on that scatter a few fresh leaves, or a twig with a few leaves on. The worms will soon crawl through the netting and attack the leaves. One way to re move worms from the hatching board is to place net over them, scattering leaves on it and when th worms crawl up to the leaves, remove them. The worm

SHEDS ITS SKIN FOUR TIMES. This is known as molting. Emma B. Johnson, in

Home and Farm, says, that from the time of hatching to the first molt is generally about five or six days, according to temperature and care; five days from the first to the second molt; about the same time between the second and third, and six days be ween the third and fourth. These periods are also called ages. In molting state the worms are inac tive, apparently asleep, or even dead. When this time approaches they lose their appetite and raise their heads; some curve so far back as to make head and tail meet. When disturbed they shake their heads as if impatient. If the worms have been kep even, that is, all cating at the same time from the very first feed, all will begin to molt at the same time: but, as frequently happens, some begin molting before the others. During the molting periods they must be fed lightly.

For purposes of feeding and keeping the worm clean, an arrangement is made for them to climb on every day or two, leaving their old place which may be removed. As the worms grow larger they need larger meshes in the netting that is thrown them. The writer above quoted says: "We is that feeding trays, made of frames, of convenient size, say about three feet long and two feet wide covered with coarse linen mosquito barring (not net) formed good trays for the worms to rest upon. This affords them plenty of air, which is always necessary. be done as the worms become lare -make fran by cutting little notches in the frame or boring hole driving small tacks around the frames, say an inch apart, and crossing at right angles with coarse, strong cord or twine, forming meshes sufficiently large for the index finger to pass through The worms have been educated to climb upward. eeking food; therefore, if one of these frames placed over them and covered with twigs and leaves of the mulberry, they will at once ascend, forsaking he tray beneath. A number of these frames should be made before the time for them arrives. Small pegs, of about two inches, should be in the corners of each frame for it to rest upon, to prevent pressurupon the worms, as they are easily suffocated.

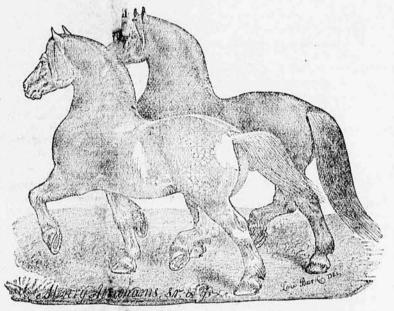
The quantity of feed depends on the condition the worms. When their appetites fail, feed lightly but when they are active, feed five or six times a day and all they want. It is well to place a fresh netting over them before every feed during the first and sec ond ages between molting; but after this they grov so rapidly that they can no longer pass through nosquito netting, and some other means must be adopted to feed them, and also keep them clear of

THEY MUST BE KEPT CLEAN.

And when any sickly ones appear remove them They must also be well supplied with pure air. After the third and fourth molt their filth should be re moved at least once in a day. The first few days the quantity of feed required is not great. One pour leaves is said to be enough for the worms from an ounce of eggs. The quantity increases to molting time, when less is needed. The consumption of food during the last age is truly astonishing, the worms from an ounce of eggs requiring about fifty pounds of leaves the first day after the fourth molt; 15 ounds by the fourth day, and double that about the ifth and sixth and seventh, after which the quantity falls off to about 100 pounds for the eighth day. Dur ing this last age, which is called the fifth age greatest attention is necessary. The amount of work is also greatly increased. During the first and sec ond ages one woman or a half-grown girl or boy car attend the worms, and a man or boy can, in an hour or two, furnish the leaves necessary for the worms from an ounce of eggs. The temperature must be kept up to 30 to 85 degrees.

ANY KIND OF BUILDING

so as to prevent their hatching until the leaves are or room may be used if it can be kept warm and ready. They are best kept in tin boxes in a cellar well ventilated. For heating purposes a stove is as



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od as anything; but the temperature must be kept uniform. Any person of ordinary intelligence readily find contrivances for all the details. Cleanliness, warm and regular temperature, and pure air are essentials, and the worms must not be crowded or smothered. Leaves must be fed fresh and dry For gathering leaves baskets or sacks are used to throw them in as plucked from the branches.

Eight to ten days of extravagant cating after the last molt and the worms begin preparations for spin-ning. They lose appetite and are restless. Preparations must then be made for the last and greatest effort of the little gormandes. Small branches of trees two or three feet long, or something similar, is set up on the worm tables or shelves, and broom corn or other light brush mixed snong the branche so as to form many fibred arches above the worms L t the sticks rest on the board at distances of 8, 10 or 12 inches apart, but in straight rows. "The worms will immediately mount into the branches and com

SPIN THEIR COCOONS.

They do not all go up at the same time or on the same day, and for that reason it is necessary that the rows of branches be in straight lines below so that the remaining worms may be conveniently fed while they are still eating,

The worm when first hatched is very small, only about one twelfth of an inch in length. It is better to feed them by placing twigs, with a few young leaves on, over the worms lightly. There is not so much danger of smothering the worms as if separate leaves are dropped on them, and, besides, the twigs are a good means for removing the worms to their sarily broken by the moth. That renders the silk new quarters. After the first molt it is better to feed unfit for reeling, and it is for that reason that the incut leaves—that is, leaves cut in strips, six times a day to second molt. By taking a pile of leaves, pressel down with a little board, they may be cut off in strips—say an inch or less wide. After the second molt, feed whole leaves until molting time again ap pears, when cut leaves are better. During this stage and subsequent stages, the feeding need not be so frequent, say five times a day. But let it be regular, and plentiful. Cut leaves are better, also, when vorms begin to ascend the "Heath"-branches,

The time occupied is very short-ONLY ABOUT 24 HOURS.

ater it gets fairly to work spinning; yet in that tim the worm is hidden from sight, having surrounded itself with a silk thread often three quarters of a mile long, done up in an elongated ball over its body. This is the cocoon. The first efforts at spinning are mere preparations—getting ready. Then, an outside coating of floss silk is spun, and inside of this, in irregular lines like the figure 8, 18 the continue

As soon as the spinning is completed the worm passes into the chrysalis state-inclosing itself in a shell from which it is soon to emerge as a moth or butterfly. This stage may be known by sound. If cocoon is taken up in the fingers and shaken near the ear, and a noise is heard inside, the chrysalis is formed; if no noise is heard, the worm is still spinning and must not be disturbed.

About six days after the worms go up, the COLLECTING OF COCCONS

may be begun. By shaking a few, as above decribed, it is easy to determine whether the spinning s completed. The "bushy cabins," as Mr. Crozier alls the spinning places, must be taken apart carefully and the cocoons quietly removed, great care being taken to keep the good ones apart from the soft they are not impregnated; but if they and stained ones. "The sound ones are easy to tell by their firmness and solidity." Place them in bas kets and weigh them; then spread them on trays or poards or shelves, which are neatly cleaned to re ceive them, and do not pile them up more than six anywhere and they will soon be gone. or seven inches deep. When this work is done, then, it you wish to raise your own seed for next he "strongest, most elegantly shaped, and those whose tissue or thread is finest. If white, take them of purest white, neither soft nor satin-like; if yellow, give the preference to the straw-colored, which are the most sought after; and last, if they are the green color, very glossy, the better is the quality of thread." tion the result usually shows about an equal number of both sexes. Twelve to thirteen ounces of cocoons will produce an ounce of seed or eggs, if the sexes

are about equally divided and healthy. A hundred

females will deposit about 10,000 eggs, which ought ordinarily, to produce 125 to 200 pounds of fresh co-coons, according to breed, care, etc.

After having selected the seed, the rest of the ons are to be sent to the factory, if you wish to ship them green, or they must be stifled, if you wish to ship them dry. Ten ounces green, weigh about four ounces dry. To stifle the insects, different plans are in use. In the Southern States, the heat of the sun is sufficient. Mr. Crozier, at Silkville, in Kan sas, succeeded by using sun heat only. He used boxes, shallow, about six inches deep, with glass covers. By arranging the cocoons in these boxes, and exposing them to the sun-say 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the evening on two to four suc cessive days the insects are all dead. They are then ready for shipment dry. If the sun heat is not suffcient to kill the worms, they must be baked in an oven or destroyed by steam heat in any convenient way, so that they are not burned by baking nor wet in steaming. A good way is to put them in tin boxes scaled tightly, then boiled in water twenty minutes or thereabouts. They may be put in baskets, covered with cloth, and baked in an oven half

The cocoons saved for seed are usually strung or threads with a needle. Be very careful not to run the needle deep, lest you injure the worm. Hang the strings in a well ventilated place. (Don't forget the mice.) In a short time, the worm begins to pierc his silken covering, and about the twelfth day

EMERGES A MOTH.

In coming out of the cocoon, the silk fibres are neces sect life must be destroyed in the cocoon. The males are smaller than the females. They are readily dis-tinguished, not only by their form, but also by an "incessant fluttering of the wings." The females are quiet, with large abdomens. Have large pieces of pasteboard or other paper spread about in a dark room-dark as possible. On these papers put the moths. They will pair naturally in a very short time, though if there are any cases of laziness, it is with the fingers, taking hold of them by their wings. They come from the cocoons in the morning, from to 8 o'clock. By half past eight, usually, they are all mated and coupled. Let them remain about six yours after coupling, then separate them. Visit them occasionally during this time to restore any cases of uncoupling. And if the females are more numerous than the males, on the first day, after four hours from mating, uncouple enough of the strongest males to supply the waiting females. Let this be ione on separate papers, where the new pairs may remain six hours. If the males are more numerous, emove the surplus into a close box and keep them over for use next day if they are needed.

After uncoupling, place the females on a cloth rough paper hanged or tacked on a wall or suspended from sticks, so as to preserve cleanliness when the eggs are deposited. Save the males every day keeping those used and those unused apart, until the moths are all out and the females mated. Don't use males a second time if it is not

THE DEPOSITION OF EGGS

begins very soon after uncoupling-about 2 o'clock The egg-laying is completed in two or three days The eggs are left laid a few days to dry, and ther they are to be removed to a cool place to be kepp over till the next spring. (Don't forget mice.) Eggs are yellow at first, and they so remain, and shrivel if nated, the color changes to lilac, and the egg re mains plump and full.

Moths live about 12 days after emerging from the cocoons. When done with them let them outside moths that do not appear well; never feed worms wet leaves; keep a supply of leaves ahead of rain year, select it now. Take as many as you wish from and dew; give the worms plenty of room, pure air, and feed when they need it; keep them clean; keep them out of sunshine; don't forget mice and rats

The most reliable places we know to secure silk worm eggs and mulberry cuttings or trees, is Phila delphia, Pa., and Aberdeen, Miss. At Philadelphia of Japan, the greener they are of a dark and sharp 1,328 Chestnut street, the Women's Silk Culture Association may be addressed. They sell at \$1 per It is uncertain, from outward appearance, whether thousand, \$3 per half ounce, \$5 per ounce. They the cocoons contain male or female worms, though sell cuttings at \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred, and trees 2 to some authorities believe otherwise; but in any selection the result usually shows about an equal number

Miss., the Mississippi Silk Company, of which L. S Crozier is general manager, will send price list for eggs and trees and cuttings on application. This company sells Mr. Crozier's book on silk culture for 50 cents.

Correspondence.

Decline of American Shipping.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Mr. Schoff seems to be unable to account for the

decline in American shipping. If he had investigated our tariff laws he would have seen that they were the cause. Many articles which enter into ship-building are dutiable and have a heavy duty to pay. Our merchants are not allowed to purchase foreign built vessels and run them under our flag. All other countries beside this admit free of duty all articles used in ship-building; also allow merchants to buy where they can do the best, (I refer him to Consular Reports for 1880-81) Ex-manufacturer failed to state the milk in the cocoanut in regard to the Clarks moving their thread machinery from Scotland to the United States to manufacture here. They knew the tariff gave them a monopoly of the ousiness, and under our protective laws their profits would be enormous-so much so that they would not only make a very large profit on their goods here, but would enable them to export their goods and make a good profit there. They knew; so do all protectionists know that fuel is much cheaper here than in England; that they could employ foreigners to work for less wages than they can Americans. Every protectionist in theory is an absolute freetrader in practice. They hire those who will work the cheapest, and they buy the raw material where they can do the best. We are protected by 3,000 miles of water. What more do we need? The idea advanced by protectionists that American capitalists ould stand around, suck their thumbs and whine, while English manufacturers would come here 3,000 miles, then into the interior 1,000 or 2,000 miles further, ship the raw material to England, make it up and ship it back, and sell it is less than it could be manufactured and sold here, is too glaring to be entertained. Capital, unrestrained, always seeks profitable investment, and stands on its own merits. Does the tariff protect the laborer, the farmer, the onsumer? Foreigners come here by the hundred thousands; they engage in every occupation and profession known and successfully compete with Americans. Why not protect somebody else beside a few wealthy persons, instead of making them wealthier at the expense of the poor? Why lay such an enormous duty on the necessaries? The duty on the imported article increases the price (to the consumer) of the home-manufactured article in propor-tion to the rate of duty on the foreign-manufactured article. Look at the duty on some of the necessaries of life: Sugar and molasses, 53 4 per cent. ad valor-em; wool 60.4 per cent.; iron, 36 7; tin manufactures, 28.5; breadstuffs, 30; spices, 49; coal, 24.9; salt, 48.2; paper, 34.3; provisions, 21.6; soap, 46.7, and cotton nanufactures, 38.5. On those twelve articles, \$108,-479,789.56 was collected last year. The consumer pays all this, and who does it benefit? A few custom nouse officers and the manufacturers. The great mass of poor people foot the bill. The duty on sugar and molasses alone was \$47,981,932.84. Every pound of sugar or gallon of moisses costs 534 per cent more than it ought. The same is true of the other

articles, in proportion to the duty.

I will have more to say in the future on this sub-W. F. HENDRY.

Nickerson, Kas.

From Graham County. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer :

We are having a bad time generally in our county this fall. Have not had rain enough since the 10th of July to wet the ground two inches deep. Wheat and rye that was sown two months ago are dead Some of it came up and some just sprouted in the round, but it is all dead. broom corn would not average fifty pounds to the acre. Five years' experience in this county has convinced me that the farmer must leave here and make room for the stock-raiser. During the last five years we have had one fair crop of corn, and last spring we had a good crop of wheat and rye. This year the cornstalks did not get big enough for fuel, and more than half the people are compelled to use cow chips and sunflower stalks for fuel. Nine families out of ten live in sod houses or dug-outs, etables and garden truck are generally a total failare. Now, this is a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts, and if any of our Eastern friends like our style of farming, let them come. This is a splendid stock country, and any one that can come here with stock enough to make a living off of, can eventually get rich, but all others we would sincerely advise to stay away. Within the last five years, at least one thousand families have come to this county to farm and have staid from one to three years, and then went back to their relatives East, poorer, sadder and much wiser. Taking the experience of hundreds of people as a guide, we can say that if you are able to get a start in stock, come and get rich: but if not, you had better stay away from Graham county. N. D. MINOR.

Wild Horse, Graham Co., Kas., Nov. 28, 1882.

Tame Grasses.

To the Editor of the Kanses Farmer:

It is with interest that I read the FARMER, and one point of interest is the letters of experience from farmers on various farm and live stock topics. I am glad the subject of grasses is being discussed. In this part of Kansas the tame grasses have not been cultivated to any great extent. There are a few fields of timothy and clover doing well. Blue grass is also working its way in steadily where the native od is tramped and grazed. I have noticed in the FARMER of late, mention of a new grass (to me, at least), called evergreen grass. I would like to know if this is identical with arranatherum avenaceum, or meadow out grass. (See U. S. agricultural report, page 382, 1880) Also, will some one who knows tell when to sow seed, and how much per acre? Would like to see these questions answered in the FARMER.

J. E. PFINGSTON.

Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kas.

Our one dollar offer holds good until the 1st of January, after which time the FARMER will cost a dollar and a half per year.

Che Stock Interest.

Hints to Hog Raisers.

Every one of the genial days at this time of year is precious to the man who has corn and lean shoats that he wants to convert into pork and lard most speedily and profitably. It is during the pleasant, sunny weather, when the porkers can lie down anywhere and be comfortable-not too warm or too cold, and have sharp appetites and vigorous digestion-that the utmost, nutriment is extracted from the measure of grain, and the processes of assimilation facilitate its proper distribution throughout the carcass.

The big mistake made by farmers in the great prairie, corn-producing, hog-raising regions, is in deferring too much of the fattening process until inclement weather makes the undertaking tedious and unsatisfactory. While it has been demonstrated that under favoring circumstances 20 pounds of live hog can be realized from 56 pounds of shelled corn, it has been even more thoroughly demonstrated that tens of thousands of men every year feed millions of bushels of corn to hogs that never return one-fourth that quantity, while a good round per cent. of them fall even short of that.

If there are readers rich enough to raise corn "for the fun of it," or who breed and feed hogs for the poetry and pastime it affords, the old breeds and methods are all-sufficient for them; by those who have families to educate, homes yet to pay for, or mortgages to meet, more than three or five pounds per bushel must be realized, or [the horn of plenty will discharge only at the small end, and the muchtalked-of hard-upness become chronic.

A hog, to fatten, or even grow rightly, must not be cold, and especially not cold and wet too, as he is sure to be if much exposed in inclement weather; hence he should have quarters where most of his time, when not eating, will be passed in thealthful sleep, warm and undisturbed. This can not be in a leaky sty, on a manure heap, in a mud-hole, or in a corral where he is in constant danger of being gored or trampled on by other stock. A lively, active hog, like the Berkshire, can well take care of himself when on his feet in a yard with cattle or horses, but when asleep he should be where neither can molest or make him afraid.

I every year more gravely doubt that plan of fattening which keeps corn lying before hogs all the time, and compels them to walk over it and sleep on it day and night. Surely in this way their appetite and [relish for it cannot be so good as when only as much is given as they will clean up; then, next time, they come with alacrity to what should be to them an enjoyable feast. This by no means signifies that they should be allowed to become squealing, screaming hungry, and in a mood to run down and devour Mrs. Farmer's poultry; the more they eat the faster they are likely to lay on flesh and fat, and they will eat most when fed a reasonable quantity and at regular intervals. To keep them full, without being at any time cloyed-which they quite easily become on ear corn—is the happy medium to seek. Another point to which too little attention is paid, is supplying hogs with plenty of clean water. We all know (or at least I do) that they are pretty nasty, and eat and drink a great many nasty things; but I am persuaded they like a drink of cool clean water as well as any person, and better than a great many do, for they would be glad to have it oftentimes when many a man would not be satisfied without something considerably stronger a good deal less wholesome.

Further, many farmers who fatten and sell a goodly number of hogs annually, are, during her: several months of the year, buyers of bacon from the village store-keeper, to whom it has been shipped in a gunny sack from some prominent point like Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, or Milwaukee, after it has paid freight their voyage of "discovery" will never end. both ways to "soulless railroad corporations," besides a profit to the shipper, the commission ing to be "discovered" except the man with m n, the packer, the jobber, and the retailer. Why not butcher these hogs and cure the product at home, so that next summer, when bacon to feed harvest hands on is from 15 to 20 cents per pound, we can be sellers instead of buyers, and thus put in our own pockets the shekels upon which monopolists, middlemen and speculators grow purse-proud?

Messrs. Hogmen, if you would stand on a higher plane, it can best be reached by your own exertions, as, if at all, it must be, for you will not be helped there by those who prosper only through your mismanagement and misfortunes .- F. D. Coburn, in Farmers' Review.

Lameness'in Horses.

The subject of lameness in horses is one of much importance, affecting the safety, comfort and interests of a large portion of the public. It is of so common occurrence, varying in cause, locality, and character, the cases in which fore feet and legs are involved, comprising by far the greater number of all cases of lameness in The trouble is he has no practical knowledge the horse, and are those, moreover, most easily of the subject, and he accepts as true what all prevented and cured, being produced by college professors have said for a hundred causes possible of avoidance. The word lame- years. He fails to realize that horses, like ness, as applied to the horse, seems to have lost dogs, are now bred for special adaptations and some of its force of meaning, since the very qualifications, and that the only way to secure commonness of the affection reconciles people these qualifications, is to breed the animal posto it. When the word is applied to a man or a sessing them. Wanting a pointer dog, he dog, it conveys the impression that the indi- would be a veritable fool who would go to the vidual or animal is suffering pain; when ap- greyhound, or wanting a trotting horse, he plied to a horse usually it seems to convey no would be no better who would go to the Arab. such impression. The horse cannot give ut- Beyond the exercise of a sound judgment in terances, neither does he wince; but his with- selecting the best representative of a line posered countenance indicates as much agony as sessing and transmitting the qualities desired, the language of a man can express. Lameness there is no complication, no mystery, and no exists in the horse in indefinite variety as to "discovery" to be made.

degree-from that of an intensely acute suffering, to one in which the altered action of the animal is not at once and by all seen. Hence different terms are used to express modifications in the intensity of affliction. We sometimes hear that a horse goes a little short and stiff, or that he trips or stumbles. Among racing men we are informed that a horse has lost his form of going-that his speed has left him,

etc. All these vague terms, and the notions prevailing respecting them, tend to perpetuate the mysterious ignorance in which the whole subject has hitherto been enveloped. As a general rule, the fore legs of horses do not give way until after the feet have suffered from the effects of shoeing. So soon as the due proportion of the different parts of the horse's foot one to another, and the relative connection, with the limb, are destroyed by shoeing, uneasiness is produced, which in degree depends on the kind and amount of exertion the animal is made to undergo, and consequent injury. As a consequence, not only the parts within the hoof, but ligaments, tendons, and bones suffer -the whole limb, in a word, becomes disturbed.—Prairie Farmer.

Taking Care of Sheep.

The following rules for handling sheep are given in an exchange:

1. With regard to management, never starve sheep, especially in summer. 2. Do not feed much grain if you have good

hay, but at all events never let your sheep grow poor. 3. Many farmers lose by letting their sheep

live as long in autumn without teed as possible; consequently, if they are in good condition in October, and lose flesh and are made to gain again, there will be a tender place made in the

4. Have your lambs come in March, if coarse wool; in May, if fine.

5. Shear your sheep, if possible, before the 20th of May.

6. Keep your sheep from all cold storms at all times of the year, and be as careful of them as of your horse. Many sheep perish by showers after shearing, even in July; so I say, shear at a time of the year when they can be housed for a week after shearing, and in storms in autumn, if the sheep are exposed, it takes a long time to dry the wool, and the sheep are consequently uncomfortable for a long time. Colds and consumption are the result.

7. Raise the standard of your flock; weigh every fleece at shearing; number the sheep, and note the weight of the fleece, and then sell or kill the poorest sheep, as like produces like, and your average will soon go from four to seven pounds.

But little need be said about raising lambs only take care of them, and be sure especially to know whether the lamb is able to draw the milk. This is one great objection to have lambs come at the pasture, as they do not receive the attention they ought.

Much more might be said with regard to the general management in feeding, salting, curing disease, castrating and docking lambs, but I have said enough, and if any hints that I have suggested will prove of use to my brother farmers, I feel that I shall be amply repaid.

No Mystery About Breeding.

At the late meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, held at Montreal, Canada, one of the topics down for discussion was "To Discover and Systematize the Principles of Stock Breeding." Mr. Wal lace, in his Monthly, prods the eminent scientists for the announcement of this profound object in the following rather unmerciful man-

These learned gentlemen suppose there is they set themselves to work to "discover" that mystery. So long as they keep on that track There is no mystery about it, and there is nothsense enough to breed to what he wants. All the talk about intricate combinations of blood to produce certain results, may do very well for theorists, but with practical and successful people it is little short of an insult to their intelligence. The law of the case is so simple and plain, so far removed from everything that requires "discovery," that a little child can understand it. Breed to what you want. This is all the "discovery" that the Collings or Bickwells or anybody else ever made in improving domestic animals. It was not in-breeding nor out-breeding nor cross-breeding that did it, but the good judgment in selecting and mating animals with the qualifications sought for. If you ask the average college professor how to improve the horse, he will tell you to go to the Arab, with utmost confidence. If you tell him the Arab is not able to run with the race-horse nor trot with the trotter, the poor man is over whelmed with the mystery, and sets about to "discover the principles of stock breeding."

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

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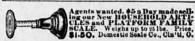
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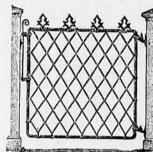
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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

About The Busy Bee.

We Want More Honey.

Some thirty or forty years ago there was more honey produced in eastern Pennsylvania, and especially in the counties contiguous to Philadelphia, than there is at the present time, and we may ask why less attention is bestowed upon this really important branch of industry now than before? It cannot be on account of the price obtained, for that is higher now we believe than at any former period. One person, who had abandoned the business, said that the bees made less honey than formerly, in consequence of the scarcity of the clover-fields and other feeding resorts of the bees; but this can hardly be, as while it is an undecided question that the cultivation of clover has fallen off, the increase of other bee pastures has clearly taken place. Take for instance the marked increase of flowers in the garden, of every farmer, as well as the increase of the vegetable crops, many of which put forth immense quantities of blooms. We rather think that the nice extra care that bee culture requires over other businesses to produce the some amount of income is the cause of its decline. The honeyculture, in fact, is a science, and should inspire in those who pursue it a love for it outside of the profit account, and in this enjoyment which it imparts must be considered as a part, and a very desirable part, of the returns.

The improved hives, which have taken the place of the old, cumbrous ones that were so awkward in handling and filed to yield an equal supply of honey when compared to these, remodeled ones, make the care of bee-keeping much easier and pleasenter. The small glass apartments, each holding two or three pounds of honey, which go with their disposal, make the article much more salable than formelry, thoguh require careful handling. The bees have a way of hermetically sealing the combs, and if these are kept intact the contents will remain for years undiminished in quantity and unimpaired in quality. If, however, the combs become cracked for want of care in packing handling and transporting, the sweet store crystalizes and becomes opaque and unmarketable, though not very materially injured. Altogether, with due care and with proper management of this beautiful and interesting branch of domestic industry, the apiary will be found upon a dozen farms where it is now found only upon one. - Germantown Telegraph.

The New Voyage of Life.

Few people but that will realize the startling truth shown in the engraving accompanying the advertisement of Rev. T. P. Childs in this number of the FARMER. Truly our present civilization battles with disease from the cradle to the grave. Unseen dangers surround us on every side, a slight cold or cough neglected may bring us untold miseries: Catarrh Bronchitis, Consumption, with death in the near fu-

To many it will be a matter of surprise that tarrh is very frequently taken for Consumption, the symptoms in each being much alike, especially in the earlier stages. No one who recognizes in his own system, or who has friends or relatives with any of the symptoms so accurately described, should fail to send a statement of the case to Mr. Childs. There may be hope even in very desperate cases.

The discovery of his cure for Catarrh has attracted great attention. Leading men everywhere, publicly state that Childs' treatment has cured them or their families of Catarrh or Throat difficulties--among them clergymen, physicians, lawyers, merchants bankers and business men. All who have personally investigated the facts, are satisfied that Mr. Childs has discovered a certain, positive and permanent cure for Catarrh, that when properly used never fails even in the most desperate cases.

Catarrh is generally many years in gaining a foot-hold in the system, and attacks so many parts of the body that it can not be cured by any one remedy or by a single application. It requires remedies that will meet the disease wherever it is located, and fight it inch by inch until a complete victory has been ob-tained. Rev. T. P. Childs has treated and cured thousands at their own homes, never having seen them. In a thoroughly honorable and characteris-tic manner he publishes the names and addresses of some he has cured, that any who desire may enquire of the patients themselves what Childs' Catarrh Specific has done for them. He gives his own experience after fitteen years of relief from the dread dis ease. No doubt many of our subscribers will find their own cases stated with startling clearness.

None need feel any hesitancy in placing their case in Mr. Child's hands for treatment. We would call especial attention to the advertisement, and request a careful perusal of the facts as set forth.

Many who do not receive our paper would doubt-less be very thankful, should our readers call the attention of such to the advertisement of Mr. Childs. Catarrh and Consumption are the twin enemies o the race, and any means of relief is a heaven sent blessing. Childs' Catarrh Specific may be relied on as an effective and certain cure, and you may recommend it to your friends with every confidence. *.*

When the weather is bad and the chickens appear not to stand it well, the food may be seasoned moderately with red pepper, with the addition of tincture of iron to the wa-ter. Warm milk should also be given to drink.

Feed all the sweet apples that are not marketable, to the pigs and horses, They are healthful and especially relished by those animals.



For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Reg-ulator.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling allment. Nature de-mands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore as-sist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

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The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically wind we know to be true. Colic.

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The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the Kansas Farmer may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improv-ed edition appears.

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We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year.

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Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then, Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do ilkewise."

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We are now through with and will sell "TOM O'LIN-COLN," an imported English Draft Stallion, price \$1,000. The best bargain in the state, Correspondence, or inspection of our stock, invited.

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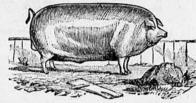
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IOWA CITY, IA. Herd was established in Massachusetts in 1870 and now numbers over 80 head, all represented in the Holstein Ferd Book. Many animals we personally selected in Holland.

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Holsteins without visiting this herd. Send for new

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PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimo-ni ls. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, 111.

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100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out

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REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM, HENRY AVERY, Proprietor, AND BREEDER OF PERCHERON NORMAN HORSES.



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NYANZA, No 869 was bred by M w Dunham; sired by Imported Success out of Imported Migonnette, a mare that has never oven beaten in a show ring; was awarded 1st premium at Centennia, and 1st prize and \$500 sweepstakes at the great Horse Show at Chicago, 1831, over fitty of the choicest Perchiprons and Clydes ever shown together.

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Send a rough sketch or (if you can) a model of your invention to GEORGE E. LEMON. Washington, D. C., and a Preliminary Examination will be made of all United States patents of the same class of inventions and you will be advised whether or not a patent can be obtained. be advised whether or not a patent can be obtained.
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GEO. E. LEMON, Attorney-nt-Law and Solicitor of Ameri-can and Foreign Patents.

animals are continually taking oxygen gas

from the atmosphere, and throwing, by exhal-

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, . . . 1.00

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

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

It is a good time now to be arranging plans for next year's work.

Save all the material about the premises that can be used for manure.

The Texas Wool Grower insists that a high protective tariff is imperatively demanded by the wool interests of America.

Holstein (Friesan) cattle are attracting a good deal of attention in this country. They are good milkers and produce large quantities of

The editor of the FARMER was absent the greater part of this week which accounts for the non-appearance of some letters from both men and women.

How to raise a breed of medium sized and handsome cattle that will equal the Jerseys and Ayreshires in butter and milk qualities is puzzling stock men now.

get thin before winter sets in. It is cheaper and better in the long run to keep all kinds of domestic animals in good condition. Christmas will soon be with us again. Let our hearts grow warmer as the memorable day

approaches, and see that at least one little act

It is a mistake, and a costly one, to let stock

of kindness comes from our better natures. This Fall has been very favorable for all kinds of work in Kansas. In a few localities a very little snow has fallen, but in general, the season has been mild. In Topeka, building is

now in active progress. If you have never tried it, begin now. Save up a lot of good, well rotted manure. Haul it it out in the Spring and spread it thickiy on an acre or so of land; then plow is under deep, and plant that ground in corn.

Health of women is being discussed in some of our magazines. The universal opinion seems to be against the wearing of corsets unless they are very loose-so loose as to be of no service, and against the suspending of heavy skirts from the waist.

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

By order of the Executive Board. W. H. Jones, Chairman.

Get Up Clubs.

Please don't wait for agents to call on you, but go to work yourself and get up a club of subscribers for the Kansas Farmer for 1883, subscribers for the Kansas Farmer for 1889, and thus get a copy FREE for yourself and also get eleven subscribers for us. See our terms in another part of the paper. January 1 will soon be here, and then our prices rise.

Listing Corn.

We renew our request made some time ago more money wasted on it.

At Holden, Mo., an association has been formed with a very long name-The Mississippi Valley Silk Culture Enterprise Company. This company proposes to go into the silk business, using Osage orange leaves for feeding the worms. We wish the new enterprise abundant success. Any one wishing information about it may address the company at Holden, Mo.

A writer in the November number of the North American urges that our jury system is a failure, and he recommends to be substituted a jury of trained judges who shall decide both law and fact. He thinks that justice would be more certain, that litigation would be decreased, that legal proceedings would be much shortened and that expenses would be lessened. He gives strong reasons in his argument.

This, week, Geo. W. Stubblefield & Co., of Bloomington, Ill., give us an illustration on the first page of two of their imported Normans. Mr. Stubblefield has been handling heavy draft horses for twenty years, and importing for the last nine years. He personally selects all of his horses in France from the beet breedsrt, with

Attention is called this week to the advertisement of Virgin & Co., Fairburg, Illinois, importers of French horses. They have made four importations during the past year. At the Illinois State Fair this year, on French, Draft horses, they were awarded first premium on stallions 4 years and over, 3 years and un-der 4, 2 years and under 3, and on suckling colfs; also, first on mares 4 years and over, and sweepstakes on horserall of ages, all out of their last importation. Virgin & Co. are doing a good business and we are informed they have very superior horses. Send for their catalogue.

More About Sowing Wheat.

There cannot be anything more important to farmers of Kansas than improvements in methods of sowing wheat. That our soil is admirably adapted to wheat-growing has been thoroughly and satisfactorily demonstrated, yet we often fail in our wheat crops. These two facts prove that our failures are not because of any deficiency in the soil. The trouble is somewhere else. Anything, then, tending to point out to us what the real obstacle is and how to avoid it and have uniform success, must be a very interesting topic for our considera-

Our experience with Kansas climate and soils has taught us that we may naturally expect more or less dry and hot weather in July yet demonstrate that one peck of good seed and August of every year. Some years the distribution of rain is general and uniform, but this is not the rule. All of us look for a few weeks at least of dry weather after harvest, and we are rarely disappointed. And from this cause, it is generally conceded, part of our failures arise. Then, too, our soil being light, and our having little snow-the fields usually lying bare at least half of the winter, winds play about the roots of wheat, often destroying their vitality. This is another cause of failure sometimes. (Of insects we do not now speak.) It is safe to say, in general terms, that every field of Kansas wheat that is well rooted and healthy at corn-planting time, will yield a good crop when harvest comes.

In most if not all the devices for wheatplanting recently proposed, the two facts which we have here referred to have been the leading ideas. The latest effort within our knowledge is the machine of Mr. Stephens, which we described in the Kansas Farmer some three weeks ago. But our faith in that is not strong enough to remove a mountain. It possesses good features, and the inventor may yet remove the valueless ones. He has a good theory, and we wish he would follow it up until he perfects his machine.

Our attention has been called lately to an old theory and new practice combined. The theory is, that packing loose earth about seeds increases the probability of early and successful germination; if the soil is dry, packing it condenses what little moisture there is in it, and retards further evaporation, so that the seed gets the benefit of all there is in the soil crushes the cleds, filling up air-chambers, which are so many soil-chimneys-flues to carry off moisture, thus putting the soil in the sest condition to receive any atmospheric moisture that may gather above. The theory further is, that if the wheat can be firmly rooted at a reasonable depth and the plant appear above ground on a plane lower than that of earth immediately surrounding it, wind will operate to place the higher earth about and on top of the wheat roots instead of blowing it away from them.

The practice is, to follow the drill hoes with narrow rollers pressing the earth compactly down on and about the seed, crushing the clods, at the same time leaving ridges between the rows about four inches higher than the tracks of the rollers.

Mr. P. H. Smith, of Shawnee county, Kansas, a practical farmer, was set to thinking about this subject some years ago by seeing green lines drawn about over one of his wheat fields. These lines were made by wheat growing in the tracks of wagon wheels which had been rolled over parts of the field in re moving stumps and grubs after the wheat had been sown. The wheat in the tracks was better, taller, thicker than any other in the field, and it stood the winter better. He also saw that those of our readers who used the lister for field of rye in which, when it was ripe, tracks planting corn last Spring will give the KANSAS of wagon wheels were easily traved by the FARMER the benefit of their experience. If higher and better headed stalks that grew in the lister is a good thing to use it is well that the furrows made by the wheels pressing down we all know it, and if it is not, there need be no the earth after seeding. He set about experimenting, and was so successful that he invented a machine which he calls a "Roller Attachment," being a system of iron wheels about two inches wide each, one to follow every drill hoe. He has practiced several years with these rollers and with unvarying success. His most troublesome difficulty, he says, is to find a means of dropping seed thin enough. He has decreased the quantity from year to year until this, when he seeded one large field with about one-third of a bushel to the acre, and he thinks that is too thick. One field of 35 acres he seeded with 18 bushels of wheat-a little over half a bushel to the acre. The seeding was begun September 29th. That field the writer of his saw on the 26th day of last month-November. The drill ran east and west, and we approached the field from the east. 'The sun was in the southwest, and the long, bright rows of green wheat were very pretty in the sunshine. We entered the field at the southeast corner, and drove westward to about the middle of the south line, admiring the fresh and vigorous wheat, observing, however, as we moved on, that to our right-north, we were losing sight of the wheat rows. Soon we turned directly north, and then, suddenly-looking in reference to good style and action and good that direction, the field was brown and bare, as bone. Attention is called to his advertisement. if all the wheat had been suddenly removed. This change occurred because we were looking across the rows, and the ridges between them

concealed the wheat from our view. Then we began to investigate and inquire, The wheat was growing luxuriantly down in its little troughs, and, although the blades were four inches long on an average, they were lying along the sides of the ridges and barely

are leveled down by wind, most of the earth must be deposited about the roots of the wheat, thus giving them more instead of less earth. On examination of some stools we found them to average seven stalks. The stand is thick and regular. Mr. Smith is confident that it is too thick for perfect maturity of the plants. He says the other field, which we did not see-the field on which was sown only one third of a bushel of seed per acre, and that on the 11th day of October, is a better stand than this.

Mr. Smith says he has not failed to raise good wheat any year since he has been practicing this method of seeding. Taking his six years in Kansas, he has averaged 28 to 30 bushels to the acre. His greatest trouble is to get the seed thin enough. He believes he will wheat is plenty for an acre of land.

We hope to live long enough to see the harvesting of these particular fields and to give our readers the benefit of our observations.

Bring Factories to the Wool.

When Mahomet ordered the mountain to come to him and the mountain didn't come, he wisely said: "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, then Mahomet will go to the mountain." Heretofore the rule has been, and even now is, to take the wool to the factories, but we wish to ask our wool growers in all seriousness, why not reverse the rule and bring the factories to the wool? There is wool enough grown in Texas every year to supply many factories equal in capacity to the very largest in the 3 cultivations, at \$1.20 per acre.... world, and we fail to see why this wool should Cribbing 1,026 bushels, at 3c. per bushel...... not be manufactured here where it is grown. Under the present system, with the factories located principally in the Eastern States, the wool grower is taxed to support half a dozen or or more middlemen, between him and the manufacturer, each one of whom claims and receives a support. He has first to "tip" the commission through whom he ships his wool; the commission merchant then charges against the wool, bill for storage, insurance, transportation and handling, with a half dozen other et ceteras, all helping to swell the general aggregate of charges. Of course this is all paid by the wool grower out of his wool. The same results follow all through in a little different way, when the wool grower sells in Texas, to his merchant or to some other wool buyer. When the wool buyer makes the wool grower an ofwhich can, possibly, be utilized; and if the soil fer for his wool, he does so only after he has is hard and cloddy, as well as dry, packing it made a careful estimate of what he (the buy er) will have to pay in the way of storage, insurance, transportation, handling, et cetera, all of which is deducted from the price he would otherwise be able or willing to offer for the wool. Naturally, these various charges against the wool cuts down the profits of the wool grower. Now arises this question: Why shall not the wool growers save these expenses and combine to have their wool manufactured here at home, where, or near where it is grown? Here in Fort Worth an effort is on foot looking to the establishment of a woolen factory. But we need more than one factory or even more than half a dozen factories. We want wool growers to establish, own and manage their own factories, and we venture the assertion that if they will undertake such an enterprise they will find them paying investments. If you are not prepared to subscribe for stock payable in money, subscribe for what stock you are willing to hold, payable principally in wool, to be delivered at the factory, at the ruling prices for such wool as you may deliver, at the time of the delivery. Suppose fifty wool growers in a given section of country will subscribe each for ten shares at \$100 a share, this will make a stock of, say, 500 shares equal to \$50,000. Suppose twenty-five cent. of this amount only is payable in cash, to buy machinery and get the enterprise started, they will leave the remaining seventy-five per cent. to be paid in wool, and maybe payable in one, two, three, four or five years, as the company may determine. Sure, thu will not be a very large beginning, but it will, at any rate, establish a home market, not only for the wool that will be raised by the fifty wool growers directly interested, but for the hundreds of others in striking distance of the the factory as well. More than this, the factory will give employment to quite a number of men, women and eyen children, who will be glad to get such employment, and the money paid to them will be spent here at home, in stead of being sent out of the State .- Texas Wool Grower.

Storing Fruits and Vegetables. One of our leading agricultural journals recently

described a method of storing apples for winter use that appears to possess many advantages. It recomplacing the fruit in shallow boxes made o thin lumber, of a proper size and depth to contain about half a bushel, the fruit to be placed one, or a most, two layers in depth. These boxes, which should be of equal size, may be placed one above the other and will occupy little room,

The chief advantage of this method is, that it permits examination of the fruit at the least expendi ture of time and labor, and without the necessity of pouring from one vessel into another. The fruit in the upper box of a pile is readily examined, and all decaying specimens removed, the box is then placed on the floor and the one beneath it looked over in the same manner, and placed above the first box. In this way a large quantity of fruit may be examined in a short time, and with the least possible damage from handling. It at any time the fruit becomes damp in the boxes they may be so piled that each alternate one projects a few inches to one side, which wiil permit a circulation of air through them. The boxes may receive the apples in the orchard and be carried direct to the fruit cellar, thus avoiding the

necessity of further handling or pouring of the fruit. Beets and carrots intended for table use keep their freshness and flavor best when packed in digntly moist sand or earth. They should be stored

cay is liable to commence. Treated in this manner these roots will keep fresh and sweet until the following May or June.

Parsnips for winter use may be packed in the same way, and it is not important that these should be kept from frost They may be stored in a dry outbuilding, if this is more convenient than the cellar. Much care should be used in taking them from the ground as the roots break more easily than those of beets or carrots.

Onions keep best in a cool, dry place, and should be spread out somewhat to admit of ventilation. Squashes should be kept in a dry place, out of the reach of frost, and should not be exposed to great

changes of temperature. Celery for winter use should be taken up before the ground freezes, with the roots and the soil that naturally adheres, and packed in moist sand or earth but not so deeply as to cover the tips of the leaves. It may be stored in the open ground by deep, that is provided with drainage, so that no water will accumulate in the bottom. The tops should be covered thickly with straw or some other litter to

Cabbage will keep in the cellar if hung up by the roots so as to be in a free circulation of air. A conenient way is to tie the roots of two cabbages to gether and hang them over a nail driven into a joist

Short Letters.

Cost of Raising Corn.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I wish to make a statement of a small crop of corn grown this year. I hired all the work done, and the amounts were actully paid and the work actually performed, so there is no estimate about any of it: Piowing 19 acres, at \$1.25 per acre...... \$23 75 Planting 19 acres, and seed .. Harrowing corn when up. at 2'c. per acre.......

Cost per bushel 8 9-10 cents per bushel. Now add interest and taxes on land, and it will still be less than 10 cents per bushel. Can this be beaten outside of Kansas? I reported a crop once before costing 10 cents per bushel, cribbed, and there was onsiderable talk about it. But this is the amount of ground work, corn and money, and there is no mistaking it. Again: I could have reduced the price per bushel if I could have had it cultivated both ways: but it was too badly planted to set

through but one way.

I would like to hear from others who have ket t track of the cost of growing corn. This was grown on high prairie land in the middle of Ohio township in Morris county. H. S. D.

Parkerville, Kas., Nov. 27, 1882.

RICHMOND, Kas., Nov. 20, 1882 .- It has been some ime since you have heard from me. I have not had ime to write: with a big corn crop to take care of and hands scarce we have not been idle. I have never seen such a demand for farm hands. No one who is able to work need be idle a day; yet, notwith standing the scarcity of hands, the work is going ou The weather has been so fine there has been no loss of time, and in a week or two more the bulk of the corn will be cribbed. Stock doing well, though water is scarce, and some feeders are hauling for their cattle. We have had rains frequently enough to keep the top of the ground moist, so that wheat is doing well-but not enough to start the springs and branches. Weil, I have been speaking a good word for your valuable paper whenever I could, and think good many are interested, and will become sub scribers sometime, but am only able to send you on name. We were, like a host of others, much sur prised over the result of the election. We were for St. John and prohibition first, last, and all the time, and can't understand what's the matter. Let those who are the friends of temperance and good order see that the laws are enforced, and we are all right

HUTCHINSON, Kes., Nov. 26, 1882.—How many tons ot cane is an average crop in Kansas, and how many oushels of seed for the same? What is the weight of seed per bushel? What price per ton have the factories paid the past season for cane, delivered? Anever in the FARMER.

[We have no reliable facts as to the weight of cane per acre, nor as to quantity of seed, or the price paid can be obtained at the factories This information near Sterling. Write to Wilson Keys or W. F. Henlry, at Sterling. There has not been any weight for bushel of sorghum seed established by law in Kanas.-Editor Farmer.]

COLLYER, Trego Co., Kas., Nov. 23, 1882 .- The ,restisfactory in this and Gove counties the past sea Son, but our stock enterprise has a lavorable balance on the right side of the ledger. It is very evident that the stock interest must predominate with farmers here if we expect any surplus from our labor. have always contended so. I say now, more em phatically than ever, be in season with your work do it well, and be careful to have good seed, and my opinion for it, we will have more crops and les grumbling. Good crops make good stock and good stock make good farmers.

Plants in Rooms. Are plants in rooms promotive of health and

cheerfulness? In the case of all living rooms I answer in the affirmative. Delicate people complain of headaches and sickness from their presence, and will, therefore, have them excluded, and rightly, too. Plants with powerful odors will sometimes produce the effect, I have known ladies who could not go near a jasmine; others that hated musk; some that would faint at the propinquity of a heliotrope; and others who only approved of mignonette when not nearer than a furlong. All of us have something peculiar in our likes and dislikes. It is rather ill-natured to consider such peculiarities as mere fid-fad imaginaries. Common prudence would say, "Keep at a distance from whatever harms you." In bedrooms that are shut close at night I would ad vise dispensing with flowers having powerful odors, even though agreeable to the elfactory nerves of the owner. If he prefers retaining them it would be advisable to place them nearer the floor than the couch on which he repos-

es. But why not have air in the sleepingroom at night, instead of shutting it up close, when the weather is at all favorable, and thus serve the interests of the occupant and those of the plants at one and the same time? The idea of the unhealthiness of plants in living and sleeping-rooms has been suggested by our chemical friends demonstrating the influence of vegetation on the atmosphere, and the reciprocal action ever going on between the vegetable and the animal world. They tell us truly that

ing, carbonic acid gas into it, and that from this and other causes, but for living vegetation, the air would become impure and unfit for breathing. The solid part of plants being chiefly carbon-of which charcoal may stand as a familiar type-and every green part of a plant having the power to absorb this carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere during light, its quantity is thus lessened, while the action of the sunbeam enables the plant to decompose the carbonic acid thus received, to retain, add or assimilate the solid matter, the carbon, to itself, and to set the other constituent (oxygen) free for the benefit of the animal world. Thus, it would seem that the nearer we get to healthy vegetation the more likely we shall be to get the benefit of this fresh-forming oxygen; but, as if to damp our enthusiasm we are presented with lesser and a greater drawback to our satisfaction. This lesser is, that all unhealthy parts of a plant, yellow leaves, etc., and, what is more p inful still, all flowers, in proportion as their color recedes from the green, vitiate the atmosphere rather than improve it, even during the day. The second drawback is that night, or in darkness, or much shade, even healthy plants exhale carbonic acid gas and inhale oxygen, and just in proportion to their size and powers deteriorate the atmosphere, like ourselves, and therefore become, especially after twilight, very undesirable neighbors in our dwelling and sleeping-rooms. To this heavy accusation I reply that, in general, the size of flowers, in proportion to green leaves in plants grown in rooms, is so small that, during the day, the advantage greatly outweighs the disadvantage; and though, undoubtedly, plants do give off carbonic acid gas at night, yet at that time the rooms are generally at their coolest, and as the gas is something like three to two heavier than common air, it will, in such circumstances, fall to the floor, and only be mingled with general atmosphere by the heat and the sunshine of the following day. Unless the plants were extra numerous the absorption of oxygen would not much influence the air of the apartment. All, or almost all, injury might be avoided by seeing that the plants were lower than the seat or couch of the owner. I believe this the more because dew, the condensed moisture of the air near the ground, holds much more of this gas in solution in general than common water does. On the whole, then, unless the case of delicate invalids, or of plants with very large flowers or having a powerful odor, I believe that healthy plants in rooms are decidedly beneficial, and promotive alike of cheerfulness and health, and that this is especially the case in large cities and towns .- Cor. Journal of Horticulture.

Farmers Institutes.

The KANSAS FARMER is very much interested in the work being done and in contemplation by Farmer's Institutes; and it therefore gives us much pleasure to present to our readers the following letter on the subject from Prof. E. M. Shelton:

Fditor Kansas Farmer-I desire to call the attention of the readers of the FARMER to the fact that the faculty of the Agricultural College are now engaged in making out the programme of Farmer's Institutes for the coming winter, and to invite their

assistance and co-operation. It is for obvious reasons, the wish of the faculty that the six institutes to be held this coming winter, be held in as many different sections of the state, and when possible where institutes have not before been held. At the present time partial arrangements have been made for holding institutes in the central part of the State, and at points northwest and west It of our tarming operations have not been very from Manhattan. No applications have yet reached us from the southern and eastern and north-aastern counties of the State, points which we desire to reach the coming winter. Will our farmer friends, in these or other sections of the State, see what can be done in this we believe, important work? Our terms are very easy. The college at its own expense furnishes one half of the lectures, papers or addresses given; the local committee furnishes the other half of the papers or addresses, and provides for the hall and what advertising is needed. May we not expect that our enterprising farmers will unite with us in making a success of these important means of improvement, as the farmer's institutes have proved wherever tried? I shall be glad to furnish any further information to your readers.

Yours Truly,

E. M. SHELTON. State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., Dec. 2, 1882.

Kansas Farmers' Association.

There does not appear to be any general movement among the farmers relating to our suggestion about an association for the State, but a considerable number have written us

but a considerable number have written us privately that they will be here at the opening of the session of the legislature.

We are much pleased with this. Come, as many of you as can. Make our office (in the forenoons) your headquarters as long as you wish. A week before you start mail a card to us, stating the time of your probable arrival, giving us your P. O. address. And if you desire any personal service on our part, by way sire any personal service on our part, by way of securing rooms, board or anything else, command us. In the meantime, talk and write up the matter.

Twenty-three fine thoroughbred Merino Rams, worth *40 apiece will be sold for \$25 each; also, twenty, \$25 Bucks at \$12 to \$15 each. All young, sound and healthy; fully acclimated. We sold our cullings and old ones. We want to close these out at once.

**BARTHOLOMEW'48 CO., "Cupital View Sheep Furm." Office 19 Kas. Avc., Topeka, Kas.

Wool Would Be King-King Cotton Would Die.

The Texas Wool Grower, one of our most interesting exchanges, is engaged in an earnest effort to put the wool interests of Texas in the foreground. It has broken away from party and hence has a fight on its hands. It says:

The total wool production of the United Kingdom of Great Britain amounts to a little more than 138,574,763 pounds, of which 14,-076,300 pounds are exported. Australia, including New Zealand, produces about 500 000,-000 pounds, of which 90 per cent. is exported. The Argentine Republic produces about 400,-000,000 pounds and exports 90 per cent. Other South American provinces produce 150,000,000 pounds, of which about 90 per cent. is for the export trade. South Africa exports about 90, 000,000 pounds.

The total amount of wools grown in the world, and not consumed in the countries where it is grown, foots up the enormous sum of amount more than two-thirds is owned and grown by British subjects, making Great Britain the controller of more wool than all the balance of the world.

A large proportion of these wools is in the South American provinces, where they can be shipped to ports in the United States at a low rate of freights, and would, with free trade, be sold in our markets at prices so nearly equal to present value of cotton as to enter into direct competition with that staple. We have claimed before that the engrafting of free trade principles on American politics was intended to crush the cotton productions of the United States, and the present attempt to reduce the tariff on raw wool is merely the beginning of an English scheme to open our ports, so that she can flood American markets with wool, which can be sold so low that American cotton producers will have to abandon the production of that staple. With an amount of wool at her disposal amounting to more than 1,000,000,000 pounds, she could well afford to run her own factories on snort allowance for a year or two, in order to ruin not only our cotton produc tions, but at the same time bankrupt every manufactory in the United States.

The amount at stake with Great Britain is incalculable. She has found that she cannot compete with American manufacturers, on account of freight charges on raw material, and she must strike a death blow to the one article which gives America the balance of powercotton. She will ruin our cotton productions and manufacturing interests and will do it by advocating a reduction on wool first and then urging free trade. Cloak it as you may, under names of tariff for revenue, England's free trade principles will show, and she is manipulating American politics to subserve her own ends.

Is there a statesman in the United States who will deny that England was the prime cause of our late war?

Does any one doubt that that war was fought over the head of negro slavery, as a blind o the attempt of England to ruin our cotton production? Foiled in the attempt, she has taken another means, and to the South, a far more dangerous one, to accomplish the same end Can we, as freemen, bind ourselves to any political party advocating a principle which, if carried into effect, will damage the South-the entire country, in a loss far greater than the one entailed on us by the late war? Can we again afford to sit still and be led by the nose by political parties whose only aim is aggraudizement, who would sacrifice this country to party power? We trust on the 7th day of November, to receive an answer through the ba's lot box. No free trade here?

TOPEKA MARKETS,

Bradues: Grocers price list, corrected weakly by W. V	V. Man-
Speaker	
BUTTER-Perlb-Choice	.28@ 30
CHEESE—Perib EGGS—Per dox—Fresh	.25@.30
how My Por hu - While Navi	2.50 2.50
H Madium	2 00
" Common NEW POTATOES—Per bu	.60a.70
CITCAD . 10 mg for	1.00
Granulated, 10 ibs	1.00
XC, 11 lbs C, 12 lbs	1.0
	1.0
CORPER Good S D	
Best Rio, & Io	.25@.5
Rog ted Rio, good, & Ib	.1
" Iava Alb	.30@.3
" Mocha, best, B lb	
. Hides and Tallow.	
Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas	. Ave.
HIDES—Green	0
HIDES-GICCH	1

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas.	Ave.
TITLES Green	.00
No. 2	.05
Calf 8 to 15 lbs	.08
Kip 16 to 25 lbs	.07
Kip 16 to 25 los	.05
Bull and stag	.12
Dry flint prime	.09
	.10
Dry Salted, prime	.08
	.05
TALLOW	.25a 60
THE CHING Green	
Dry	,10
The state of the s	
MINKS- No. 1, large	.40
MINKS- No. 1, Margall	,80
u entennented	.10
RACCOONS No 1, large	.40
RACCOONS-NO 1, large	.80
	.25
BEAVERS, per lb.	75a\$1.25
BEAVERS, per lb	.60a.75
SKUNKS, ali black	.30
	.20
	.05
POT FOAT	.05a.10
HOHER CAT	05-05
PRAIRIE WOLF	,208.00

Minks, skunks, polecats, muskrats, possums and ters must be eased to bring full prices.	
Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.	
WHOLESALE.	

WHOLESALE.
WHOLESADA.
WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2
Fall No4
CODY NEW White
" Vellow
OATS - Per bu, new,
R V E - Per hu
BARLEY_Perbn

" No 2. " No 3. " Rye. CORN MEAL. CORN CHOP RYE CHOP CORN & OATS. BRAN. SHON'S. GRASS SEEL'S—Hun Cloo	garian, per bushelet. othyer. ish Blue Grass

Fat Stock on Foot. Corrected by Charles Wolff,

... 2 50@8 00

Poultry. Corrected by McKay Bros

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perfect are their operations.

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cure or help.
Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urg

Do not super or let your trens some, we do do not super them to use Hop Bitters.

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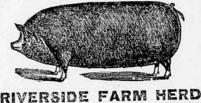
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Concerning The Dairy.

A Butter Factory.

The editor of the Philadelphia Farm Journal has recently visited the butter factory of Mr. John I. Carter, of Chester, Pa., and gives the following interesting account of the establishment. Mr. Carter was formerly connected with the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

Now as to details, Mr. Carter was making (April about 700 pounds of butter per week. About 24 dai ries, averaging 15 cows each, supply the factory with milk (the average farm may be put down at 100 acres') This includes a majority of the farms within two miles. Before the factory started nearly all of those supplying milk made butter at home-some f w fed cattle-and our readers can readily see what heavy burdens of work have been lifted from the shoulders of the farmers' wives in that neighbor

Inquiry among those furnishing milk reveals the fact that the change is satisfactory-none, we believe would go back to the old system. At the time of our visit they were getting 334 cents per quart for milk: during the winter as high as 414 cents were paid. The summer price will be somewhat lower, of course, Mr. Cheyney, one of the patrons, who keeps 15 cows realized just \$55 per cow during the year ending March 31, 1882. This is probably about tile average income per cow. Last summer the factory produced over 1,500 lbs, per week, finding sale for the whole

The Carter factory does not make cheese, simply lutter and pork. Mr. Carter says the production c cheese is inconsistent with the making of first-class butter. He does not account for the fact, but maintains that it exists. Where butter and cheese making are combined the butter is not taking the front rank in the market as to quality,

The milk is delivered mornings and evenings. It first passes into a large vessel resting upon scales and is weighed; thence it is carried by pipes into vats in the milk room in the basement of the factory. These vats are about eight feet long, 15 inches wide, and two feet deep. They rest in a large tank filled with running spring water. Here the milk remains 36 hours, when the vats are hoisted out of the water, the milk drawn off at the bottom and then the cream The cream is churned and the butter sent to the market daily? At this season(April) the temperature of the cream in churning is 60 degrees, in the hot wea-ther about 58 degrees, and in the winter season 62 degrees to 61 degrees. It takes about half an hour for the butter to come. The churn is two thirds full, containing cream enough for 125 pounds of butter. An eighta pound of pulverized saltpetre is put into the cream, before churning, as a disinfectant and pre-

When the cream gets into the "fish-egg" state the buttermilk is poured out and cold water poured iu-say ten gallons of water—in which is first thrown a double handful of salt. A few revolutions of the churn washes out the remaining buttermilk, and gathers the butter so it can be taken out. The salt assists in loosening the globules of butter.

The first working takes 2 or 3 minutes, and is chiefly to mix in the salt, the washing having alrea dy removed the buttermilk. A half-hour later another working, taking ten minutes or so for 30 pounds, taking out the water and further mixing in the salt, is given when the butter is ready to be weighed and printed. The printing is done by Rapp's printer, a most excellent implement-the best made, we have no doubt. The skim milk, after being drawn from the vats, is carried by a pipe to a cistern in the hog-pen, where it is pumped into troughs as needed. Spiggots, withdrawn when the hogs get bungry, let the milk down where it will do the most good. There is no artificial arrangement by which the milk is conducted into the stomach of the swine, and this, it it is a defect. is the only one we saw in the system of disposing of skim

A thousand-pound butter f. ctory means a pen tha will hold 150 hogs. Carter's hogs thrive, and are fed wholly on mill. He has raised a p.g to 98 lbs, in 100 days—nearly a pound a day. After that the gain is more rapid. Carter differs from the Darlington in thinking that the swine may be best fatted wholly on milk. The Darlingtons finish off on corn, claim ing better pork by so doing and greater profit. Mr Carter's are the cleanest and best designed of any we have ever seon, and we have not space here to scribe them. We must not omit to mention that in the winter season he finds sale for a considerable portion of his skim-milk in Philadelphia at net price-two cents a quart. At that season he keep

The refrigerator vault is underground, opening in to the milk-room, with a hole at the top to admit ice. It is 8 feet by 12, and 8 feet high, with cement ed floor, ceiling and sides. The outer walls are 15 inches thick of stone, with an inner wall of brick, and a two inch air space between. The ice is held near the top of the vault, at one end, maintaining an even temperature in summer of 40 degrees, and se-curing perfect purity and such dryness of the air that a match can be struck on the walls at any time. The cream is kept in this vault, and the butter until shipped to market. The ice house is 22x24 feet, and 15 feet in height; being 5 feet under ground. It is too small.

A factory like this ought to have a net profit-if there are no bad bills-of five cents a pound for all the butter made. The sale of skim-milk, of pork and of manure, ought to be clear profit in addition. To obtain such result there must be good management in the manufacture, and skill in finding a market There should be only one middleman between the manufacturer and consumer-the huckster or the grocer. When there are two go-betweens the profitwill be less, or the factory must be farther away from market, where labor and land are cheaper and milk can be produced at less cost.

The Carter factory is built on the foundation walls of an old tannery. It is supplied with an abundance of cold spring water, and another stream strong enough to drive a large overshot wheel. A mill to grind feed is in the upper part of the building Those who fetch milk bring corn and oats to be ground for their cows. One man, a boy, and Mr Carter run the whole concern. The man and the boy do most of the labor, attending to the process of but ter-making in the morning and grinding feed in the afternoon. The mill has a capacity of about 15 bush els per hour, and cost about \$125.

As to the cost of a butter making establishment with capacity of 1,000 lbs, a week, it should not be over \$2,000 apart from the machinery for driving the feed mill. This amount would probably pay for the billding, which may be a small one for the tands and implements the plumbing the ice house, the refrigerator vault, and the hog pen. Add a few hundred dollars for millwight work and the feed mill, and you have about the requisite outlay. The cost is a good deal less than where cheese is made, and is within the range of any enterprising man of small capital. There is verge for such establishments in thousands of nooks and corners of the land where The Farm Journal is read, and the near future will probably witness a rapid development of dairy business in this particu

There is not much trouble and only little expense is incurred in keeping one hen for every member of the family. The hens will occupy but little space, are fond of cold grid-dle-dakes, hash, bits of potato, the refuse of green vegetables, turnips, cabbage, etc. Better feed these to poultry than yound your delicate feelings by dealing them out to Compound Oxygen in Catarrh

The following letter, which came unsolicited. shows how promptly Compound Oxygen acts in a very troublesome disease, which, if not arrested too often asumes a distressing and loathesome character. Not only in the early stages of this disease. but after it has become deeply seated and offensive. has it been found to yield to the action of this new and remarkable remedy:

and remarkable remedy:

"CADY & WOLWOITH'S PUSINESS COLLEGE AND "PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

"UNION SQUARE NEW YORK, Oct 25, ISSI.
"DIBS. STARKEY & PALEN.—Sirs: I have now been using your Compound Oxygen—home treatment—about six weeks, for a troublesome and very disagreeable catarrh, which was fastened on me by sleeping for years in a cold room, with my feet out of one window and my head out of another!

"Now for the results. In two weeks I appreciated a slight change, and in four weeks my head became freer, and general health much improved, although not specially bad before. The difficulty in the throat—post nasal do you call it? is not fully corrected, but is so much better that I am more aggreeable to myelf, and much less disagreeable to others than I was before using the oxygen.

"I am delighted more than I can tell you with your remedy, and give this testimonial veluntarily, which you are at liberty to self-for waste paper or make such other use of as you choose. I know there are many teachers who, like me suffer from externhand who like me, have refused for a long time to acknowledge it, who would be greatly benefited by the use of compound Oxygen.

"C. E. CADX."

Our treatise on Compount Oxygen, its nature, action.

Our treatise on Compoun? Oxygen, its nature, ac tion, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free.

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

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the fol-lowing method for curing a horse of the habit of cribbing, and says it is almost always successful with young horses and sometimes for old ones: Get some cayenne pepper (red pepper pods will do) and make a strong pepper tea. Wash the stall, manger and feed box thoroughly with the tea boiled down strong; and also wash the neck toke and wagon or sleigh tongue if driving the horse daily. Do this once a weel for several weeks, and if it is a young horse it will most likely cure him. A good many old ones have also

This is an important and critical time with sheep. If allowed to fall off in condition now the wool will be injured. Good food and pure water in abundance, ample ventilation and due attention to avoid overcrowding and heating in pens will secure a healthy condition.

Enrich and revitalize the blood by using Brown's

The most general cause for sickness among hogs is indi-gestion. For this, care in feeding will be the best preventative. Guard against a surfeit of new corn and overfeeding generally. Be regular with their meals, and occasionall mix a handful of wood ashes, charcoal and sulpher with

Nothing is more conclusive evidence of the real merits of an article, than the fact of its being counterfeited. No one ever heard of a counterfeit being made of spurious or worthless articles. Leis' Dande lion Tonic has a great reputation as a valuable rem edy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

A trusting disposition is a good thing; but the man who dates his letter Newark or Windsor, and trusss to the post-mark for the balance of the address, is too good for this world and better enigrate to the lower one, to which the c'erk, who struggles with the address, mentally consigns him. We mean the land of the Celestials-China,

The Age of Miracles

is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and altera tive and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs, and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, cures pimples blotches, and eruptions, and causes even greateating ulcers to heat.

The number of square feet in an acre is 43 560. In order to have this area the piece of land; must be of such length and breadth that the two multiplied together will produce the above number. Taus an acre of land might be 43,569 feet long by one foot broad, 21,780 feet long by two feet broad; 12,250 feet long by three broad, and so on. If the acre of land is to be exactly square, each side must be 280 feet.

It is somewhat singular that it is the little state of Rhode Island, least of all the Sisters in the Union, that should have inscribed upon her seal the word HOPE. One would think that the founders of the State had foreseen that in its chief city, Providence there would afterwards be discovered a remedy for the afficted, which has inspired more hope in the hearts of the sick than any presented to the public But whether they dreamed of Hunt's Remedy or not, that medicine is produced in Rhode Island, and em-bodies in it the cheering word of her State seal, *Hope* Nor does it bid men hope only to mock their hopes but with power to satisfy and cure. To all who have dropsy, weakness of the back produced by an affec-tion of the kidneys, or any other ailment of the kidneys or urinary organs. Hunt's Remedy come with hope. Try it and you will bless both Little Rhody and Little Rhody's most celebrated production, Hunt's Remedy.

The plants most benefited by an application of salt are cabbago, celery, asparagus, tomatoes, onions and radishes Salt on land renders it more friable, as it possesses the prop-erty of attracting moisture from the atmosphere. Grasses are most readily affected by salt; it is generally of advant ge to bulbous plants and those with succulent leaves.

* Evil dispositions are early shown." Evil ten dencies in our systems are to be watched and guarded against. If you find yourself getting bilious head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disor dered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at nce a few doses of Kidney Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance guard-don't wait to get down sick. Read adv't,

It is reported that hog cholera has broken out with great virulence in Grant and Lafayette co.nties, Wisconsin. A farmer living near Lancaster, that State, lost 75 head, and nother 60 within a few days

*Lydia E, Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ranks first as a curative agent in all complaints peculiar to

No forage plant that thrives in this latitude does better than orchard grass in a partial shade

Bay, City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880. I think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend

my patients to use them.

"A. S. H.," Vermont .- This question so often asked car be briefly replied to as follows: If butter is your object keep the Jersey; for beef, the Short Horn or Hereford; fo heese, the Ayrshire or Holstein. The Devons make the best and most tractable working oxen.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debil ity and weakness of the generative functions. \$1, at drug ists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atch'son. Kansas

Many breeders thoughtlessly sllow the droppings of their fewls to go to waste, as well as to breed pestilence which might, with a little care, be easily composted with loam, and grow the finest fruit trees, free from grubs, right in the chicken yards. Try it.

TRUE **Temperance**

Is not signing a pledge or taking a solemn oath that cannot be kept, because of the non-removal of the cause -liquor. The way to make a man temperate is to kill the desire for those dreadful artificial stimulants that carry so many bright intellects to premature graves, and desolation, strife and unhappiness into so many

> Itisafact! Brown's Iron BITTERS, a true non-alcohol-ic tonic, made in Baltimore, Md., by the Brown Chemical Add., by the Brown Chemical Company, who are old drug-gists and in every particu-lar reliable, will, by remov-ing the craving appetite of the drunkard, and by curing-the nervousness, weakness. the nervousness, weakness, and general ill health resulting from intemperance, do more to promote temperance, in the strictest sense than any other means now known.

It is a well authenticated fact that many medicines, especially 'bitters,' are nothing but cheap whiskey vilely concocted for use in local option countries. Such is not the case with Brown's IRON BITTERS. It is a medicine, a cure for weakness and decay in the nervous, muscular, and digestive organs of the body, produc-ing good, rich blood, health and strength. Try one bottle. Price \$1.00.



Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Leucorrhea, Ir-regular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-

to Beasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and re-lieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

EFFOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, is is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidneys it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex

Find Great Relief in Its Use. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of futurors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to thesystem. As marvellous in results as the Compound. Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are pret ot 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lvnn, M pared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass, Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$3. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, £1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper. tor Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipa-tion, Billousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

83-Sold by all Druggists, 69 (3)

t#For several years we have furnished the lairymen of America with an excellent arti-cial color forbutter; so meritorious that it me-vitin great success everywhere receiving the lighest and only prizes at both Internationa lairy Fairs. Fairs.
But by patient and scientific chemical rea we have improved in several points, and
for this new color as the best in the world.

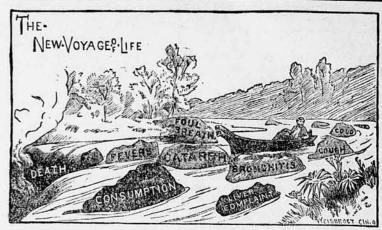
t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, thand, while prepared in oil, is so compound ed that it is impossible for it to become raneld. EFBEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become raneld and spoil the batter of lable to become ranel and spoil the batter of the property of the propert

Patents Secured. H K JOHNSON & CO., paient agen's, Washington D. C References: Hon J A Logan, Hon W B Allison. Set d fo circular.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

ONLY CATARRH!



Many thousands fully believe they or their friends are being hurried toward the grave by that terrible disease Consumption, and are being treated for that disease when they have only CATARRI in some of its many forms. We do not claim to cure Consumption, but fully believe from the results of our daily practice that we can save many who feel their case hopeless.

More Than 100,000 Die Every Year.

More than 100,000 die annually from Consumption in these United States, and a careful classification has revealed the startling fact that fully 50,000 of these cases were caused by Catarrh in the head, and had no known connection with hereditary causes. A large share of these cases might have been cured.

Danger Signals 7

Have you a cold in the head that does not get better? Have you an excessive secretion of mucus or matter in the nasal passages, which must either be blown from the nose, or drop back behind the palate, or hawked or snuffled backward to the throat? Are you troubled by hawking, spitting, weak and inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, ringing or roaring or other noises in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness or dizziness of the head, dryness and heat of the nose? Have you lost all sense of smell? Have you pain in the chest, lungs or bowels? Have you a hacking cough? Have you dyspepsia? Have you liver complaint? Is your breath foul? If so, you have Catarrh. Some have all these symptoms, others only a part. The leading symptom of ordinary cases of Catarrh is increased secretion of myours of wellow or expensive selected metals. increased secretion of mucus of yellow or greenish colored matter.

Foul breath is caused by the decompossing secretions exuded from festering ulcers far back in the head;

sometimes the membrane covering the bones is eaten away, and the bones themselves gradually decay. Such cases are indeed objects of pity, as the stench from the corroding sores reveals the corruption within. As every breath drawn into the lungs must pass over and become polluted by the secretions in the nasal passages it must necessarily follow that poisoning of the whole system gradually takes place, while the morbid matter that is swallowed during sleep, passes into the stomach, enfeebles digestion, and often pro-

Catarrh is a Dangerous Disease,

and should not be trifled with; care should be taken to look for the first indications, and cure them promply. If your case is a bad one, affecting the throat and Bronchial tubes, producing tickling, coughing and an almost constant effort to clear the passages, with tough, vile phlegm in the glottis on getting up in the morning, which is hard to eject, and other plain symptoms that the disease is stealing into the luags, it shoul to be attended to promptly and thoroughly.

Do Not Procrastinate.

Thousands of sufferers have applied to me for relief. Many thousands more are valting fearful it would be an experiment that would only end in failure. Do not triffe away your opportunity. You may be sure that Catarrh takes no backward step. Your case may be daily growing beyond the reach of human aid. The statements of others who have found Child's Catarrh Specific the only certain sure cu.e should have weight, and convince you of the hopefulness of your own case.

Fifteen Years Ago

Catarrh was considered an incurable disease. I had then suffered for fifteen years in a manner only known to those who have had this disease in some of its werst forms. My professional duties made exposure a necessiy, and I was first attacked by a slight cold, terrible headaches, which could not be cured followed, with deafness and ringing in the ears, soreness of the throat, disgusting nasal discharges, weak, inflamed eyes, hawking, raising of vile matter, black and sometimes bloody mucus, coughing, with great soreness of the lungs. The liver and stomach were polluted with the mass of diseased matter running from the head until dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver complaint made me a wreck and incapacitated me from my professional duties and confined me to my bed. Compelled to resign my pastorate, and feeling that my end was near, indesseration I gave up the physicians and compounded my Catarrh Specific, and wrought upon myself a wonderful cure. Now, at the age of sixty nine, I am wholly restored, can speak for hour's with no difficulty, and never have had, in the whole fifteen years, the slightest return of the disease.

Every physician who has examined my specific says it is certain, and thorough, and perfect

Catarrhal cases have applied to me for relief. Many thousands have received my

Specific, and are cured. We deem it only fair that every one who wishes should have the opportunity to ascertain whether we are able to accomplish all that we claim; and for this purpose we add a few of the many hundreds of unsolicited certificates which have been sent to us by grateful patients—as well as the addresses to any inquiry by letter, if accompanied by a stamp to pay postage. Having been cured themselves, they doubtless will be willing to let the afflicted know where they can find certain relief. We have thousands of these certificates from all classes—physicians, clergymen, judges, lawyers, merchants, bankers and business men.

I write to tell you that I am perfectly cured of Caarrh. O P Wise, Magnolia, Ark The catarrhal cough has entirely left me. I am well
J A Hull, Cleveland, O I would not take a farm for your Specific if it could not be replaced. J. P. Roberts, Chicago, Ill, I would not take a thousand dollars for your inhal

ers. I am completely cured. G. J. McKnight, Cleveland, O. Your treatment has cured my daughter of Catarrh nduced by a severe attack of meash s, John W. Riley, U. S. Express Agent, Troy, O. My health is fully restored. The horrid and loath ome disease is all gone. My lungs feel all right. Mrs. W. D. Lincoln, York, Neb.

Your treatment did me a great [good. I have no ost a day by sickness this year. Ab er Graham, Biddle Uni'sty, Charlotte, N. C. I am glad to say that I found your medicine all tha an be claimed for it. I am fully restored. J. H. Sigfried, Pottsville, Pa. I do not regret the money it cost in using your med cine. I can heartily recommend your treatment. E. J. Lippincott. Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., N. J.

I have used your Catarrh treatment and am cured thousand thanks to you for so sure a remedy.

Fanny Dement, Dyer Station, Tenn. I am much pleased to say that I have used the treat nent faithfully, with the happiest and best results. John A Pratt, Gofts Falls, N. H. Your treatment cured me: your inhalers are excelent. This is the only radical cure I have ever found E S. Martin,

Pastor M. E. church, Port Carbon, Pa.

No amount of money could induce me to be placed in the misery I was in when I commenced using your medicine. J. C. McIntire, Falton, Mo. I am so far recovered that I am able to attended the control of th

Now I am cured; head free; air passages all open, and breathing natural. A thousand thanks to you dies for sure a remedy. reathing natural. A thousand remedy. Judge J. Collett, Lima, Ohio.

Your Cold Air Inhaling Balm has proved a great benefit to Mrs. Marble as well as myself. I can heart-ity recommend it to others. E. Marble, Concord, Mich.

It affords me great pleasure to notify you that I have, as I sincerely believe, entirely recovered from hat loathsome disease, catarth, through your very beneficial treatment. B. Benedict, Baltimore, Md.

beneficial treatment. B. Benedict, Baltimore, Md.

Passages of the head began to open, throat and bronchial tubes grew better, cough ceased, and now I can see to write. I owe my life to your treatment.

Thos J Daily, Troy Ohio

I received your Catarrh Specific some time ago, and used as directed. It acted like a charm. It cured my cough and stopped that wheezing I had in my throat.

My throat is now so well restored that I can lecture daily without any difficulty, and find no difficulty whatever in preaching.

E. B. Fairchild, D. D., L.L. D.

Chancellor University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
I am cured, another formidable case at last yielded

I am cured, another formidable case at last yielded to your treatment. W, B. Morse, Bryan, Texas. to your treatment. w, B. Morse, Bryan, Texas.

I am now entirely cured. When I had used it three months I lelt like a different woman. Too much cannot be said in favor of your Catarrh treatment. It has saved my lile.

Mrs. E. G. Mitchell, Fairbury, Ill.

Mrs. Mitchell lives near me and has used your reatment with perfect success, and is now well and hearty. This I am witness to. John G. Steers, Fairbury, Ill.

Mr J. C. Wilmoth of Oxford, Ind., writes: You can say to whoever you like, that your Catarrh me ticine has done me wonders; it has driven the disease out of my system.

For fifteen years I have been under the care of physicians for Consumption. In a letter dated four months later, she says: I am almost cured.

Mary J. Holley, Mountain Park, Ellis Co., Tex.

More than a year ago I used your Catarrh, remeies, with almost untold benefit io myeelf. I prize your remedies more than I can tell you. Mrs. E. P. Hooker, Defiance, O.

Child's Catarrh Specific

Will effectually and permanently cure any case of Catarrh, no matter how desperate. The treatment is local as well as constitutional, and can only be obtained at Troy, Ohio. We especially desire to treat those who have tried other remedies without success. Child's Treatment for Catarrh, and for diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, can be taken at home, with perfort case and safety, by the patient. No expense need be entailed beyond the cost of the medicine. A full statement of method of home treatment and cost, will be sent on application. Address

Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio, AB-Say you saw this in THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

Zadies' Department.

The Thanksgiving Dinner.-A News boy's Story.

EBEN E, REXFORD. (Concluded from last wee.)

Wall, Blinks got me home afore mother got round, An' he brought a big loaf, an' as much as a pound O' sassengers! Bless us, how good they did smell! I et a square meal, an' it made me 'mos well. "Don't go out ag'in for a week, Tom," sez he. But I didn't take stock in that, 'cause why, you see Wnen a feller's nigh starvin' there's suthin' to do, An' he can't lay 'round loafin' jest 'cause he feels

When mother got back she was pale as a sheet. "Set up to the table, hev suthin' to eat," Sez I, seein how she was hungry an' faint An' completely discouraged. "I'm in luck, ef yo

"Did the Lord bring it, Tommy," sez she, kinder low "That depends all on folkses' opinion, you know," Sez I, mighty cheerful. "Ef the Lord's hair is red, You may bet your last dollar he brought us tha

Then, mother, sez she, "Ef the sparrows can't fall

'Thout his knowin' it, Tommy, he'll care for us all Ef he didn't come here, he sent us this bread, An' he'll never forsake us, we'll trust him," she said That evenin' we sot in the dark, an' sez I,
'Ef I hadn't been sick we'd a had a big pie, An' a turkey to-morrow, with stuffin' an, 'taters, An' felt jest as grand as the big folks with waiters. "I'm thankful," sez she, "fer a morsel o' bread. An' my boy to help eat it; what ef you was dead!" Then, mother, she hugged me up tight to her side, An' kissed me so lovin' I sot there an' cried.

Purty soon on the stairs we heard a great clatter: "I wonder," sez she, "what on earth is the matter." "They're a comin' here, mother," sez I, "seems to m An' a puffin' an' blowin', who d'ye s'pose it can be? Then somebody knocked, an' she opened the door, An' a hull lot o' bundles rolled in on the floor "Thanksgivin'!" yeiled Blinks, as he took to his

"Give Tommy, to-morrow, three jolly, good meals." Mother lit the last candle, an' what do you think-We found in them bundles both vittels an' drink! There was bread an' pertaters, an' sugar an' tea, An' the fattest, old turkey you ever did see! It made my mouth water to look at it all. "The Lord come this way, an' he thought he would

Sez I, with a chuckle, an' mother, sez she, "Here's enough for a week; only smell o' that tea! Praise the Lord for his goodness," sez mother, se

I tell you what, Bill, that old turkey, with stuffin', Didn't go very bad, with the tea-pot a puffin An' makin' the room smell like hull beds o' posies An' the bread an' the taters delightin' our noses! 'Twas the jolliest Thanksgivin' I ever did see. An' them vittels, they went to the very right spot, An' the more I et of 'em the better I got. That's the right kind o' doctor's stuff, Billy, for me

I hain't forgot Blinks yet, Lord bless his kind soul; I've offered him money, "Don't want it," sez he; "Ef you git a good chance, help some feller, Tom

An' see what good fun it is, that'll do me." -Our Young People.

Comfort for the Little Ones.

The heated term has passed. We now have cold nights, frosty mornings with hot midday. The busy days of harvesting, threshing, pickling, preserving and canning are past and we may now look forward to the enjoyment of our labor and at our happy reunions at Thanksgiving and the holidays, we can re cord our success and failures, and may each recital prove a benefit to ourselves and others. The season of attending fairs has also passed into the days that are to be remembered, we hope with pleasure and profit. But there is short respite for the busy and tired housewife, for the season admonishes her that winter must be provided for. And in the maiority of families, the first preparation will be cloth-ing for the school children. Never permit your children to go to school without warm and tight profection for the feet and lower extremities. More disease, suffering and death have their origin in the cold and wet feet of children than any other one cause. Let them wear their last year's hoods and cloaks if need be, or their big brother's coat or cap he has outgrown, if necessary, to secure the means to furnish them with warm and tight shoes and boots, or with under garments or leggins, until you are sure they will be comfortably warm. Remember, health first, education after, for all the knowledge you can gain will be of little avail if you lack health to enjoy or make your learning available.

But do not forget the little ones sitting and playing around on the floor. Remember that the atmosphere is much colder on the floor than higher up in the room. Then see to it that your night's rest is not disturbed by the fretful coughing of your children, by timely closing the appertures through which the streams of cold air enter the room, by placing carpets or rugs for them on the floor, and by so regulating their clothing according to the changes of the weather that they will not be too cold at one time and too warm at another. It is much ensier to add an apron with sleeves, a sacque or a pair of outstockings to a child's ciothing of a cold morning or evening and remove them at midday than to nurse a child through a spell of croup or poeumonia. Remember the old saying an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of medicine. Now is the time to prepare and save recipes for winter use in the kitchen and cellar; also for fancy work for the holidays. We too often wait until we use a recipe, then write it for publication, when it will be three or four weeks before it will reach the ear, of the reader when probably her work, if of that kind, will all be done without the benefit she otherwise might have gained from it. around on the floor: Remember that the atmosphere

Woman Suffrage:

Ladies, I am afraid our good Editor will get dis couraged or feel hard toward us if we do not do bet Come now, let us get up some good subject, and see if we can not rally and not let our Editor do it

"Prudence" wishes the woman suffrage question discussed in the Ladies' Department. I think that discussed in the Ladies' Department. I think that would be very interesting I will not pretend to say much, myself, but would like to hear from the rest. She says she would like to vote but does not know what to do with Paul's words. She did not say which ones, but I suppose she meant the 3th and 35th verses of the 14th chapter of First Corinthians. Surely we must be obedient, for the Good Book says: "Be obedient to the laws of thy land." If it be against the rule for a woman to speak in church, then let her be silent. But let us turn back a few leaves, to the 11th chapter, and read carefully the first 16 verses. Does Paul tell her to keep silent there? Does he not seem to thick that a woman has as good a right to speak as a man, if her head be covered, and her hair is given unto her for a covering?

Carmi, Pratt Co., Kansas. ing? Carmi, Pratt Co., Kansas.

Ladies' Department First, Etc.

My time of probation must be up ere this. Have been waiting to hear from the other ladies, but I fear they are getting to be as delinquent as I am. I do not see as many letters now as in the summer. I am very much interested in the Ladies' Department, and always read that part first, and then the less import ant to me. I find many important items in the FAR-MER, taking it the year through. Could not do with-

out it.

Crops are good in Franklin, and farmers are glad.
Crops are good in Franklin, and farmers are glad.
Corn is weighing out 40 to 50 bushels per acre; oats,
3) to 49 bushels per acre; flax, 10 to 12 bushels,
Had splendid rain pesterday, no snow yet and not
much cold weather. Stock doing well and no discase; going into wister quarters looking fat.

MRS. O. H. G.

Princeton, Kas., Nov. 23d, 1882

An Interesting Letter.

I have been busy putting away things for winter There are so many things about yard, and garden that a woman can do, and let the men get the corn out before cold weather. We, at our house, believe in doing things in their season. I don't like to see corn raised and then left for rabbits and birds to destroy We find so many good things in the "Woman's Department" of the several farm papers we take. I turn first to "poultry," and then to the "L. D."

We all can save steps and work if we try. I sit on my little girl's high chair to do most of my ironing. I scarcely ever iron tablecloths (red ones), sheets towels, and some other things. I fold nicely and do

not waste strength on them,
I often see inquiries about "gapes" in chickens Years ago, when I was a little girl, in Iowa, I would drench them with salt water, and cure every time. For the last 10 or 12 years I have saited my chickens (the same as anybody else). I have never seen a "gape" among my chickens since I adopted this plan. If not feeding, I put a little salt in their drink nally. I have worked a great deal with my chickens this fall, and now they are paying me through November with 20-cent eggs. Am feeding 65-cent wheat and find that it pays. Have put away a lot of cabbage, and turnips with tops on, for the hens in winter. I feed potatoes and peeling chopped or cooked. I have rice corn and cane seed for a change, though I don't think cane seed good for eggs, I put a large barrel in their yard and filled with dry earth ready for use. The creek runs close, and I gathered up several barrels of leaves (a barrel holds a lot) to scatter over their yard frosty mornings to keep their feet warm and give them something to do, for who ever saw a nen that wouldn't scratch in leaves? I never thought a chicken house complete without a yard that hens could be kept in of cold mornings-or all day it stormy. I have made a yard this fall with large willows woven in with wire just as lath or slats are used. I prefer the willows to either, for the hens will not try to fly over, the tops being bushy. Before putting up, I chop off a few inches of the top to make all nice and even. Have low gate to keep pigs out and a top gate made lath to keep the hens in when I want them in. I give my chickens warm milk or water every morn ing, and feed, if I think best. It's real fun to see the pigs squeal around the yard while the hens are drin king their milk. I think pigs one of the greatest drawbacks to chicken raising; if they are allowed to run in and around a chicken house tearing up nests eating eggs, &c. I think a great trouble with chick ens on a farm is irregularity in feeding and water ng. We want our meals regular, and we should treat our hens as well.

I must stop, for I never know when to hush if I get to talking about chickens. I have always liked the care of poultry better than house work—in fact I like to be out of doors all I can, for I am healthier and feel better than when shut up in the house. I think Mrs. Brown's letter on rugs goo 1.

Mankato, Jewell Co., Kan.

The Puritans and Quakers in New England.

The Puritan laid no claim to the possession of any occuliar inspiration or divine light whereby he might be aided in ascertaining the meaning of the acred text; but he used his reason just as he would in any matter of business, and he sought to convince and expected to be convinced, by rational argument and by nothing else. It followed, from this denial o any peculiar inspiration, that there was no room in the Puritan commonwealth for anything like a priestly class, and that every individual must hold his own opinions at his own personal risk.

We can now see what it was that made the Puritans so intolerant of the Quakers. The followers of George Fox did lay claim to the possession of some sort of peculiar or personal inspiration. They claimed the right to speak and set as "the spirit moved them," and they sometimes sought to exer-cise this alleged right to an extent that, in the eyes of the Puritans, threatened the dissolution of all human society. Nor were these obnoxious claims con fined to the decorum of written or spoken discussion The Quakers who so roused the wrath of Boston in the seventeenth century were not at all like the quiet and respectable Quakers whom one meets to-day in Rhode Island or in Pennsylvania. Many of then were very turbulent and ill mannered, to say the least. They were in the habit of denouncing all earthly magistrates and princes, and would hout at the governor as he passed along the street. They would allude to the Bible as the "Word of the Devil," and would rush into church on Sundays and in terrupt the sermon with untimely and unseemly re marks. A certain Thomas Newhouse once came in-to one of the meeting-houses in Boston with a glass bottle in each hand, and, holding them up before the congregation, knocked them together and smashed them, with the discourteous remark, "Thus will the Lord break you all in pieces!" At another time a woman named Brewster came to church with her face smeared with laup-black. And Hutchinson and Cotton Mather relate several instances of Quaker wom in running about the streets and coming into town meeting in the primitive costume of Eve before the fall. Such proceedings were called "testifying before the Lord;" but one can well imagne how they must have been regarded by our grave dignified ancestors, who could not have moreover, the odious scenes enacted at Munster b the German Anabaptists of the preceding century. It is not strange that the Puritans of Boston should have made up their minds that such things should not be permitted in the new community which they had endured so much to establish. Several of the Quakers were publicly whipped, or stood in the pil-lory. They were forbidden the colony at penalty of death; and at last three of their number, who had wice been dismissed from the colony with words of warning, and had twice been "moved by the spirit" to "return and testify," were hangad on Boston Common.—John Fiske, in Harper's Magazine for December.

I have a good recipe for a sweet potato pie. Peel and boil the potatoes, and when cold, cut in slices a half inch thick; cover a deep pan with dough; fill he pan about half full of potatoes; put in two spoor fuls of vinegar and four of sugar; season with al-spice; fill up the pan with rich sweet cream over with a thick crust and bake slowly.

Dumplings made in the following way make a good dish for dinner: Make a dough the same as for biscuits, using plenty of shortening; roll thin and cut instrips the width of a knite blade; have ready a kettle about half full of clear, boiling water; drop in your dumplings and boil five or ten minutes, or until done: take them out of the water, put in a dish, season with butter, sugar and spice. Eat while warm,

A lady friend of mine says she cured her chickens of the cholera with salt water. She just gave them salt water to drink all the time and let them have no other. I have not had an occasion to try it, but thought it might be of benefit to some one who reads RACHEL, Carmi, Kans., Nov. 21, 1882.

Scenery of the C.lumbia.

If the Upper Columbia is barren of beauty to lovers of picturesque scenery, the passage of the river ers of picturesque scenery, the passage of the river from the Dalles to Vancouver, through the heart of the Cascade Mountains, is a panorama of magnificent pictures. The grand towering peak of Mount Hood, its icy slopes and glaciers glistening in the sun, pierces the blue vault over the southern horizon. Our gaze constantly returns to his hoary summit, and we find ourselves silently worshipping,

overpowered with a sense of littleness in contemplating his enormous bulk.

The Columbia, at the Cascades, narrowed to balf

its width, dashes down the rapids in a rush of wild waters, resembling in a manner the rapids of Niagara. The river approaches the lip of the cataract as placid and calm as a lake, its surface dotted here and there with many a tufted rocky islet. Our steam boat approaches at full speed, and swings around to her moorings with the greatest confidence, while a few hundred yards below the angry water is lashing its rocky shores and leaping nigh over the sub merged rocks. The government is building locks on the Oregon side to enable steamers to pass up the Dalles.

As we pass up and down the river in the early par of May, the scene is a succession of grand and lovely surprises. The cottonwoods along the shores have just donned their spring vesture of tender green; the delicate quaking aspens stand in groups of frin ges. their round leaves quivering with the slightest breath of air. Above, the forests of pines and firs with sombre foliage fill the ravines, and stand boldly out on every peak and crag. The tops of the precipitous cliffs are lost in the fleecy clouds while gleams of sunshine here and there bring out with whiteness the snow still lingering on the northern slopes. Crystal cascades come leaping boldly over the lip of some towering cliff, or thread the face of the dark basaltic rock with lines of inlaid silver,

In autumn months, when frost has lighted the flame of the maples on the hills, the red and golden hues are blended by the smoke and haze of Indian summer, in dreamy contrast to the blackness of the pines. We are subdued by beauty; our hearts are full, but our lips silent. We long for the magic brush of a Turner to transfer this beauty to our own possession. The views through the highlands of the Co-lumbia can not be effaced from the memory; the chambers of the imagination are haunted by their shapes, and the heart swells with rapture and contentment that the sense of perfect beauty has been fully gratified.—CLEVELAND ROCKWELL, in Harper's

Select the finest tubers when harvesting the crop and put hem aside for next spring's planting. Following this rule or a few seasons will produce a great improvement in the

There is one Thing Certain, However, call it maiaria or what you may, and it generally comes without calling, where ill health does exist Simmons Liver Regulator will restore it. Genuine

prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Give fowls a good run at this season, and compel them orage lively for their living. Let them glean the whea and hav fields for grains and insects.

Not an alcoholic beverage, but a true and reliable family medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters

Apples, says an eminent fruit grower, need to be kept as cool as possible without freezing. They will endure a little frest much better than too warm a temperature—28 degrees to 35 degrees is best. When it rises above 40 degrees they don't keep well, and a temperature over 50 degrees will speedly rot them. Hence, to keep Russet apples till late in May they should be kept in a tight cellar and aired only at night when the temperature is near or below the freezing point. I have seen them kept in this way in excellent or-der till the middle of June.

As a rule we prefer physician's prescriptions in preference to using patent medicines of whose com-position we are ignorant. But we make an exception in favor of Leis' Dandelion Tonic. Its use in our family has been eminently satisfactory, and we heartly recommend it -J. S. Boughton, Editor of Kan sas Monthly.

The report of the Ohio State Horticultural Society quotes an experiment in pinching back the main shoots of squashes and melons. One squash plant sent out a single stem reaching over forty feet, but did not bear any fruit. Another was pinched back, produceng many side-shoots within eight feet, and it bore sixteen squashes. A musk-melon plant, kept thus within bounds, had twenty-three malors. The persons estimates the size has probable to produce the squashes and probable to the product of the size of th nelons. The narrator estimates the gain by pinching to one hundred barrels on an acre-

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar coated)—cure sick and bilious headiche, sour stomach, and biloius attacks. By drug-

The failure of the apple crop in Western New York is at-tributed to the cold, wet weather during and after blossom-ing. The best apples raised in this section are usually grown on rather heavy and cold soil, and on this land he failure is worst. Apples were a long time in blossom, and the few that set were almost invariably stung by the

Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription," for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequaled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By druggists.

Oat clubs are the fashion of the day among Georgia farm-

growing their crops, are a great success. Every member has to pay two bushels of oats to the member who makes the oats on a given number of acres, and one bushel to the next highest.

13. Diamond Dyes will color anything any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to econo mize. 10 cents, at all druggists.

The average yield of barley in the United States this sea-son is put at 23 5 bu. per acre giving a total of about 45,000,-100 bushels for the entire country. California, New York and Wisconsin together produced more than one half, o 27,000,000 bushels. The product in 1879 was estimated a 44,000,000 bushels.

Change of Mind.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefited by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

Rev. John Seamen Editor Home Sentinel, Afton, N. Y.

As a general thing, says a sensible writer, all of our farm tools are too heavy. Generally speaking, the farm wagon that will bear up under a ton weight with ease is plenty heavy enough for all practical purposes to which a farm wagon should be put. If you want to haul two tons it is far better and cheaper in the end to make two loads of it saving in horse fish and feed will, in a few years, amount to enough to buy a new one and have something left for profit. If you are about ordering a new wagon have it made light and of the best material and you will never regret it

"Buchung iba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 day, urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult, armation, kidney diseases \$1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison,

C. H. Johnson tells the Fruit Grower that by going care-fully over his grounds several times each season and remov-ing and burning all plants showing raspberry rust he has succeeded to such an extent that no more than half a doze cases of the disease appeared last year in the whole of his three acres devoted to this fruit, while another grower at some distance "lost almost his entire stock without know-

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants. insects. 15c per box.

Advectisements.

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

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S ${f COUGHSYRUP}$

This COMPOUND gives QUICK RELIEF in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption. Laborato, 1223 Grand Avenu. K. NSAS CITY, Mo. Sold by all Druggists. 127 Price only 25 Cents.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$ 12 AWEEK. \$12a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co.. Augusta. Me

Trailing's Commercial Ologo, Spalding's Commercial Ologo, Wanasa Ciry, Mo., J. F. Spalana AM Parst

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE

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

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

manufactured only by JOS. R. HOPFLIA, Wholesale & Retail Bruggist, Minneapolts, Minn.

And steropticons. All prices. Views illustrating every sub-lect for public exhibition, etc. \$27-1 prefuble business for u man with smalt capital. Also Lantorus for bom amusement. 116 page illustrated catalogue free. McALLIS-FER, Mfg Optician, 49 Massau street, New York.



to attach to any kind of Wind Mill.
Guaranteed to be the most successful
wind mill Grinder in the market. Large
reduction in price to the purchaser of
first Grinder in new localities where I
s. Every Grinder fully warranted. Libto agents. Write for circular and prices,
ed by L. M. DEVORE.

FLORIDA

Florida Land and Improvement Co. "DISSTON PURCHASE."

4,000,000 ACRES

C. L. MITCHELL, Fort Meade, Fla.,

Agent for POLK and MANITEE counties The Florida Land and Improvement Company, owning nearly 300,000 acres in this Agency, have announced that their lands will be thrown open for sale at Government pri-ces (\$1.25 per acre) f om OCTOBER 1, 1882, UNTIL MAY 1, 1883 This rare opportunity of securing desirable locations for Orange Groves and other semi-tropical fruits, at nominal prices, will never occur again.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT WHILE YOU CAN! As owner of the Sunnyside Nursery, I will snpply all va-rieties of Trees, Plants and Seeds. I plant Orange Groves enter lands, pay taxes and attend to all other business for non r-sidents. Correspondence solicited.

Not Fail to send for our FALL for 1882. Free to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use

with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, III.

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

Wanamaker & Brown.

Oak Hall, Eixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

Mason & Hamlin

ORGANS are certainly best, having been so de-ORGANS are certainly best, having been so detrial Competition for sixteen years in other American organ having been found equal atlany. Also chempest. Style 100; 314 octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality, for popular sacred and secular music in schools or samilies, at only \$222. One hundred other styles at \$30, \$51; \$65, \$72, \$55, \$93, \$81, \$814, to \$400 and up. The larger styles are wholly invited by any other organs. Also for easy payments. New illustrated catalogue free.

The Mason & Hamilia Organ and Pinno Co., 151 Tremout St., Boston; 48, 14th St., (Union Square,) New York; 140 Wabash Ave., Chicago



A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind,

Female Weaknesses.

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

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE, , VALUABLE CIFT to Every Reade 10,000 WRITING DESKS ABSOLUTELY FREE.



word us to same and address of 5 permanent residents of their town or city, and 75 cents to pay the cost of packing and transportation, we will send to any part of the University of their town or city, and 75 cents to pay the cost of packing and transportation, we will send to any part of the United States, all charges prepaid, the ELEGANY WRITING PIENK SAS shown in the cut, AHSOLUTELY FREE. This is the GREATEST OFFER ever made BY A RESTEAD of the Control of the Cont

names and addresses plainly. Postage Stamps taken... HOPKINS' IMPROVED FARM and STOCK SCAI FI.

Thorntown, Ind.,

HOPKINS' SCALE COMPANY. An 8 Ton Scale, with a 20 foot Platform for \$100.

Other Scales in Proportion. A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

It is now more than two years since we began magufacturit. Farm and Stock Scales at Thorntown, Ind., under the patents of W W Hopkins the inventor.

The object of the inventor was to produce an accurate, durable scale at a less cost to purchaser than is usually paid for other scales. Being aware that cheap scales had been thrown out before the public we also desired to avoid any thrown out before the public we also desired to avoid any scales, therefore, are made of housest unsterial and homest labor throughout their entire construction; and are built according to true scientific principles.

We use no wooden beams in our scales, but iron beams

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

We turnish a beam pillar or case with each scale, made of person of the property of the polished and indexed in good style.

We formish a beam pillar or case with each scale, made of praint, bought of dressed, painted with two coats rubber paint, bought of dressed, printed with two coats rubber paint, bought of dressed, printed with two coats rubber paint, bought of the printed paint, bought of the printed paint, bandsome manner.

We now have sc les in operation in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Missout, Our scales are warranted for a term of five years from date of purchase. We deliver the scale boxed in good condition of shipping aboard the cars at Thorntown, and furnish a reliable mechanic to set up the scale for each customer at reasonable charges, or we furnish drawings and directions that a mechanic at your place can erect the scale.

If you contemplate buying a scale, you should see our terms and prices first. We subjoin a few testimonials from our partons. The original of these can be shown on demand. Every one of them is original unblased testimony. Address Horntown, Boone county, Ind, Testimonials.

Testimonials.

Hopkins Scale CoDear Sirs-The Stock Scales which we bought of you gives
entire satisfaction in all respects. Can see no single point
in which it is not equal to any of the high-priced scales.
Yours truly, Corron & PATTON,
Yours truly, Sent 8, 1862, Rensselear, Jasper Co., Ind., Sept 9, 1882. Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 8, 1882.

Mr. Hopkins:

Dear Sir—The scale is giving good satisfaction. We buy and sell off of them. We think they are correct, at least, I am satisfied. Yours truly, JAS MCINTIEE,

Brother Honkins:

Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 9, 1882.

Brother Hopkins:

My scale is working all right and I am satisfied with them as far as tried.

S M HUTTON.

as far as tried.

Tipton, Tipton Co., Ind., Sept II, 1882.

Hopkins Scale Co., Thoratours:

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

Yours truly.

W G NASH,

Its Soil, Climate and Produts, with much other valuable information to INVALIDS and others for 3 cts

W. H. MANN.

Interlachen, Putnam Co., Fla AGENTS WANTED

In every section of Kausas to sell the American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopedia of Live Stock and complete Stock Doctor, by Hon, Jonathan Perlem, Editor Prairie Farmer, etc., and A. H. Baker, V. S. Veterinary Editor American Field, etc., nearly 1200 pages and over 700 charts, lithographs and superb illustrations. Price only \$5. Positively the fastest selling book in this market. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. For full particulars address quick

KANSAS CITY PUBLISHING CO., 100 W 9th, Kansas City, Mo.

THEMARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 4.

New York.

MONEY. 4a5 per cent; closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6a8 per cent.

Chicago.

Flour. Steady and unchanged. WHEAT: Fairly active and a shade higher: Regular 9434c December; 9534 a994c, January; 9634c February; 1,01341,0134 May,

CORN. Unsettled and generally lower; 547ga55c

OATS. Fairly active, and a shade higher, 35c cash.

BARLEY, Essier. FLAX SEED. \$1 13.

BUTTER. Steady and unchanged.

resmery, fair to fancy 24a88e; dairy do. 121/a30e. EGIS, Steady and unchanged at the per dozen. DRESED HOGS. Good lots, 6.87/ga7.00.

Kansas City.

BUTTER.

a quoet: choice Kansas in single packages, 25c; roil,

c3; me lium, Bal5c; cooking, He; crease, 6c.

EGGS, Receipts fairly large and Market quiet at

25c per doz-n.
VEGETABLES Potatoes, car lots, early rose per but 6 or Pearless, 65c; Peachblows, 70c, Onions per but 40a5c; sweet potatoes, yellow Nausemond, per but 75; red Bermudd, 50a60c; celey, yer bunch, 5ca 60c Cabbage, per dozen, 30a60c.
CHEESE.
New Kansas 9a10; eastern, fine full cream, flats 14c; chadder, Uni2e Young America, 16.

New Kansas 9a16; eastern, fine full cream, flats 14c; cheidler, 14n12c Young America, 16.
FERS-H FIGUT. On orders: Apples, good per bbl, 2.40a275; choice, 3.09a 15c; cranterries, Bell and Bugle, 14.09 per bbl; and C., 18.09 per bbl, WHEAT. There was a weaker market to-day on change, with No.1 entirely nominal. Cash No.2 sold at 73%471½6; red winter, eash, 72c; COKN. This market was active to day on change and more steady than on Saturday, No. 2 mized sold at 40a4056.

at 40a403/c.

OATS. No 2 cash, 32c bid, 32½c asked.
RYF. No 2 cash, 45½c bid, no offerings; December, and January, no bids nor offerings. Rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.
CATTLE, Receipts since Saturday 218 and shipments 395. The market to day was steady for good, but weak and slow for medium and common, Prices ranged from 3 10 for native cows; 5 10 for native shipping steers.

shipping steers
HOGS. Market weak and 10a15c lower, closed
stronger lots averaging 137a316 lbs sold at 5 50a6 25,
SHEEP. Quite and unchanged; natives averaging
101 lbs sold at 3 35.

Price Current Reports.

Roil butter failing and the state of the sta all res, large: 3 00.

CABBAGE: Home grown 204500 per dozen from grovers. Northern shipped at 9 00a10 00 per hun-

dred.
ONIONS. We quote from growers at 59c per bus for common and 69c per bus, for choice. By ear load lots, 35 per bus for common, 40c or medium

1 25. WOOL. We quote: Missouri and Kausas tub-washed, 3°a32; unwashed, choice medium. 20a2le fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New M. xico, 14a18.;

St. Louis.

HOGS. Weak; light to best yorkers, \$5 75a5 90; HOGS. Weak; light to best yorkers. \$5 75a5 99; mixed packing, \$6 00a6 25; butchersto extra \$6 25a6 50 CATTLE. Supply small, demand very light, scarcely enough done to make a market, prices weak and tending lower:
Mixed low of butcher stuff 2 75a3 50; fair to choice butcher steers, 3 50a1 00; Texaus, offerings poor; 2 75a 3 50 for common to fair; stoczers, 3 00a3 75.
WHEAT, Better but slow; No. 2 red 99/3401/6 cash; CORN. Cash and early months lower; nigher for next year; 511/2 cash; December and year.
RYE. Lower; 55c
BARLEY. Quiet, sample lotsf0a80c.
BETTER. Quiet; creamery, 53a37c; dairy, 22a35c. 123G8, Steady; 24a25c per dozen.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY 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 Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description featly strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and astray.

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 posting three written notices in us many places in the township, giving a correct description of such that.

places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an arm, as such as that such stray of the township, and file an arm, as that he did not drive nor case the driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash val-ue. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the val-ue of such stray.

ne. He shall also give a bond to me state of the unit of such stray.

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

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

give numbers of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, trove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified taker up of the time when, and the Justice before when proof will be oftered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of

owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payer all charges and costs.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall be a summons to the householder to apply the payer of the stray summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly valuesaid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

describe and truly values and a start, 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 ir appraisement.
is all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking

up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the fame out of the state before the title shall be averaged in him shall be guilty of a utsidemeanor and shall forefrit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty doilars.

Strays for the week ending Nov. 22, '82.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W D Cleveland; in Osage tp, one yearfluig steer, red nived, with white spots as is seen and in Steer for the leading Land and Water Fowls, ingeriting steer, red nived, with white spots as is seen and in Steer for the leading Land and Water Fowls, ingeriting steer, red nived, with white spots as is seen and in Steer for the leading Land and Water Fowls, ingeriting steer, red nived stay of left car; valued at \$40.

COLT. Taken up by C J Sinell, in Williamsport tp, Cov 2, 1882, 1 one year old dark brown mare cont. White halfrs, wart on face and nose, him feet and left fore toot white; valued at 17 doi?s.

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, instantial transfer of the leading Brahmas, Coching, French, American, Plymouth Rock, Ilamburga, Polish, Legborns, Spanish, Dorkings.

Labette county-F. W. Felt, clerk. STEER-Taken up by W.D. Cleveland, in Osage tp., one carling steer, red mixed, with white spots set sixes and in rechead, white streak on left flank, no other marks or

rope on right bind teg, and teather hatter on, Marion county.—W. H. Hamilton, clork.

MARE—Taken up by J Harbour, in Grant tp, one cream-colored mate 14 hands high, white strip in face, left hindfeed white, has black mane and full, supposed to be 12 years old valued at \$10.

BOUGHS COUNTY-IN. U. STEVERS, CIETX.

STEER-Taken up by nobert Thompson, in Clinton tp,
letober 12, 1882, one red and white yearing steer, white
qut in forchead, end of tail white, white in danks, wide
norms valued at \$17.

HORSE-Taken up by Jessey Berley, in Wakarusa ip,
letober 21, 1882, one clay hank hore is handshigh, 10 years
and, blind in both eyes; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county-Goo. T. Gilmore, clerk. COW-Taken up by 1 If Ebright in Mission tp. Noven or 18, 1882, one cow, white on shoulder and on tip of taken lued at \$25. STEER-Taken up by H H Wallace, in Mission tp., No.

cember 17, 1882, one 3 year old steer, mostly red with large thire spots on find quarters, white on face, and indistinct-planted on both lips; valued at \$2 of the property of HELFER—Taken up by F M Moran, in Auburn to, No-cumber 15, 1882, one white spotted yearling helfer, slit in light ear, leather string in left car, put in with a ling-ring-ry valued at \$12. Wabaunsee county-D. M. Gardner, clerk.

PONY-Taken up by Louis M La Drace, still Creek tp. November 1st, 1882 one dark bay pone mare, about 7 years ald, with blaze in face, both blue feet white and a small banch or splint our inside of left hind leg, basily cut with torticel wire tence, saddle marks, no hands; valued at \$15, the LEFER-Taken up by Thomas W Witson, Rock Creek 19, about the list of May, 1882, a small roan yearling beefer, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.

Linn county---J. H. Madden, clerk. Linn county.--J. H. madden, Gerk.

HEFFER-Taken up by HA I rwin in Mound City th,
one spotted roan heffer with dark neck, two slits in right
car to other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

HORSE-Taken up by W B Scott, in Centerville tp, one
sorted horse is bands high, left hind leg white from hoof
half way to hock, white stripe in face.

Coffey county-R. H. Adair, clerk. Uolley county—K. H. Adair, elerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Clayton Means, of Pleasant tp.
November 1, 1882, one yearling helfer, dark roan on sides,
the back, white undermeath, face partly white, no marks
r brands visible; value at \$15.

RULL—Taken up by James Day Long, of Pleasant tp, one
all, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one hull, and head and neck, star in face one bull, and neck, star in face one bull, and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face one bull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a years old, white head and neck, star in face, one hull, a ye

Reno county-W. R. Marshall, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Frank Magwire, in Clay tp. October 22 1882, one sorrel pony mare 13 hands high, part of all legs white, white face, brand "E" on left that and "H" or left hip, had on headstall with short rope; valued at \$20.

Davis county-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

(01.T.—Also by same one bay mare colt; valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by Et (5)eason, in Jackson to, No-ember 1, 1882, one red helfer with crop off or right ear, hite spot in forchead, and some white on leg; valued at HORSE—Taken up by H W Bartlett, in Milford tp, October 29, 1882, one sorrel gelding tour years old, white stripe to face, left hind foot white and scar on left hip; valued at 20. MARE-Taken up by Marion M Carns, in Milford tp, teptganber 23, 1882, one brown mare about 15 hands high, maft white spot on left side, a little white on both hind cet; valued at \$60.

load lots, 35 per bos for common, 40c or medium and 45a50c for choice.

POLATOES. The market continues full of life, with a heavy inquiry. Buyers are willing to pay the top of the market. We quote in car load lots. Early Rese 65a50c per bus. Peach Blows and Burbauk 75a80c per bus. Sorrous 115a20c per bus. Peach Blows and Burbauk 75a20c per bus. Sorrous 115a20c per bus. Sorrous 115a20

en up by J C Hubbell, in Jetmore. (Center tp). Nov 20 I black cow, 3 yrs old, indescribable brand on right ss2.1 black cow. 3 yrs old, indescribable brand on right, they valued at \$10 COW—Also by same, 1 dun cow, 3 yrs old, \$0 on both does valued at \$25 COW—Also by same, 1 led and white cow, 3 yrs old, indescribable brand on left side: valued at \$25 STEER—Also by same, 1 red ster, 2 yrs old, indescribable brand on left shoulder and \$0 COW—Also by same, 1 red ster, 2 yrs old, indescribable brand on left shoulder and N on both sides; valued at \$18

Republic county-Chauncey Perry, clerk. STEER-Taken up by Geo Light, in Albien tp, Oct 13,'82 red and white steer, white spot in face with crumply horns alued at \$18

Wabaunsee county---D. M. Gardner, clerk. Walballisee county—1. 2. A. Wilmington tp. Nov 17, 1882, I red and white steer calf, I yr old, no marks or brands

COW—Taken up by J. W. Berry, in Wilmington tp. Nov 16, 1882, I red roan cow, 5 yrs ôld, white face and tall; valued at \$20.

MAIRE—Taken up by W. R. Pratt, In Wilmington tp. Nov 16, 1882, I light fron gray mare, left hind foot white, no otherwise with the state of th All 12—1384 iron gray mare, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands; valued at \$35
FILLEY—Taken up by Henry Menie, of Chaik Mound, Nov 19, 1882, I black filley, about 3 years old past, branded up both shoulders with the letter O, with the letter P also branded on the inside of the O; valued at \$40
COLT—Also by same 1 black horse colt, 2 yrs old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$20

marks or brands; valued at \$20

Jewell county—W. M. Stephons, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W D Gillilan in Jackson tp. Oct 30

1882, I light iron gray mare, 102, hands high, 5 yrs old, of about \$500 lbs weight, suag and smooth build.

HORSE—Also by same, I light bay horse, aged 8 yrs, white hind feet above fellock, light build, weight about 900 lbs, no marks or brands on either, each above animal had on a nuley lockey saddle, one old, and one nearly new, also bride and halter on each; value of mare \$50, of horse \$50, of saddies, bridles and halters, \$6.

Norton county-A H Harmodion, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm Page, of Devizes, Sept 29, 1882 sorrel pony mare, 6 yrs old, white spot in forchead, indes-ribable brand on left thigh and L on left hip; valued at \$20

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W E Long, in Marion tp.Nov 2. 88 white steer, 1 yr old, smooth crop on left ear; valued ut \$1

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. E-Taken up by Palmer shrppard, in Mariou tp, one mouse-colored horse mule, about 15 handshigh, old, white stripe on left shoulder, left hind knee d; valued at \$50

proined; valued at \$30 BUIL—Taken up by Frank McGurin, of Marion tp, Nov 1, 1 built, 1 yr old, color pale red, small size HEIFER—Taken up by G P Eves, of Marion tp, Nov 15, 882, 1 yearling helfer, marked with underbit in right ear, olor white; valued at \$12 HEIFER—Taken up oby Jos Cook, in Marion tp, Nov 5, 1884, 1 red yearling helfer, medium size, white spot on ightside

5, 1854.1 reu yearing sections, 1854.1 reu yearing light side MARE—Taken up M F Eastman, of Waluut tp.,1 bright ay mare, 7 or 5 yrs old, branded "J E C" on left shoulder, ight hip knocked down, valued at \$25 MARE—Taken up by J C Mercer, in Franklin tp.,1 dark ron gray mare, 3 yrs old last spring.

COLT—Also by same, 1 dark ron gray horse colt, 1 year did past, blaze face, no marks or brands visible; value of on pass, times race, no marks or brands visible; value of opth animals 800 HEIFER—Taken up by CO Starkey, of Marion tp. Nov (1, 1882, I red and white heifer, 1yr old, small size, 188 on right hip, swallow fork in left ear; valued at \$14

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. Woodson country—1. 8. Interpret by Oct 12, 1882, bay mare, 4 yrs old, white feet, star in forehead, saddle and collar marks, black mane and tail; valued at \$37 STEER—Taken up by Henry Wachtman, in Liberty tp. Nov 1, 1882, 1 red and white sleer, 2 years old, hole in each ear; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, star in forehead; valued at \$20 COLT—Taken up by Peter Beers, in Owl Creek tp. Nov 1 1882, 1 bay mare colt, 2 yrs old, 3 y

55 COW—Taken up by N C Madison, in Perry tp, Nov 1, '82, red cow, 5 or 6 years old, white stripe along back, crop off

- Franklin county .- A. H. Sellers, clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by C P Crouch, in Cutler tp, Nov 15, 882, 1 roan heifer, 2 yrs old, white spot in forehead, white elly, F on right hip, hole and slit in right ear; valued at STEER-Taken up by T H Nofsinger, in Pattowatomie to, Nov 4, 1882, I red yearling steer with line back; valued at \$16 CALF-Also by same, I pale red calf, short tail; valued at \$6.

STEER—Taken up by W. D. Cleveland, in Obege 1p, one yearthing steer, red mixed, with this spots on since and in Greeboad, white streak on left flank, no other marks or brands.

Domphan county.—D. W. Morse, clork.

MULE—Taken up by R. D. Willioms, lowar pt. November 6, 1800, no "year-long tay horse mile, not roached, about 14 immet slight; valued at 570.

STEER—Taken up by R. D. Willioms, lowar pt. November 6, 1800, no "year-long tay horse mile, not roached, about 14 immet flaght; valued at 570.

STEER—Also by same, one year-ling steer, red noan with imperior: brand on left hip, and underlift on right ear and a swallow fork on the left car; valued at 15 dol's.

STEER—Taken up by Jane underlift on right ear and a swallow fork on the left car; valued at 15 dol's.

Decatur county.—E. W. Rathbun. clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Harbour, in Grant pt. one cream colored mate 14 hands high, white strip in face, left mind foot white, has black mane and tail, supposed to be 12 years old valued at \$10.

Douglas county.—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jane bour, in Grant pt. one cream colored mate 14 hands high, white strip in face, left mind foot white, has black mane and tail, supposed to be 12 years old valued at \$10.

Douglas county.—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Rolessey Regley. in Wakarman ip, October 2, 1882, 1 seed, pressed, in Parts 1p, Sept. 50, 1882, 1 deep raid 2 yr old heifer, white on belity and flanks bank of all white Jon left hip.

S'EER Taken up by S P Day in Liberty tp. Nov 21, 1882, 1 deep red 2 yr old heifer, white face, H on left hip.

S'EER Taken up by 1p 1p 1 flanks, in Grant pt. one cream colored mate 14 hands high, white strip in face, left mind foot white, has black mane and tail, supposed to be 12 years old valued at \$10.

Douglas county.—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Rolesse, the Liberty the Nov 21, 1882, 1 deep red 2 yr old heifer, white face, H on left hip.

S'EER Taken up by S P Day in Liberty tp. Nov 21, 1882, 1 deep red 2 yr old heifer, white on the liberty than the Linn county-J. H. Madden, clerk.

Leavenworth county .- J. W. Niehaus, clerk. STEER Taken up by W.H. Kenton, in Sherman tp. Nov 3, 1882, 1 red and white yearling steer, upperbit on right ear and cross from left, valued at 12 dol's.

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. COW-raken up by J. M. Lock, in Madison town hip, one rean cow, red ears, bush off end of the tail o brand visible. Linn county .- J. H. Madden, clerk.

Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Carpenter, in Valley township, Nov 4, 1882, 1 sorrel mare call, 2 years old, star in forchead, brand on left shoulder, not perceivable, blind in left eye; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. J. Hozelboker, in Paris township, Nov. 7, 1882, 1 two year old helfer, red, some white in forchead, white back and legs, belly white, brush of tail white; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by same, 1 three year old helfer, pale red, hog ring in under side of left ear, white spot in forchead, spot on tip of hips and belly, uo brands; valued at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by P. Chitwood, in Paris township, Nov. 6, 1882, 1 sorrel filler, 2 years old, white strip in face.

HEIFER—Taken up by same, 1 yearling helfer, black, under half crop in each ear, no other marks or brands; both animals valued at \$10.

HONSE—Taken up by Ganville Wallace in Paris township, Nov. 6, 1882, 1 two year old horse, dark brown; valued at \$50.

Montgomery county—Ernest Way, clerk.

Montgomery county-Ernest Way, clerk. COW--Taken up by B. F. Devore, in Independence cownship, Oct. 3, 1884, 1 dark red cow. brand on right side with 2 diamonds and I half circle, crop off or lefterr and slit in right ear, supposed to be seven years old. Jefferson County-J. R. Best, clerk.

Jefferson County—J. K. Best, 6'erk.

STESR—Faken up by Wm. Parsons, in Oskaloosa
township, Nov. 11, 1882, one dark red steer, some
white on flanks, bran 'et on right hip, no other
marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. Folsom, in Oskaloosa
township, Nov 25, 1882, i red yearling heifer, white
spot on hip and forehead, white feet, crop off of right
ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$13.

Atchison County Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. Attrison county Chas. R. Areas, ofers. COWS. Taken up by H. H. Krum, of Benton township Nov. 9, 1882, two red cows, one with forken in each ear, one with both horns troken oif close to head, tooth brunded on both hips with figures 71, about 12 years old; valued at \$50:

CALF Taken up by Frederick Kleinard, in Benton township, Nov. 14, 1882, one red steer calf, some white on belly, no mark or brands, I year old; valued at \$12.

Wabaunsee county .- D, M. Gardner, clerk. STEER Taken up by P. H. Moser in Newbury ownship, Nov 10, 1882, I three year old steer, red. tar in forchead, end of tail white and white on belly and between fore legs, round ho.e in right ear; val-HEIFER Taken up by Joseph Regan, in Newbyry

HEIFER Taken up by Joseph Eegan, in Newbyry township, Nov. 13, 1882, 1 red yearling beifer, white tace, white on belly, right ear clipped, no brands risible; valued at \$12.

COW Also by same, one cow, eight or ten fears old, red, white face, white strip on back, white m belly, bell on, no brands; valued at \$29.

Usage county-C. A. Cottreil, clerk. Osage county—C. A. Courtell, ciera.

HORSE Taken up by G. W. Young, in Burlingame cownship, Nov. 22, 1831, I black horse, 15 mands nigh, 10 years old, black, saddle marks, white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

COLT By same, bay, white spot in forehead, white hind foot; valued at \$17,

Stray, for the week ending Dec. 6, 1887 Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Davis & Brother, in Straugertp, N.v. 7, 1882, t chest.att sorrel mare colt, 3 or 4 yrs old, star in orchead, and both feet on left side white to hock John; alued at \$50.

COW—Taken up by C Stone, in Fairmount tp. Nov 18, 882, 1 medium sized roan cow, 6 yrs old crop and silt in eft ear and crop in right ear; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Mark Bronnen, of Stranger tp. Nov 25, 1882, 1 red 6 yrs old covp ered strip in face, white hind ear, no marks or triands; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John Cline, in Stranger tp. Nov 25, 1882, 1 stred 1 yr old red with white spots, white spot in forested no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.
Taken up by T A Pingard, in Robinson tp, Oct 23, 1882,
the following described (5) animals, vio ma ks
STEER—12 yrs old speckled steer, no ma ks
STEERS—3 yrs old and white steers, vio ma ks
2 STEERS—2 red and white steers, vrs old, carrs cropped
STEERS—2 red and white steers, vrs old, carrs cropped
STEERS—2 red and white steers, vrs old, carrs cropped
STEERS—2 red and white steers, vrs old, the violation of violation of the violation of the violation of the violation of violation of the violation of the violation of the violation of violation of the violation of violation of

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. HEITER—Taken up by Geo Hilbert in Clinton up Nov 16
1832 I roan 2 yrs old heifert valued at \$15
1804 I roan 2 yrs old heifert valued at \$15
1804 I bay mare pony 12 yrs old white spot in forehead colar marks; valued at \$15
1804 I LE—Taken up by J A Day in Palmyra tp Nov 4 1835
1804 I LE—Taken up by J A Day in Palmyra tp Nov 4 1835
1805 I Sandt black horse mule 4 yrs old white spots on neck; valued the property of the property o

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. HEIFER Taken up by Peter Skow on Nov. 27 1882, rearling helfer red with white streak on back and crop ou of right ear. Valued at \$15.

Wyandotte county-D.R. Emmons, clerk. COW. Tagen up by John Dauback of Shawnes towhship red cow with white face line back white tail and some white on bely 6 or 7 years old crop and underbit in right ear and crop out of the loft right hip broken down. Val-eda 4 815

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan Clerk.

SOWS: Takon up by Jas, McDowell in osage townshi hree sows black and white spotted two of them have pig me 4 and the other 5. Valued at 35, three sows back and white spaces two them for a constant of the constant of the country of the c 15 00.

HEIFER. Also taken up by M. S. Bush in Mound town-hip Nov. 4 1881 one yearlong red helfer while on belly spot n forehead end of tall white. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER. Also taken up by Byron Lockhart in Mound ownship Nov. 14 1882 one yearling roan helfer valued at 42.

\$12. STEER. Also taken up by N. W. Duffield in Marysville township Nov. 4 1882 one light roan steer branded with H on left hip 2 years old. Valued at \$30, Jefferson County. J. R. Best, Clark. MARE Taken up by lenedix Myers in Delaware township Nov 28 1882 one bay mare atout 2 years old past white strp in face a bad scar on right shoulder supposed to be caused by barbed wire legs from knee downs dark no brands perceivable, Valued at \$20. CoW Also taken up by C. E. Diebl in Kaw township on Nov 29 1882 one blue roan cow branded on right hip one horn broken off about 8 years old Valued at \$18

Wabauusee County, D. M. Gardner, Clork.
STEER Taken up by Nich Amer in Farmer township on
Nov 7 1882 one small red and white spotted steer one year
old no marks or brands Valued at \$14
Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James May, in Dover ip, Nov 1, '82, 12 yr old mare, both hind feet white, star in forehead, valued at \$50 streER—Taken up by Matthew Peterson, of Dover ip, Nov 1, 182, 1 dark red 2 yr old steer, small star in forehead, D

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, inlading Brahmas, Cochius, French, American, Plymouth
Rock, Hamburgs, Pelish, Legiourus, Spanish, Iorkings,
Langshans, Gulneas, Baniamas, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys,
Our stock exhibited by Win Davis at St.Jo, Bismark,
Kanasa City and the great State Fair at Towks this fair
October 'S) won over 200 ist and special premiums.
Will issue fine catalogue and price-libt in January, 1883.
P.S.—As we wish to retain as many hens and pulle's as
possible until March, we offer for sale at hew prices for the
quality of the stock, a large lot of cockerels of all the leading varieties, either for choice breeding or to grade up your
common fowls. Price according to quality.

High Class Berkshire Swine.

The attention of Swine Breeders is called to the familian hattan Herd of Berkshires

Bred by A. W. ROLLINS. This herd has won 143 high class premiums; including 5

Grand Sweepstake Prize at St. Louis

Also have for sale a number of Young Boars, fit for service, and a very fine lot of Young Sows,

either bred or not at very reasonable prices. Send for cat alogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.

MANHATTAN, : : KANSAS,

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

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

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

Bank is respectfully solicited. WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM. Manhattan, Kansas.

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The Missing Link.

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