

# KANSAS FARMER

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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 was \$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 silk, 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 twenty-six 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. Lucetta Garfield. The ladies of the association, arrayed in apparel of their own manufacture made from American-grown silk, appeared before select audiences in Washington city, last spring. The newspapers gave wide publicity to these movements of the young industry, and an earnest enthusiasm 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 per pound. About sixteen pounds of leaves on an average 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 leaves, 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 30 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 is 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 Mulberry trees (*morus alba*), planted 16½ 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 will yield, at the moderate estimate of 10 pounds to each tree, say about 5,000 pounds, of leaves, and food enough for from 350 to 400 pounds of cocoons, 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 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 *morus alba*, or white mulberry, the *morus japonica*, or Japan mulberry, the rose-leaf mulberry, and the *morus elaeagnifolia* are the best, and of these varieties the *japonica* and *morus elaeagnifolia* 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, cuttings and layers. 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 leaf. 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 melon 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, increasing as they grow.

The silk worm has four different stages of life—EGG, LARVA, CHRYSLIS, 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 male moth, and an ounce of eggs contains forty thousand individuals. The eggs must be carefully preserved through the winter

so as to prevent their hatching until the leaves are ready. They are best kept in tin boxes in a cellar

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 mold, and mice and rats, their worst enemy, must not get to them. (This precaution must be remembered in every stage of sericulture. 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 prevent 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 degrees, 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 boards or tables, boxes, barrels—anything, should be carefully watched, and the

WORMS OF EACH DAY'S HATCHING KEPT SEPARATE. They may be brushed off with any light soft substance, as a camel hair brush. The reason for keeping the different days' hatching separate is, that feeding and after care is more costly and properly done. Eggs that have not hatched after four days from the first appearance of worms, are not generally worth saving.

#### THE WORM IS THE LARVA.

When worms are removed to their new paper or 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 remove worms from the hatching board is to place a net over them, scattering leaves on it and when the 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 between the third and fourth. These periods are also called ages. In molting state the worms are inactive, 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 kept even, that is, all eating 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 worms 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 over them. The writer above quoted says: "We found that feeding trays, made of frames, of convenient size, say about three feet long and two feet wide, covered with coarse linen mosquito netting (not net) formed good trays for the worms to rest upon. This affords them plenty of air, which is always necessary. When the netting is discarded—which will have to be done as the worms become larger—make frames of the size of the trays upon which the worms rest by cutting little notches in the frame or boring holes, or driving small tacks around the frames, say about 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, seeking food; therefore, if one of these frames is placed over them and covered with twigs and leaves of the mulberry, they will at once ascend, forsaking the 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 pressure upon the worms, as they are easily suffocated.

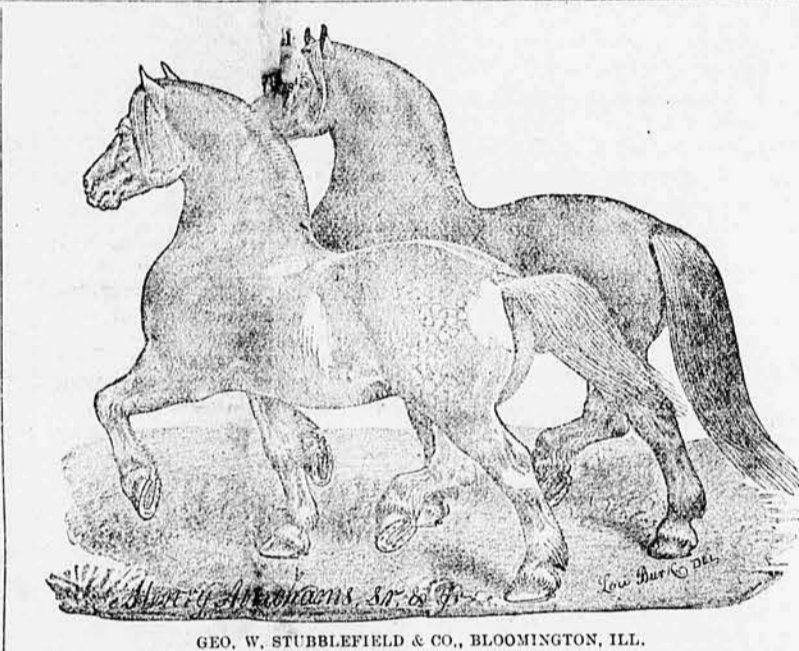
The quantity of feed depends on the condition of the worms. When their appetites fall, feed lightly; but when they are active, feed five or six times a day and all they want. It is well to place a fresh netting over them before every feed during the first and second ages between molting; but after this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

#### 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 fifth should be removed at least once in a day. The first few days the quantity of feed required is not great. One pound of 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 pounds by the fourth day, and double that about the fifth and sixth and seventh, after which the quantity falls off to about 100 pounds for the eighth day. During this last age, which is called the fifth age, the greatest increase is necessary. The amount of work is also greatly increased. During the first and second ages one woman or a half-grown girl or boy can 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 35 degrees.

#### ANY KIND OF BUILDING

or room may be used if it can be kept warm and well ventilated. For heating purposes a stove is as



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good as anything; but the temperature must be kept uniform. Any person of ordinary intelligence will readily find contrivances for all the details. Cleanliness, warm and regular temperature, and pure air are essentials, and the worms must not be crowded nor 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 eating after the last molt and the worms begin preparations for spinning. They lose appetite and are restless. Preparations must then be made for the last and greatest effort of the little gormandises. 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 among the branches so as to form many fibred arches above the worms. Let 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 commence to

#### 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 new quarters. After the first molt it is better to feed cut leaves—that is, leaves cut in strips, six times a day to second molt. By taking a pile of leaves, pressed 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 appears, 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 worms begin to ascend the "Heath"—branches, to spin.

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

After it gets fairly to work spinning; yet in that time 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 gross silk is spun, and inside of this, in irregular lines like the figure 8, is the continuous thread.

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 the 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 COCOONS

may be begun. By shaking a few, as above described, it is easy to determine whether the spinning is completed. The "bushy cabins," as Mr. Crozier calls 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 and stained ones. "The sound ones are easy to tell by their firmness and solidity." Place them in baskets and weigh them; then spread them on trays or boards or shelves, which are neatly cleaned to receive them, and do not pile them up more than six or seven inches deep. When this work is done, then, if you wish to raise your own seed for next year, select it now. Take as many as you wish from the "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 of Japan, the greener they are of a dark and sharp color, very glossy, the better is the quality of thread."

It is uncertain, from outward appearance, whether the cocoons contain male or female worms, though some authorities believe otherwise; but in any selection 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 cocoons, according to breed, care, etc.

After having selected the seed, the rest of the cocoons 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 Silville, in Kansas, 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 successive days, the insects are all dead. They are then ready for shipment dry. If the sun heat is not sufficient 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 sealed tightly, then boiled in water twenty minutes or thereabouts. They may be put in baskets, covered with cloth, and baked in an oven half an hour.

The cocoons saved for seed are usually strung on 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 pierce his silken covering, and about the twelfth day

#### EMERGES A MOTH.

In coming out of the cocoon, the silk fibres are necessarily broken by the moth. That renders the silk unfit for reeling, and it is for that reason that the insect life must be destroyed in the cocoon. The males are smaller than the females. They are readily distinguished, 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 well to assist them by placing them together in pairs with the fingers, taking hold of them by their wings. They come from the cocoons in the morning, from 4 to 8 o'clock. By half past eight, usually, they are all mated and coupled. Let them remain about six hours 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 done on separate papers, where the new pairs may remain six hours. If the males are more numerous, remove 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 or 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 all have been mated. Don't use males a second time if it is not necessary.

#### 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 then they are to be removed to a cool place to be kept over till the next spring. (Don't forget mice!) Eggs are yellow at first, and they soon become, and shrivel if they are not impregnated; but if they are impregnated, the color changes to lilac, and the egg remains plump and full.

Moths live about 12 days after emerging from the cocoons. When done with them let them outside anywhere and they will soon be gone. Never use moths that do not appear well; never feed worms wet leaves; keep a supply of leaves ahead of rain 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 worms and mulberry cuttings or trees, is Philadelphia, Pa., and Aberdeen, Miss. At Philadelphia, 1,328 Chestnut street, the Women's Silk Culture Association may be addressed. They sell at \$1 per thousand, \$3 per half ounce, \$5 per ounce. They sell cuttings at \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred, and trees 2 to 4 feet high at \$6 to \$12 per hundred. At Aberdeen, 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. Schöff 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-manufacturers failed to state the milk in the coconut 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 business, 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 free-trader 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 would stand around, such 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 for 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 consumer? 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 necessities? The duty on the imported article increases the price (to the consumer) of the home-manufactured article in proportion to the rate of duty on the foreign-manufactured article. Look at the duty on some of the necessities of life: Sugar and molasses, 53 1/4 per cent. ad valorem; wool 60 1/4 per cent.; iron, 35 1/2; tin manufactures, 25 1/2; broadstuffs, 30; spices, 40; coal, 24 1/2; salt, 45 1/2; paper, 31 1/2; provisions, 21 1/2; soap, 45 1/2; and cotton manufactures, 35 1/2. 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 house officers and the manufacturers. The great mass of poor people foot the bill. The duty on sugar and molasses alone was \$17,981,032.84. Every pound of sugar or gallon of molasses costs 53 1/4 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 subject.  
W. F. HENRY.

### 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 ground, but it is all dead. Corn was a failure, and 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 sundowner stalks for fuel. Nine families out of ten live in sod houses or dug-outs. Vegetables and garden truck are generally a total failure. 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 will never succeed in staying here. Within the last five years, at least one thousand families have come to this county to farm and have staid until 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 Kansas 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 sod 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 *arrantherium acutecornum*, or meadow oat 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.

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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.

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## 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 same amount of income is the cause of its decline. The honey-culture, 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, cumbersome 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 pleasanter. The small glass apartments, each holding two or three pounds of honey, which go with their disposal, make the article much more salable than formerly, though 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 crystallizes 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.—*Germanstown 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 future.

To many it will be a matter of surprise that Catarrh 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 foothold 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 obtained. Rev. T. P. Childs has treated and cured thousands at their own homes, never having seen them. In a thoroughly honorable and characteristic 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 fifteen years of relief from the dread disease. 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. Childs' 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 doubtless be very thankful, should our readers call the attention of such to the advertisement of Mr. Childs. Catarrh and Consumption are the twin enemies of 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 water. 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.



## Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction known as Simmons' Liver Regulator.

## Malaria.

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 ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

## Biliousness.

One or two tablespoonful will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth.

## Dyspepsia.

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

## Colic.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons' Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## Read. Read. Read.

## Special Offer.

## KANSAS FARMER.

Until January 1st, 1893, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates:

1 copy one year.....	\$1.00
6 copies one year.....	5.00
11 copies one year.....	10.00
25 copies one year.....	22.00
60 copies one year.....	51.00

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured.

When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the above offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

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 improved edition appears.

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

With the beginning of 1893 the KANSAS FARMER will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the KANSAS FARMER send in subscriptions without delay.

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 likewise."

Address,  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

## EVERY FARMER

who farms for profit should use

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.

Strongest, Simplest, most Durable CLOD CRUSHER in the field. Send for circular.

H. P. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

"THE HAMILTON"

Combined Drill, Planter and Wire Check Rower. Wheels can be run on or off the seed row.

Will drill 1 grain at a time 12, 16 or 20 inches apart. Will plant 2, 3 or 4 grains in a hill.

Send for Circular.

FARMER & DEUSCHER,

Hamilton, Ohio.

PAWNEE VALLEY

STOCK BREEDER'S

Association.

Incorporated under the Laws of the

State of Kansas. Capital

Stock, \$100,000.

We have constantly on hand, and for sale, Thoroughbred

and imported

STALLIONS, MULES, JACKS, JENNETS,

sucking and yearling colts. We have the mammoth Jacks

"TIGER" and "JOHN S."

bought in Kentucky, also

a fine Jack imported from Spain.

We are now through with, and will sell "TOM O'LIN-

COLN," an imported English Draft Stallion, price, \$7,000.

The best bargain in the state.

Correspondence, or inspection of our stock, invited.

F. E. SAGE, Pres.,

LARNED, KAS.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick De-

stroyer is

MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS SEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable ex-

tracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all para-

sites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool

and is simple in its application—cold water only re-

quired to make up the bath. For circulars and list

of Agents, address

T. SEMPLE,

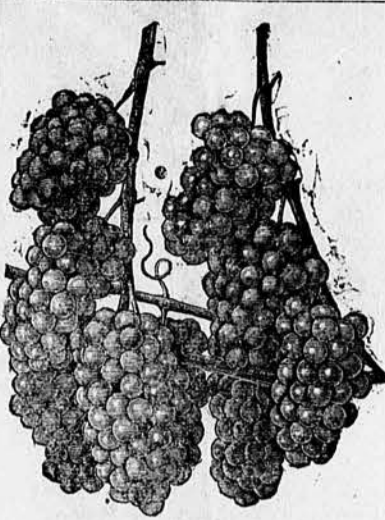
Louisville, Ky.

Sold at manufacturers prices by D. Holmes, Drug-

gist, Topeka, Kas.

40 Lovely chromes, name on, 1 Model love letter, 10 Love

cards, all 10c. O. A. Brainard, Higginum, Ch.



## THE NEW WHITE GRAPE—Prentiss.

Rockington, Moore Early, Warden, Early Victor, Vergennes, Duchess, Jefferson, Lady and all other sorts, new and old. Also, fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Send for Price List to

Wilson & McFadden,

Atlantic, Iowa.

Merino Park Stock Farm.

Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.

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

Leavenworth. Winchester.

Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep

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

WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas. Breeder of Thor-

oughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 231. I am breeding twelve as fine sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to registry. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR

Norman Horses.

The Draft Horse center of America.

ST. LAURENT, Weight 2,100.

E. DILLON & CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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

Norman Horses.

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

New Importation of 100 NORMANS

Arrived July 29, 1892.

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

THE BEST Family Magazine.

TWO DOLLARS.

DEMAREST'S Illustrated MONTHLY.

Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters. Send twenty cents for a specimen copy to W. JENNINGS DEMAREST, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St. New York.

The New Volume (10) commences with November.

Send FIFTY CENTS for three months; it will satisfy you that you can subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times its value.

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Presses, the customer keep-

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## Riverside Stock Farm.

Miller Bros., Proprietors.

Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Pym-

outh Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Beg-

1879; Sandbar 1881; Roderick Dhu 1921, and the young boar

Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam 1XL 4th 210, and are com-

ing of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We

have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction

City, Kas.

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than

any breeder in the state, and have the very best of

each breed that money could procure from the lead-

ing breeders throughout the United States. We have

bred with great care for years, constantly introduc-

ing new blood. We keep two males of each breed

not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland

China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Po-

land China Record (a true likeness of him appears

above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our

hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready

for shipment, and some excellent young sows in pig.

No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs.

We have a large amount of money invested in fine

hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have

procured, will retain and increase our patronage by

fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us,

describing what you want in the Poland China or

Berkshire line of hogs.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Short-Horn Cattle

AND

Berkshire Swine.

COTTONWOOD FARM,

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MILLS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Young

stock always for sale. My Short-Horns number 52 head of

well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls.

My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American

Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners.

My British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imported

Mahomet 1079, and sows from such sows as Queen of Manhattan

836; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kettie's Sweetheart 7422, and

Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

"Great Rock Island Route!"

Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the

West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line

connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the

EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-

EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNE-

APOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH,

ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the com-

mercial centres from which radiate

EVERY LINE OF ROAD

that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50  
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00

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

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

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 Ayrshires in butter and milk qualities is puzzling stock men now.

It is a mistake, and a costly one, to let stock 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 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 out in the Spring and spread it thickly on an acre or so of land; then plow it 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, 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 that those of our readers who used the lister for planting corn last Spring will give the KANSAS FARMER the benefit of their experience. If the lister is a good thing to use it is well that we all know it, and if it is not, there need be no 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 Osgood 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 best breeders, with reference to good style and action and good bone. Attention is called to his advertisement.

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 under 4, 2 years and under 3, and on suckling colts; also, first on mares 4 years and over, and sweepstakes on horses of all 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 consideration.

Our experience with Kansas climate and soils has taught us that we may naturally expect more or less dry and hot weather in July 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. (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 wheat-planting 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 which can, possibly, be utilized; and if the soil is hard and cloddy, as well as dry, packing it crushes the clods, filling up air-chambers, which are so many soil-chimneys—flues to carry off moisture, thus putting the soil in the best 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 removing 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 a field of rye in which, when it was ripe, tracks of wagon wheels were easily traced by the higher and better headed stalks that grew in the furrows made by the wheels pressing down 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 this 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 that direction, the field was brown and bare, as 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 showing themselves above. They were secure against wind, and if the ridges, which were three to four inches higher than the wheat bed,

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 23 to 30 bushels to the acre. His greatest trouble is to get the seed thin enough. He believes he will yet demonstrate that one peck of good seed 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 world, and we fail to see why this wool should 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 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 offer for his wool, he does so only after he has made a careful estimate of what he (the buyer) 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 cut 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, this 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 factory as well. More than this, the factory will give employment to quite a number of men, women and even children, who will be glad to get such employment, and the money paid to them will be spent here at home, instead 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 recommends placing the fruit in shallow boxes made of thin lumber, of a proper size and depth to contain about half a bushel, the fruit to be placed one, or at 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 expenditure 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. 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 will 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 slightly moist sand or earth. They should be stored in a cool place, out of any reach of frost. In taking up the roots, care should be taken not to bruise or break the skin, and the top should not be cut close to the root as to injure the crown, otherwise decay 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 out-building, 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. The plants closely in a trench about a foot 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 keep out frost.

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

## 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 actually paid and the work actually performed, so there is no estimate about any of it:

Planting 19 acres, at \$1.25 per acre.....\$23.75  
Harrowing 19 acres, and seed.....10.00  
Harrowing corn when up, at 25c. per acre..... 8.50  
3 cultivations, at \$1.20 per acre..... 22.50  
Cribbing 1,026 bushels, at 3c. per bushel..... 30.88

1,026 bushels cost me in crib.....\$91.23  
Cost per bushel 8 3/4 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 considerable 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 get through but one way.

I would like to hear from others who have kept 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 time since you have heard from me. I have not had time 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, notwithstanding the scarcity of hands, the work is going on nicely. 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. Well, I have been speaking a good word for your valuable paper whenever I could, and think a good many are interested, and will become subscribers sometime, but am only able to send you one name. We were, like a host of others, much surprised 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 yet.

G. C. ALLEN.  
HUTCHINSON, Kas., Nov. 26, 1882.—How many tons of cane is an average crop in Kansas, and how many bushels 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? Answer in the FARMER.

J. SIEGRIST.  
[We have no reliable facts as to the weight of cane per acre, nor as to quantity of seed, or the price paid. This information can be obtained at the factories near Sterling. Write to Wilson Keys or W. F. Hendry, at Sterling. There has not been any weight for a bushel of sorghum seed established by law in Kansas.—EDITOR FARMER.]

COLLYER, Trego Co., Kas., Nov. 23, 1882.—The result of our farming operations have not been very satisfactory in this and Gove counties the past season, but our stock enterprise has a favorable 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. I have always contended so. I say now, more emphatically 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 less grubbing. Good crops make good stock and good stock make good farmers.

J. B. W.

## 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 proximity 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 advise dispensing with flowers having powerful odors, even though agreeable to the olfactory 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 reposes. But why not have air in the sleeping-room 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 over going on between the vegetable and the animal world. They tell us truly that

animals are continually taking oxygen gas from the atmosphere, and throwing, by exhaling, 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 a 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 painful 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:

Editor 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 from Manhattan. No applications have yet reached us from the southern and eastern and north-eastern 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 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 forenoon) 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 of securing rooms, board or anything else, command us. In the meantime, talk and write up the matter.

## Rams for Sale.

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 would our callings and old ones. We want to close these out at once. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,  
"Capital View Sheep Farm," Office 159 Kan. Ave.,  
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 more than 1,155,000,000 pounds. Of this 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 engraving 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 short allowance for a year or two, in order to ruin not only our cotton productions, 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 power—cotton. 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 or 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 aggrandizement, who would sacrifice this country to party power? We trust on the 7th day of November, to receive an answer through the ballot box. No free trade here?

### TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker.

BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice	28c	29c
CHEESE—Per lb.—Choice	12c	14c
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh	25c	30c
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy	2.50	
Medium	2.00	
Common	1.50	
NEW POTATOES—Per bu.	60c	70c
SUGAR—A 10 lbs. for	1.00	
Granulated, 10 lbs.	1.00	
XC, 11 lbs.	1.00	
C, 12 lbs.	1.00	
Brown, 12 lbs.	1.00	
COFFEE—Good, 5 lbs.	1.00	
Best Rio, 5 lbs.	25c	35c
Road, 10 lbs. good, 5 lbs.	30c	35c
Java, 5 lbs.	30c	35c
Mocho, best, 5 lbs.	35c	

### Hides and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.	
HIDES—Green	.65
No. 2	.05
Calfs to 15 lbs.	.07
Kip 16 to 25 lbs.	.08
Bull and stag	.12
Dry flint prime	.10
"No. 2	.08
Dry Salted, prime	.10
"No. 2	.08
TALLOW	.25
SHEEP SKINS—Green	.10
Dry	.10

FURS.	
MINKS—No. 1, large	.40
"small	.10
RACCOONS—No. 1, large	.40
"medium	.25
"small	.25
BEAVERS, per lb.	.75
SKUNKS, all black	.60
short stripe	.30
narrow stripe	.05
broad stripe	.05
POLECAT	.05
HOUSE-CAT	.05
PRAIRIE WOLF	.25
BADGER	.10
MUSKRAT	.05
POSSUM	.15
OTTER	.25
FOX, gray	.25
WILD CAT	.10

Minks, skunks, polecats, muskrats, "possoms and otters must be cased to bring full prices.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.	
WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	.75
Fall No. 3	.73
Fall No. 4	.68
CORN, NEW—White	.30
Yellow	.25
OATS—Per bu. new	.25
RYE—Per bu.	.25
BARLEY—Per bu.	.25

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	3.60
No. 2	2.75
No. 3	2.50
RYE	2.50
CORN MEAL	1.40
RYE CHOP	1.00
CORN & OATS	1.00
BRAN	.65
SHORTS	.50
GRASS SEEDS	.75
Timothy	3.00
Clover	7.00
English Blue Grass	1.25
Kentucky Blue Grass	1.75
Orchard	2.40
Red Top	1.25

### Fat Stock on Foot.

Corrected by Charles Wolf.	
GOOD STEERS, per pound	.34c
COWS	.32c
HOGS, shipping	.03c
SHEEP, per pound	.03c

### Poultry.

Corrected by McKay Bros	
CHICKENS—hens, per dozen	2.50
TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks not in season	
SPRING CHICKENS	3.00

### Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$300 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

### Mechanical Organette.

The most wonderful musical instrument ever made. Plays automatically any tune that was ever written. The Organette is a reed instrument on the principle of the reed organ, but with this difference, that no previous knowledge of music is required to play the most difficult pieces. A child who has no knowledge of music can execute the most difficult tunes with all the skill of the most accomplished musician. Plays religious, sentimental and dancing music with equal skill. Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge, or Ball-Room. The sweetest toned instrument ever heard, the wonder and admiration of all. The Organette is simple in principle, strong in construction and durable in every part. Will not get out of tune or require repairs even if used constantly. The music is produced by sheets of perforated paper. This paper is of great strength and durability and will not wear out. The number of tunes being unlimited without the trouble of learning them. The price of the Organette is \$8, but during this month in order to increase our holiday trade we will send the Organette complete, with choice selection of tunes, on receipt of Six Dollars (\$6). The Organette has a very handsome black walnut case, highly polished and elegantly ornamented with gold. It is the perfection of mechanism and will last a life-time. Every instrument shipped without delay, and warranted perfect in every respect. Extra tunes (several hundred in number) supplied at a cent per foot. Send for Catalogue of extra tunes. Remit by Post-office order, or registered letter. The firm is reliable—Boston Globe. Can and will do all they promise—Chicago Herald. A rare bargain—Philadelphia Press.

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

### An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

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

41-47

R. T. McCULLY & BRO., 125 Summit St., Mo. breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep.

50 choice yearling Ewes in lamb to Rams valued at \$1,000. Each will be sold at a bargain if taken in the next 30 days; will sell in lots to suit purchasers.

Blue lot of Light Brahman cockers of the Duke of York and Autocrat strain. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Short-horn Bull Calves FOR SALE.

Thirty extra fine red thoroughbred Short-horn Bull Calves for sale. Will sell on time for farmers, or close out in one lot to ranchmen at a bargain. Address G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kas.

AND ARREARS OF PAY TO Bounty Union Soldiers.

Reported on ROLLS as DESERTERS. Act of August 7th, 1882. Apply to MILO B. STEVENS & CO.

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

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Is simple, perfect, cheap; the Best Feed Cooker; the only Dumping Boiler; empties in a minute. Over 5,000 in use. Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of fuel. Send for circular.

D. R. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, Ill.

H. W. PEARSELL, Emporia, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

SUMMIT STOVE-PIPE SHELF.

Improved Extension Stove. Agents Wanted. Agent in fifty-six days. Full particulars and latest and large profits, free. No freight or boxing charges to agents. Address at once and secure choice territory free.

J. E. SHEPARD & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00.

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

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

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

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

HOLSTEINS—John P. Hall, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Holstein cattle. Selected stock from G. S. Miller's herd, Peterboro, N. Y.

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

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LINWOOD HERD. W. A. Harris, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

Cattle and Swine.

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

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

D. R. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and raising of Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for circular.

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

SMALL BROTHERS, Hort, Jackson Co., Kansas, breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

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

Swine.

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

Shoop.

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

PAYLION SHEEP RANCH, Paylison, Wabasha Co., Kas., E. T. Frowe, Prop'r, Breeder and dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

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

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

Poultry.

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

HENRY DAVIS, Dyer, Ind., breeder of Fancy Poultry, 50 pairs Pekin Ducks for sale, \$2.50 to \$4.00, 15 and 20 pairs Geese and a few pairs Light Brahma, White or circular.

DUTCHER, No. 30 Madison St., South Topeka, Kas., breeder of Fancy Chickens, has for sale Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels, and Light and Dark Brahma Hens, for sale at a bargain. Cheap Poultry, also Black Cochins, 1 cocker, 1 hen, from \$2 to \$3. Eggs in season from above at \$2 for 15. Stock warranted pure.

M. WATKINS, Carbonate, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle; Chester White hogs; Light Brahma and Black Spanish chickens. Correspondence solicited.

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

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PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

for sale, 15 for \$2.50, or 25 for \$3.50. Address Mrs. A. S. HEATH, Fountains, Miami Co., Kas.

B. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of 8 SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI NURSERY, Louisville, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Osage Hedge, Apple Seedlings and Root Grafts. Send for price list. Address GADWALLAUER BROS., Louisville, Kas.

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

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

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock.

BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

Topeka Business Directory.

THOS. H. BAIN, Atty at Law. L. T. COLDREN, BAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farm, 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

DROBOSK & KLAUER, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas., Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO Wholesale and retail dealers.

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

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

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

GEO. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 225 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas., dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metal Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

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

## SCAB! WOOL-GROWERS

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

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

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VIRGIN & COMPANY, FAIRBY, ILL.

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

We took Six First Premiums, including Sweepstakes on all ages at the Illinois State Fair, Sept., 1882.

Have made Four Importations in the past year.

Have Horses and Mares, all ages, For Sale.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

## FARMERS, HAVE AN EYE!

When times are dull (as a rule) an article is sold on price and not on merit. Now to a farmer buying a 12 or 14 inch File to sharpen his plow, which is cheaper, less price and much less quality, or more price and much more quality?

We warrant our files to be from 10 to 50 per cent superior to other Files, or money refunded. Take no other. Sold at wholesale in St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver and Portland. We make no brand but

NEW AMERICAN FILE CO. PAWTUCKET, R. I.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS.

As Bred by—A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.

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

Two shipments made to Hamburg, Germany, in 1881; one order for 1882 to fill from same parties. Certificate of purchase with each sale and pedigree when required.

Established in 1868.

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD

POLAND AND BERKSHIRES.

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

J. V. BANDOUPH, Emporia, Kansas.

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Imp. BARON VICTOR 1824, bred by Crutshank, and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS 1814, bred by Crutshank, head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHEEP.

I will offer at Public Sale at my residence in Galva, McPherson county, Kansas, on Tuesday, December 12th, 1882, 650 head of well-bred Merino Ewes and Lambs. Terms cash or on short time. G. M. SUMMERVILLE.

KANSAS PROHIBITION. Subscribe for "KANSAS PROGRESS," 8 page weekly. The Temperance paper of the great Prohibition State. Rev. A. C. PECK, Editor, Lawrence, Kansas. Terms \$1.50 post-paid. Ten copies to one address, \$12.

### A Butter Factory.

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 gridle-dakes, hash, bits of potato, the refuse of green vegetables, turnips, cabbage, etc. Better feed these to poultry than wound your delicate feelings by dealing them out to framps.

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

Many breeders thoughtlessly allow the droppings of their fowls 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.

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

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 Say you saw this in THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

## Ladies' Department.

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

BY E. R. KEMP.

(Continued from last week.)

Wall, Blinks got me home afore mother got round, an' he brought a big loaf, an' as much as a pound of sassafras. Bless us, how good they did smell! I let 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 when a fellow's high starvin' there's suthin' to do, an' he can't lay 'round loafin' jest 'cause he feels blue!

When mother got back she was pale as a sheet. "Set up to the table, hev suthin' to eat," sez I, seel how she was hungry an' faint. An' completely discouraged. "I'm in luck, of you ain't."

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

Then, mother, sez she, "Ef the sparrows can't fall 'thout his knowin', 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' I was sick in the dark, an' sez I, 'Ef I hadn't been soked in a barrel of big pie, an' a turkey to-morrow, with stuffin' an' taters, an' felt just as grand as the big folks with water.' "I'm thankful," sez she, "for a morsel o' bread, an' my boy to help eat it, what of you were 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 me an' a puffin' an' blowin', who d'ye s'pose it be?" Then somebody knocked, an' she opened the door, an' a hull lot o' bundles rolled in on the floor. "Thanksgivin'!" yelled Blinks, as he took to his heels;

"Give Tommy, to-morrow, three jolly, good meals."

Mother lit the last candle, an' what do you think? We found in them bundles both vittles an' drink! There was bread an' potatoes, an' sugar an' tea, an' the fattest, old turkey ever did see!

It made my mouth water to look at it all.

"The Lord come this way, an' he thought he would call."

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

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 bull beds o' posies, an' the bread an' taters delishin' 'our noses!

"Was the jolliest Thanksgiving I ever did see, an' them vittles, they went to the very right spot, an' the more I eat o' em the better I got."

That's the right kind o' doctor's stuff, Billy, for me.

I hadn't forgot Blinks yet, Lord bless his kind soul; I've offered him money, "Don't want it," sez he;

"Ef you got a good chance, help some feller, Tom Cole."

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, picking, 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 record 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 majority of families, the first preparation will be clothing for the school children. Never permit your children to go to school without warm and tight protection 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 undergarments or leggings, 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 child's feet are not disturbed by the cold coating of your children, by timely clothing the appendages 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 easier to add an apron with sleeves, a sacque or a pair of stockings to a child's clothing of cold morning or evening and remove them at midday than to nurse a child through a spell of croup or pneumonia. Remember the old saying an ounce of prevention 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 be fore it will reach the ear of the reader when probably he won't, if of that kind, will all be done without the benefit she otherwise might have gained from it.

## Woman Suffrage.

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

"Prudence" wishes the woman suffrage question 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 34th 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 he 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 as good a right to speak as a man, if her head be covered, and her hair is given unto her for a covering?

T. A. B. W.

## 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 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 important to me. I find many important items in the FARMER, taking it the year through. Could not do without it.

Crops are good in Franklin, and farmers are glad. Corn is weighing out 40 to 50 bushels per acre; oats, 30 to 40 bushels per acre; flax, 10 to 12 bushels. Had splendid rain yesterday, no snow yet, and not much cold weather. Stock doing well and no disease; going into winter 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 salted 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 occasionally. 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 hen 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 a low gate to keep pigs out and a top gate made of lath to keep the hens in when I want them in. I give my chickens warm milk or water every morning, and feed, if I think best. It's real fun to see the pigs squeal around the yard while the hens are drinking 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 chickens on a farm is irregularity in feeding and watering. 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 good.

S. S. S.

Mankato, Jewell Co., Kan.

## The Puritans and Quakers in New England.

The Puritan had no claim to the possession of any peculiar inspiration or divine light whereby he might be aided in ascertaining the meaning of the sacred 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 of 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 act as "the spirit moved them," and they sometimes sought to exercise 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 confined 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 them were very turbulent and ill-mannered, to say the least. They were in the habit of denouncing all earthly magistrates and princes, and would hoot 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 interrupt the sermon with untimely and unseemly remarks. A certain Thomas Newhouse once came into one of the meetings-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 lamp-black. And Hutchinson and Cotton Mather relate several instances of Quaker women 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 imagine how they must have been regarded by the grave, dignified ancestors, who could not have forgotten, moreover, the odious scenes enacted at Munster by the German Anabaptists of the preceding century. It is not strange that the Puritans of Boston should have had 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 pillory. They were forbidden the colony at penalty of death; and at last three of their number, who had twice been dismissed from the colony with words of warning, and had twice been "moved by the spirit" to "return and fiske," were hanged on Boston Common.—JOHN FISKE, in Harper's Magazine for December.

## Recipes.

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 the pan about half full of potatoes; put in two spoonfuls of vinegar and four of sugar; season with salt; fill up the pan with rich sweet cream; cover 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 in strips the width of a knife 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 deep 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 someone who reads this paper.

RACHEL.

Carmi, Kans., Nov. 21, 1882.

## Society of the C. Columbia.

If the Upper Columbia is barren of beauty to lovers 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, 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 half 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 steamboat 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 high over the submerged 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 part 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 fringes, 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 vivid whiteness the snow still lingering on the northern slopes. Crystal cascades come leaping boldly over the lip of the dark basaltic cliff, or thread the face of the dark basaltic rock with lines of inland 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 Columbia 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 Magazine for December.

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

There is one Thing Certain, However, call it malaria or what you may, and it generally comes without calling, where ill health does exist. Simmonds Liver Regulator will restore it. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

Give fowls a good run at this season, and compel them to forage lively for their living. Let them glean the wheat and hay 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 frost much better than too warm a temperature—28 degrees to 33 degrees is best. When it rises above 40 degrees they don't keep well, and a temperature over 50 degrees will speedily rot them. Hence, to keep Russet apples till late in May they should be kept in a tight cask 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 order till the middle of June.

As a rule we prefer physician's prescriptions in preference to using patent medicines of whose composition we are ignorant. But we make an exception in favor of Lels' Dandelion Tonic. Its use in our family has been eminently satisfactory, and we heartily recommend it.—J. S. Boughton, Editor of Kansas 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, producing many side-shoots within eight feet, and it bore sixteen squashes. A muskmelon plant, kept thus within bounds, had twenty-three melons. 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 headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

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

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

Oat clubs are the fashion of the day among Georgian farmers, and, as an incentive to hard work and great care in growing their crops, are a great success. Every member has to pay two bushels of oats to the member who makes the most oats on a given number of acres, and one bushel to the next highest.

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

The average yield of barley in the United States this season is put at 23 1/2 bu. per acre, giving a total of about 45,000,000 bushels for the entire country. California, New York and Wisconsin together produced more than one half, or 27,000,000 bushels. The product in 1879 was estimated at 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 Seaman,

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. The saving in horse flesh 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.

## "Buchner's Iba."

New, quick, complete cure for urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, &c., at druggists. KANSAS AGENT, MCPHIE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

C. H. Johnson tells the Fruit Grower that by going carefully over his grounds several times each season and removing and burning all plants showing raspberry rust he has succeeded to such an extent that no more than half a dozen 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 knowing the cause."

## 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.

## Advertisements.

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

## DR. A. C. GIBSON'S COUGH SYRUP

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address STRINSON & Co., Portland, Me. A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. A WEEK'S \$12.00 at home easily made. Costly \$12.00 out free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

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IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.

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

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, dyspepsia, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it.

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

YOUR NAME in this Minnie D. Rose. On 50 elegant new ChromoCards 10c, 14 pbs. \$1. Make 50c per cent. Please send \$1 for agent's name. New York, 100 N. 1st St. Blank cards at wholesale, KENTHOLD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

## GOT CORNS

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

## GUNS

Lowest prices ever known on Breach Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers. OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN. At greatly reduced prices. Send stamp for our New Rifle Catalogue, 1882-83. P. POWELL & SON, 235 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

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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 prices (\$1.25 per acre) from

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT WHILE YOU CAN! As owner of the Sunnyside Nursery, I will supply all varieties of Trees, Plants and Seeds, 1 plant Orange Groves, enter land, pay taxes and attend to all other business for non residents. Correspondence solicited.

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ORGANS are certainly best, having been so decreed at every Great World's Industrial Competition for sixteen years; no other American organ having been found equal to any. Also cheaply. Style 100; 3 1/2 octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality, for popular secular and secular music in schools or families, at only \$22. One hundred other styles at \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100 and up. The larger styles are sold by mail by any other organs, enter land, pay taxes and attend to all other business for non residents. Correspondence solicited.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St., (Union Square), New York; 140 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER. A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-work or excess of any kind, AND FOR—

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VALUABLE GIFT TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER. 10,000 WRITING DESKS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

We want 50,000 new customers for an article needed by every person over ten years of age. Something that will delight the heart of every purchaser. In order to secure these customers, we shall make 10,000 VALUABLE GIFTS as follows: To any one who will send us the names and address of 5 permanent residents of their town or city, and 5 cents to pay the cost of packing and transportation, we will send to any part of the United States, all charges prepaid, the GREATEST WRITING DESK as shown in the cut. ABSOLUTELY FREE.

This is the GREATEST OFFER ever made BY A REPUTABLE FIRM. Over \$1 worth of useful articles for 5c. Each desk contains 15 sheets of tinted note paper, and is designed to match—just the thing for persons or private correspondence; one sheet of perforated blotting paper, one elegant Silver Combination Pen and Pencil holder, as shown in cut, one elegant Japanese Autograph Album with Silk Cord and Tassel, containing 12 pages, one Quaint Little Album, containing 12 beautiful transfer pictures and forty four little Foreign Postage stamps for transfer into scrap books. Four beautiful picture cards, including water colors, with appropriate inscriptions for birthday, Christmas and New Year's Gifts. Size, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Ten handsome Chromo Cards, each a picture of a famous personage, and a set of 12 to 15 to a town or city, according to its size. First class first service money will be returned to those who send the names and addresses as required. Be sure and write the names and addresses plainly. Postage paid. J. C. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Broadway, N. Y.

HOPKINS' IMPROVED FARM and STOCK SCALE. Manufactured at Thorntown, Ind., BY THE HOPKINS' SCALE COMPANY.

An 8 Ton Scale, with a 20 foot Platform for \$100. Other Scales in Proportion.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC. It is now more than two years since we began manufacturing Farm and Stock Scales at Thorntown, Ind., under patents of W. W. Hopkins, the inventor.

The object of the inventor was to produce an accurate, durable scale at a low cost to purchaser, and at a low price for other scales. Being aware that cheap scales had been thrown out before the public we also desired to avoid anything like an imitation of them in fraud or deception. Our scales, therefore, are made of honest material and honest labor throughout their entire construction; and are built according to true scientific principles.

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

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

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

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

HOPKINS' SCALE CO., Thorntown, Boone county, Ind.

Testimonials. Rensselaer, Jasper Co., Ind., Sept. 9, 1882.

Dear Sirs—The Stock Scales which we bought of you give entire satisfaction in all respects. Can see no single

