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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kausas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Farmers' Convention and Other Matters. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

While almost every part of the state is represented by your correspondents, this is seldom heard from and this, the western part, is yet to be noticed. A county that need not be ashamed of its record the past year. While it is the very center of Kansas it will in crops compare favorably with any county cast of it even to the Atlantic coast. Wheat was a better crop than for three years past, a great part of it was sold at \$120 per bushel, is worth about 95c at with a farmer of considerable experience last sumpresent. A less acreage was sown than in former seasons, at this writing it is looking well. Corn is the standby of the farmers in this part. A good crop has been gathered and good prices obtained. It started out at 60c, but is only bringing 45 to 50c at present. Our town, which is only a few months old, will become famous in this line for its large ship-ments. Your paper has not had the circulation in this part that it deserves. Every farmer ought to take it. When I can only take one paper that one will be the Kansas Farmer. I have taken it the past year, and after reading have distributed them among my neighbors, Their verdict invariably was "it is good," and our worthy agent, J. Masemore, has added many to his list and hereafter they too will walk in the light of the Old Reliable. It has changed hands twice since my acquaintance with it, was each time sorry to part with those who seemed like near friends, but it has improved each time and today is better than ever. A farmers' convention is being discussed. This is as it should be, and by a free expression of views the objects will be better understood and we can act more intelligently when coming together. If the last Farmers' convention was bene-ficial only to the railroads and Topeka this should by no means discourage farmers and prevent them from organizing. Let us be benefitted by that experience. Are there not cities farther west that would be more central and offer some better induce-ments for such meetings? While farmers should not be too severe in their denunciation of corporations and should be reasonable in their demands no one need fear farmers becoming a great tyranni cal monopoly, as some one has expressed it. Farmers as a class do, or should receive according to their own individual labor performed and judgement used. While a monopoly might be likened to a class of men who invest their money in a railroad, wear fine linen and grow rich by charging excessive freight rates. This is putting it in very mild lan-guage when we think of the many unjust discriminations. For instance, we here have to pay just as much for shipping a car load to Colorado as they do 240 miles farther east, yet we have to take less for our products that are shipped east on account of the greater distance carried to market. By all means let us organize and endeavor to right the many Chase, Rice Co., Kas.

Hydrophobia and Mad Stone. .

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

next season's use, about eight to ten inches in thick

A great excitement has been created the past week by what has been supposed to be a rabid dog belonging to a Mr Dawson. Four processors were bitten, first a boy of Mr. Dawson's, after which the dog left home and met a little son of Mr. Lepley, living about three miles from Dawson's; the boy was going home from school when the dog attacked him and bit him on the arm. No one suspected the dog to be rabid and no thought was taken of the mat'er unt.l on Tnesdsy morning in the city of Highland, the dog attacked Mr. Carpenter and bit him on the arm and hand after which he went to the residence of Mr. John F Shields, who hearing a noise upon his porch wen out, when the dog sprang upon him and bit him severely upon the arm and acted strangely, when fears were entertained that the dog was n

The parties instantly went in pursuit of the dog and finally it was killed, as were other dogs which had been seen with this one. Dr. Leigh cauterized the wounds, and the parties, in hopes that there might be some efficacy in a "mad stone," started for Savannah, Mo., where it was stated there was one, but the store had no effect; the owner of the ston thought that the poison had been killed by cauteriz ation, or that the dog was not mad. Mr. Shields and Mr. Carpenter have gone to Illinois to visit another "mad stone," but I have not yet learned with what

effect. Can any of the readers of the FARMER give the his tory and virtue, if any, of those peculiar stones, or are they relies of ignorance and superstition? would like to know. W. TRENETT. Highland, Doniphan Co.

Black Leg and Bloody Murrain.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I notice a request for your correspondents to give their evperience and opinions of the above named diseases. I have been putting off writing an article on blackleg for six months. It is a subject of great importance to the farmers of Kansas, as thousands of dollars worth of young cattle die with ft every year I don't think there is any subject that there i difference of opinion on than there is on blackleg Some say it is caused by keeping your young cattle too fat. Another theory is, that poolly wintered calves and yearlings are more subject to it than other cattle by their taking on fat and flesh too fast. Anoth cr is, that it is caused by drinking impure water and feeding on poor pasture. Now, I do not think any o the above named supposed causes is correct. one or all of them may help to develop the disease but they are not in themselves sufficient to cause uch a fatal disease, unless, perhaps, it should be the

last named cause. But then we see the disease developed in its worst form where cattle have the best on a farm of 160 acres.

of running water and blue stem pasture. For more Now, to begin sheep husbandry it is not necessary of running water and blue stem pasture. For more than ten years I have known of the ravages of the leg, black quarter and blain under one head, as malignant anthrax; all being the same disease, only attacking different parts of the body. He says: "It arises undoubtedly from contagion, eating bad food, pasturing on swamp lands in summer, drinking stagnant water, etc." The above refers to the malignant form of the disease, which I think is different from what we have to contend with. I do not think

with a farmer of considerable experience last sum-

mer and he is certain that bloody murrain is invariably caused by leeches in the stomach and bowels. He said he had held post mortem examinations on a great many cattle, in the state of Indiana, that had died with bloody murrain, and invariably found their stomachs full of leeches which caused the disease While I have never myself examined one that died with bloody murrain, I am inclined to believe the theory that leeches are the cause rect. During the st During the summer season when it is dry and water is low the pools on the small streams are low and full of leeches, and cattle drink them often in great numbers; and they being so tenacious of life adhere to the inner coat of the stomach in numbers sufficient to cause bloody murrain. It may be possible that leeches may have something to do with causing anthrax or blackleg, but I think they are different diseases. I may be mistaken, yet I think I have discovered the cause of blackleg. My theory is, that the water, or gress or both, are lacking

in phosphates enough to supply the animal economy, which give rise to a diseate of the bones or true car-

buncle. I will call your attention to the fact that I think every farmer in Kansas has noticed that cattle will often quit eating to chew bones. Hogs will do the same. I buried some old buffalo bones to plant grape vines on over 8 years ago, and now when my hogs get out of the pasture they will root down to those old bones and eat them. Take a herd of cattle that have the black leg and they are crazy after old bones Instinct teaches them that there is comething wrong, which causes them to try to supply it by eating bones. There is in bones nearly 58 per cent. of phos-phate of lime, and nearly 34 per cent. of soluble and vascular substances, the balance is carbonate of lime, phosphate magnesia, soda and chloride of soda A very mild winter thus far but at last our people phosphate of lime in bones of cattle. There is considerable over half phosphate of lime in bones of cattle. There is nothing the constant of the considerable over half phosphate of lime in bones of cattle. cut off the supply of any element that is necessary to keep the animal economy in healthy working or der. I do not think there is any remedy for an animal after the disease is fully developed, from the fact that there is too much blood poison. But I do believe that every farmer in Kansas can keep blackleg out of his herd by giving plenty of good feed and pure water; and occasionally giving them a few grains— about 30 grains to the head—of phosphate of lime or chloride of lime. I prefer the phosphate-give in salt,

J. W. BERGER, M. D. Mulvane, Kas,

Cattle in Cornstalks.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see in your last issue queries as to whether smut on cornstalks is the cause of cattle dying. I mak if caule are allowed to run in stalk fields for a indefinite time they are apt to die from eating too much food of an indigestible character. Cornstalks when left standing in the field become woody and ind.gest le. Cattle when allowed to run in the stock fields fill themselves so full that the stomach becomes clogged, the food heats, does not pass off, and the

For three winters I have fed my cows on shocked cornstalks, feeding no hay or straw, and in all cases they have done better than when fed on hay. In the winter of '60 and '61 I wintered for Messis. Irwin Jackman & Co, then government transporters, 3,500 head of working oxen. I fed there in three countles in Iowa, bought all the stock fields that were accessible, allowed the cattle to run in them three hours each day, when I had them driven out. My reasons for so doing was not on account of smut, but because the stalks had become nard, woody and indigestible I lost no cattle from this management, and returned teem in the spring with a loss of only two to the hund. red. Feeders have full fed beef cattle for years on shock corn, they consider it the best and safest kind of feed. I have never heard from them any complaint about smutty corn.

Stock here is doing well, and so far free from disease. Wheat is looking splendidly. Corn is not as high now as on the 1st of December, thanks to our mild winter. More plowing has been done this win ter, in this courty than ever before. Yesterday the wind chopped round into the north and gave us regular Minnesota blizzard.

Sheep Raising.

confine my remarks to such cocks as we usually see

than ten years I have known of the ravages of the blackleg, but could form no idea of the pathology of the disease from the name "blackleg." And as to and you are much more likely to succeed with that authority on the subject, I have not been able to find authority on the subject, I have not been able to find authority on the subject, I have not amount a subject in a subject in a subject in the subject. These ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that number than the other, unless you have more experience than most farmers have. These ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that the other in the pathology of the disease from the name "blackleg." And as to any our are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with the flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with the flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with the flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with the flock of ten that a man should have a fick of 300 or 500. You can begin with a flock of ten or fifteen just as well, and you are much more likely to succeed with that years old. It don't matter much what breed they are, so that they are healthy and not too old. can make money out of them if managed rightly Having got the ewes, the next hing is to get and right here is where many make their first blunder, not so much in the breed as in the breeding of the ram they get. Having as many as fifteen good ewes any man can afford to get a throughbred buck rather than breed from a scrub or half breed, no matter if he does have to pay \$20 to \$30 for him With fifteen ewes a man can raise as many as fifteen lambs; and if he have good luck, more. These lambs will be worth at least one third more than common sheep; and as common sheep are worth

ing prairie cut for hay, and he gives us 250,574 acre-of land cultivated in 1881, making us rank 3d in number of acres cultivated. Now as to our possibilities, we will have, when all is under cultivation, say 1100 sections or 704,000 acres—470,000 acres yet to bring in—being less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole area of the county now under cultivation.

The world renowned cornfield of the Scioto Val ley, Ohio, in which I spent several years of my life under favorable circumstances to see much of its great value, is only about 100 miles long, and will average little if any, over a mile wide of corn land, and once out of the bottom you are out of the corn land, except Point and some other valleys. The Ar kansas Valley, I think, (after ten years close observa tion) is at least as good for corn. I mean the low bottom land, which, as far as I have seen, will average three miles wide. This, from the state line in the south to Dodge, is at least 450 miles, equal to 1350 square miles of cornfield, besides a margin of upland of from 10 to 40 miles, that will on an average produce as good crops as the Ohio River bottom From Dodge west to Colorado, 250 more miles of the about two dollars per head, it will give one dollar profit per head, which will equal \$39 in two years, 1350 miles, 864,000 acres of as good corn land as is in

the world, in which the best crops grow in the dryest years. With a reserve of 50,000 acres of second bottom or upland, which in ordinary years produces 25 to 30 bushels per acre. This Grouse, Walnut, Ninescah, Little Arkansas, Chicaska, Medicine and others, whose valleys, are as large and as productive as that of the Scioto, Muskingum or Mia-

With these facts b fore us, be placed in these reports? Are they much exaggerated? Was the yield of 1881 a very extraordinary crop? et cet-era. I hope and believe that Secretary Sims will be able to take up the thread, where Gray, Hudson, and Coburn have dropped it, and will rightly appreciate the Gro. T. Walters,

work at the next session. Oxford, Sumner Co. Jan 23.



CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, PROPRIETORS.

thing as to the care of your flock. In the first place, you want a good dry shed, not too warm, but one that will turn the wind and rain, and so arranged that it has plenty of ventilation. A shed seven feet high and closed on three sides and opened to the south makes a good shed for sheep, and it should be so arranged that the sheep could be fastened in of nights and stormy days. This should be well littered as often as it gets damp from the droppings or other causes. There should be a rack at one side in which plenty of good hay should be kept. The rack can be made by setting upright pieces eighteen inches from the side of the shed and nailing on planks; two ten inch planks will make the rack deep enough. Then you need a trough to feed corn and oats in, for corn should always be shelled for sheep. I prefer a trough made by nailing four inch slats to a six inch plank. This I think is better than the V shaped trough, as in it the sheep can't push the corn up into

piles and some get more than their share. As to how much feed to give a sheep depends upon what you are feeding for. If for the butcher, give all the hay and grain they will eat, but if for breeding, one ear of co.n at a feed twice a day, and plenty of nay will keep them in good condition. Where a man has but a few sheep and is prepared to take care of the lambs, early lamks pay the best. To this end the ewes should be bred in September, which will give February lambs. Early lambs are the best for everal reasons: they are well grown by winter, and stand the rigors of winter better than a late lamb then they yield a much heavier fleece and can be veaned earlier, thereby giving the ewe time to pick up in flesh and get ready for the winter. Lambs should always be taught to eat while young. To acshed may be planked off so the old sheep cannot get in but open enough for the lambs to pass without trouble. In this keep a clean trough with some corn or oats always in it, and the lambs will learn to eat of their own accord- Then, when taken from the ewes there will be no necessity for their losing flesh as you can feed them right along. After weaning the lambs the ewes should be examined occasional ly, and such as need it should be milked or some of them are likely to have spoiled udders next season Another advantage in teaching the lamb to eat is, in cases where the mother does not give milk sufficient for the lamb, it can eat and thereby keep up its thrift. I have said nothing about salt, but everyone knows that all kinds of stock should have all they will eat. A BREEDER.

A Kansas Corn Field.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: In looking over Secretary Coburn's report it seems like one of the old Franklia Almanacs, containing a little on every subject, and a great deal on all subjects" useful to the Kansan, whether a farmer politician, editor or philosopher. It seems to me if it is desirable to have intelligent men come to Kansas, that the Legislature gave a "sprinkle" of wisdom in appropriating what it did for the dissemination of agricultural reports to be sent abroad. People w o have not seen much of Kansas have very little idea of the vastness of her possibilities. Sumner county has an area of 1188 sections, and having surveyed very extensively in it since '72 I think to strike To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In this article I don't propose to say anything 1100 sections of strictly arable land. By Secretary just as it was about to ear, caused the development about the management of sheep in large flocks, but Coburn's report all that was in cultivation, includ of an immense amount of corn smut or fungi. My out the 88 square mies would cover all the rivers,

Blackleg-Indigestion or Poison?

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have noticed several articles of late in your excellent paper in reference to the fatal disease among our cattle resulting apparently from having more or less free access to our cornfields. The position taken by perhaps a majority of your correspondents is. substantially, that it is simply impaction, or engorge ment of the animals' stomach(probably first stomach) I also understand this to be the conclusion arrived at by Wm. W Kedrie, Esq and reported on the 31st page of the Kansas Agricultural Reports for 1887-8.
That some cattle die from this cause annually, I do
When winter sets in, after the ground is frozen is not doubt, but cannot believe that it is the cause of he unusual fatality amongst our cattle throughout this portion of the state for the past several months.

My belief, or rather disbelief is predicated on actual observation, having examined carefully eight cases immediately after death, and having witnessed the effects of this disease in every stage of it, upon not less than 30 different cases, all of which were fatal but two. In every instance the creature had fed upon corn fodder (usually standing in the fields) within the preceding 39 hours, and this is true of many other cases reported to me. The symptoms presented by a.l the cases are nearly uniform, and I

vill give them in the order that they are *bservable The animal, within 12 to 24 hours after feeding upon cornstalks, appears stupid, nose cold and dry ars and extremities also cold, and if you move him he appears stiff, lifting his feet with apparent diffi cuity. The eye soon has an anxious expression, and the animal occasionally shakes its head, throwing from its nostrils a thick, ropy mucus, and a shaking of the muscles of the flank and shoulder is noticeable. These symptoms rapidly become aggravated the eye has a fixed and staring expression, the sigh is impaired, or wholly lost, streaks of blood frequen ly appear in the mucus discharged from the nostrils the animal stands with his forelegs braced outward and forward, frequently throws his head from one side to the other. At this juncture it is with great difficulty that the sufferer can move at all and if forced to his fore feet are lifted with a jerk, while his hind paris wave backward and forward like a drunk-en man. This condition is not destined to continue long the animal soon falls, never to rise again, for death will soon come to his relief, and there is but one peculiarity attending that, which is a sudden jerking of one leg and then another, The viscera of wels in the eight cases examined were uniform ly healthy and natural, excepting a little dryness of the excrements contained within the folds of the third stomach, in two of the cases. The first stomach in no case, was engorged, and the material present as in a moist and solvent state. The liver, heart and lungs were also in a normal condition, and nothing was found in the chest or bowels of any of the animals examined to account for the phen non of death. On turning our investsgation toward the brain we found abundant cause, however. The lining membranes of the brain were in a highly congested state, especially the cerebellum, and a large amount of serum or bloody water was found in the brain cavity, denoting that the animal died of congestion of the brain. What caused this congestion I cannot say positively, but I believe it was ergot poiso

belief is based, 1st, on the character of the symptoms and the pathological effect; 2d, on the fact that very few cows have died, though quite a number have aborted; 3d, because I cannot account for this terribly fatal disease upon any other known hypothesis. Cattle and sheep have both died of this disease in this vicinity, probably over one hundred of each within seven or eight miles of this place. In one instance a gentleman turned thirty odd head into a cornfield one day, and he lost thirteen head. In another instance a gentleman turned about the same number into his cornstalks, only two hours, and he lost six fine steers, and two more were ailing. In all these cases the animass had an abundance of water. I should judge from the cases I have observed that the animals, after being attacked, on an average lived about eight hours, and that not more than one iu ten recovered. N. A. ENSIGN.

Newton, Harvey Co, Kas.

Small Fruits-Strawberry,

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Having gained from the FARMER in my eight years acquaintance with it, many items of interest and profit I will try to make some return by giving some notes learned by several years experience in the raising of small fruits, having in that time made the raising and marketing of small fruits a leading branch of my farm work, confining myself at this time to that tempting "first fruit," the strawberry. And let me say with emphasis in this prelude, what has so oft to 30 bushels per acre. This is only a small part of the health and enjoyment of his family should deng is only a small part of the corn lands of the state. On the south side of the state is Neosho, Verdigris, Fall, Cana, can be so easily secured.

grow good corn, will do very well for most kinds of strawberries, and though judicious manuring will prove beneficial, heavy manuring will cause many varieties to "run to vine" at the expense of fruit.

As to time of setting, my experience and observation teach me that spring is much the better time to make beds, as Kausas is much too liable to dry fall it is amusing to hear our to make fall setting at all reliable, and of spring eastern cousins, enquire if there is any dependence to by plowed and if it can be done early so that later freezing can pulverize the soil it will prove great benefit both in the growth of plants and ease in their culture. In securing plants be careful to get those varieties which have proven themselves worthy in Kansas, for as in other fruits varieties which are valuable and popular in other sections may be nearly or quite worthless here. Be careful also to know whether your plants are those varieties having perfect or imperfect blossoms, the latter known as Pistillates, requiring to be planted near kinds having per-tect blossoms. Several of our best sorts are of this class, and a want of this knowledge is sure to lead to disappointment and condemnation. For hoe culture alone plant in rows twenty inches apart, but farmers and those who use a horse cultivator should plant in rows four feet apart, plants twelve to fifteen inches in the row in each case. Give good cultivation, being careful not to bury the runners, and if the season proves fair, by fall your rows will be beds of plants about two feet wide. To secure a good mat of plants let no fruit ripen the first year. Those who wish fancy fruit and take the time, can secure it by keep-ing the runners clipped off, thus preventing the plants from exhaufting themselves in the production of young plants, they will give their strength to next

best, cover lightly with hay or straw, simply coveror other material, if necessary to keep the wind from blowing it off. In the spring, if the mulching is too heavy, remove enough to let the plants get through the balance, leaving that on to protect the fruit from dirt, and help the plants through any dry spell that may come in fruiting time. These things "observe may come in fruiting time. and do," and your family will be tolerably sure of an annual strawberry feast.

The matter of mulching I deem very important, not

only as a protection against the heaving of the plants by freezing and thawing in winter and early sp but have learned its value in times of drouth. Having observed that a "dry spell" late in the season was hard on strawberries, coming at a time when a draw is being made on them in the formation of new I decided the past season to help them through should the fall prove dry. So when the dry weather set in I mulched in the depression formed by cultivation between the rows with old hay, leaving the rows of plants fully exposed, and was well repaid for the experiment, for while other plantations were suffering from the severe drouth season, and, I learn, made but few, if any, young plants, mine retained their freshness through it all, making their usual allowance of young plants, which at this writing, in midwinter, are in splendid con-G. BARRINGTON dition, Barclay, Kas.

Dairying-Setting Milk.

To the E itor of the Kansas Farmer: In your issue of Jan. 11, W. M. C. King asks for dairying experiences upon several points which he suggests, one of which, "setting milk," I will make the subject of this article. When we (my wife and I) commenced housekeeping fifteen years ago, we used six quart pans, milking only from four to eight cows. When our herd increased to fifteen head we laid aside the small pans and had pans made to order, holding twenty-four quarts. These were found to be a great improvement over the small pans, as we ob tained as good results and the labor of skimming and washing pans was greatly reduced. I built a good dairy room, and in good weather we made good butter, but when the hot weather and dry winds came the result of our work was oflen very far from satisfactorry. Becoming dissatisfied with the lack of uniformity of results and the very exacting labor, we quit the business, and for several years let the

calves run with the cows.

My attention being called to the Cooley Creamer, I procured one last September and we are so enthusiastic over the result of its work that we have traded our steers for heifers, and are going into dairying

The Cooley Creamer cans are about two feet high

and hold eighteen quarts. A graduated glass scale at the top of the can shows the depth of cream. By a corresponding scale at the bottom of the can the milk is drawn off leaving the milk in the can. When I start out to milk I set the cans out of the vat where they have been wholly submerged, in ice water since the last milking (said wall water with de bent for the last milking (said wall water with de bent for the last milking (said wall water with de bent for the last milking (said wall water with de bent for the last milking (said wall water with de bent for the last milking (said wall water with de bent for the last water w the last milking, (cold well water will do, but ice water is best) and set the guage at the bottom of the cans to correspond with the depth of cream, turn the faucet, and go about my work, when the milk ceases running the skimming is done and all my wife has to do is to empty the cream into a can kept for the purpose, rinse the cans with scalding water, and set the skimmed milk on the stove to warm for the calves. This system reduces woman's work in the dairy to a minimum Having several cows come in lately we have more milk than our creamer's capacity, Mywife says, "We must have more cans, for I shall never skim and handle milk the old way any more." The result of the system is as satisfactory as the reduction of labor. We make no more poor butter, and have dispensed with the necessity of an expensive milk room. Our creamer stands by the well in the wood shed. A can full of milk raises four to four and a half inches of cream. Of course it would raise less in summer when the milk is not as rich.

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A well known principle in dairying is that the greater the number of degrees of temperature through which milk falls while cream is rising, the more per-fectly does it come up. Therefore the milk should feetly does it come up. be set as soon after milking as possible.

From my experience I think the three great points of excellence in the Cooley system are-1st, Its cleanliness and the uniformly good results

2d, The great reduction in the dairying work over

Sd. The fact of always having sweet milk to feed

calves or pigs.

My next article will be upon feed for dairy stock. EDWIN SNYDER. Oskaloosa, Kas. Jan 23.

Forest Planting in Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
As the time for the discussion of the all-important subject of forest planting in Kansas is drawing on apace I will give your readers a few words in regard to tree planting in Rooks county, which, as you must know from the location, is yet in its infancy. Much unsuccessful planting has been done both on timber claims and on homesteads. The above word rendered "unsuccessful," being interpreted, means careless. The principal timber thus far planted has been cottonwood, which in all cases where properly cared for has proven a success. What I desire to convey ig properly cared for is, that where the ground was well broken and subdued previous to planting, and the weeds rigidly excluded, the trees have lived and the weeds rightly executed, the trees and thrived well through wet and dry. In groves where laziness, carelessness, or general shiftlessness have been let loose, from one half to three fourths of the trees are dead or dying, and in many places the sunflowers are higher than the surrounding forest. A custom with many has been to go into a grove from year to year with a plow and throw the dirt always up to the trees, which after a short time places them on high, dry ridges, draining all the water into the deep furrows between the rows and thence onto the low land surrounding, where it is the least rolling.

I have found by observation that the most success ful and rapid growing groves are on the first bottom land which, in regard to cottonwood 1 presume is universal, and as we approach the higher land the growth is slower and more stunted.

Cottonwood seedlings, of which millions can be obtained on the South Solomon river, supply the de mand to a great extent. Walnut, burr oak, ash, box elder, and catalpa have been planted with varying results, the former proving the most successful there being some very fine groves of walnut in the county, one and two years old.

Last October I planted, on first bottom land, about two acres of ash seed, drilling them in very thick making the rows eight feet apart, running east and west. Also planted on same kind of land half an acre of hackberries in same manner as the ash.

Now, I want some one who has experience in ash and hackberry planting to tell me what they think of the location and place, and whether, by proper care my planting will prove a success or not, I know of no ash having been planted in this county previous to last full and have no knowledge whether the seeds will germinate well or not. The tree thrives well along our streams. Propagation by cuttings of any kind has proven very unsatisfactory in most cases and nearly a failure on general principles. E. BARTHOLMEW.

Rockport, Rooks Co. Jan. 16.

Karm Betters.

Millet on Sod.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: As the farmers throughout the state have taken advantage of the mild winter, so, too, have those in our vicinity, and many acres are ready for the spring crop. Plowing, however, has been at a standstill the

past week, as the ground has been frozen.

In reply to Mrs. C. J. Johnson I would state the following facts: The 1st of February, 1880, two brothers began breaking prairie and continued their work until the 1st of April, when the whole eighty acres was sown to millet. The crop was very even and the sod well rotted, the only noticeable differ ence being in the sod which was broken just as the grass was starting, that was a little tougher than the We were much pleased with D. Eidson's arricle on the Duroc swine. HOPE. Iola, Allen Co., Jan. 22, 1882.

Pearl Millet.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer .

Pearl millet proved quite a success with me las year, It made a poor stand but grew luxuriantly and stood the drouth well. Stock are very fond or it either green or cured, and when a good stand is obtained it must make a vast amount of fodder which is easily handled, not possessing the weight of corn fodder when cured. The stalks are fine and cattle est them nearly all up, from which fact it does not cause as great inconvenience as cornstalks T. C. MOPPATT.

Stock and Range.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: For the last twenty years or more the rule practiced by our farmers here has been to keep as many cat-tle as they could winter. The rule must be changed now to read, summer and winter. Under the old rule our ambition was numbers, now it must be quality. The range has been a damage to the stock interest. It was impossible to improve our cattle while using it. It is a thing of the past, and the few farmers who did not depend on it are not sorry. There have been more cows shipped from this place during the last six months than for ten years.

Snipping milk to Kansas City is the latest novelty here, at \$1 50 per 100 bs. The purchasers turnish two J. W. MULVY. Kidder, Mo.

Wants Alfalfa Seed.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

I am a new subscriber to your paper and a new comer to Kansas, from Nevada. Have had some experience with Alfalfa and think it the best crop farmers can raise for any kind of stock, I think it would do well in this country. Will give it a triat if I can get the seed. Perhaps some of your readers

raise it and have seed for sale, if so please tell them JAS, P. HALL. to advertise in the FARMER. Lodi, Barbour Co, Jan. 20, 1882

Hog Pasture Fence.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer :

I saw in your last week's paper a correspondent wants to know the cheapest way to build a hog pasture fence. I will give a plan which I believe to be the cheapest and best for the money invested. Set your posts two rods apart, then get the common barbed wire (the double strand) and stretch two strands of the wire, putting the lower one about four or five inches from the ground and the other about three feet above the first, having the swires about three feet apart. Then get common lath and part he strands of wire between each barb then force a lath down between the strands of each wire to the ground and occasionally let one be sharpened at the lower end and sink it a 1 inch or more in the ground. This kind of a fence will last several years with but ittle repairing. ALONZO SHULL.

Mulyane, Sumner Co., Kas.

Weather in Newton.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer : The weather continued pleasant until the 15th, Sunday evening about tour o'clock the wind changed from south to north, and the air got cold. Monday morning it began to snow, and continued all day about three inches of snow feil, Tuesday meming the mercury was cloven degrees below zero, clear but cold all day. Since it has been warmer and the snow has nearly all melted away except the drifts. Ice is about three inches thick on the creeks. All kinds of stock is looking well and feed plenty. Newton, Kas,. Jan. 19, 1882. JAYHAW JAYHAWKER.

Good Suggestions.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer :

Farmers continued plowing up to the 15th inst, since which we have had a little winter.

Good time now to haul out manure. Some of the farmers are improving the opportunity. Good time now to cut and get up the summer's stove wood. Don't let the opportunity slip. Good time to cut down and plash the overgrown hedge rows and make a good as well as a better looking fence-some

of the farmers at it.

Stock healthy and wintering well. Wheat green as spring and growing. Blue grass pasture still affords grazing for cattle and horses. Farmers should have more tame grasses on their farms. It pays

Prices: wheat, \$100; corn, 60c; oats, 45c; hogs, \$550, Success to the "Old Reliable" Kansas Farmer. It gets better with every issue, so I think. J. W. WILLIAMS. Cope, Jackson Co., Jan. 20.

Another Poultry Account.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: As Mrs Walters has given her account and would like to hear from others. I thought I would give mine. I have never raised poultry until during the last four years. My fowls are nothing but the common barnyard fowls (and small ones at that. I bought an Irish Grey rooster, but he died in about a menth to get a few of the Plymouth Rocks this season. We allow (as Mrs. Walters has done) that the eggs and chickens used will pay for the keeping of all the fowls. I had one hundred chickens hatched out from which I raised eighty. The feed for them, and for twenty one turkeys I raised, cost me just fifty ets. I have always kepta book account, and will give mine for 1881, but of course it will not be near as good as Mrs. Walterl spent the most of my time with my turkeys, as it was my first year at that. The year before raised two hundred and fifteen chickens, but it did not paynear ar well as it did last year, because I kept them shut up, and fed them; but last year I let them care for themselves after they were two weeks old, and they did better, and did not cost near as much.

ı	FOULTRY ACCOUNT FOR 1881.
١.	Jan 20, to 21/2 doz hens, \$2 per doz \$5 00
1	" " 2 roosters, 25c each 50
3	Mar 15 " 1 Irish Grey rooster 75
	Sep 12 by S doz chickens, \$2 per doz \$6 00
	Nov 22 " 70 fbs dressed chickens
	Dec 20 to 1 rooster
	ACCOUNT FOR 1882.
	Jan 20, by eggs sold to date 21 21
	" " 31/4 doz hens on hand 6 66
ı	" " 3 roosters, 25c each 75
	To balance for profit 32 72
١	839 22 839 22
l	Madison, Greenwood Co. Mrs. A. W. Filer.

Sorghum, Irrigation, Etc.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

1 wish to raise sorghum for fodder this year, and would like to know the amount of seed necessary per acre, and whether best to sow broadcast or in drills, I was interested in reading the suggestion of H. furnish water enough, when needed, without a re-servoir. When the soil becomes dry a rainfall of three inches is necessary to moisten it throughly. A rainfall of one inch per acre is equal to 862 barrels of 31½ gallons each. So a three inch rain on five acres would equal 12930 barrels—quite a large amount for one well to furnish on short notice. Will wait with interest for the result of Mr Land's experiment, as a neighbor and myself were discussing during the past dry summer the advisibily of irrigation.

Splendid winter, but not much plowing done yet in this vicinity. Some stock raisers have lost a large number of hogs. Cause said to be worms, Do any of the Kansas Farmer readers know Dr Haas' Hog Medicine to be reliable, or is it like Ozone

good enough to sell to Grangers? Centralia, Nemaha Co, Jan 23,

King Philip Corn.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer : As I see no one writes to the FARMER from this part of this country, I will write a few lines to it. We are having some winter weather here, but stock generally looks well. We had a very poor corn crop in Ottawa county. Wheat was a fair crop, There is not as much wheat sown here as last year, but much more rye, and it and wheat generally look well. Wheat at our county seat is selling for from 70c to \$105; corn, at 60 to 65c; oats 55. A great many farmers have to buy corn to feed. Farmers generally have old their hogs off close. It is the opinion of many that we will have a big crop in Kansas this year. Some of our farmers have come to the conclusion that we need to plant an earlier kind of corn than is generally planted. I see in the FARMER of November A. S. of Wabaunsee county recommends the King Phillip corn as an early variety to plant, would like if H. A. S. or some one else that know where good seed of the King Phillip kind can be go

by card to Minneapolis, Ottawa Co. Jan. 18. Hog Fence-Red Water.

to plant, would let it be known through the FARMER

To the Editor of the Kausas Farmer:

A correspondent wants a plan for the cheapest and best fence for a hog pasture. I will give one. It was once sold as a patent process, but I do not think any one claims a patent on it now. It has the merits of being cheap, efficient and durable, will turn stock from the smallest to the largest, and will not blow down or burn up, though it is somewhat difficult to construct properly and every one may not understand how to make it from a short explanation.

First, set a strong post at the starting point; then stretch four smooth fencing wires—two fastentened

near the ground and two near the top-from it to the | in the art of breeding have been fairly estabend of the line, where all are fastened to some movable object. Next take split paling, pickets, or lath, and weave in one at a time, the wires corresponding to the chain in cloth and the pickets to the filling. When you have thus woven about a rod, put in a post in the same manner, letting it go into the ground while the pickets just rest on it. Continue so doing to the end of the line and fasten the wires to the last post; then repeat the same process for each line. Where trees are on the line they can be used instead of posts. The cost of such a fence will be from fifty cts per rod up, according to price and the material

Now will some one give the cause and how to cure 'red water" in sheep? Is it contagious? I have lost seventy five head, and others are losing from the same disease. When opened they have a quart or more of bloody water around the intestines, and the lungs are congested, sometimes the gall much enlarged, and the urine an offensive smell. Appetite and digestion are good till within a few hours of C. BISHER,

Hutchinson, Kas, Jan. 23.

Inquiries About Castor Beans.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: We have had a pleasant winter up to Jan. 16. This week it has been freezing, mercury down to zero Hogs fattening finely. Worth \$5 c5 per hundred. Will you or some of the FARMER readers please tell me how and when to plant castor beans? Also where I can get the seed? The FARMER is a welcome visitor THOMAS STRONG. -long may it flourish. Bellville, Republic Co. Jan. 21, 1882.

Likes the Farmer.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: For the last three days it has been quite wintery the coldest we have had this winter, has got warmer now. Have had a very mild winter so far. A great help to us that have stock and little or no feed. Stock of all kinds look very well. Horses rather thin. Have had but little snow. Water scarce. Hogs near-

ly all sold off, cows selling from \$25 to \$30. and rye look well, wheat selling from 80c to \$100 per bu; corn for 55 to 60c; potatoes high and scarce. We read the FARMER with renewed interest every week; wish it success. Bull City, Osborne Co, Jan. 18.

Good-Bye, Mortgages.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer : With our good crops and good prices of the past season our farmers are becoming more independent and another season like the past one, then the far-mers will say goodbye to the mortgages on their

farms and to the money lender. The winter so far has been very pleasant, wheat never looked better and stock of all kinds are in good condition. Myself and family are well pleased with the Farmer and consider it the best of seven papers that we have on our table. ALONZO SHULL.

This and That.

Sheep on the Farm.

Fifty or sixty years ago every farm, however small, had its little flock of sheep, to supply the family wool and the material for knitting the family stockings. In almost every farm house the humming of the big wool wheel, which manufactured yarn, could be heard at some distance from the house, and everywhere stockings were being knitted for family use They were not very fine, but they were thick and warm and wore two or three times as ong as the present machine made article. This little flock of sheep was always the pets of the farm. Their feed cost next to nothing. Pasture fields which cattle could nn longer graze on, were just what the sheep preferred. Every hole and corner they nipped clear of grass; and in winter the poorest hay and a litile salt kept them in good condition, while lambs not only kept up the stocks but furnished all the mutton required in the family. The knitting machine had not yet made its apperance, and each family which could not afford to supply its wants from the growth of animals is a means to an end, and costly foreign manufactured articles were forced thus to provide for themselves. The little girls in a family were taught to knit the end is gained. Lands of Osborne Co to raise five acres of vegetables as soon as they were able to handle needles, by means of irrigation, but I don't think one well will and hence the cost of the supply of stockings was quite inconsiderable-in fact, it took no ready cash from the farmers' pock-

Now, the keeping of sheep is extensiely pursued especially on large farms, where portions of the land are hilly, rocky, and unfit for cultivation. Here sheep thrive finely, and where systematically managed they are the most profitable branch of the eutire farm. The best breeds are used, or ought to bethat is, for both wool and carcass; and we may add that just as sheep husbandry is better and better undestood, the more extensively it will be introduced. Our western and northern farmers, when this branch is rapidly inereasing beyond other sections, are abundantsheep is the best helper not only in filling the purse, but in keeping up the condition of the land, without really any act ual expense, that is in the reach of husbandamen. One thing should therefore, be remembered by farmers who have suitable land at their command, that they make a very great mistake and submit to an annual loss of more importance than they imagine in the absence of a good and beautiful flock of improved sheep browsing on the hillside.-Tribune and Farmer.

Principles of Breeding.

In a little work from the pen of the Hon. Mr. Howard, member of Parliament for Bedford, England, on breeding of swine, we find the following, which, though not new, will repay perusal: "I know something of the uncertainties attending the breeding of animals, yet I am convinced that there are certain laws pertaining to the process, which, like all of nature's operations, are fixed and unalterable, and which can not be regarded with impunity. From my own observation, from conversation with the late Mr. M'Combie, and comparing notes with our breeders, I have come to the notes with our breeders, I have come to the Alderney or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to se conclusion that the following cardinal points lect from. Send for catalogue.

lished: (1.) That from the male parent are mainly derived the external structure, configuration and outward characteristics-the locomotive peculiarities inclusive. (2.) From the female parent are derived the internal structure, the vital organs, and, in a much greater proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper and habits. (3.) That the purer the race of the parent, the more certainty there is of transmitting its qualities to the offspring. Say two animals are mated; if one is of purer descent than the other, he or she will exercise the most influence in stamping the character of the progeny, particularly if the greater purity is on the side of the male, if of pure race, and descendants from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring. (4.) That, apart, from disturbing influences or causes, the male, if of pure race and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring. (5.) That the influence of the male is not unfrequently protracted beyond the birth of the offspring of which he is the parent, and his mark is left upon the subsequent progeny. (6.) That the transmission of disease of the vital organs is more certain if on the side of the female, and diseases of the joints if on the side of the male parent,"-Drover's Journal.

Polled Devons.

That the horns can and should be bred off from our domesticated beef and dairy cattle. we have for a long time had no doubts, and it begins to look as though it would be done. It will of course take time, but it will be time well spent. Now the polled Angus are taking so many first prizes in the fat-stock exhibitions, no owner of short horns or Herefords who breeds for beef, can object to crossing his animals with a polled Angus bull. It is not unlikely that such cross would really improve his stock besides in the removal of horns. In dairy stock, the Suffolk and Norfolk polled bulls might be used without doing violence to the general character of the best dairy breeds. The first number of the Breeder's Gazette., a new Chicago weekly, published by J. H. Sanders, formerly of the Live Slock Journal, mentions a herd of polled Devons which have been exhibited at the fairs the past sea-

They were bred by Mr. Ross of Avon, Ill., from a cross of a polled Norfolk bull upon Devon cows. Mr. Ross has thus far had good success in his experiment, and hopes soon to have a herd of first class polled Devons,-N. E. Farmer.

Sheep Breeding.

Says the American Merino: Never breed from weak and degenerated stock because his incestors have been noted families. If you buy good sheep you receive as a reward a fullfill-. ment of the saying that like produces like Remember that the sheep was created for wool and for mutton. Better lose the fancy points of breeding than surrender the principles of creation. Where sheep are kept for the double purpose of direct income in wool, mutton etc., and the manure they make, it is important that the extra food, or that outside of what the pasture furnishes, should be chosen with care. It would be wise for the American farmer to become better acquainted with the coton-seed cake, linseed oil cake, and like concentrated foods. By feeding, and feeding liberally of such food, the sheep grow rapidly. The when the most money is made from the flock, and the land enriched, the most rapidly

Potatoes Under Straw.

Several years ago there was much said about growing potatoes under straw, and we published at the time several reports from those who had tried the method with success. Interest in the subject appears to be renewed, to judge from inquiries. The method is very simple; the land is prepared in the usual manner and the rows marked off; the sets are dropped along the rows and very slightly or not at all, covered with soil. The whole field, or bed, is then covered with eight or ten inches thickness of old straw. Nothing more is required until digging time, unless some strong weeds should make their way through the straw, and these may be pulled. It is claimed that the yield is larger and the potatoes are much handsomer ly satisfied that in many respects the flock of than those treated in the usual manuer .- Agriulturist.

> Farmers who neglect to provide either carots, parsnips, beets or turnips for their stock when winter approaches make a serious mistake, if they anticipate the best profit, and work for large results. We often see the feeding of roots argued from an English stand point, but many things in this country in an agricultural point are quite different. Never theless, there is no question of the value and economy in feeding roots in this country to a larger extent than is done at present. Probably the most easily raised, most productive and most profitable root crop for us to raise, is some of the varieties of beet, some of which grow very large, and yield 800 to 1,000 bushels to the acre, if the land is well manured and thorough ly tilled. The best way to grow them is to let them follow some deeply worked, highly manured crop, on thoroughly good land, putting on no manure the year the beets are grown. There will then be few weeds to trouble, which is often the plague of root culture .- W. H. White, in Country Gentleman.

Dr. H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of

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For Sale or Rent. The best quarter section of Kaw bottom land in Jefferson

ounty, two miles from Newman on the U. P. R. R., and ten miles from Topeka. The whole truct in high state of culti-vation; well fenced around and across. Yards, garden, lots and pasture with good barn, stables and cribs arranged with convenience. Orchard, vineyard, and small fruit convenience, orchard, vineyard, and small fruit convenience. plantations, yielding abundant choice varieties. No better and never failing water with wind mill attachment. Good and comfortable dwelling with out-houses, on an elevated and healthy location. Schools and churches in vicinity. To realize the great bargain 1 offer, you must come and see for yourself. If not sold by the 20th of February, the place will be for rent. For terms, apply to me on the premises, or by corres-

D. B. HALDERMAN, Newman, Jefferson Co., Kas.

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A NEW AND VALUABLE TREATISE ON SUGAR CANES, including the Minnesota Karly Ambor) and their manufacture into Syrup and Sugar. Although comprised in small compass and furnished free to applicants, it is the BEST PRACTICAL MANUAL ON SUGAR CANES it, thus we heen published. the thins yet been published.

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

State Items of Interest.

Ridorado Press: The first blizzard of the seasor struck Eldorado on Sunday night. It was genuine Kansas cold weather. The more keenly felt because of the beautiful weather that preceded it.

Winfield Courier: Captain Scott and Postmaste Topliff have bought another thousand sheep out in Barbour county. They now have nearly four thousand and will pull much wool next spring. It will be fun around the ranch when lambing time

Eldorado Press: Hogs still continue to die of the cholera in some parts of the county This is the result of shipping hogs from the infected parts of Missouri. Our farmers will begin to be now hard the ground. They have been known Our farmers will begin to learn by and by that Missouri hogs are dear at any price.

Salina Journal: We hope soon to see the vast beds of gypsum in the Gypsum creek country made of some use. Gypsum exist no where in greater quantities than in our county. We see it stated that in old Birmingham prize ganders have reached Clay county there is a factory where gypsum is being 32½ pounds. Twenty pounds is a fair average quarried, crushed, boiled, and so manufactured, at the rate of 25 barrels per day, into plaster of Paris. What is to prevent the establishment of such a factory in our county?

Hutchinson Interior: The trial of Joseph Reeson on Friday and Saturday of last week excited considerable interest. He was charged in the information with having violated the temperance law. Messrs. Houk and Brown conducted the prosecution in be-half of the State and A. R. Scheble appeared for the defense. The trial was before Judge Higly, justice of the peace, who, on account of the number in atten-dance held the trial in the court house. An unusual feature of the trial was the attendance of about twenty-five ladies, who, by their presence both days during the trial, manifested their interest in the enforcement of the law. The jury after being out an hour brought in a verdic of "guilty." The penalty assigned by Judge Higley was thirty days in the county jail and cost. No appeal was taken and Joe Reeson languishes in tall. Reeson languishes in jail.

Chase Co., Leader: S. F. Jones, whose cattle ranch en Fox creek is enclosed with over twenty-five miles of stone fence, has a grist and feed mill and a saw mill on his ranch, operated by a \$200 wind mill

Abilene Gazette: A young lady of this city is preparing for the lecture platform, and it is expected that she will make a sensation, provided she don't

Larned Chronoscope: Garfield comes to the front with her shipments of broomcorn and wheat as follows: Wheat, 34 cars; Broomcorn 12 cars.

Larned Optic: Our friends who live on the Pawnee creek report the beaver very thick this winter.
They are cutting off the young timber and at almost every bend of stream are building their dams, and that makes the farmers damn the beaver. But they, being American bred, believe in free speech, and care nothing about it. So the farmers have declared relentless war against the fine-haired destroyers of our diminutive forests. We have seen on several occasions the "spoils of war" exhibited on our streets, the most noticeable among them was a large beaver which weighed forty-nine and one half pounds, in the possession of Mr. Seely, the proprietor of the Farmer's Hotel. It will not be long that the beaver will "cut sticks" in the Pawnee.

Junction City Union: Mr. Hobbs has followed his coal vein thirty-six feet into the hill. It has gradually improved. The last six feet has been of uniform quality, and the vein ten inches thick. It burns well. A bore down into the bluff one or two hundred feet back will undoubtedly develop a first class article of

Peabody Gazette: We think our farmers should club together and send up to the Menonite set le-ment in the spring for a load of Russian Mulberry pattings. The cuttings will grow like cottonwood the trees are said to grow very rapidly and bear fruit when they are two years old. Pardy at d many other nurserymen are advertising the tree extensively but they ask from \$2 00 to \$4 00 a dozen f trees. We have great faith in this tree although ve have never seen it, and intend to put out some cut tings or trees this spring.

Lawrence Spirit: The faculty of the state univers Lawrence Spirit: The faculty of the state university has been subpænaed, one and all to go to Baldwin city to testify in court what they know in regard to certain liquor cases now in litigation. This summons of the entire faculty chancellor, professors, teachers besides a number of the students, shows very clearly the animus of the entire whisky ring of Lawrence, as well as the fell spirit which animates those who sympathize with it and lend themselves as counselors, aiders and abettors thereof

Manhattan Enterprise: Hon. T. C. Henry, of Abilene, has purchased a small farm in Wabaunsce county, containing about 10,000 acres. A nice little garden plat.

Peabody Gazette: We understand that the house of Jacob Funk, of Hillsboro, has been compelled to suspend business, in consequence of too much credit business. He has done a very good business in amount, but his customers didn't pay as they promised. The credit system is generally a hindrance to success. The people would be better off if they didn't buy any more then they could pay for, and the storekeepers would be better off if they had the goods on their shelves instead of in the possession of stomers who couldn't pay.

Peabody Gazette: Miss Adams, of this city, who is peaparing to engage in silk culture, has shown us samples of silk produced in McPherson county, adjoining this county. These samples comprise both the raw and the manufactured article—the thread being manufactured in Massachusetts, by a firm who buy largely in China, Japan and France. They pro-nounce the Kansas silk the best they have had. This m the Caucasion worm, fed on b ack mul-

berry imported by the Russians. The white mulberry is pronounced the best by experienced grow-ers, and it is presumed that the same worms, fed on the white mulberry, and raised in Kansas, will produce the finest and best sllk known.

We understand that Miss Adams and Mrs. James

Stewart talk of a partnership in the slik culture Miss Adams spent considerable time, last summer, at Silkville, Franklin county, learning the ways of the silk worm and the mode of culture.

Embden Geese.

These beautiful aquatic birds were first introduced into this country in 1821. They were imported direct from Holland, but the appellation of Embden is said to have been obtained from the town of that name in Hanover. The eggs are white. four can be put to hatch under a large Cochin, or Brahma, or a turkey hen, sprinkled with warm water daily, as they dry up very easily, the shell being rough and thick. Incubation occupies thirty days. Goslings are reared like ducklings, but green food is an absolute necessity, and green onion tops are excellent. When fledged, goslings will find their own keep in a large orchard or field, and a few weeks feeding on meal and wheat or oats will, if shut up early in November, get them ready for the Christmas table. In fact, the young, are easily reared with very little care in almost any section of the country.

The color of these geese is invariably of the purest white, the bill, legs and feet being of a beautful yellow. The feathers are of much softer texture than those of the common goose, and combined with their perfectly white color, possess qualities which command much higher prices in the market than the feathers of other geese. The breast down of the Embden goose is specially valuable. These geese are of erect to weigh, at eight months of age, from twelve to sixteen pounds when dressed for the table. English breeders report prize young birds as weighing up to twenty-seven pounds, while weight. The flesh of the Embden geese is very different from that of our domestic variety; it does not partake of that dry character which belongs to other and more common kinds, but it is as tender and juicy when brought to the table as that of the wild fowl, also being less liable to shrink in the process of cooking. Epicures even assert that the flesh of the Embden geese is not inferior to that of the canvass-back duck .- Am. Cultivator.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, The best saive in the world for cuts, ordises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freekles and pimples. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Advertisements.

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

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

I have 7 VARIETIES of the BEST KNOWN SWEET POTATOES for seed in quantities.

B. F. JACOBS. Wamego, Kas.

Cole's Reliable Garden Flower and Freed Seeds are the best and are sold at the lowest price. Garden Guide, of 44 pages, mailed free. Fells all about Gardening, Address Cole & BRO.

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Osage Orange Seed. Crop very short. We have a few bushels prime fresh seed to offer. W. H. MANN & CO, Gilman, Ills.

1828-RELIABLE-1882 UIST'S SEED EST SEED

Are entirely the product of our own far are unsurpassed by any in the world for and reliability. Buist's Garden Ali containing 162 pages useful information, wit mailed on recent of the containing the pages useful information, with ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Grower, PHILADELPHI 1.

EARLY

HIO AND OTHER

Improved Varieties OF

Seed Potatoes,

Irish and Sweet, for Sale by Edwin Taylor,

POTATO SPECIALIST, 1201 Union Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

(Formerly Armstrong, Kas.) Catalogue Free.

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Forest Tree Seedlings

We have for spring delivery the Largest and Finest Stock of Nurvery and Forest grown R-d Cedars and Forest Tree Scatlings in the west. Write us for prices before buying elsewhere. Address BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill. (on Ill. C. R. R.)



labe Turnin.
Our Flower Collection, comprising 10 Packets of the holesst Flower Seeds, sent postpain on receipt of 25 mits, 5 collections for 3:10. Perings Compass accepted as ach, to a Seeds are warranted freach, genuine, and clinble, and we feel certain of mitting a permanent customer of every purchaser of one of the boxes.

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Hedge Plants.

For sale by the Thousand, Hundred Thousand of Million. As fine plants as ever raised, at very low prices.

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CROWN NURSERY, with 40 acres of good valley land with water and timber, adjoining the city. The best nursery stand in the state, surrounded by a good coantry. I want to sell my Nursery, Florist and Market Gardening stock all together. Those wanting to purchase will do well to address me immediately.

C. C. HUNTER



note English and German. If you afterward order seeds d duct the luce rate. From the Market Sare the best in the world. The Florat Guine will till how to set and prove them. From the Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, too knavings. For Sec. in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

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BEFORE ordering elsewhere send your address where send your address at costs nothing, but will save money.

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The character of LANDRETHS SEEDS
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They are the STANDARD for Quality.
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All orders and subscriptions will be promptly attended to. Ne canvassing done.

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C. H. BARTON, Club Agent.

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Cucumber, best for table or pickling: Glant White Stuttgart Radish, early, large Top White Globe Turnip, very handsome. Philadelphia White Abbuge Rassano Beet. Illustration and full directions for culture printed on each packet.

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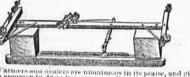


1882.

OUR ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE Containing Description and Prices of Reliable Vegetable, Field, Tree and Flower Seed, Seed Grain, Novelties, Seed Potatoes, Seed Drills, etc., will be mailed free on application.

> PLANT SEED COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

IT TAKES the LEAD BARNES



CHECK ROWER.

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever invented. Farmers and ocaters are manimous in its praise, and give it the preference over any other Check Rower for its com-best and most sustainful evidence of its merit, as well as for its durability. The unprecedented sales of the Barnes Check Row r is the ING MACHINE.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower. The sales is the farmer as a LABOR-SAF. ING MACHINE.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower. The seize is as easy to handle as a rope. Use of wire in place of a rope, and that one seize will outlast two ropes. The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope. Use of wire in does not cross the machine, thus winding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwerr several wires that does not cross.

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CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE Only Double Ring Invented, Champion HogRinger

RINGS AND HOLDER,
The o ly Ring that will effect, wally keep hogs from rooting. No

Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

Only Single Ring Frer invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose. Brown's Elliptical Ring

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

PROPRIETORS. BUSINESS MANAGER. M. J. RICKS. TRAVELING AGT, AND COR. H. A. HEATH, W. A. PEFFER, · EDITOR.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

club. Sent to any post office.

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 rade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 46 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 46 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainty the name, postoffice, county and state.

When an address is to be changed from one postoffice to another, give the names of both offices, the one where the paper is now sent, and, also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

Post Office Addresses.

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

Gov. St. John takes care to speak well of Kansas in his rambles.

W. H. Cole, of Newton, takes the cake as club agent. He has sent twenty-two names.

February 27th is the day fixed by both houses of congress for the Garfield ceremomonies.

Food and Health urges the use of vinegar, as a wash, drink, and for fumigation in cases of small-pox.

The general opinion is, the best time to cut timber for preservation is late in the fall and in the winter.

A good deal of editorial matter and a dozen excellent communications are necessarily laid over this week.

census committee fixes the number of representatives at 320, We present our readers with some excellent

The apportionment bill proposed by the

correspondence this week. Several subjects of importance are discussed.

Eastern newspapers are doing a good deal of talk for Kansas since reading Secretary Coburn's late quarterly report.

The New York Sun says that the farmers of some counties in New Jersey use goats to protect their sheep from dogs.

Guiteau begins to behave somewhat like a common criminal now, and is not disgusting the country with his unbridled insolence.

Wanted-a reformer-one who will devise ways and means to expedite criminal trials, so as relieve society of all excuse for lynching.

The books-"Western Farmer and Stock Grower"-which were advertised in this paper for sale, are all sold. So that no more orders can be filled.

contains a cut of a hatching coop for winter long before that body could act upon it.?" use. It has a window sash, same as for a hot bed, on the south side.

The Emporia Daily Republican is a credit to that enterprising city. If Mr. Eskridge can keep it up to the standard on which it started out, he will do wonders.

A Mr. S. T. Hickman sent to this office for sample copies of the FARMER, but did not give his postoffice address. If he will forward that, we will send the papers.

The St. Louis Seed Company, whose advertisement appears in this numbe of the FARMER, are sending out a very large descriptive catalogue of their seeds to all persons who ask for

Some days ago it was announced that the sheriff had taken possession of the building and material of the Frairie Farmer of Chicago. That paper appeared again on time the next week under a new organization.

New York papers state that the trade in nuts is increasing yearly, and that it is expected to increase in the future, especially peanuts and pecans. The demand for nuts generally is pended by a two-thirds vote, and then a majorsaid to be three times as great as it was five ity may do what it pleases when the rules are years ago.

The publishers of the American Farmer, Baltimore, claim that to be the oldest agricultural paper in the United States. It was founded by Col. John Stuart Skinner in 1819, because of the general stagnation following the war of 1812.

The Colony Free Press, has a long article discriptive of the \$40,000 herd of Hereford cattle, their lands, barns, etc , owned by J. S. Hawes of Anderson county, this state, saying that Mr. Hawes' herd is the second in size in the United States.

Small pox is spreading quite generally over the country. People cannot be too careful as to the cleanliness of their premises. Like yel-

do is to guard themselves by cleaning up. Boil a little vinegar in the house every day.

PARAMO DE PROPERTO DE LA COLOR

A writer of eminence says that horses can be cured of founder by placing their feet in tubs of watm water and then blanket them thoroughly, so as to get the whole animal warmed up. The lameness, he says, is caused by the stagnation of blood in the feet.

We know of no better advice to give our ountry readers than to persistently refuse to make any kind of contracts with traveling strangers requiring the signing of any papers; and if you must sign anything, see that is written in ink; and if there are any blank spaces in the lines anywhere, draw an ink line through every one of them.

A case was decided last week in New York against the alleged patentees in the driven well cases. The court held that the patents were void because the invention in them was not new; that driven wells had been used by others before the present pretended inventors had anything to do with them. This decision, we may expect will be affirmed, and the people will be rid of these yexations in future.

"The Alliance and New Party."

Under the above caption the Western Rural has a sensible article. That paper takes the same view of the course which farmers ought to pursue with reference to parties that the KANSAS FARMER does. We insist that if farmers will only get together on vital matters they can compel acquiescence in their demands. When they are organized in this way, without reference to parties, then they are the best judges of whether they will take possessession of existing parties or withdraw from them. The important matter is not the maintenance of political parties, but the redress of wrongs; but there is no hope for success as long as the forces are scattered. The farmers have the votes to win any contest they wage if they only vote one way; but so long as they are divided up among themselves they can carry nothing. The ward and cross roads politician turns the crank and the ballots fall into his box. The Rural says:

With reference to a new party, which has been advocated by some of our correspondents, the Western Rurat has nothing to do. It wants to have the farming community organized, and after it is organized it will get what it wants in the shape of legislation and reform in some way, and it matters little what the way is. If it cannot get it in one way it will in another and when once organized, the farmers them-selves can choose their own means of effecting re-forms. Some of our friends do not seem to grasp the idea that when thorough organization has been effect-ed, the Alliance can decide how it shall proceed; and they do not seem to appreciate the difficulties in the way of organizing a new party. One correspon se letter lies before us, says that if we would start a new whose letter has before as, say, party, the farmers would be already organized. Not so. A party, the farmers would be already organized. Not so. A political party requires a national organization, and one in every state, county and township is the country, and that requires much time and a great deal of money. It costs nothing to organize Alliances, and we believe and know that our farmers are capable of deciding how to proceed to get their rights when they are in a position to demand them. As mentioned in another column, we have made great progress already toward securing our rights. We cannot expect to do everything at once, and must not be discouraged if we do not. The Alliance has been in existence only a if we do not. The Alliance has been in existence only little more than a year and never did any movement accomplish so much in that length of time. We have every reason, therefore, to press forward and none for discouragement. The Republican party which has been in power in this country for over twenty years, was five years ould elect its candidates, and it had plenty of n could elect its candidates, and it has plenty of more to add in organization. The anti-slavery movement was nearly a life time in achieving success. Let us be reasonable, therefore, and not expect to accomplish impossibilities, We will accomplish our objects in much less time than any other movement ever accomplished its, if we will go to work and pull until we are out of the mud.

Question-Congress.

Among the questions recently asked the editor of the FARMER is this. "If some new A late number of the Farm and Fireside question were brought before congress, how

> Answer. It could be acted upon immedietely if congress so desired. All deliberate yet to justify this without making it burdenbodies are governed by rules, and one of them is, that nothing out of the regular order shall be heard or acted upon, except by unanimous consent. When a new subject is proposed, the member desiring immediate action is usually permitted to state its nature; and if, upon such statement, it appears to be proper matter for immediate action, and such as will not provoke better because you prepare it-just like a home debate, no objection is made, and it is disposed of at once. Take the case of Mrs. Lincoln's Pension, for instance, or the bill appropriating nated by the cotton exposition; these were qui-House and passed without delay. The writer has seen a bill introduced and passed in the Kansas House of Representatives in an hour, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution requires three separate readings of every bill, and every one of those readings, except only in cases of emergency, to be on a different day.

A single objection will carry over any matter under the rules; but the rules may be sussuspended.

Small Pox.

There is a general uneasiness throughout the ountry because of this dread disease. Within the last month or two the FARMER has pubished what purported to be remedies, and beow we give another, sent in by a friend.

Houses, and especially sleeping apartments ought to be kept thoroughly ventilated, and the whole premises kept clean. There should be no accumulation of filth anywhere near enough to taint the atmosphere about the house. A little slacked lime scattered about the premises is good any time. Fumigation once or twice daily in the house is very good. Hot vinegar is good. Sulphur is more commonly used. Shut up all the openings about the house

somewhere, and the best thing well persons can the fumes of the acid; then open draughts and cleanse. Let all the clothes and furniture, carpets, etc-, be fumigated and aired. The great of the premises, with pure food and water.

The following is the remidy above referred

tine onnce of cream of tartar dissolved in pint of boiling water, to be drank, when cold, at short intervals. It can be taken at any time, and is a preventive as well as a curative. It is known to have cured in thousands of cases without a failure. It never leaves a mark; never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering.

Here is another, published sometime ago in the FARMER. We know nothing of its mer-

Take one grain of powdered foxglove, or digitalis (valuable in the ratio of its greenness-the dark should be rejected) and one of sulphate of zinc (this article is commonly known as white vitriol). These should be thoroughly rubbed in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a noggin (or about four ounces) more, with ome syrup or sugar should be added. Of this mixture, a tablespoonful should be given an adult, and two teaspoonfuls to a child, every econd hour until the symploms of the disease

Alfalfa. Considerable interest is manifested in this rass among our farmers now. Whether it ill prove successful anywhere depends, we supose, on the character of the soil and climate. So far as climate is concerned, Kansas would prove a good place for Alfalfa. We saw it rowing wild in southern California thirty years go, in a climate in many respects very similar o ours. The soil there was looser, and loose to a greater depth than this; and that appears to be a condition necessary to the growth of Alfalfa. A writer of careful experience says on this subject: "Thin soils, compact clay soils should be avoided, for in neither will it succeed to satisfaction. It will succeed, however, in a light soil which has permeable subsoil consisting of loam, or sand, or gravel, into which its roots can panetrate and imbibe the moisture and nutriment found far below the reach of other plants. For alfalfa, suitable subsoil is of utmost importance. A comparatively shallow soil will do for the short-lived, red clover, but alfalfa, which, if properly managed, will yield abundantly for twenty-six years at least, should have a soil that offers no hindrance to the extension of the roots. For its culture thoroughly mellow and prepare the soil by clean and careful tillage. Have one plow follow the other, and this done in the most thorough manner. Harrow smooth and fine. Sow in California twenty pounds of good clean

seed to the acre." In some portions of Kansas we believe alfalfa will yet be found to do well, especially in those portions where the soil is loose and porous s it is about the foot of a mound, bluff, or where it grows vigerously. The roots strike deep into the earth which accounts for its adaptation to dry climates.

We would not advise experiments in this, or in any other matter, on a large scale; we do advise careful experiments on a small scale. Learn all we can before starting, then do the best we can and await results.

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Our efforts in the FARMER to interest you are proving so successful that we venture a new proposition for your consideration, We would like to open and maintain a home department set apart for you. Our present list of female correspondents is not le some upon them; but if the force can be iacreased then it will be easy.

We want to make the paper useful in the house as well as on the farm, and we want as much original matter as we can get. You can furnish a great deal that will be interesting to yourselves and others, and it will be all the

Now, what we would like is this: To interest a corps of lady correspondents who will money to remove the agricultural exhibits do- promise to furnish a short letter every one or two months on any subject they choose; a recipe, etly and without objection introduced into the a simple statement of interesting facts; a scenic description,a discussion-anything original and pertaining to home life and its duties, sent over the correspondent's name, real or assumed, to be considered a letter. We will furnish the paper for manuscript, and also the postage if requested.

In order to ascertain whether the plan will succeed, we now request every lady, old or young, who is willing to become a contributor to the Ladies' Department of the FARMER during the year 18\$2 on the terms above suggested to inform us by postal card any time within two weeks hereafter, so that we may be ready for the first issue in March. You will know when we have names enough to start with by receiving a message from this office.

When you write please give your real name and also your assumed one, and your postoffice address, so that we may make a record of the names and residences of all our correspondents far that department,

Address Ladies' Department, KANSAS FAR-MER, Topeka, Kansas

The Barnes Wire Check Rower.

first page of the extensive establishment where

low fever, this dread disease comes of filthiness until every part is thoroughly filled with Chambers, Bering & Quinlan. The success of county. He sowed a large acreage several this implement and the popularity it has at years ago. tained with the farmers throughout the corn growing section is astonishing. It was the thing is cleanliness, not only of the person, but hrst entirely successful check rower invented, and its advent was received with pleasure by those not satisfied with the workings of rope checkrowers, which were hitherto the only implements that those who appreciated this mode of corn planting could use. The advantage claimed by its friends over other check rowers are partially enumereted as follows: The wire does not cross the machine, avoiding side draft, and the friction thus dispensed with, makes the wire more lasting; and, that being drawn tight, its measurment is more accurate, while a rope, subject to stretching and shrinking, cannot be depended upon. The advantages of the use of a check rower are apparent. It saves marking off the ground; saves delay in planting; plants straighter, and dispense with the expenes of a dropper.

We recommend our friends interested to send o Chambers, Bering & Quinlau, Decatur, 111., for their phamphlet which gives full particulars and which is sent free. In the meantime we congratulate them on their ever increasing

Short Horns for Sale.

I wish to sell my entire herd of short horns and high grades, consisting in all of nineteen head. Of this number twelve are cows, three years old this coming spring; all have produced calves and are believed to be safe with calf now. Four of them will calve in the next thirty days, by the head of the herd "Marmaduke This is one of the grandest show bulls in the state. Ho has taken a number of premiums in Kentucky and the West. He ook the premium at the Kansas State Fair last fall. He is a solid red, low to the ground and blocky; was three years old the 23d of last November. He was bred by James Hall, Paris, Bourbon county, Ky. His sire, Marma duke is a graduate at the Bourbon Fair, and his dam, "Queen Mab" is one among the finest show cows Mr. Hall ever bred. Marmaduke will be in the tenth volume of S. H. R. The remaining six are calves-three bulls and three heifers. All my cows were bred in Kentucky except two, which were bred by Messrs. Johnson & Son, Nashville, Tenn. All of them are reds. They are thin in flesh, having had calves during the excessive drouth last fall I will sell all or part of this stock at very reasonable prices.

1 will also sell my mammoth Kentucky preminm Jack, "Leo.,' He was bred by Leo Thomas, Scott county, Ky. He is a jet black, with mealy nose, 15 hands and 1 inch high seven years old, a prompt performer, sure foal getter and a splendid breeder. He had a number of colts foaled last spring that measnred three feet seven inches high, out of common mares. He is an inbred jack, the best I can find in Kentucky. He has taken a number of prizes in Kentucky and the West-never was beaten in the show ring. He took the ridge. It lasts well, and yields abundantly, sweepstakes premium at the Kansas State Fair last fall. I wall also sell my roadster stallion, Black Ralf." He is a No. 1 breeder, gentle and kind, any lady can drive him either single or double. His colts are his greatest recommendation.

Will also sell a trio of Chester white hogsa boar and two gilts, both with pig. They were imported from the celebrated pens of S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio.

I offer all the above mentioned stock for sale at rock bottom prices as I am compelled to

go South on account of my health. Call on or address me at Pleasant Hill, Cass

county, Missouri. JOHN M. GILTNER.

The cheapest and one of the best means of ridding stock of lice, consists in the free application of ordinary wood ashes, frequent brushing, removal of old or dirty bedding, occasional application of boiling hot water to the wood-work of stalls, sheds and sties, or limewashing the same. All loose hairs removed from the bodies of animals by brushing, as well as old bedding, should be collected in a heap and burned. The presence of vermin on heap and burned. The presence of vermin on live stock can never be successfully combatted by simply applying a certain remedy to the body of the animals, and not at the same time attending to the general cleanliness of these, as well as of the surroundings .- National Live-

At last the end came and the national farce closed. The jury were permitted to retire to deliberate on their verdict, and the judge and attorneys took a lunch. In a few minutesnot more than ten-the jury had decided, and Guireau was found "guilty as indicted." Four days were allowed his attorneys to file motions in arrest to judgment and for a new trial, both of which Judge Cox will overrule, and then the supreme court of the district will pass upon all questions of error raised. It seems hard that the country is compelled to endure still more of that scoundrel's insolence and depravity, but when the final judgment comes, we will be rid of him forever, and cranks will have learned a

In reply to Dr. Toney, on the subject of blue grass, we will state that "Uncle John" Roatcap, whose farm was near Fredonia, in the Doctor's county, a few years ago had beautiful blue grass. Some of it, four feet in length, was gathered by the writer of this on the bank of Fall river near Roatcap's mill in the autumn It is with pleasure we present a picture on our of 1875. and it is now at Edinburg, Scotland, as a Kansas spesimen. If Dr. Toney will hunt this implement is exclusively manufactured. up "Uncle John," or one of his sons, he may It is located at Decatur, Ill., and the proprie- learn much to his satisfaction. Also, see C. B. tors are the well known and popular firm of Jackson, of New Albany postoffice in same

Messrs. Win. H. Mann & Co, Gilman, Ills., report the following sales of Holstein cattle last month: To Fred Brueggemann, Matteson, Ills, a bull and heifer; Chris Kuster, Monee, Ill, a heiter; W. H. Hendricks, Frankfort, Ill, a bull and two heifers; C. H. Brueggemann, Monee, Ill, a bull and heifer; Chas. Karch, Frankfort, Ill, a bull; Adam Hall, Green Gar den, Ill, a buil; Fred Schmedecke, Buckley, Ill, a bull and two heifers; Wm. F. Younker, Parkersburg, Iowa, a bull and heifer; M. E. Moore, Comeron, Mo, a heifer.

Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., Datroit, Mich., one of the most extensive seed firms in the country, will please except our thanks for a choice lot of flower and garden seeds. We will have them put where they will do the most, that is in deep, rich Kansas soil. We are also favored with the descriptive catalogue of the firm, -a very neat and useful little book which they send free to any one who asks for

A Blessing to Humanity.

A Blessing to Humanity.

A lady residing in Georgia, whose son was threatened with consumption, wrote to one of our old patients, Mrs. M. T. Piersol, of No. 1636 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, asking if a testmonial in favor of Compound Oxygen, to which she saw her name attached, was genuine, and received the following reply: "Yours just received. .. tis my privilege to say, in reply to your inquiry about the Compound Oxygen Treatment that it is all it claims to be, and in some cases has exceeded its promise, My testimonial is genuine, and I am always glad of the opportunity to give my voice in favor of so great a blessing to humanity. As to your son's case, I would say, Persevere by all means. I think he has every would say, resected of an inclusion of judge intelligently for him; but he can rely with all confidence upon Dr. Starkey' word. I have known him for years. He ts an intelligent and faithful physician and a true man. I would advise you to keep him posted and follow his directions strictly Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large re-ports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs, STARKEY & PALEN.

1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mound City Feed Mills.

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

ifacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fail to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at ½ price to purchasprove this by actual test, to give a mill at ½ price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with swivel attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are, the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear ar, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear ch longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power Over 25 manufacturers and dealers in different parts of

the country have been prosecuted to final settlement, for in-fringing these patent features, and ask any one desiring to purchase a mill, to not purchase a mill having crushing blades of any other make, if they wish protection in the use of same Send to manufacturers for circulars and full particulars

The yolk of a hard boiled egg cut in bits with a sharp knife, makes a pleasing addition to the sauce made of but-ter, flour and water, for baked or boiled fish.

"Buchupaiba."

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

Cooking does not render diseased or putrefying meat A small dish of charcoal placed in your meat larder will

keep the articles sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice, Charcoal is a great disinfectant.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

Is not "Whisky Bitters" or a "Fancy Drink" that may lead the user on to drunkenness and ruin, but it is a true and re-liable medicine which has been in use for the past fifteen years and has been prescribed and used by many leading

This certifies that after using Leis' Manufacturing Co.'s n Tonic in my family, I can recommend it as very good for the purposes claimed, JOHN N. NOYES.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

"How Do You Manage,

A German authority states that a room covered with a pa-A German authority saude that bound and was found per in which ultramarine had been largely used was found to have an unpleasant odor of sulphurretted hydrogen, the source of which long escaped detection. It was ultimately found that the ultramarine in the design was being grad sed by the alum forming an ingredient in the

Skinny Men.

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

During the next six months there will be a large number of people out of employment on account of the drought; in some parts of the country there is a great deal of suffering. some parts of the country there is a great deal of suffeiling. There are plenty men'& women in this country, who, if some friend would put them in the way of earning two or three hundred dollars during the winter months, would be grateful for a lifetime. A large manufacturing company in New York are now prepared to start persons of either sex in a new business. The business is honorable and legitimate (so needling or book capasalne). 550 per month and expen-(no peddling or book canvassing), \$50 per month and expenses paid. So, if you are out of employment, send your name and address at once to the Wallace Co., 60 Warren St., New

The Household and Furm in its issue of October says, "The offer made by this Company (who are one of the most relia-ble in this city) is the best ever made to the unemployed." The Wallace Co, make a special offer to the readers of this paper who will write them at once, and who can give good

A brain, preserved and metalized, has been presented to the French Academy of Medicine. It was kept in alcohol for a mouth, then plunged into a solution of nitrate of sli-ver, transferred to a case of sulphuretted hydrogen and then exposed to the air.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions To all who are sunering from the triols and manacottes of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedly was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. IMMAN, Station D. New York City.



alty. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

sweet. Potatoes.

A large stock of

EARLY OHIO,

and 30 other varieties of Irish Potatoes. The largest stock of

Seed Sweet Potatoes west of St. Louis-twelve varieties. Also

1,000,000 COTTONWOOD PLANTS.

Write for circular, naming this paper. J T. WILLIAMSON.

1800 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



HONEY BEES. The New System of Bee-Keeping.

Rvery one who has a Farm or Garden can keep flees on y plan with good Profit. I have invented a Hive and New stem of Bee Management, which completely changes the hole process of Bee-keeping, and renders the business cassant and profitable. I have received one Hundred Boltas Profit, from sale of Box Honey from One Hive of Bee to one year. Hustrated Carotaer of the Experiment of the Carotaer of Mrs. LIZZIE E. (OTTO).



wEAVER & BKO , General Agents, Kanses City, Mo.

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

The People Have Proclaimed The CLYDESDALE, THE KING OF DRAFT HORSES



owell Brothers Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

Largest and finest collection in the World of Clydesdale Stallions, the best breed of Draft Horses. Also an importation of the choicest Percheron Normans to be found. Breeders of Trotting-Bred Roadsters, and importers and breeders of Holstein and Devon Cattle. Rare individual excellence and loicest pedigree our specialties, at same time avoiding animals whose constitutional vigor, energies, and stamina have been impaired by high-feeding and over-fattening. Catalogue free. Cor-respondence solicited. Mention "Kansas Farmer."



"MONTROSE HERDS" OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

POLAND CHINA HOGS. CHAS. E. ALLEN, Proprietor, Manhattan, Kas.

My Short Horns are of the "Rose of Sharon," "Flat Creek
Marys," "Josephines," "lanthas," "Harriets ""Clarksvilles"
and other good families, headed by the "RENIGK" "Rose
of Sharon" bull 6250, "Cordelfa's Duke' 38948

My Poland Chinas are not excelled in the west—for
size, quality and parity of blood. My br-edling stock for 1882
have won over 80 premiums in the last three years. I have
the "Black Ress," "Perfection," "Moorish Maid," and other
the "Black Ress," "Perfection," "Moorish Maid," and other
dive months old for sale, of both sexts, "Pairsent not akin,
Have some sows wnich I will breed at a fair price. Write.

Sheep Ranch for Sale.

I have a good ranch of 240 acres for sale. Will sell it with or without the stock. For terms and information, address

Elmdale Chase Co., Kas.



TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

We get seeds from seed growers in California, Iawa, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and all place where PURE SERD can be got, and get such "SPECIALTIES" or seed varieties, that are useful to our cilimate and soil. TRY OUR SEEDS BEFORE SENDING EAST. We have a full and complete assortment and all varieties. CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS SEED, COKN, SEED POTA TOES. Send for Catalogue to TOES, Send for Catalogue to 173 Kansas Ave., Topeka, 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 leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs rum dayk like Charg. 263 American Poland China heeron (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 larae amount of money invested in fine hogs and the strangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our crices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

RAMDOLPH & RAMDOLPH,

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses.



ST. LAURENT, Weight 2100.
DILLON & CO.,

NORMAN FRENCH HORSES BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

100 Head of Normans arrived in August, 1881,— he finest lot of stal ions ever imported in one lot to America. Come and see them.

MOUND CITY

I now offer to the public the finest thoroughbred poultry I have ever raised, and can mate pairs, trios, or breeding pens, for breeding and exhibition pur poses. I have Light Brahmas (Duke of York and Au tocrat Strains), Dark Brahmas (Mansfields), Buff Cochins (Doolittles and Congers), Plymouth Rocks (Essex and Keefer Strains). My prices are liberal.

S. L. IVES.

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CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. Kills Lice, Ticks and all Ticks and all Farasites that CARBOLIC infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sul-SHEEP DIP phur, etc.

phur, etc.
This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quaity of the wooi. From one to we gallons of the Dip properly distord with water will be ufficient to dip one hunder of the property of the work of the property of the work of the property of the work of the property of improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

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SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist,

Send for price list.

Short Horn Catile and Berkshire Swine COTTONWOOD FARM,

> Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas. J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Barkshire Swine Young stock always for sale. My short horns numb r 32 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, as British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4 82; Keilo's Sweetment 7422 and Queen Victoria 7356, Correspondence solicited.



F. E. MARSH, **GOLDEN BELT** Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS., LIGHT AND DARK

BRAHMA FOWLS.

Now is the time to mate your fowls, and Marsh is the man you can get good stock of, the BEST for the LEAST MONEY.

A fine lot of young C ckerels, just the kind you want to cross with your stock.

Try Marsh' Cholera Preventive & Cure

25 cents per package, or 5 for \$1 00, postpaid, Price list free.



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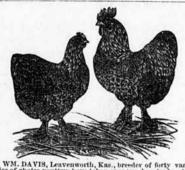
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ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

80 Steers for Sale.

Three years old next spring. Cash, or on time, THOMAS TONEY, Fredonia, Kas.

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



WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of es of choice poultry; have taken over two hims at four fairs this season. New blood intear from the best yards in the country and fock. Send for catalogue.



Republican Valley Stock Farm,

Devoted exclusively to breeding PERCHERON-NORMAN

IOBSES.
QUIMPER No. 400, at the head of stud,
_argest and fluest collection in the west,
_argest and fluest collection in the west,
Pure bred and some of the fluest grades in America; with
rosses from the best horses that have ever been imported
from France.
Young Stallions and Fillies for sale, most of them bred in
Kansas, and are thoroughly acclimated.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing Pedigrees,
HENRY AVERY,
Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

A CLY ESTALE STALLION

NETHERBY SECOND is a dappled mahogany bay, 16½ bands high, 10 years old, weighs about 1550 p unds, and has a first-class pedigree. Will sell for part cash, the balance on time. I have also some grade Clyde colts for sale. Address

HENRY A. THOMAS,

Carbondale, Osage Co., Kas,

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

Improved Champion Hedge Trimmer.

We, the undersigned, being sole owners for the above named machine in the counties of Riley, Pottawatomic, Marshall, Nemaha, Jackson, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte, and as we shall sell conety, township, or farm rights, and canvass said territory during the winter months, parties desiring to invest in a profitable and honorable business will confer a favor to us by letting us know where to find them, and we will come and show you what we can do free of charge, For reference as to our own responsibility we refer to Hon. J. H. Foucht, Rep. from this District, or Eradford Miller, county treasurer, also to Editor Kansas Franker, all of Topeka. All inquiries addressed to Johnson, Williams & York, Rossville or Silver Lake Shawnee county, we will cheerfully answer.

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups.

Ready for delivery Jan. 10th, 1882. Prices \$3.00 each. Also, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and other rare bred poultry.

J. M. ANDERSON. Salina, Kas. (Ebx 400.)



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Send stamp for descriptive circular of New Geared Feed Mill. We solicit a careful examination by all parties interested. It pays to grind feed for stock. To do this, buy the best mill; buy a mill that will grind both corn and cob together, or the shelled corn alone, or porn and oats mixed. Buy a mill that will grind the fastest and best with the least trouble. For these qualities we guarantee our Mills. Agents wanted in every county in the U. S.

Empire Seed House, 142 Lake St., Chicago.

Layer importation of Horticultural and Lawn tools.

Large importation of Horticultural and Lawn tools. Headquarters for Thorburn's fresh Garden Seeds.

Holstein Cattle

CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES.

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

A large and elegant stud of imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of all ages. Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of superior breeding, Personal inspection invited. Separate Catalogues of each class, and milk records of cows mailed free on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this advertisement in the Kassas Farmen.

SMITHS & POWELL,
Eakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

add's Tobacco Sheep Dip

ther Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an acreased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 56 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.



OAKLAWN FARM -M. W. DUNHAM, Proprietor,

WAYNE, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

The Largest Importing and Horse Breeding Establishment in the World. Nearly 6 choicest specimens of the Percheron race have been added to it by direct importations from 1 ce 1872, and during seventeen months 367 have been imported.

Illustrated Catalogue, containing history of Percheron race, free. Write for Catalogue K.

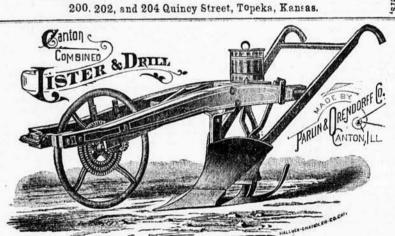
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CLYDESDALE HORSES. ACKNOWLEDGED



assy of vocess on the Perois and Breeders, Blandinaville, Illa. assy of vocess on the Perois A lowa Division of the Wabash, a St. Jonala R. R., 35 miles cost of Keokuk, and 25 miles south-oast of Burilmenon. Seven importations the past officer months, Choice imported ctaillons and marce for sale, from the very past of the stable blood in Scotland, such as Prince of Wales. Levi Lyons, etc. We have size a few choice high grade stallers and marce for sale. Our stock is second to none in America, and our terms are liberal.

BERKSHIRES

AT THE

COLLEGE FARM.

The farm department of the State 'gricultural College effers of sale a choice lot of BEKKSHIKES two months old and upwards at moderate pieces. The best familes represented in the herd. All stock eligible to record it the A. B. R. Address, E. M. SHELTON, Supt. College Farm. Manhattan, Kas.

JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE.

Three head of Herd Register Bulls of choice breed-ing from my Jersey Park Herd, at reasonable prices Dr. O. F. SEARL, Solomon, Dickinson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE: 500 MERINO SHEEP when I shear them, on my farm

in Jackson county, four miles northwest of Soldier City, Kas. ANDREW SHEPHERD. THE VINELAND NURSERIES

of St. Joseph, Mo., offer for the spring of 1882 a large and fine stock of Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Ec., &c., at wholesale and retail, Price list and Descriptive Catalogue free free. KELSEY & CO.



The Best Made. application to 30RDEN, SELLECK & CO., Gen. Agts.

UCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT re the winter in farming districts. Very ree returns for comparatively little labor.
For full particulars address immediately ORANGE JUDD CO. 751 Broadway, N.Y.

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 rix months; each ad-ditional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the cord. The

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Foultry: Plymouth Rocks, Roudans American Sebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

Purest strains. Send for price list.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

THE LINWOOD HERD

W. A. Harris, Proprietor, Lawrence, Krs.

PAVILION SHEEP RANCH, Pavilion, Wabaunsee
Co. Kas, E. T. Frowe, proprietor, breeder and
dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

OBT. C. THOMAN, Effingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Catle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale. GEO. BROWN, "Shephard's Home." Buffalo, Wilson ounty, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so

C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Span ish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence so licited.

T. WILLIAMS. Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breed er of Thoroughbred American Merine Sheep, Empo ria, Kas. Rams for sale.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and last and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two impor ed Norman stallions for sale. GUNDIFF & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeders of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The built at the head of the herd weight 3009 pounds. Choice buils and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited,

ALBERT TRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS, Breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock forsale. Always low. Send for Catalogue.

ARSHALL POULTRY YARDS—Marshall, Missou-ri, Buff Cechin, Langsban and Piymouth Rock fowls. Terms in reason. Eggs and stock slways on hand in seasou. Write for circulars. Stock guaran-teed pure and best strains. Marshall Poultry Yards,

River Side Farm Herd.



THOROUGHBRED FOLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. Captain Jack No. 837, A. P. C. R. and Perfection at head of herd. My breeders are all recorded stock. Parties wishing sows to farrow will give notice in time. Satisfaction guaranteed, Send orders. J. V. RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Kas. 150 "A Violet from Mother's Grave" and 49other popular Soxos, words and Music entire, all for 15c. PATTEN & Co., 47 Barclay St., N. Y.

On Thirty Days Trial.

We will send on 30 Days' Trial

Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts, Suspensories,

And other Electric Applances TO MEN suffering from Nervous Deblity, Lost Vitality, etc., speedily restoring Health and Munhood. Also for Rheumatism. Paralysis, Liver and Nidney Troubles and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet free Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

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Hon

Literary and Domestic.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

I've wandered to the village, Tom. I've sat beneath the tree Upon the school-house play ground. That sheltered you and me, But none were left to greet me, Tom, And few were left to know, Who played with us upon the green Just twenty years ago

The grass was just as green, Tom; Barefooted boys at play Were sporting just as we had been, With spirits just as gay.
But the master sleeps upon the hill,
Which, coated o'er with snow, Afforded us a sliding place, Some twenty years ago,

The old schoo! house is altered some By new ones very like the same Our Jack-knives had defaced, But the same old bricks are in the wall The bell swings to and fo, is music's just the same, dear Tom, 'Twas twenty years ago,

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill Close by the spreading beach, Is very low: 'twas once so high That we could scarcely reach—
And kneeling down to take a drink,
Dear Tom, I started so,
To think how very much I've changed, 2 Since twenty years ago.

ome heart ess wretch has pecied the bark,
'Twas dying sure but slow. Just as that one whose name you cut Some twenty years ago. My lids have long been dry, Tom,

And you did mine the same.

Near by that spring, upon an elm,

You know I cut your name, Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom,

But tears came in my eyes— I thought of her I loved so well. And took some flowers to strew Upon the graves of those we loved Just twenty years ago,

Some are in the church yard laid. Some sleep beneath th But none are left of our old class

Excepting you and me.

And when our time shall come, Tom, And we are called to go, Oh, may we meet with those we loved Just twenty years ano.

Industrial Situation in Mexico.

The following is extracted from a paper in Harpers Magazine for February.

It is perhaps thought that the work of improvement in Mexico is to be effected by foreigners entirely, the Mexican remaining passive, and allowing everything to be done for him. The view is supported by the extent to which the business of the country already is seen to be in the hands of foreigners. The bankers and manufacturers are English. Germans control hardware and "fancy goods." French and Italians keep the hotels and restaurants, Spaniards have groceries and pawnshops, and deal in the products of the country. They have a somewhat Jewish reputation for thrift. They are enterprising, too, as administrators of haciendas, after marrying the proprietors' daughters, and possessing themselves in the r own right of the propeties to which they were accredited as agents. Whether it be due to this rivalry in shrewdness or not, it is worth noting that there are very few Jews in Mexico. Finally, the Americans build their railroads for them. The Mexican proper is a retailer in a small way, an employe, or, if rich, draws his revenues from his haciendas-which in many cases he never sees-where his money is made for him. These are on an enormous scale. The chief part of the land of the country is comprised in great estates, on which the peasants live in semi-serfdom. Small farms are scarcely known. For his fine hacienda in the State of Oaxaca ex-President Diaz paid over a million of dollars: and this is not the most valuable, since there is another on which the appliances alone cost a million. But the revenues of Mexican proprietors have been, heretofore devoted to the purchase of some real estate, loaned out at interest, or at any rate "saited down" in such a way as to be of no avail in setting the wheels of industry in mo-

Before adopting the conventional conclusion, however, that this state of things is due to inferiority of race or to enervating climate, considerations of importance on the other side present themselves. Notably the revolutionary condition of the country, which until a very recent date has subjected the citizen who had ventured to place his property beyond his immediate recall to the risk of a thousand embarrassments from one or another of the con tending parties. Such immunities and advantages as were enjoyed were for foreigners alone, under the protection of their dipiomatic representatives. The traditional inequalities of fortune, by which classes have been created either too abject at one extreme or too leisurely circumstanced at the other to greatly aspire, and the difficulties of travel and communication with foreign parts experienced by the small middle class, from the bosom of which financial ambition so often springs, are other influences of a repressive sort. The climate of the central table-land of Mexico at least is not enervating. One must put his ideas of climate as depending upon degrees of latitude aside, and comprehend that here it is a matter of more or less elevation above the sea. Individual Mexicans are to be met with who, under the stimulus of the new feeling of security, crude. have embarked their capital bodily, have plenty of irons in the fire, and appear to handle -are under Mexican management. They are successful in mining. It was only when the interests of the great Real del Monte Company at Pachuca, which had formerly been English,

dency of Senor Landeroy Cos, a brother of the bales last year. present Secretary of State that they became profitable.

I should be strongly of the opinion that the backwardness of the Mexican of European extraction was not the result of native incapacity or lack of keen appetite for gain, but of his physical circumstances. In the mule-path, traced like a vast hieroglyphic over the face of the land, may be found the key to the Mexican problem as it is-the lack of transportation.

But, the zealous advocate of race and northern energy may object: "How long is it make four gallons of the average olive oil, and since we had no railroads ourselves? And yet the cotton oil can hardly be detected. we had arrived at a very pretty pass of civilization without them."

Mexico not only had not railways, but no recalled that it was waterways that made the prosperity of nations before the age of steam. It is hardly credible the completeness of the deprivations to which this interesting country has been hitherto subjected. The wonder is, to one observing the horrors-no milder word fitly expresses it-of the diligence travelting, and the dreary slowness of the journeys, chiefly at a foot-pace, by beasts of burden, not that so little has been done, but so very much. Populous cities of a beautiful construction dot the land. On the trail to Acapulco-a mulepath, which in a popular expression is only a camino de pajaros (a road for birds)-without even wagon-roads of any kind, have grown up some charming towns, like Iguala, the scene of the Emperor Iturbide's famous proclamation, and Chilpanzingo, which, it seems to me, the Anglo-Saxon race under the circumstance would never have originated.

The Terrors of Carving.

The misery of habitual earving can hardly be exaggerated. The man who comes home tired from his day's work and sits down to dinner needs a quiet and easy meal. Instead of having this, he is compelled to undergo the labor of carving, and to postpone his personal dinner until his appetite has vanished. It is no small labor to carve for a family, say of six persons. The joints of the spring chicken are apparently made of a combination of steel and India rubber, and can neither be cut nor dragged apart; while the roast beef, toughened by long years of service in its original shape of an ox, requires more strength of wrist on the part of the carver than would suffice to saw a twelve-inch log. When at last the carving is done, the delicate and difficult duty of "helping" begins. There can be no peace of mind for the man who helps his family and his occasional guests to any food except soup or oysters, both of which can be accurately and fairly divided. In the case of children he can never give satisfaction. There is no rule in this matter beyond that of giving the chicken legs to the boys, which can be followed. To asl people what part of the chicken they prefer is simply madness. Either everybody will tell the truth and demand the best cut, in which case all but one will be exasperated by failing to have their wishes gratified, or everybody will reply "Any part," "It makes no difference," or words to the same mendacious and aggravating effect. Of course, when the man who says "It makes no difference" is helped to anything but the breast, he becomes the enemy of the carver for life, and nothing can disabuse him of the impression that he has been wantonly insulted. It is far better to boldly help people without any pretence of consulting their wishes. They will then regard the car ver as a rude and careless host; but they will acquit him of any intention to press oper insults on his guests .- New York Times.

Cotton Seed And Its Use. When a stranger comes into this city during the cotton picking season, says a New Orleans letter, he will notice here and there on the streets and levees, among the drays loaded ful of soda, and three cupsful of flour. Put with cotton bales, a dray with high sidings, somewhat like those used by charcoal haulers too hot oven. at the furnaces of the north. They are cotton seed wagons. The seed when hauled to the mills, is covered with short lint which the cotton gin cannot take off, as the saws are not close enough together. The seed is first put in a screen of cylindrical form, and the dust sifted out; then it is winnowed or fanned against a screen, so that dirt and heavy substances fall from it. The close set gins are then used to scrape the lint from the seed. The seed then goes into a cylinder containing twenty-four cylindrical knives, and as this cylinder revolves the seed is cut up very fine, after which ful of soda; and one teaspoonful of salt. Beat the hulls are separated from the meal. The meal is pressed against rollers, and put in woolen bags, which are placed between horsehair mats having leather backs flutted inside, so that the oil can escape easily when the meal is put in the press.

The meal is subjected to a hydraulic pres sure of 196 tons. The bags are left in press seventeen minutes. The oil runs off and the meal is pressed into a solid cake-oil cake, of which I shall speak further on. The oil is Put the cover on tightly set into boiling pumped into a room, called the oil room, and either barreled in a crude state or refined by treating it with caustic soda. In refining, the deposit falls to the bottom, and the refined oil amounts to about eighty-two per cent, of the freely pouring milk on the place, and leaving

The first product derived from this process is the lint, which amounts to about five per with a spoon; repeat the process with more them with skill. The street railways of the cent. of a crop-that is, the country gin takes milk, if neccessary; then wash it off completecspital-a very extensive end excellent system ninety-five per cent. of the crop, and the seed ly with clean cold water, and wipe it dry with retains five per cent. which the mills secure. cloths. If this is done when the ink is wet the The cotton is very white and clean, but very milk takes all stain out of woolen materials short, and the best of it sells at eight cents per instantly; but when it has dried, a little time pound. It is used to make cotton batting, is required.

passed into Mexican hands, under the presi- The crop of the oil mills amounted to 5,000

Second-The hulls constitute about one-half of the seed. They are used for fuel to run the mill, and thus the mills do not need to buy any coal. The ashes make a valuable fertilizer, and they are also leached for the purpose of obtaining lye to make soap.

Third-The oil amounts to about 15,000,000 gallons in the United States, and about 10,000-000 gallons are yearly exported to Europe, where it is used to adulterate olive oil. Three gallons of cotton seed oil and one of olive oil

Fourth-The oil cake is of a rich yellow color, and is used principally to feed stock, for which use it is ground and fed like corn meal. rivers, and scarcely even ports. It would be it is shipped in sacks, each weighing 200 pounds:

> Fifth-The deposit left when the oil is refined is used to make soap, and aloes for making dyes. Thus nothing is lost, and the cotton plant takes its place as the most wonderful production of our country. There are in the ing out, a point appreciated in cold climates. country now fifty-six cotton-seed oil mills, of which Louisiana has nine. Six of them are in this city. Mississippi has nine, Tennessee and Texas eight, Arkansas four, Missouri and Alabama each two, and Georgia one. The amount of seed used is about 410,000 tons yearly. The city mills used about 107,000 tons last year which cost them more than \$1,000.000.

Last year, on account of a cotton-seed war the price went up to \$17 per ton, but now an association has been formed and the price is regulated by the law of supply and demand.-N. C. Farmer.

Recipes.

One cup of sugar, one cup of water, juice and grated rind of one lemon. Let come to a boil and thicken with two table-spoons of

One cup of sugar, one egg, one and one-half cup sour milk, one tea-spoon soda, one tablespoon cold lard, flour to roll.

HARD SOAP.

Take four lbs. of rosin, sen lbs. of sal soda two lbs. of lime and ten lbs. of grease. Slack the lime in ten quarts of water. Put into a kettle and boil, stirring often, until it hardens when cooling a little of it. Pour into a tub, and when cool cut into bars. We have tried several receipes, but have found none so good as this. Mutton tallow is best to use, but any clean grease will do. A little oil of anything you prefer to scent it is an improvement.

DELICATE APPLE SAUCE.

Pare, halve and quarter a sufficient quantity of nice stewing apples; put them into a baking dish, and cover thickly with sugar-bits of emon peel may be added if liked. Put a plate over the dish, and set it into a pan having a little hot water in the bottom, and place in a not oven. Bake until the pieces are clear and

APPLE JELLY.

Pare, core and quarter two dozen large, spcy sour apples. Boil them in enough water to cover them, until very soft. Strain the juice through a flannel bag made into a cone. If the juice does not drop through the small end \$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free very clear strain the second time. To each before the sugar is added. Turn in the sugar 50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on 10c. 20 and boil fifteen or twenty minutes. To every pint of jelly add the juice of one lemon.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.

Mix together two eggs, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of Cheap Newspapers & Magazines. chopped and seeded raisins, one heaping teaspoonful of cinnamon, one small even teaspoonful of cloves, one third of a nutmeg, one small half cupful of buttermilk, one even teaspoonthe soda in last, and bake a long time in a not

STEAMED JOHNNY CAKE.

Beat one dessert-spoonful of sugar with two eggs; add two teaspoonsful of buttermilk, half a teacupful of sweet rich cream, two even teaspoons of soda, or enough to sweeten the buttermilk, a little salt, one cupful of flour, and meal to thicken. Steam from one and a half to two hours.

One and one-half cupsful of corn meal, half a cupful of flour, one cupful of sour milk, half a cupful sweet cream, one egg, one teaspoon the egg and other ingredients, incorporating them thoroughly, and bake with a quick heat

BOILED BREAD PUDDING.

Crumb your stale bread into a pudding-pail. cover with sweet milk, and set by the stove to warm and soften. Then to every quart of the milk and bread, add two well-beaten eggs, half a cupful of sugar, and a handful of raisins, or sweet dried fruit of any kind. Do not have your pail full as it needs some room to rise. water, and do not allow it to stop boiling until done.

INK STAINS.

Ink stains can be removed from a carpet by it to soak in for a time; then rub so as to remove all ink, and scoop up remaining milk

Interesting Scraps.

The pressure of wind seldom exceeds thirty counds to the square foot, except in the case of whirlwinds.

A lacquered Japanese fan constructed on the prin cipal of the audiphone has been recommended as an aid to hearing.

Methyl alcohol, or wood naptha, is alcohol ob tained as one of the products of the destructive distillation of wood.

Between the ages of fifteen and fifty woman has one inspiration per minute more than man, In spite of this he absorbs more oxygen,

Steel loses its flexibility and becomes powdery at a temperature between 260° and 370° C., the same at which willow twigs take fire,

The elasticity of toughened glass is more than double that of ordinary glass, and the former bends much more readily than the latter.

Four kinds of filling are used in dentistry-gold, nalgam basic salts of zinc and gutta percha. Others

of minor importance are used occasionally. Gun-cotton has the great advantage over dynamite that it does not freeze and therefore needs no thaw

In the case of a hen poisoned with phosphorus, the digestive organs were found luminou on the twen-ty-third day after death, and phosphorus was read-

ily detected. Fresh lemon juice has been successfully used for removing the membrane from the throat and tonsile in diphtheria. It is applied to the affected parts

every two or three hours. Water is not the only substance which expands in solidfying; tin, zine, bismuth, autimony, iron and copper exhibit the same property. With lead and

cadmium the results are indecisive. Coal tar products have been utilized in the pro duction of artificial indigo. This is a great chemi-

cal triumph, but it is impossible to say whenew product will supplant the natural dye. The quantity of alcohol contained in rain spoy sea-water may be estimated from one to several mil

whether the

lionths. Cold water and melted snow contain great er proportion than tepid water. Celluloid is a combination formed by mixing gun-

cotton and camphor, and may be made to imitate tortoise shell, coral, ebony, and turquoise, although dangerous in domestic use from its combustible

Tincture of ergot of rye, associated with phosphate of soda, produces a pleasant exhibitantion. This effect was accidentally discovered when the mixture was administered to a woman for disease of the

It is proposed to soak the edges and seams o

carpets with an infusion of cayenne pepper and strychnia, one-quarter pound of pepper and two drachms strychnia powder to a gallon of water-for the benefit of the car pet beetle.

To Promote a Vigorous Growth Of the hair, use Parker's Hair Balsam. It restores the youthful color to gray hair, removes dandruff, and cure itching of the scalp.

Advectisements.

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

60 CHROM.) or 30 Gold-Edge Cards, name on 10c, Sample Book 25c, F. M. SHAW & CO., Jersey City, N. J. 75 Lovely Falken of Cards with name on 10c, Cards with name of Cards and Cards with name of Cards Cards of Ca

50 LOVELY Chromo Cards. New and Elegant de signs, name on 10c Vann & Co., Fair Haven, Ct.

40 LARGE Chromo Cards, Feathers, Hands with Name 100 Postpaid. GEO, I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outst Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. pint of juice put three-fourths of a pound of A poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2814 Arsenal St. st. Louis Mo. white sugar. Boil the juice till quite clear 75 JET, 10c, American Card Co., West Haven, Ct.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 50 outil free, Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Me BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, 10 set reeds only soon ments ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

Send 6 cents for catalogue of 3,000 Newspapers and Magazines at Club Rates. Agents Wanted.
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Gentlemein—About nineteen years sgo, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed in the use of morphine. In this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real be efft, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn out kidneys, I contained its use until to-day I am enloying better health than I have known in years, and better time I had ever expected to know again. What is mo e, I shall continue the use of this medicine, behr ving it will affect a complete cure.

D. B. OWENS, Santa Fe R. R. Shops.

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In order that the public may fully realize the gen-

uineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish

herewith the fac simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these tes-

timonials is absolute, nor can the facts they an-

Santa Fe R. R. Shops.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 12, '81.

Gentlemen—I had been afflicted with an old kidney trouble from which I received a great deal of pain in my back and the region of the kidneys, as well as luconvenience from I ability to urinate. I resolved to give your Safe kidney and Liver Cure a trial, and in a shortt me I was not only cured of my kidney trouble, but was also well of a liver complaint which had afflicted me for years It is the best medicine I ever knew of.

930 Phitesile

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., MAY 13, '81.

Messrs, H. H. Warner & Co.:
Gentlemen—I have been about 20 years afficied with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and found relief. I think it the best I have tried and my husband said I improved more while taking that than with all the doctors' medicines.

C. Y. Leyman

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen-About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidney. The doctors told me that my p-in arose from gravel p-ssing from the kidneys to the bladder. Their medicine, lowever, niled to produce a cure, and so I purchased Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The effect was most encoural g. My rains quickly disappeared; My general health improved; costiveness, from which I had previously suffered, left me entirely, and after using four bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine.

SAProis

North Topeka, Kas., May 12, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
Gentlemen---I had suffered for a long time with a kidney trouble which produced pain in my back, a desire to urinate every half hour, accompanied by a scalding sensation. Mr S. R. Irwin told me one day that all this might be cured if I would only use the remedy he had employed, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Three both shave done away with all my troubles. It is in every respect a reliable remedy.

Henry Sendias

Thousands of equally strong endorsements, many of them in cases where hope was abandoned, have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, re-member the great danger of delay.

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Write me what you want and let me price it to you. Address

D. W. COZAD. LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

Origin of The Plow.

The latest improved steel plow, as now man ufactured and almost universally used, is prob ably about as perfect an implement for turning the soil as can be constructed. The attention of inventive genius has of late years been largely directed to its improvement, and it is probable that its presant form cannot be much improved for the work it is designed to do. The coming implement, however, will not, invert the soil as the plow does, but stir and pulverize it. If anything supercedes the plow, except for sod ground, it will be this. Already these diggers are largely in use in England; but, so far, great power is required to do the work and steam has been generally employed. A digger of light draft has yet to be invented. The following from the Young Folks' Rural on the gradual development of the present plow, will be interesting to many readers:

Looking back only a few years, we come to the days of plows and eye-hoes! What a contrast with the mechanical branch of agricultural science of to day! when during harvesttime the very atmostphere seems filled with the jar and hum of swift-running gearing, and a few men to guide and direct the motions of machinery, perform the work of an army!

Probably the most important implement used in the cultivation of the soil, is the plow: And yet this simple utensil was not invented until a comparatively recent time; and even now it is not perfected. The first plows of which we have any record, were fashioned from a forked limb of some tough, hard wood, the whole consisting of a single awkward-appearing piece. At length the ingenuity of some one conceived the idea of binding one of the prongs with iron, and this was conceded and received as a great improvement.

For three thousand years this excedingly primitive form of the plow was used. The hieroglyphics and bas-reliefs found among the the tombs and crumbling ruins of ancient Egypt, Etruria and Greece show that during the brilliant eras of those mighty nations the main instrument of agriculture remained in this low state of perfection. Nearly all the mechanical ingenuity of the world was at that time centered in the least useful art of architecture; and wonderful buildings were erected and stupendous monuments reared, but it did not always bring bread to the homes of the poor laborers. The waves of war rolled across the borders, famine swept the land, and as nations they sank in darkness and barbarism, there to remain until the light of truth and human progress shall dissolve the dark cloud that hovers over them and the sublime teachings of Christianity and science raise them from their low, degraded state.

Time passed on. Nations rose and fell. America was discovered. The same primitive plow of the ancient, with now and then a slight modification, continued in use.

Finally, however, another improvement was A beam, standard, and handles were added. ed; a seasoned hard-wood land-side. constr and a t ld-board fashioned from a tough block of wood vith a winding grain, calculated to give it t. necessary curve for turning the furrow. and this brings us down past the period of the American Revolution. Probably there are many now living who can well remember these wooden implements. Sometimes the mold-board was plated with sheet iron, or strips of wrought iron hammered out of old horse-shoes, and fashioned by the blacksmith. A thick, spear-shaped clump of iron formed the point, and two wooden pins near the top of the standard served for handles. It was termed the "bull plow."

The first complete cast-iron plow was made by James Small, of Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1785. During the next thirty years inventive minds were studying and experimenting to produce improvements. Among these was James Jefferson, who sought to determine the proper shape of the mold-board; Charles Newbold of Burlington New Jersey, who constructed a plow in 1797, with land-side, mold-board and share, all cast together; said to be the first cast-iron plow in America, and upon which the worthy inventor spent \$30,000 in perfecting and introducing, and then abondoned the business in despair; and Ransom, of Ipswich, England, who chilled the cast-iron shares on the under side.

About this time Jethro Wood, of Scipio, Cayuga county New York, was experimenting and applying his inventive genius in producing an improvement destined to eclipse all the patents of his predecessors. He talked of his contemplated improvement until many half-believed him mad; and so great was his propensity for whittling, in constructing his thousands of miniature models, that he was tauntingly dubbed the "Whittling Yankee." In the construction of his models, he used large potatoes; cutting and fashioning them into almost every conceivable shape and form, until he had whittled away bushels before he produced one that exactly suited him. His improved plow was first offered to the public in 1819. The cast-iron parts were locked together in an ingenious and substantial manner, doing away with acrew-bolts and much cumbrous complexity and expense. It was the first plow in which the cast-iron duplicates or parts could be replaced in the field; and approximated closely to the improved plows of to-day, It was a success; and although it brought little money to its originator, it must be ever looked upon by the mechanical and scientific world as the greatest improvement in the plow ever consummated by a single individual .- Western Homestead.

Send For cole with Levelling at ircular of new style of Hopper Scale with tachment. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farker, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the Farker in three successive leaves of the paper. It is undet the duty of the proprietors are successful to the control of the properties of the paper. It is undet the duty of the proprietors of the properties of the paper. It is undet the there is no file of the properties of the paper. It is undet the there is no file of the properties of the paper. It is undet the there is no file of the paper. It is undet the there is no file of the paper. It is undet the paper of the paper. It is not the paper of the paper of the paper. It is not the paper of the paper o

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Untroken animals can only be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No person, except citizens and householders, can take up

No persons, except citizens and mousements, can ease up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being netified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

laces in the township, giving a correct description of such tray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten lays, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of be township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray vas taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten lays, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also tes shall give a full description of the same and its cash value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the

shall be advertised in the Acades a state of the sive number of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any taker up of the time when, and the Justice before when proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of the beautiful and one of the stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of

proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the sowner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the their appraisement.

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

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

Strays for the week ending February 1.

Allen county-T. S. Stover, clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Hutton in Cottage Grove tp one bay mare 14 hands high, saddle marks, shed all around, small white spot in face, supposed to be 8 or 10 yrs

old

MARE—Taken up by Mrs C A Cummings in Deer Creek
to one dark bay pony mare, right bind foot white, small
white stripe in face, supposed to be 2 yrs old, valued at \$20

MARE—Taken up by H E Vandeman in Genevaty one
iron grey filley about 2 yrs old, white spot on inside of right
hind fo 1, valued at \$35

MARE—Also by the same one bright bay mare about two
yrs old, very light star in forehead, valued at \$30

yrs old, very light star in forchend, valued at \$50

HOPSE—By the same one sorrel gelding 2 yrs old, blaze face, small white spot on upper lip, nind feet and ancies white, valued at \$20

CO.17—By the same one hay horse colt 1 yr old, blaze in face, right hind foot and ancie white, valued at \$15

STEER—Taken up by J M Robertson in Humboldt tp one red and white steer, 18 months old, valued at \$15

STEER—Taken up by S D Brandedberg in Marmaton tp one roan steer 2 yrs old, branded on each hip with letter X, valued at \$20

MARE—Taken up by B H Strickler in Deer Creek tp one sorrel m.re pony, white face, right fore foot white, crest fallen, saddle marked, small scar on right hind leg, white spot on right side of neck, supposed to be 7 yrs old

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, elerk.

Bourbon county—L. B. Wolch, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L P Gray in Scott tp Jan 6 1882 one
3 yr old bay mare with bald arec, near hind foot white, no
marks or brands, valued at \$40

COLT—Also by the same one 2 yr old iron grey horse colt
white in face both hind feet white, small white spot above
the off fore foot, valued at \$30

COLT—Also, by the same one block home and the spot above

COLT—Also by the same one black horse coit 1 yr old, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$20 COLT—Also by the same one bay mare colt i yrold, star ln forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$25

Hodgman county-S. M. Miller, clerk. ANIMAL—Taken up Dec 30 1881 by C E Roughton on SW qr of S 14 R 22 T 24 one female Texas animal 5 yrs old, black branded on left side with letter T and on right side with a W smooth crop on left ear, valued at \$20 Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending January 25

Montgomery county—Ernest Way, clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by John Ellison in Fawn Greek tp
Dec 16 1881 one small stallion pony five yrs old, iron grey
saddle marks on back, valued at \$10
COW—Taken up by Levi Glatfeltor in Caney tp Dec 27 1881
one red cow 4 years old, good size; valued at \$17
COW—Also by the same at the same time and place one
red and white cow 6 yrs old, good size, valued at \$17

Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J J Gruber living three miles south
east of Shawnee Sept 39 1881, white cow with speckled neck,
about 8 yrs old, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at
\$15

HORSE-Taken up by Aleck Henderson living six miles

Valued at \$25 COW—Taken up by F P Hollenback living in Shawnee, Nov 10 1881, red and white spotted cow, 3 yrs old past, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$25 COW—Taken up by V R Merritt living four miles south east of Shawnee, Nov 17 1881, light red and speckied cow, about 3 years old, small size, no marks or brands, valued at \$23 ax about six yells on, same at \$20 ER. Taken up by Jacob Renner living four niles stream, shawnee, Dec 7 1881, red yearling steer, white under the belly, no marks or brands, valued at \$12 the belly, no marks or brands, valued at \$12 the living one and a

STERR—Taken up by Lanson Eaton living one and a half miles outh of Shawnee, Dec 28 1831, red and white three year old steer, branded Pon left hip, and valued a 830

Jefferson county-J. R. Best, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joshua Hightower in Fairview tp Dec 27 one brown mare 3 yrs old, with a little white on root of tail, an indistinct brand on left shoulder, and valued at \$30

Linn county ... J. H. Madden, clerk STEER—Taken up by DS Carkle in Potosi tp Nov 21 1881, one deep red 2 yr old steer, staggish horns, smooth crop off both ears, underbit in leften, valued at \$20 HEIFER—Taken up by Richard G White in Mound Oity by Jan 4 1882, one red hefter 2 yrs old, valued at \$4 HEIFER—Also by the same at same time and place, on oan heifer nearly white, 2 yrs old, valued at \$14 HEIFER-Also by the same at same time and place of coan heifer with white face, 2 yrs old, valued at \$14 HEIFER—By the same at same time and place one roar neifer with white face, 2 yrs old, valued at \$14

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk COW—Taken up Dec 18 1881, by W W Maston in Flm Creek tp., one large red cow, left hip knocked down, sup-posed to be 10 yrs ol', valued at \$15 posed to be 10 yrs ol 1, valued at \$15

COLT—Taken up Dec 10 1881, by Chas R Hodgson in Val
ley tp, one mare colt 1 yr old, left hind foot white, valued
at \$15

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J G Grutze in Caploma to Nov 3 881, one white steer, one yr old, ears and horns black, val-ted at \$12

PONY—Taken up by A D Lelivric in Valley tp, Dect 881 one dark bay mare pony 3 yrs old, white stur in fore-aed, left hind foot white, collar marks on top of neck, and head, left hind foot white, collar marks on top of neck, and valued at \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Milton Williams in Gliman tp Dec 17, 1881 one sorrel Texas mare pony, white star in face, left hind foot white and left front foot parity white. Mexican brand on left shoulder, le yrs old, valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Thos McDonald in Illinois tp Nov. 20.1831, one black pony mare 9 or 10 years old, branded P U O on left shoulder and figure 3 on left hip, white spot in forched and white on end of nose, valued at \$20 forched and white on end of nose, valued at \$20 forched and up to be 10 forched in Illinois tp Dec 18 forched and white on Lohn McNell in Illinois tp Dec 18 forched and white on Lohn McNell in Illinois tp Dec 18 forched and white on the firm of the parity of the parity

BULL—Taken up by John McNeil in Illinois tp Dec 1: 1881 one white and red bull with short tail, one yr old and valued at \$15 STEER—Taken up by Hanson Hazel in Rock Creek t Dec 28, 1881 one white steer 2 yrs old, branded H O on righ shoulder, valued at \$20

COW-Taken up by E Price in Rock Creek tp Dec 30 1881 me red and white cow 5 yrs old, crop off both ears, value

Rawlins county --- Wm. Reilly, clerk, HEIFER-Taken up by Jas K Bliss in Alwood tp on the ist day of Aug 1881, one white heifer 1 yr old last spring, branded with a diamond on left shoulder, diamond on left hip, LR on left side, left ear cropped, valued at \$14

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Moses Cox in Falls tp Jan 7 1882 or

sorrel mare pony, 10 yrs old, branded on or behind the left hip with small letter S, also spanish or unknown brand on left thigh, valued at \$8

HEIFFR.—Also by the same at same time and place one reliow heifer 2 yrs old marked with crop off right car and under slope off left car, branded on left side J Y also on or behind right hip 57, valued at \$12

Shawnee county-Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. PONY—Taken up by M M Standley in Rossville tp Dec 1 1881, one black pony mare colt 2 yrs old, right hind foot nol left fore foot white, small blaze in face, no other marks r brands, valued at \$25

COLT—Also by the same at same time and place, on bright bay mare colt one yrold no brands or marks, value at \$25 COW-Taken up by ES McClintock Jan 2 1882, one red ow about 10 yrs old, valued at \$18

Wabaunsee county-D. M. Gardner, clerk. COLT—Taken up by A A Cottrell in Wabaunsee tp Jan 8 1882 a durk bay 2 yr old horse colt, small size, with a bar r straight brand letter S (I) about three inches long on the eft shoulder, valued at \$20 STEER—Taken up by J B Cotton in Wabaunsee tp Dec 29 1881 one yearling steer, medium size, no marks or b; ands visible, valued at \$15

Strays for the week ending January 18.

Coffey county-W. H. Throckmorton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by AJ Veteto in Spring Creek to one or old gray mare, smail size, light mane and tail, and valed at \$30

COLT—Taken up by ElijahCrotts in LeRoy tp one 2yr old rown horse colt, medium size, right hind foot white, a lit-le sway backed CO! T-Also by the same at the same time and place one 2 yr old iron grey horse colt, medium size, left hind foot white

Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk. MARE—Taken up in Jefferson tp by Philip Scott Dec 27 1881 one black mare 14½ hands high, 4 yrs old, white on left bind foot, valued at \$50

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk,
HORSE—Taken up January 9 1882 by J P Gregg in Spring
Creek to one sorrel horse 14 hands high, star in forehead,
white 10se, hind feet white, blind in right eye, brand with
square and bar on left shoulder, valued at \$20

Greenwood county-J. W. Kenner, clerk HEIFER—Taken up by James A. Kingsalver of Fall Riv r tp one white yearling heifer valued at \$13 er to one white yearing helier valued at \$13 STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one white 2 yr old steer with some red specks about neck, red ears, white speck on left eye, brand on right hip which looks like letter P, valued at \$22

HE-FER-Taken up by James Hall of Fall River to one dark red yearling heifer, with white hind legs, white fore feet, white spot in forehead, rather crumpled horns, right ear has point off and notch on under side, valued at §13 one 3 yr old bay mare 16 hands high, two front and one hind foot white, star in forehead, branded with figure 7 on left shoulder, valued at §20

shoulder, valued at \$60
STEER—Taken up by W M Mitchell in Quincy tp Nov \$1
1881 one brindle steer 2 yrs old, no marks or brands visible
valued at \$25 COW—Taken up by W W Goodwill in Quincy tp Nov 20 1881 one red and white spotted cow supposed to be 12 yrs old valued at \$42

valued at \$42

ANIMAL—Taken up by A P Loveland of Quincy tp Nov 19 1881, red and wilte, mostly red with white all around this horns, upper part of face white tapering in a strip down the nose, left ear cropped, right ear under half crop, no brande visible, valued at \$15

STEER—Taken up by S F Goody in Twin Groves tp Nov 20 1881 one 2 yr old steer, red sides, white face and some white on hips and legs, supposed to be Arkansas stock, valued at \$17

uses at \$17 COW—Taken up by C Ludvickres of Otter Creek tp Dec 6 1881 one red and white speckled 2 yr old cow, brand on right hip supposed to be E; with calf, supposed to be Texas half breeds both together valued at \$20 MARE—Taken up by Geo W R Bailey of Salem tp Dec 14 1881 one sorrel mare, left hind foot white to pastern, 3 years old, valued at \$35 Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk.

COW-Taken up by Amos Taylor of Lexington to Dec 17 1881 one white cow about 2 years old, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$12. A white calf about six weeks old taken up with the cow STEER—Taken up by N A Hayes of Olathe tp Dec 21 1881 one light roan steer 2 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$20

Jackson county-J. G. Porterfield, clerk MARE—Taken up by J D Row of Cedar tp Dec 16 1881 one dark bay mare, mane, tall and legs almost black, 14 or 15 hands high, no marks or brands, about 19 yrs old, valued at

COW—Taken up Dec 12 1881 by W A Dolson of Cedar tp ne roan cow, slit in each ear, tip of left horn broken off, 4 rs old, valued at \$25 STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place one mall red and white spotted 2 yr old steer, brand of a circle releter O on left side and a dim indistinct brand on left lip, valued at \$18

only, valued at \$15
MARE AND COLT—Taken up Dec 9 1881 by M Grannell
of Netawaka to one roan pony mare and colt, mare about 10
yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$15

HEIFER—Taken up byR.Little of Netawaka tp Dec 8 1831 one small pale red yearling helfer, right ear cropped, upper bit in left ear, some white in face and on right hip, valued at \$12 STEER—Taken up Dec 16 1.81 by Bent Heatherly of Whi-ting tp one pale red yearling steer with some white specks,

valued at \$10 HEFER—Also by the same at the same time and place one white yearling helfer with red specks on head and neck valued at \$12

anied at \$12

HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time and plac ne red two yr o d helter with white spots in forchead an thite belly, some kind of a brand on right hip, and value white beily, some kind of a balance of the state of at \$15
HORSE—Taken up Dec 28 1881 by G W McReynolds of Cedar tp one dark bay horse pony, star in forehead and a snip on the nose, left hind foot white, branded with letetr W on right shoulder, 3 years old, valued at \$15

Jefferson county-J. R. Best, clerk. PONY—Taken up by SE True in Fairchild tp, Dec 16
1881, one brown mare pony of uncertain age, branded S with
cross undermeath it and half circle with star in forchead,
valued at \$12

valued at \$12

PONY—Also by the same at same time and place, one
mouse colored mare pony, branded with a cross and half
circle above it, with star in forehead, valued at \$12

Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Przybyłowuz in Dela-ware tp. Dec 22 1881, one red helfer between 2 and 3 yrs old Slope on ear, valued at \$16 STEER—Taken up by C C Boswell of Tonganoxie tp Jan 10 1882, one steer 2 yrs old, dark red, deep slit in right ear, round hole in left ear, valued at \$16

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

STEER—Taken up by David Linton in Scott to Dec 2: 1881, one reddish brindle steer one yr old, white on both lanks and forehead, marked with a half crop in right ear, valued at \$16 values in \$10 COW—Taken up by J M Carver in Patten to Dec 1 1881, one red cow crop and hole in right ear, half crop in left, some white in forehead, white spot on right shoulder droop horn, valued at \$15

Miami county.—B. J. Sheridan, clerk. STEER.—Taken up by Hugh Barr in Valley ip Nov 15 881, one 2 yr old red roan steer, branded with letter T on eft hip, valued at \$30 STEER—Taken up by J H Smith Paola to Nov 1 1881 one red steer 2 yrs old, slit in right ear, underbit in left, brand on left hip supposed to an X, valued at \$22

STEER—Taken up by W G!Walton Middle cktp Nov 1 1881 one speckled yearling steer, small hole in right ear and slit in left, valued at \$13 STEER—Taken up by Z M Perkins in Miami to Dec 5, more againg steer, red with white back, bush of tail white, meerili in left ear, valued at \$15 STEER—Also by the same at same time and place one white roanish steer about 2 yrs old, underbit in left ear and white roanish steer about 2 yrs old, underbit in left ear and

HEFFER-Also by same at same time and place, one white helfer about 2 yrs old, red ears, underbit in left ear, valued at \$18

valued at \$18
HEIPER—Taken up by JT Hinch in Miami tp Nov 21
1881, one pale red yearling helfer, white spot on forehead,
white under belly, white spot behind right shoulder and
two other white spots just below, stripe across hips, undiscernable brand on right hip, common size, valued at \$13
HEIPER—Taken up by L Seidell in Osawatomie tp Nov
26 1881, one dark red roan helfer, tall white, whitish on the
belly, no marks or brands, valued at \$15

HEIFER.—Taken up by J G Poe in Osage to Dec 14, one ed helfer 2 yrs old, crop off right ear, star in forehead, white spot on flanks, no other marks visible, and valved at Stow Taken up by E.A. Floyd in Paola tp Dec 27, one red cow 4 yrsold, white spot on brisket, on inside left hind leg, also on back, near tall, underbit in left ear and crop off right, valued at \$14

ight, valued at \$14
COLT—Taken up by G W Nickerson in Paola tp Dec 1:
ne dark bay or brown colt, one white hind foot, some
thite in forchead, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$50 STEER—Taken up by J F Johnston in Richland to Dec 19, one white steer 1 yr old, slit in right ear and underbit in left, valued at \$15

Wabaunsee county .-- D. M. Gardner, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Schmitz in Alma tp Jan 1882, one dark red helfer 2 yrs old next spring, large thite spot in forehead, some, white on belly and dim brand n right hip, valued at \$12

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Calvin Rich of Verdigris tp. Dec. 26 1881 one 2 yr old bay horse colt with some white in the face, valued at \$2.5 Valued at \$25

FILLEY—Taken up by George Hill of Clifton tp Dec 7

1881 one light bay filley 2 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$30

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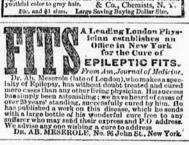
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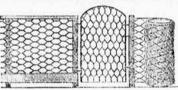


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Condensed News of the Week.

Junction City convicting liquor sellers.

A large anti-polygamy meeting in St. Louis

A consolidation of oil companies is proposed. A mail robber on trial at San Antonio, Texas.

General congratulations over the Gniteau verdict. Indians representing several tribes are in Washing

A Chicago boy poisoned by eating canned corned

Immigrants at Castle Garden last week numbered Weather getting colder in the eastern and southern

Two girls at Cincinnati arrested for stealing dry

Small pox is spreading in different parts of the country. Pink-eye is spreading among city stables in San

Severe storms reported in the eastern and north-

Slight earthquake in California, preceded by

Frauds discovered in the tax collector's office Jackson county, Mo.

Two children, near DesMoines, Iowa, burned to The anti-liquor alliance of Ohlo favors constitu-

tional prohibition Chicago grand jury investigating cases of certain

Wm. Wallon drowned at ElDorado.-Ice broke

when he was skating. The news of Guiteau's conviction received every-

where with applause. Five millions, six hundred thousand dollars offered

for the Sprague estate. A man found dead in a back room of a saloon-

drank himself to death A man sentenced to life imprisonment at Lancas-

ter, Ohio, for wife murder.

Three children scalded to death by the bursting of a steam pipe at Alma, Ohio.

Twenty indictments found against students for malicious mischief at Trenton, N. J.

Capt. Eads is still at work before Congress on his ship railway across Tehauntepec. Two boys, aged ten and twelve years, drowned

while skating at Emporia, Kansas. The grain trade of Baltimore is decreasing, caused

in part by the Mis issippi barge lines. Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, ordered five death

warrants issued in one day last week. Anna Dickinson is on the stage again, playing

Hamlet, and is not making to a success, A Galveston street ear driver charged with manslaughter on account of negligent driving.

During the mouth of Decemcer 1881, the number of immigrants to the United States was 37,037.

A man attempted to cross the track in front of

moving engine at LaPorte, Ind., and was killed. An old man found dead on the railroad track near

Princeton, Illinois-a bottle of whisky in his pocket James Board, who killed Robert Minor in a saloon

at Chris man, Ill, in 1875, arrested at Gallipolis, Ohio. A burglar at a religious meeting at New Carlisle

Indiana, confessed his crimes publicly and asked for

Hebrews of Milwaukee have raised \$1,100 for the relief of Russian Jew refugees, lately arrived in this

The brakeman and engineer of both trains likely to be indicted for murder in the Spuyten Duyvil collision affair. A packer, of Chicago, left eighteen hundred dol-

lars in his buggy in the street, and a couple of young men stole it. A tramp, for outraging a woman near Logansport Indiana, was hanged and his body burned by the in-furiated neighbors.

Capt Payne has sued Gen. Pope for damages to test the law prehibiting colonization of public lands in Indian Territory

Rev. Mr. Hoffman, a Methodist clergyman of Bloomington Illinois, found guilty by a church

A call, signed by upwards of three thousand names of Pittsburg and Alleghany cities, sent out for an anti-polygamy meeting.

A rough in New York was beating his sister, and ir attempting to arrest him the officers found it necessa ry to shoot him. He died in a few minutes.

Excitement at Nelsonville, Texas, because of the clopement of a young white girl with a mulatto. The girl is the daughter of a highly respectable wid-

Guiteau, as ground for a new trial, swears the jury read newspapers during the trial and were other wise tampered with. The jurors swear the other

A juror in an insurance case in Buffalo, N. Y. became sick during the progress of the trial and had to be removed. The judge, however, believes it is a

A woman died with small pox at Port Jervis, N. J. and as nobody would attend the funeral, her hus band and nurse dragged the coffin with a rope over

the snow to the grave. The storm at Nashua N. H. shook a high stone building so much that the employes became fright

ened and one of them jumped out of an upper window injuring himself badly. Miss Angie Swank, a milliner of Indianapolis, be coming embarrassed in her business because she falled to make collections due her, made an assign-

ment, and soon afterwards became insane. Mr. Scoville appeals to the country and says that unless the people send him money he will not prose-

cute Guiteau's defence any further. The amount received up to this time he says is about \$250.

A Word for Doubters.

Monroe, Mich., June 28, 1881. H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs-Your Safe Kidney and Liver Care has cured me of severe kidney complaint. Refer all doubters to me; I can convince them. John Doyle.

An economical housewife will always buy her soap in large quantities, cut each bar in square pieces and store in a dry place. It las is better after shrinking.

"Rough on Rats." The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough Rats." It clears out rats, mice, rouches, files, bed-bugs 15cboxes.

Foreign News Digested.

Fresh troops sent to Ireland.

Garibaldi sufferling from bronchitis.

Abyssinia threatens Egypt with war. A plot has been discovered to assassinate the King

French government promises aid in the presen

financial crisis. Several London firms failed because of monetary

roubles in Paris. Christine Neilson's husband insane, because of

financial troubles. A secret political association discovered in several

counties of England. Holland rejected the terms of a proposed commer-

cial treaty with France Two tons of the United Irishmen, a newspaper

eized by English authorities on a steamer Austrian troops are deserting because of cruelties committed by insurgents on their prisoners.

London newspapers approve the Guiteau verdict, and criticise the court for permitting the assassin to nave such outlandish license. A Moscow dispatch states public ceremonies will

be dispensed with on the occasion of crowning the

Czar because of the unsettled condition of the coun-

A debate in the French chamber of deputies on A debate in the French change.

the revision of the constitution became so animated that a police force was called in to preserve order. The bill was lest and the ministry, including Gambatta, resigned.

Political Notes.

Funding bill still under discussion in the senate.

Bill for the suppression of polygamy likely to be rgued soon. Bill granting additional pension to Mrs. Lincoln passed the House.

The President refuses to accept the resignation of

the public printer. Motion to lay the funding bill on the table defeat-

Bill appropriating \$375,000 for harbor and coast de ences, passed by the House.

President Arthur consulted the chief justice of Utah on the best mode of getting rid of polygamy.

James F. Wilson, for the long term, and James W. McDill for the short term, elected senato's from Iowa

THEMARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 30.

Kansas City-Wheat, market weaker, No 497c; No 3 \$101 No 2 \$1 23 bid; corn 59 to 64c; oats 45 to 46c; rye no bids; Cattle; Market strong but offerings light and trading restricted, shippers 14 cwt \$5.75; butchers stuff, 12 cwt \$4.50

cows 10 cmt \$185. Hog, Market steady and active, range, \$5,30 to 665; bulk, \$6 00 to 635. Sr. Louis-Flour about 5c lower; wheat lower and very unsettled, No 2 red \$143% to \$144 cash; No 3 do \$1315; No 4 do \$1 15\(\frac{1}{2} \); corn, lower at 62\(\frac{1}{2} \); cash; oats lower at 40\(\frac{1}{2} \); cash; lost bic; barley quist \$8 \) to \$10 \text{ butter unchanged; eggs firm at 20c. CHICAGO—Flour dull; wheat lower; spring \$1 30\(\frac{1}{2} \); to 141;

corn 60%c; oats 42%; ryc 96; butter 13 to 40c; eggs 13 to 18. Cattle, fair shipping \$4 50. Hogs \$5 10 to 6.

By Mail, January 28.

Kansas City

Kansas City Indicator reports: WHEAT—The market to day was rather weak and quiet rith cash No. 3 Lominal on call, but later sold at \$103-50 lower than yesterday's bid; cash No. 4 sold at \$101% against

lower than yesteday's bid; cash No. 4 sold at \$101½ against \$102½ asked yesterday.

CORN—There was a weaker market to-day on 'change with cash No. 2 mixed nominal, while Jan. sold at 50½c against 60c yesterday; Feb sold at 58½ to 50c against 60½c yesterday; March sold at 60½c against 60½c bid yesterday. April and May were nominal. No 2 white mixed was nominal except for Jan which sold at 55c, ½c lower,

OATS—No 2 cash, 1 car 46; Jan 45½ bid, 46½ asked; Feb 46 bid, 46¼ asked, Rejected cash, no bids or offerings,

RYE—No. 2 cash and Jan, no bids nor offerings; Feb and rejected cash no bids nor offerings,

FLOUR—Lots as follows: Fine per 100 fbs; \$150. Super-

FLOUR-Lots as follows : Fine per 100 fbs; \$1 50. Super fine per 100 bs \$165. Extra per 100 bs \$180, XX, per 100 bs \$25. XXX, \$240. Family, \$275 to 280, Choice, \$290 to 300. Fancy, \$310. Patent, \$350 to 369.

BUITER—Receipts not so large and market steady.

oice western rolls 26 to 28c in single package lots: w

dressed chickens 4 to 5c per h; dressed turkeys, 7 to 9c;

-Greeced Chickens 4 to 6c per B; dressed turkeys, 7 to 9c; dressed ducks 6 to 8c; geese 4 to 7c.

HAY-Market steady. In car load lots; choice bright small baled, \$5 50 to 1000; sound red \$5 00 to 7 00.

HIDES AND PELTS-Hides, dry fint No 1 per B 13 to 14c; No 2, 11 to 12c; dry salted per B 10c; green salted No 1, 714c; green salted No 2, per fb 6c; green No 1 per fb 614c; gree

No 2 per b 5c; calf per b 10c; deer, per b 25 to 40c; antelope, per b 18 to 22c; sheep pelts. estimated wool at 25c per b washed; lambskins sech 65c and down,
FLAX SEED—On basis of pure, \$1 12 to 115. SEEDS—Quotations are for car lots; common millet 55 to 50c; German Millet \$1 15; Hungarian, 70c; timothy \$ 2 50 to

60c; German Millet \$115; Hungarian, 70c; timothy \$ 250 to —; clover \$465; castor becan per bu, \$155 to \$160. CATTLE—Receipts light ond market unchanged. HOGS—Receipts about 5 000 and market steady 't yester-day's prices. Choice packers, \$6 10 to 645; medium, \$560 to

St. Louis.

Journal of Agriculture reports: CATTLE—Yesterday the feeling was easier all around, upply moderate yet this did not help matters much. Prices were a shade lower and all did not find sale. Choice native steers av. 1,500 hs and upward, \$600 to 6.35; prime native steers 1,300 to 1,450 hs \$5.60 to 5.90; fair shipping steers 1,000 1,150 hs \$4.75 to 5.00; fair to good butchers' steers 900 to 1,100 3, \$4 25 to 525; good feeding steers, 1000 to 1200 lbs, \$400 to

180; good stock steers, \$3.00 to 3.50. HOGS—Yesterday the demand was quite urgent and came HOGS—Yesterday the demand was quite urgent and came from all classes of buyers. Supply fair and not enough to go round. Prices fully 10c per 100 bs higher on all grades. Light York pigs, \$5.85 to 6.00; Yorkers \$6.15 to 6.25, common to good packing \$6.20 to 6.50 choice heavy do \$6.69 to 6.75 exra heavy and butcher \$680 to 7; pigs \$5 25 to 650; ships and

WOOL—Seiling lightly at unchanged prices. We quote: Tub washed—choice at 38c; fair 34 to 37c; dingy and low 30 to 33c. Unwashed—medium and combing 24 to 25c, fair 22 w and coarse 18 to 20c; light fine 22 to 23c; heavy

Chicago. Western Rural report:

CATTLE-There is a steadily good demand for fair to prime stockers, and as the offerings of desirable lots are light holders, are enabled to get good prices, \$350 to 4 50 being obtained for thrifty droves averaging from 809 to 1,000 bs. Calves have continued in light supply, only about 200 head having arrived during the week. They were salable at \$350 to 750 per 100 bs for inferior to extra qualities. The extreme range of prices was \$250 to 800 to 750 per 100 bs for inferior to extra qualities. ne range of prices was \$250 to 6 80 for interior old cows bulls and stags to choice export cattle. There were only a 6w scattering sales at over \$600, nor was much tradgin done below \$300, while the prevailing prices were \$325 to 425 for butchers' and canners' stuff and at \$475 to 550 for

SERDS—Timothy —good to prime \$2.50 to 2.55; choice \$2.56 to 2.00; common to fair \$2.35 to 2.00 Clover—\$3.05 to 5 to 10; fax \$4! 20 to 12! for good crushing, damaged nominally less. Hungarian dull, prime sold for 75c; millet, ordinary, less. Hungarian dull, prime sold for 75c; miliet, ordinar, 76 to 90c; German millet, prime sound about \$1 25 to 180 to 90c; German millet, prime sound about \$1 25 to 85c. fair about \$1.00, poor at 55 to 700; buckwheat dull 75 to 850.

POTATOES—Peachblows on track—Good to prime 900 to \$1.00 per bu, but as the stock is nearly all off in quality sales are mainly within the range of 73 to 850. Early Rose quotable at \$1.00 to 105 per bu for choice western and \$1.10 for fancy Eastern; common stock occasionally sells for less figures Peerless quoted at \$1 for choice and 80 to 90c for fair to good Snowflakes carce and will bring \$1 to 105 if choice, but common have to be discounted.

ĺ	TOPEKA MARKETS.	1
	Produce.	ı
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.	
į	BUTTER—Por Ib—Choice	
	CH & ESE—Per lb	,
ı		1
Ì	medium	
١	" Common	ı
١		
ı		8
ı		
I		
ı	SUGAR—A 9½ 10s 10r	
I		
ı		
ı	Brown, 11 lbs. 1.00	
ı		
I	O C Tarre 10	
۱	ROB-ted Kin, good 30 th	
ı	JAVA. W ID	
I	" Mocha, best, % b	
	Hide and Tallow.	
l	Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.	
I	TIPE CO. C.	

Hide and Tallow.	
Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff 66 Kas	Ave.
HIDES—Green	.06
No. 2	.05
Bull and stag	.07
bry mint prime	.12
Dry Salted, prime.	.09
TALLOW	.08
SHEEP SKINS	.25@75

Orain.	
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.	weekly
WHOLESALE,	
WHRAT—Per bu. No, 2 "Fall No 3 "Fall No 4 CORN — White "Yellow OATS — Per bu, new R Y E — Per bu	1.10 1 05 1 00 .60 .60 .40
Distribus 1 - 1 61 00	.50
RETAIL.	
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	4.00 3,75 3.59 4.00

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.)

Chautauqua county—C. M. Knapp, clerk.
PONY—Taken up Dec 22 1881, by Matthew Stafford of
dittle Cane the 2 miles southeast of Pera, one horse pony 3
dittle Cane the rown, wite. saddle marks, white spot on each
die of back, mane roached short, no brands perceivable,
ratued at \$22.

CALF—Also by the same at same time and place one heifer calf about 8 mos old, body white and red speckled, red neck and ears, white spot in foreheal, and valued at 86

PONY—Taken up in Washington tp Jan 11 '1882 by John Craig 1 mare pony about 3 yrs old, sorrel, with blaze face, white hind left foot, slight deficiency in same foot, about 12 hands high, no brands, valued at \$10.50

hands high, no brands, valued at \$10 00

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H P Brockett in Falls to Dec 1 1881
I bay mare coil 2 yrs old, crop off left ear, no other marks
or brands visible, valued at \$35

HEIFER—Taken up by Richard Powers in Falls to Dec
20 1881 I red helfer about 2 yrs old, same white on belly, a
white stripe on left side, 2 white'spots on right thigh, both
horns broken off, no brands visible, valued at \$14

Edwards county-R. L. Ford, clerk. PONY-Taken up Oct 31 1881, in Wayne tp by W W Me Cune, I sorrel horse pony 5 yrs old, K on right side, face and hind feet white, valued at \$15

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frederick Bissel in Fremont tr ian 1, one red roan yearling steer, some white spots, small ized branded on right hip, with Aindistinct mark similar to or C, valued at \$14

O or C, valued at \$14
HEFFER-Taken up by J W. Floyd in Americus tp Jan 10,
one 2 yr old helfer, color red, and white heart in forehead;
no brands, valued at \$15
HEFFER-Taken up by David Lewis in Emporia, tp Jan
13, one red and white helfer 1 yr old, no brands, valued at
\$13

HEIFER-Taken up by Pat McCormick in Centre tp Jan 9 1882, one 2 yr old heifer, red aud white, sl.t in each ear, valued at \$14 HORSE—Taken up by Wm Haney in Emporia tp Jan 24 one 2 yr old black horse, no marks or brands, valued at \$15

Usage county—C. A. Cottreil, clerk. EER—Taken up by Wm Williams in Arvonia tp Dec il one yearling steer, red and black, small star in fore-valued at § HEIFER-Also by the same at same time & place, 1 red & white yearling heifer, no brands valued at \$12

STEER—Taken up by Thos Titterington in Burlingame tp Jan 3, one white yearling steer, red neck, valued at \$12 BULL—Taken up by John Cornell in Burlingame tp Jan B one red bull 1 yr old, no marks or brands.

Successors to A. PRESCOTT & CO.

216 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

(Incorporated January 4th, 1882.)

CAPITAL STOCK; \$100,000. DIRECTORS.

C. C. Wheeler, W. B. Strong. E. B. Prescott, iebrake, P. I. Bonebra H. P. Lillon, OFFICER3.

A. Prescott, Prest. P. I. Bonebrake, Vice Prest. John Francis, Cashier. E. B. Prescott, Asst. Cashier. Does a General Branking Business, buys and sells exchange, discounts good commercial paper, and will extend to its customers all facilities consistent with safe banking. Real Estate Loans a Specialty. Correspondence invited.

2,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS. for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, Special in-ducements on car lots.

CHAS. C. HAYS, Blanchard Page Co. Iowa, PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 12 for \$2 00, or 26 for \$3 50. Address Mrs. M. F. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas;

Mapree. By C. E. SHANAHAN, Att'y, Easton, Md.

ROSES We give more and better plants for the money than any other house in the country. Catalogue for 1882 now ready, FREE TO ALL Send for one and see for yourself the beautiful plants we of fer. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove Chicago.

The Barlow Rotary Corn Planter

Shows the Corn five hills in advance, before depositing in the ground.



The Barlow Rotary, showing Drill Attachment attached.

The Barlow is the Best Planter in the World!!! perfect. Drops one grain at a time, without a failure

The Dropping device used on the Barlow is the most accurate and reliable rotary drop in use. Decs not cut the corn, lock or bind. Does not miss. Drop plates have fifteen holes in each,

By use of the Revolving Seed Cup, the corn is held in plain view of the driver at all times in the field, a valuable feature, and one that can be used only on the Barlow.

More Barlow Planters sold last and present seaso than of any other style of planter in the market.

The Barlow is perfect in its adaptation to the Check Rowers. Easy throw of the bar. Drill attachment used on the Barlow is simple and

The Revolving Seed Cup.

ASK DEALERS FOR THE BARLOW.

Address for circulars, THE VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO. Quincy, Illinois, Manufacturers of the Barlow Rotary, Vandiver and Quincy Corn Planters.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's

Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo. Osage Orange Seed.

We have secored a limited stock of good seed. Will send samples and prices upon application. RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, ALFALFA CLOVEE TIMOTHY,

BLUE GRASS. ORCHARD GRASS. RED TOP.

HUNGARIAN, GARDEN SEEDS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS,

FLOWER SEEDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTNENT.



Canton Stalk Cutter,

Planet Jr. Garden Drills

SIDE SPRING BUGGIES.

Canton Riding and Walking Cultivator, Canton Clipper Plows. Evans' Corn Planter, Vibrating Harrows,

The Only Successful Combined Lister

in the Market. Canton Listing Plows.

Canton Sulky Listing Plows. We have the largest line of Listing goods in this

JERKEY JAGGERS.

Dodds Sulky Hay Rakes, Tiffin Revolving Rakes, Dederick Hay Press, Aultman and Taylor Thresher, Matthew's Garden Drills, Philadelphia Lawn Mowers, Full line of Implements.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

WATERTOWN PLATFORM and THREE SPRING WAGONS. 10 different styles. END SPRING BUGGIES. PHAETONS. SIDE BAR BUGGIES. CARRIAGES,

The Best in the Market for the Money.

Send for Annual Catalogue, now ready, containing description and prices of goods in the lifferent departments; also, interesting and valuable information. Sent free.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. Kansas City, Mo.

New Mexico.

ander cultivation, with two main accquise (water ditches) running through it. 500 mature grape vines, 3,000 vines one rear old; 50 peach trees; 6 acres alfalfa, adobe house, corral, year out, so peach trees; s acres amaira, acoue nouse, corral, with 10 cows (or 20 if leasee wants) all situated three miles north of the plaza of Alberquerque, New Mexico, in the Valley of the Rio Grade, the Garden of the Rocky Mountain region. To the right parties I will make lease on terms which will be a i undred fold more profitable than terms which will be a lundred fold more profitable than wheat or corn raising in Kansas or Nebraska; or, I will sell the ranche for \$3,000 on easy terms. Address

CHAS. ETHERIDGE, Alberquerque, New Mexico. I will Sell or Exchange the Bull CHILTON DUKE 7th.

See Pedigree. I cannot use him any longer on my berd. Chilton Duke 7th, 3478, roan, calved March 25, 1877, brod by A. J. Alexander. Spring Station, Ky.; ewned by E. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Got by 4978, 28th Duke of Aindie.

1 d Miss Wiley 35th, by 1424½ Barrett 22948,
2 d M ss Wiley 21st by 10 Buke of Thorndale 22458,
3 d Miss Wiley 14th by Royal Oxford 18774,
4 d Miss Wiley 19th by Royal Oxford 18774,
4 d Miss Wiley 9th by Fordham, Duke of Oxford 2868,
5 d Miss Wiley 34th by Royal Oxford 1872,
6 d linp, Miss Hudson by Henness 8145,
7 d Mayoress by Carcase 312, 3253,
8 d Matron by Tyre 2781,
8 d Matron by Tyre 2781,
9 d No. Gotton See by Dr. Syntax 220,
11 d Charles Cow by Charles 127,
12 d Henry Cow by Henry 301,
13 d Lydia by Favorite 242,
14 d Nell by White Buil 421,
15 d Fortune bo Bolingbroke 85,
Address C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Wichita, Kas,