

THE KANSAS FARMER

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Westlake.

"After the collision, the hand of the brave engineer, severed from his body, was found holding the reverse lever with a grasp of iron; faithful to its duty, in death."

A train flies swiftly from the east,
Another from the west; I see the
Their living freight have dreams of home,
Of those they love the best,
A shock! a crash of rending steel!
A cloud of blinding steam; the
And with them pass, upon the air,
Both life and pleasant dream.
A horrid, shapeless, mingled wreck;
Great engines and brave men.
The strongest nerves grow faint, appalled,
That saw the horror then.
Yet, thro' the gloom behold the gleam,
A lesson, noble, grand,
Taught to the living by the dead,
That of the faithful hand.
Faithful in death! Westlake, thy hand,
Tho' dead, has carved thy name
In burning letters on the scroll
That Duty gives to Fame.
Thy deathless "footprints on the sand"
Shall tell to all who scan,
"The proper place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."
Decatur Co., Kansas. JOHN J. CASS.



"STUBBY, No. 440," and 2 of his get; bred and owned by SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo.
Second fleece, 29 pounds; third fleece, 28 pounds and 14 ounces.

In the first named, however, and in comparatively small quantities in the others. These plants are all common in western Kansas, and are superficially much alike, so that they would probably be considered the same species by the general observer.

I hope those readers of your paper who are in possession of any facts in regard to the effects of "loco" plants will either make them public through your columns or communicate them to me by letter. I should also be glad to receive the leaves of "loco" plants in sufficient quantities to submit them to analysis, and with a view to testing their effects upon animals, under competent observation.

Yours respectfully, E. A. POPEHOE.

More About Mulberry Leaves.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
I notice in my last FARMER two articles—one an editorial, the other by the well known silk grower, L. S. Crozier, of Corinth, Mississippi, but for several years a resident of Silksville, Franklin county, Kansas. Your statement of the measurements and his of the weight of twenty-five Russian mulberry leaves, which sizes and weights were so much less than those I had been accustomed to seeing in this part of Kansas on trees introduced here by the Mennonites direct from Russia, that I forthwith plucked twenty-five average leaves from my nearest trees—five from a tree, and weighed them on a Howe scale—which weighed 2 1/2 ounces. I mailed the same twenty-five leaves to you, which you will please measure and report in the FARMER, as you did of Mr. Crozier's. I do not doubt Mr. Crozier's honesty or ability, but his statement of the small size of the Russian mulberry leaves is calculated, I think, to mislead those who have never seen them. I am not a silk-grower and do not know the best way of feeding the worms, but know that the Mennonites in Reno county do not pluck the leaves but cut off the young branches with the leaves on them, and feed them to the worms by laying the branches, with their leaves attached, upon the tables where the worms are feeding. This saves all trouble in feeding small leaves, I think. They told me their dried cocoons brought them \$2.50 per pound in the East. Let us hear from others about the Russian mulberry. B. P. HANAN.
Arlington, Reno county, Kansas.

[We measured the largest and smallest of the leaves and find their measurement to be 5 by 1 1/2 inches, and 3 1/4 by 2 1/2.—EDITOR FARMER.]

About Candidates.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
I was much interested in the letter signed "A Farmer" in one of your late issues about the candidates for Congress, and in your reply. I, too, am a farmer and would like to say a few words on the subject. I am aware that you warned your correspondents that you would not publish partisan letters and I do not intend that this shall be a partisan letter, although it will recommend the candidates of a particular party. And I ask you to publish it as a favor to the farmers and the farmer-candidates for Congress who have not so good an opportunity to be heard as other candidates, because the majority of the farmers of Kansas have been prejudiced against them by Republican and Democratic papers and speakers, so that they will not go to hear them speak and explain their principles.

In your issue of July 19th was an editorial entitled "Mr. Cole's Answer," in which you said: "Mr. Cole is a candidate for Congressman at large (a mistake, he is for the 3d district) and nothing political would please us better than to see the people take him and St. Clair and Fannston and Benedict on their shoulders and carry them to Congress by majorities that would make political cowards shake in their boots."

Now I ask you if this is not as true and as pertinent now as then? Will you not re-publish that article, only substituting the names of Davis, Moody, and Finneum, for St. Clair, Fannston and Benedict, because the latter have not come out as candidates since the convention, and the former have been nominated by a convention and are just as able, honest farmers. I ask you will you not do this, also calling attention to the fact that they were endorsed by the State Farmer's Alliance at Junction City, and confer a favor upon the Alliance and many of your subscribers?

"A Farmer" says: "I understand Mr. Cole is a farmer and no doubt all straight on the transportation and prohibition questions, but are not his Greenback principles so objectionable that we would be justified to vote for Mr. Ryan instead, although he has the reputation of being a railroad lawyer and voted against the bill requiring the U. P. R. R. to perform certain duties whereby their lands would be liable to taxation?"
How long will the farmers of Kansas allow themselves to be deceived into voting against their own interests by designing politicians? Let "A Farmer" read carefully the Kansas State Greenback platform for 1882. Instead of taking the (mis) representation of Republican papers, and see if he can find anything "objectionable" in it. I cannot, and I believe I am as much in favor of "honest money" as any man in Kansas. They only propose to pay off the interest bearing bonds as fast as they become due in legal tender Greenbacks which will be a substitute for the expensive National bank circulation. And let the government instead of the banks control the money system of the country. Is there anything objectionable in that? If the government is good as security for the bank notes is it not as good as principal for its own notes? And did not Thomas Jefferson say, "Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the people where it belongs?"
Then let "A Farmer" and all other intelligent independent farmers vote for their own candidates instead of bankers and railroad lawyers, without fearing that if they put the Greenbackers in power the country will go to the Devil.
The country will be just as safe, as far safer in their hands than in those of unprincipled politicians, whatever their party name. The Greenback anti-monopoly party of to-day stands where the Republican party did 30 years ago. Though comparatively small in numbers, it is great in principles, and its principals will prevail.

"For Right is Right, since God is God,
And Right the day must win."
F. A. A. WILLIAMS.

[We understand that Mr. Fannston has withdrawn from the race and asks his friends to support Judge Davis, the Democratic candidate. We cannot recommend him. John Davis is no more a farmer than any other editor is. He is editor of the Junction City Tribune. Of Mr. Moody we know nothing whatever only that he paid no attention to our request to candidates for their opinions on transportation.—EDITOR.]

Something About Growing Tea.

Whether we will ever raise our own tea or any part of it is not very clear just now, but this is the way the Farmer's Magazine talked about it some weeks ago:

Many agricultural journals gave much amusement to their readers by ridiculing some of the experiments of the late Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Le Duc, because he spent hundreds of dollars to grow a few tea plants or make a few pounds of sugar from sorghum. The Farmer's Magazine alone defended the much-abused Commissioner, and though his work did seem expensive, we predicted that much good would be the result in after years. This has been verified in that supposition, for a South Carolina tea grower has produced 40 pounds, so it is stated, of good tea on an acre of land, being stimulated to such enterprise by the experiments of the agricultural bureau. When Mr. Le Duc distributed the tea plants over the South, they fell into the hands of those who were either too careless or ignorant for their culture, and the experiment was ridiculed, but there was one Southern lady, Mrs. Dr. A. M. Forster, whose plantation is three miles from the city of Georgetown, S. C., who was determined to test the matter to a conclusion, and she has demonstrated the fact that we are not compelled to depend either on China or Japan for our supply of that delicious beverage. As this is an important matter to all interested in opening to our enterprise a new branch of industry, we give a few extracts from a statement made by Mr. Owen A. Gill, of Baltimore, who visited the plantation:

Saturday, on which it had been arranged to pick and cure the leaves, was unfortunately a very rainy day, and the chilly weather of the previous fortnight had somewhat toughened the young leaves. Still, it could not be postponed or wait for more propitious weather. The spring growth of the plant was about four inches, with an "average of six" leaves. All of these would have made tea, but because of the cold weather spoken of, only the two tops of the youngest leaves were thought sufficiently succulent and tender to make good tea; these are plucked off with the finger and thumb nail and gathered into baskets; when a sufficient quantity had been collected they were taken to the kitchen and tea-making commenced in earnest, during the whole of which nothing more elaborate was used than an ordinary sieve and tin basin, such as are found in any kitchen, the object being to simplify the whole matter to the understanding of an ordinary cook. The first thing to be done was to wilt the leaves. The best way would have been to expose them to the hot sun for an hour or so, but it was raining and artificial heat had to be resorted to. This was obtained by putting the leaves in an oven with the doors open, while some were put in sieves and held over the top of the stove. The object of this is to wilt, or make the leaves soft and pliable. When they are so that you could roll them without breaking them, when they had all the spring taken out of them, so they stayed as you twisted them, the first part of the process was declared completed. The soft leaves were then thrown on a clean pine table and rolled between the hands, the effect of which was two fold; it bruised the leaf, permitting the juices to come out, and it twisted the leaves into the shapes they naturally take, and such as you see in black teas. It was surprising to see how quickly this was accomplished; the leaves seemed to hanker after a curl. All of this wilting and rolling could be much better done by machinery; in fact, in India, all the tea is so made, which gives a product at once perfect and uniform. One of the simplest devices for rolling the leaf is to put it in a leather bag three feet long and one foot in diameter, tied at the top to keep the leaves in. When this is filled with wilted leaves, it is rolled by a series of cog-wheels, which in a short time impart to the leaves an individual twist; the leaves seem to aid in twisting and bruising each other. While this rolling was being done the leaves became very sticky, and it would have been easy, with labor, to fashion them into any desired form or shape, to imitate the round balls of Gunpowder or the delicately and even twisted grains of Hyson; but *en bono!* except to cater to the absurd idea of making tea to look at. As each handful was finished with the rolling, it was made into a round ball about four inches in diameter, and when the leaves had been so treated a portion was set aside to ferment for English breakfast tea. What were left were broken up to be converted into green or fresh tea. These were put directly into tin basins, for want of coffee-roasters, and set over the fire. They now passed through the same process that green coffee does in the roasting, only the roasting was not carried so far, otherwise the tea would have a burnt taste. It was in this state stirred constantly, to keep from burning, and in about an hour the well-

curled grains became crisp and fresh, while the delicious fragrance of green tea was diffused throughout the apartment. The tea was pronounced finished and it was set aside to cool. It was not green in color, but it was green in the sense of "fresh," like green corn, which was the original signification of the term till the very sly Chinaman, finding the outside barbarian was making the mistake, colored the leaf artificially with the Prussian blue and gypsum to suit the demand and avoid explanation.

Attention was then directed to the boils that had been left, as stated, for fermented or English breakfast tea. On breaking these open the leaves were found to have changed to a rich brownish red color, and it was plainly seen that this was almost identical with the sweating of tobacco, the color of the tea being very similar. When the fermentation had been found to be uniform throughout, the boils were broken up and placed in the tin basins, to pass through the same process of "firing" (that is the technical term) that the first lot had. The result was a tea resembling in flavor very much the tea of India. It was rich and strong in body, and compared favorably with the best of this class of teas.

The article is too long for publication entire, but enough is given here to show that Americans can procure unadulterated tea at home, as well as affording an unlimited field for the labor of men, women and children.

About Next Year's Gardens.

This is a good time to prepare ground for next year's gardens. If you have a good garden spot at pluck in use, it is a good time now to clean off all trash and plow or spade under a heavy coating of well-rotted manure, chip dirt, leaves, &c. If the work is well done now, when seed time comes in the spring, the soil will be in the best possible condition for working up. It will be fresh and lively, taking kindly to the earliest approaches of warmer weather.

The garden is one of the most necessary auxiliaries of the farm and ought, therefore, to have the best attention. Every good gardener needs a hot-bed for the early starting of seeds. It has many advantages, chief of which is, that it has plants ready to set out as soon as the ground is fit to receive them, so that you need not wait two weeks or more longer to obtain the same growth in the open garden. When the ground is fit to receive seeds it is also fit to receive plants, and these you have ready if you have a hot-bed. Another advantage is, that in case of loss in the garden from cold, rains or frosts, you have a stock of fresh plants in the hot-bed ready for use. Hot beds are easily made, and this is a good time to prepare the frames and cover, and to dig up and mix good earth. Frost, snow and air are excellent agencies in preparing soil for the next planting. By digging up the soil intended for the hot-bed, and letting it lie till needed will improve it. If it is now mixed with rotten manure and river or creek earth, it will need nothing more when put in the hot-bed.

If you have no garden spot in use, don't wait a day longer to begin work. It is all the more important because nothing has been done. To prepare a garden well requires time. A good garden cannot be made in one year. But it can be started, and one of the best things to be done is to break up the ground deep and let it have the benefit of the winter's action. Garden earth ought to be loosened up a foot to eighteen inches in depth and well drained. If fresh farm soil is to be broken, it is better to remove the sod and throw it on piles to rot for top dressing when it will pulverize readily. If the sod is not removed it is well to plow the ground twice, that is, when a shallow furrow is plowed, turning the sod, follow in the same furrow with the plow running very deep, thus throwing the under earth on top of the sod and as much of it as possible. Then spread on it plenty of fine manure, and harrow deeply with fine, sharp teeth until the ground is thoroughly broken and covered with grass roots. By doing this fall, it will be ready when needed in the spring, and will have the advantage of one previous working, which, in case of a new garden, is worth much.

Cultivation of Wheat.

John Rosser, of Battle Ground, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, communicates to the editor of the Rural World his mode of operations in the cultivation of wheat. He cultivates about one hundred acres every year, and has done so for over twenty years. It is his invariable custom to plow not less than six inches but frequently adds an additional depth of two or three inches. After the plow comes the harrow and the roller, and then the double-shovel cultivation crosswise. In planting the harrow is again run over it, in front of the drill, thus giving it the tilth of the flower bed.
As to the time of sowing, he says: "Had I the assurance that I could have ten fine days together in

December, I would not sow a grain until that time. I have once or twice chosen September, but generally wait until October. Have raised the best and heaviest crops from wheat sown on clay land in November, when not a spear appeared above the ground until April, and we harvested thirty-five bushels to the acre."

"My crop," he said, "ranges all the way from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre; use no special variety of seed, but always make sure to get it clean and good. When I want one hundred bushels of seed wheat I am pretty sure to, in the first place, select a good sample, and then to put it through a fan mill two or three times; and often will run through five hundred bushels ere I can get one hundred bushels of the large grains that I want."

"As soon as my wheat is an inch high I put my sheep into it, and keep them there all the winter, changing the pasture every few weeks, however, merely as an alternative, and they come off in the spring fat enough for mutton." In answer to the question, how many sheep can you thus pasture on an acre? he replied, "I cannot say with precision; but it will depend upon the season and the growth of the wheat. I have, however, pastured three hundred and seventy-five head on fifty acres, and they could not feed it down."

"I attribute," he said, "my large crops to this process; for, in the first place, the roots are well tramped in, thus preserving them, in a measure, from the weather; then I have an excellent manure evenly and properly distributed every year. Besides this, the first growth always dies off anyway, and I save it by making it an excellent feed for my sheep."

"So soon as the sheep are taken off in the spring, and the ground is dry enough, I invariably run a heavy three horse harrow over it, in a line with the drill, if I can, but that I am not very particular. This is followed by a good, heavy roller at once, thus crushing all of the remaining clods, pressing the stones, if any there are, into the soil, and thus fitting it for the harvester."

"As to pasturing cattle on wheat, Mr. Rosser said: "I do not do so, and would not recommend it unless compelled by necessity."

Correspondence.

The Loco Weed.

Some leaves of a plant were sent to this office not long ago, and others earlier, and our opinion of them asked. We referred the matter to Professor Popenoe, Botanist, Agricultural College, Kansas, for a scientific examination and report. The Professor sends the following letter in response. His request for more samples and for facts about the plant and its effects on animals, we hope will receive the attention which it deserves. Prof. P. is a reader of the KANSAS FARMER and will therefore see any communication published in it. Let us know all we can about this weed. Here is the letter:

MANHATTAN, KAN., Oct. 21, 1882.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
The plant of which you send the leaves is one of the species known to stockmen as "loco," and native to the plains region of Kansas, Colorado, and some other western states and territories. So far as I am able to judge from the specimens sent, the "loco" under consideration is a species of *Astragalus* or milk vetch, probably the *A. mollissimus*, but flowers and seeds are necessary to the full determination of the species.

This genus *Astragalus* is one of several closely related genera of plants belonging to the leguminous order. Other plants sometimes called "loco" plants belong to the genera *Sophora* and *Oxytropis*, both closely allied to the genus named above. These plants are low-growing, stemless, white, woolly species, with pinnate leaves and spikes of purple or whitish flowers. Their leaves appear early in Spring, before the grass is well started, and are sometimes eaten by cattle, sheep and horses, which are said to be afterward possessed of an insane desire for the plant, leaving more nutritious food in their search for the poisonous "loco" weed. The eating of the plant is followed by a loss of flesh, and the animal becomes "crazy," weak, and lacks the power of controlling its own movements. If the attack is light the animal may recover, but only after protracted illness, but often the poison terminates the life of the animal. I have never heard a remedy suggested.

The experiments of Mr. Peter Collier, chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, prove the presence in some of these plants of an alkaloid that he thinks is, without doubt, the poisonous principle. He finds this alkaloid in *Sophora sericea*, *Oxytropis Lambertii* and *Astragalus mollissimus*, most abundant

Parasites Among Insects.

Nature is one vast storehouse of mysteries. Much of the rock in some portions of the earth is a mass of fossilized animal organisms, and ancient forests—now coal, are to-day furnishing heat and light for the world. In animal life as in plant we find everything has its enemy in some destroying shape. The human body has its parasites, worms internally and vermin on the surface, while every tissue and cell seems to be the home of animalcules—little beings too minute to be seen without the aid of magnifying lenses. Parasites—animals or plants living on bodies of others, are everywhere, pervading all animal and plant life. Many of them appear to be in their natural and proper places, doing no injury, but others are enemies, destroying others that they may live.

An interesting article on this subject is sent us by Prof. Riley, Entomologist in the Agricultural Bureau, Washington. It refers to parasites of the chinch bug, and may therefore afford some comfort as well as information to those of us who have suffered from the ravages of this little pest. Prof. Riley says: "In the course of some experiments made last month upon the chinch bug, I was annoyed by the rapid disappearance of the bugs under observation, which were on some hills of corn transplanted to the laboratory. Unable to find any evident cause of the phenomenon, I crushed a number of those remaining alive, and examined the fluids from their bodies under the microscope. In every case these were found to be swarming with a species of *Bacterium* not easily distinguishable from *B. termo*. The observations were many times repeated with every precaution against accidental infection, but with the same results. Using water freshly distilled and redistilled, passing slides, covers and the tools used through the flame of an alcohol lamp at every step of the operation, I still found the same *Bacterium* in thousands in every preparation, but much the most numerous, as a rule, in the oldest specimens.

"Careful search in the juices of the corn upon which the insects were feeding, failed to discover anything of the kind there. If a bug were thoroughly washed in a drop of distilled water, no *Bacteria* occurred in the water, showing that they were not derived from the surface of the insect. When a number of the bugs were kept for a week in a bottle without food, the *Bacteria* were found to have greatly increased in numbers, and were especially abundant in those which were recently dead. When the legs and head were cut off in a way to avoid injury to the alimentary canal, and crushed by themselves upon a slide, no *Bacteria* were found; and if the thorax and abdomen were crushed on separate slides, that containing the latter showed, as a rule, the greater numbers.

Careful dissections of the chinch bug were next made, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the seeming parasites could be traced to the alimentary canal. In five cases I succeeded in isolating the digestive organs, transferring them to a slide, and crushing them with the covers in distilled water. In all these cases the *Bacteria* were very abundant, and could be seen issuing from the stomach in adherent masses, and also in motion separately in all parts of the field. In two cases where a comparison could be made between the contents of the anterior and posterior parts of the canal, they were found much the most numerous in that part of the canal posterior to the Malpighian tubes. On the other hand, *Bacteria* were also found in the water in which the dissections had been made; but as it is probable that the intestine was more or less torn in preparing the object, these may have escaped from its cavity. None were found in the ganglia of the nervous system in the only case in which I examined these structures for them. From all this I conclude that they have their principal, perhaps exclusive, seat in the alimentary canal.

"Similar experiments made upon chinch bugs taken from the field, gave similar results throughout; but nothing of the sort could be detected in the fluids of corn plant louse (*Aphis maidis*) feeding upon the same stalks, nor in any of a number of insects examined.

"To day (August 17) I noticed that the chinch bugs in the field from which most of those experimented on were taken, were much less numerous than three weeks ago; and many dead bugs, both young and old, were found behind the sheaths of the corn. The mortality, from whatever cause proceeding, had evidently taken principal effect on the older individuals, as in this field not more than two per cent. of those living had reached the "pupa" state, and no winged specimens were seen, while in other fields, from half a mile to a mile distant, about nine-tenths were pupae, and many adults occurred. I collected a number of bugs, both living and dead, from this situation, and found the *Bacteria* exceedingly abundant in all examined."

The Stock Interest.

Raising and Feeding Stock.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I bought a thoroughbred bull seven years ago for \$125; used him three years and sold him for \$80. I then bought a yearling for \$100, and have used a thoroughbred bull up to date with but little cost added to first cost, and now I am milking seven eighths bred heifers of my own raising from a scrub cow, and my steers are good enough for any market. I sold thirteen in August, 1881, averaging twenty-two months old, that averaged 1,100 pounds in weight. The best one was just twenty-two months old and weighed 1,330 pounds. It is the same with hogs and sheep. By using only the best males for breeding we get the best stock in a few years that there is for feeding. I am satisfied, from observation and experience, that the younger we can mature and finish up our stock for market the greater the profit. We ought to put our steers on the market at from two-and-a-half to three years old, and hogs from nine to fifteen months old. To accomplish this we must keep our stock growing from the time it is born until it goes to market. We cannot do it all with corn, but must feed what is best adapted to the animal at its various stages of growth. One of the most important is grass and hay, and as our ranges are fast being enclosed what shall we use instead? We must have grass and hay or some other dry fodder to grow our cattle on and corn to finish them up. The corn raising was pretty thoroughly discussed a year ago last winter, but in raising tame grasses we cannot say too much in giving our experience to each other. Will give mine at another time.

Yours, J. M. B.

Mutton and Wool.

Sheep raising in the West is somewhat like the culture of flax. In one case we raise animals for their wool, and in the other we raise a plant for its seed. In both instances we lose one important part of the crop—meat, fibre. In sparsely settled regions, far away from great markets, wool is reasonably considered more important than mutton, and the grower devotes his whole attention to that. Kansas is fast becoming old; that is to say, she is growing with wonderful rapidity, and is accommodating herself with all the comforts and conveniences of older communities. We are no longer on the border, and we have a dozen or more towns with population ranging from five thousand to twenty-five thousand each. We have railroads running in nearly every county, thus bringing nearer to us the larger markets. We are growing fast enough, and our society is becoming sufficiently homogeneous and settled to justify our sheep raisers in giving more attention to mutton.

We have some good suggestions on this subject from a writer in the New York Tribune. He says: "The sheep is to be considered as a producer of wool and meat. On the plains of the far-off South and West, where there are no markets for mutton, wool of the hardy Merino will be most profitable to the producer. In the densely populated states, and in all places within easy reach of great markets, mutton will be the leading consideration. The people of our cities are fast learning to like good mutton, and sheep having a dash of Cotswold or Southdown blood upon a Merino basis, make very desirable food when properly prepared for market. Early lambs are in great demand, and grade wool from such sheep is called for by our manufacturers. The low prices of wool are fast driving all the owners of high-priced land out of its production, but mutton may profitably be raised in connection with wool and certain other branches of farming as has been shown in England and other countries. Some very valuable flocks of Merinos are still preserved with great care by breeders in the Eastern States, to supply rams and some ewes to improve the great flocks of the far-off and low-priced lands of the new states. It would be difficult and very expensive work to form large flocks of pure blooded mutton sheep. But rams can be readily purchased which, crossed upon common, or, better still, upon grade ewes, will soon produce valuable sheep, better suited to the tastes of our people than the flesh of the large breeds of sheep so much approved by the English strong-stomached laborer. Our people have not learned how to use with profit or pleasure the two or more inches of thick fat that often covers the ribs of thoroughbred Leicester or Cotswold well fattened wethers. Our people like the smaller Southdown better, but he does not, when pure in breeding, give a satisfactory fleece of wool, and his tendency to put on fat will bear toning down by a cross of Merino blood that will help his fleece. I know that the idea of successfully mingling and combining the good qualities of such breeds as Merino, Cotswold and Southdown is not believed in by many authorities. But when as great skill and as many years have been given to this object as Bakewell and Hammond gave to their work, I confidently believe that a new family of sheep will be produced, having more real value than any now known for the temperate and genial climates found along and each side the forty-second degree of latitude, from the Atlantic ocean to the Rocky mountains. The trial is now going on, on our farm. A flock of Merino ewes were bred to a Cotswold ram. To the ewe lambs we propose to put Southdown rams, and from this last cross select such as appear to combine the desired qualities. The future must decide how the flock should be managed after the first mingling of these three breeds. It must be admitted that material for a most valuable breed will be in the flock, and the only question as to the practicability of preserving and combining their desirable qualities in proper proportions. If a tendency to revert to any of the three original breeds appears too decidedly, it will be easy to take a new cross from one or both of the others to correct the tendency."

Something About Feeding Pigs.

We have long been of opinion that modern swine breeders do not feed enough of green plants to their animals. Hogs are as fond of grass as any other animal is, and they will do about as well on it if it is of a proper kind. Green clover and alfalfa are excellent food for growing pigs. These with a little ground corn and rye will produce bone, flesh and fat very fast. We feed too much dry, hard food. Most farmers do not even preserve pumpkins or any of the root crops for their hogs in winter, giving them corn only and mud. We ought to study this subject more, and arrange our affairs so as to have some kind of green feed always on hand. During the growing season there ought not to be any difficulty in the way; and by ensilaging we may have the fresh fodder preserved. That, with roots and pumpkins, would furnish us with a continual supply all through the winter months. Animals intended for slaughter ought never to be stinted in growth; they should be hurried along as fast as possible from the start. We have recent experience of a practical farmer, Charles Aldrich, who writes in the Iowa Homestead, as follows:

"The writer is raising about fifty pigs, which he hopes to market about Christmas or New Year, especially if the remunerative prices still prevail, and they will. These pigs were farrowed in June, and have been kept growing from the start. They are Berkshire, Poland-China and Jersey Red. But at the present and rising prices of corn, and with the prospect of not over one-fourth of a crop, it seems quite a difficult thing to make pork. We are giving these youngsters and their mothers three barrels of soft feed per day, consisting of a mixture of milk (in moderate amount), a dash of ground oil cake, bran, corn meal and water—the percentage of the last article being very large. In addition to this, in a sly nook, inaccessible to the sows, the pigs are treated to a peck or more of shelled corn and two or three pails of sweet milk per day. It is simply wonderful how quite young pigs will get away with the old corn—and how much good it will seem to do them. But biggest and best element of food these porkers, old and young, are getting, is all the green oats and peas they can consume, in addition to the above. We sowed about an acre and a quarter with oats and peas, in proportions as nearly equal as possible. As soon as they had grown tall enough to make a swath, we began mowing them for these sows and pigs, although it seemed scarcely economical to do so. The high price of corn, however, left no other alternative. We have still left enough of this green food to last a week or more, and after that the old ones will have jewelry put in their noses to prevent them from rooting, and the herd will be turned on an early-mowed meadow, where the young clover will be eight or ten inches high. Very soon after the younger pigs will be weaned. We have a field of sweet corn for the sows and pigs, from which we shall very soon begin to draw such supplies as they will need. Later we intend to have as much green rye as our stock can eat.

Upon this regimen our breeding sows have kept "in good heart," not getting thin and weak, while the pigs have been growing without any sort of check or hindrance. There is not a runt or stunted pig in the entire lot. If we get any corn to finish off with we expect them to weigh upon an average two hundred pounds each by the first of January. But if the corn crop fails, as it now seems there is imminent danger of its doing, our hogs will be fit for the cleaver before our green food gives out. And that is the way we are raising our pigs this year; not expensively; for this green feed, which costs next to nothing at all, is now, and has for several weeks been the main reliance—the sheet anchor, so to speak, of our this year's venture in swine. It would simply astonish those people who keep their pigs on corn and water in close pens, up to their eyes in mud and manure, thus inviting the cholera to come every day in the year, to see the satisfied way in which a quite young pig will devour a large green pea vine, made still more succulent and refreshing by the morning dew! The way to make cheap and healthy pork is to provide such green food as we have mentioned, and then so feed the animals that their appetites are always kept sharp and exacting.

Milk Cows Need Stables.

It is not to be expected that a pioneer will build a stable for his cow before he builds a house for his wife; but it does no harm to suggest that the matter of stabling cows is an important one. The National Live Stock Journal says: "If the stable is not so close as to make the cows uncomfortable, and is well ventilated and kept clean, and as good food given as that obtained by grazing, the same cows will give more milk in a season if kept up, than they would if running at large, unless the grazing is done under unusually favorable conditions. Cows in milk require but little exercise to maintain good health. What they get beyond this requirement when grazing, which is generally considerable, tends to diminish their milk. Exposure to hot sunshine, to storms, and to annoyance by flies, tends to depreciate both quantity and quality, and to give a balance in favor of stabling. The more traveling cows do, the more cheesy matter do they develop in their milk, while to support the increased respiration occasioned by the increased exercise, more fat is burned up and less appears in the milk. The quieter they remain, the richer their milk in butter. Upon the varying conditions which may accompany the two modes of feeding, will depend the preference in richness and quantity of milk. It is believed to be generally on the side of housing when properly attended to."

Care of Horses in Winter.

We believe in taking good care of everything we have. From our animals we expect much of our comfort and income. No one among them serves us so faithfully and at such great effort as does the horse. As a matter of justice and humanity we ought to take the best possible care of him, and it is equally proper as a matter of dollars and cents. On this branch of the subject we append some good suggestions clipped from an exchange, not knowing who is the author:

"It is of great importance that farm horses shall be at all seasons kept in a proper state for the work they have to do. If we are to judge by a large proportion of farmers' horses which we meet in many places, it would seem that neither in style nor condition are they suited for the work of the farmer, provided it is done as it should be. A light, shambling nag is not exactly the kind to turn up a good broad-shoulder furrow to the action of the winter frost; nor is their unkempt appearance a proof that their owners take much pride in the way they are turned out for the road. And when we come to examine the stuffy holes in which the farm horses are kept, in but too many instances, it is not strange that they are frequently "touched in the wind," and suffer other complaints, clearly attributed to unhealthy stables. The same laws affect the health of the horse and his master, and that of farm horses as well as farm laborers, would often be much worse than it is, were it not for the large proportion of time spent by each in the open air. Although the days are comparatively short in winter yet the work that is to be performed by the farm horses is by no means of a light description, and as the days become longer, the work, as a matter of course, becomes heavier, because it is of longer continuance. It is essential, therefore, that the horses be kept in a condition rather over than under work; and we must bear in mind that once the horses have lost form, it is difficult to bring them up to the mark again.

In the matter of feeding, we have always recommended little and often; that is, as often as the arrangement of the work would allow, and we have done so because we consider it highly dangerous to allow a horse to eat a large quantity of grain greedily, which he will certainly do if kept long at work without feeding. Long fasts, followed by heavy feeds, is a sure way to bring on colic and inflammation of the bowels, which may be entirely prevented by an opposite system of management. It is the worst policy in the world to let farm stock get too low in flesh, as it costs double the money to get them up again that it would have done to keep them so; an animal in good condition costs but very little to keep it so. They should be kept in a thriving state steadily from their birth. Even horses, though not meant to be eaten, should not be stinted in food. They should, besides, be housed in comfortable, well-ventilated stables. Certain it is that many first-rate farmers keep their horses in an open yard, with sheds around. They tell us that consequently their horses never suffer from cold. Still it is a question whether it is not cheaper in the end to have them properly housed during the winter, as there is then the same animal exhaustion of heat which requires an additional amount of nutrition to maintain."



Good for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History. It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time. Physicians Use It and Prescribe it Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3¢ stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.



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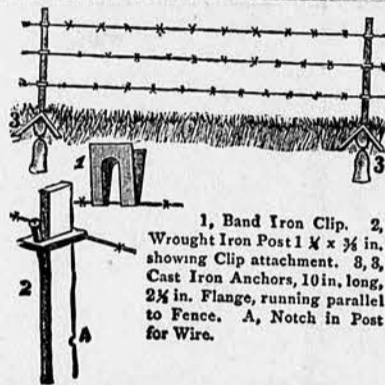


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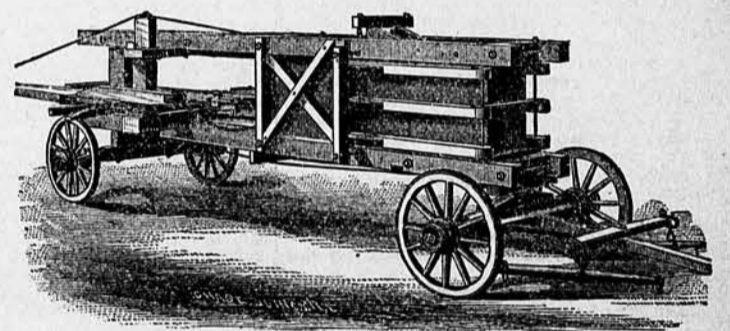
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Advertisement for Pool's Signal Service Barometer. Includes text: 'WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW? Pool's Signal Service Barometer OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED, WILL TELL YOU! It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to navigators. Farmers can plan their work according to its predictions. Saves 50 times its cost in a single season. Has an accurate thermometer attached, which alone is worth the price of the combination. This great WEATHER INDICATOR is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians, Professors, and Scientific men of the day to be the best in the world! The Thermometer and Barometer are put in a nicely finished walnut frame, with silver-plated trimmings, etc., making it a beautiful as well as useful ornament. We will send you a sample one, delivered free, to your place, in good order, on receipt of \$1, or six for \$5. Agents are making from \$5 to \$20 daily selling them. A trial will convince you. Order at once. It sells at SIGHT! Just the thing to sell to farmers, merchants, etc. Invaluable to everybody. U. S. Postage stamps taken if in good order, but money preferred. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Circular and Terms. Address all orders to OSWEGO THERMOMETER WORKS, (Largest establishment of the kind in the world) Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y. We refer to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, First and Second National Banks, or any business house in Oswego, N. Y. Write your Post Office, County and State plainly, and remit by money-order, draft on New York or registered letter, at our risk. This will make a beautiful and Very Useful Present. READ WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY ABOUT IT. I find Pool's Barometer works as well as one that costs fifty dollars. You can rely on it every time. Barometer received in good order, and must say that the instrument gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. It is neatly made and wonderfully cheap at two dollars. Geo. B. Parsons, M. C. R. B. Ohio, Detroit, Mich. Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost, in foretelling the weather. It is a wonderful curiosity and works to perfection. F. J. ROBERTSON, Milwaukee, Wis. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. None genuine without our Trade Mark, and Signature of J. A. POOL, on back of instrument, as below: J. A. POOL TRADE MARK. Every instrument warranted Perfect and Reliable. Size 9 1/2 inches long, 3 1/2 wide. If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it at once and we will refund your money. Please state where you saw our advertisement.'

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

Horticultural Department.

Best Position And Soil For Fruit.

It is a fact generally known that fruit on a high elevation seldom gets destroyed by late frosts. This fact is better known than understood, nor is it a matter of great moment why it is so, since the main fact of its being so is known. It arises from two causes. In the first place the fruit bud is retarded by the cool elevation from swelling, and it, therefore, seldom far enough advanced to be destroyed.

Owing to these facts the farmer who is fortunate enough to own a tall hill has that in his possession which will ever insure him a heavy crop of fruit, while others in the lower plains see their buds all killed by frost.

The Southern farmer does not seem to comprehend the importance of such a possession. The time will come, however, when every hill top in the State will be crowned with a glorious orchard of fruit, and rich will be the harvest of those who inaugurate the plan.

A sure crop is not the only benefit to be derived from such a situation. The fruit is far superior to that grown in a lower situation, and thus commands a better price.

AMONG THE FLOWERS.

The English Daisy.

The daisy is one of the most popular of Spring flowers, well known as the emblem of fidelity and constancy. It is the latest blossom of the year, and the first to re-appear with the approach of Spring. It is connected with the earlier traditions of England, of which we give the following pretty legend: While the Romans persecuted and put to death the Christians of this country, Saint Druon one day said to his sister, Saint Ollie, "Sister, the days of the Inquisition are upon us, I, a priest must die at my post, and without fear or murmuring await the death of a martyr. But thou, my child, canst not with thy sister incur the dangers that I see lie before us. Thou must leave me, and with them seek a refuge where thou canst pray to God in safety!"

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction known as Sick Headache, Malaria, Cholera, and other ailments, use the Simmonds' Liver Regulator.

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

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmonds' Liver Regulator, it is mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonful will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as nausea, dizziness, drowsiness, distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth.

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

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Buy only the Genuine. In White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZELLEN & CO. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured. When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

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We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year. With the beginning of 1883 the KANSAS FARMER will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved.

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

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New Importation of 100 NORMANS. Arrived July 29, 1883. Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world.

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EVERY LINE OF ROAD Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is the only line from Chicago owing track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. NO TRANSFERS BY CARRIAGE! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! No hiding in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, or being carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

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

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R. R. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

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

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.

New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear in the FARMER the first time this week:

Dr. A. B. Messer & Co., Fits; Dr. F. A. Slocum, Consumptive; Mer. Publishing Co., Free Clock; G. & C. Meriam & Co., Webster's Unabridged; Dr. John Bull, Smith's Tonic Syrup; Domestic Scale Co., Agents Wanted; Rev. Peter McVicar, Washburn College; Dr. A. C. Gibson, Cough Syrup; J. J. Welsh, J. J. Welsh Property; Bishop Vail, College of Bethany; Sam'l Jewett, Sheep cut on last page; A. F. Leiss, Sewing Machine; Wm. Dinnier, Farm for Sale; F. A. Childs, Strawberry Plants; A. W. Rollins, High Class Swine.

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

It is said that the castor bean plant is an effective fly-killer.

The growing of wheat in northern Mexico will be greatly stimulated by the building of railroads there. That is a good wheat country.

A new departure in telegraphing is announced: That persons may correspond without writing messages—simply talk back and forth.

The collapse of the Kansas City Barge Line proves that people prefer the more rapid transit by rail, and we have predicted that railways will yet carry goods as cheaply as water lines can do it.

The cotton mills of the Southern States already employ about forty thousand operatives and are represented as the best paying mills in the country. The capital now invested in these mills is about \$50,000,000, one-third of which has been invested within the last two years.

S. H. Downs, proprietor of the Topeka Seed House, has received a fresh supply of onion, beet and other garden seeds direct from the growers in California. He has found that seed produced there gives the best results in Kansas. Mr. Downs has also his feed mills in operation and is ready to exchange chopped feed or meal for corn.

An exchange says: It may not be generally known by the average reader, but it is the fact, that the six leading agricultural productions of the United States, according to the census report for 1880, were in the following order: Corn, wheat, hay, cotton, oats and potatoes. The value of the first was six hundred million dollars, of wheat five hundred millions, hay three hundred and thirty millions, cotton two hundred and forty-two millions, oats one hundred and thirty millions, and potatoes seventy-three millions.

There may be some good reason why physicians ought to be paid more than their services are worth, but we don't know of any. Here are a few items in the bill against President Garfield. Even Congress hesitates to swallow so big a pill. D. W. Bliss, \$25,000; D. Hayes Agnew, \$14,700; Robert Reynolds, \$10,800; D. S. Lamb, for examination of body at Elberon, N. J., \$1,000; Dr. Susa Edson, \$10,000. The railroads are vastly more reasonable. Henry S. Little, Receiver of Central railroad company of New Jersey, for laying special track at Elberon, New Jersey, and running special trains, \$3,239.

The cut which we present on the first page this week shows the famous Merino ram, "Stubby," and two of his progeny, owned and bred by Samuel Jewett, Independence, Mo. They were in the show ring at Kansas City this fall and took first prize. Mr. Jewett's sheep are justly celebrated. They were awarded first premiums for wool sheep, as we understand, at every place they were exhibited this year, taking sweepstakes on rams at the Kansas State Fair, and second premium at St. Louis for mutton. Another good evidence in their favor is the statement of Mr. Jewett that his sales since last January amount to \$10,000.

Viewed from a chemical standpoint, says a recent writer, the disintegration which results from fall plowing is very marked. The land when broken up by the plow holds a great amount of water, and when repeatedly frozen and thawed while in that condition, pulverization is rendered much more complete than it otherwise would be. All the rain that falls which is charged with ammonia and other fertilizing gases is filtered down through fine particles of the loosened soil, and as a result the manurial properties in the water are readily assimilated and retained as plant food. Heavy soils should be so plowed as to be left somewhat rough, so that the largest possible surface will be exposed to the effects of frost and heat of the sun's rays.

Theory and Practice of Protection.

At the risk of making this article too long, we approach our conclusions earlier than we would prefer, because we desire them to go out before the election. The subject is only barely opened, but we may foreshadow the end now and resume the subject in future as we deem best.

The theory of protection is right; the practice is wrong. The theory is, to protect American labor; the practice is, to protect American manufacturers and let the laborers protect themselves. If our manufacturers should pay their hands a part and a fair proportion of the profits of the business, it might be truthfully said that the laborers are protected; but they do not. They pay such wages only as they wish to, and if that is not satisfactory, they employ other persons or close the shops until laborers are willing to work at the wages offered. When hard times come, the employer consults his own interests only, and not those of his employes, just as he does when everything is prosperous. He considers only what he can make, not what his workmen ought to have. In estimating what ought to be the rate of protective duties, labor is rated at current prices—prices fixed by employers; and they, not the laborers, assist statesmen in making up the schedule of tariff duties. Then, when the duties are fixed, the employer goes into the market for his labor wholly independent of the law. He is protected by the law of the land, which is fixed, while his laborer is subject to the law of demand and supply of labor which is not fixed.

By way of showing how protection protects manufacturers, we have a statement of the Baltimore Journal of Commerce that one factory in Georgia, the oldest one in Augusta, has paid out in cash dividends in seventeen years, \$1,467,000, a sum equal to two and a half times its capital. Besides this it has laid up a surplus of about \$345,000, more than 50 per cent. of its capital, which is \$600,000. Its stock is worth 160 to 170. The Langley mill of the same city has a capital of \$400,000, with 10,000 spindles and 329 looms; it has paid in the past 3½ years 47½ per cent. dividends, or an average of about 15 per cent. per annum; last year it paid a dividend of 20 per cent.; its present surplus is \$200,000, and its stock is worth from 160 to 170. The Graniteville mill, also of Augusta, with a capital of \$600,000, has 34,600 spindles and 900 looms. This company pays 10 per cent. dividends, and then puts its surplus into new spindles; out of its surplus earnings, that is, its earnings above its dividends, it has built, without a dollar's expense to the stockholders, the Vauluse mills, with 10,000 spindles for making fine fabric, at a cost of \$340,000; it has also laid aside an additional surplus of \$125,640. The Enterprise was started in 1877, with a capital of \$900,000; it has also paid 10 per cent. dividends, and laid aside the rest of its earnings as a surplus. The Wesson mills of Mississippi have paid a dividend of 26 per cent., and the Troup factory of the same state 24 per cent., while from time to time we have noted dividends of from 30 to 50 per cent., the latter having been earned by a Pulaski, Tenn., mill last year.

Again: The manufacturer is protected against foreign competition in his line of business, but the people who do his work for him are not protected against competition in their line—labor, for every day in the year laborers come into our country free of duty. There is no tariff to keep out men who wish to come here to avail themselves of what they regard as better opportunities. Nearly a million of these foreign laborers have come to live with us within the past year, and many of them are skilled mechanics. Our laborers are thus continually subjected to this foreign competition while their employers are protected to the extent that they ask it.

Neither is there any protection afforded by the law to our farmers, who are the most numerous class of laborers in the country. Products of the farm are named, we know, in the list of dutiable articles—rice 2½ cents per pound, wheat 20 cents a bushel, corn and oats 10 cents, rye 15 cents, and so on to butter 4 cents, cheese 4 cents, etc.; but, as to many of these articles, wheat and corn, for instance, the farmer has no competition and therefore needs no protection. We never imported potatoes until last winter, and the duty on them was 15 cents per bushel. In rice, cheese, sugar and sirup, wool, flax, silk, hides, etc., there is competition, and on them, as our readers know, we ask protection if protection is to be our policy.

Protection, in practice, fails to protect in other directions. We have before stated that many articles which farmers need and use are now cheaper than they were in 1860. This is true of cassimere, cashmire, ribbed hose and some grades of blankets, in woolen goods; sheetings, drillings, shirtings and calicos, in cotton; nails, saws, shovels, farm implements, etc., and furniture in iron and wood. Our manufacturers, also, with many articles, are successfully competing with foreign goods in foreign markets, and this applies specially to many articles used by our farmers, cotton goods, furniture, boots and shoes, hats, wooden ware, wagons, harness, farm implements, some kinds of cutlery, glass, crockery, tinware, axes, etc.; but there are also many articles that cost us more because of the tariff, as blankets, carpets, fine wool goods, flannels, medicines, chemicals, sewing machines, etc., and to that extent we are injured. We have probably been wronged more through the protection afforded by our patent laws than through that given by the tariff. Our sewing machines, for instance, were selling in foreign countries at \$25 apiece at the same time that we had to pay \$90 to \$100 for the same article here at home.

The tariff has nothing to do with that class of wrongs, but the practice of protection has. Fortunes have been amassed in this line, but, as in the case of manufacturers, the benefits do not go to the laborer. The men and women who worked in sewing machine factories received no more for making the \$100 machine than they did for making the \$25 one.

It must be evident to all, then, that whatever benefits the American laborer derives from the existence of manufactures, it does not come to him in the way or in the proportion that it does to the manufacturer. We may, therefore, conclude that there is a mistake somewhere in this tariff doctrine of "protection to labor." It is a serious question, indeed, whether the American laborer is not really injured by our high protective duties. Immigration is increasing yearly, and many of the immigrants are trained mechanics. We are not prepared to say that this influx of labor is any benefit to our workmen, but it is a benefit to their employers, because it helps to keep wages down. We know wages of mechanics generally are higher now than in 1860, but it is doubtful whether they are making any more money. Employers are growing rich, but if workmen were equally prosperous there would not be so many strikes. If, however, the protection does really reach the mechanic, is that sufficient reason for unjustly taxing a much larger and equally worthy class—the farmers, in order to afford this protection? We think not.

How, then, may proper protection be fairly extended to the workingman? The only protection he needs is plenty of work and fair wages. He never asked for more. Give him these and he will always be content. The protection which the farmer needs is good and steady markets and abundant and cheap facilities for transportation of his products. With these he, and with him all other men prosper. To supply these good things requires the establishment and maintenance of manufactures. This brings about the building of towns and dense masses of workers, traders, teachers and society people—all consumers. The manufacturers need raw materials, lead, iron and copper ore, coal, timber, lime, gypsum, sand, brick, silver, gold, nickel, salt, etc., and this sets to work armies of laborers. They also need skilled workmen to shape their wares, and this employs various grades of mechanics. They need animal and vegetable fibre—wool, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, etc., and this brings in the farmer. In getting all these things in place, railways, canals and water lines with their necessary workers, are needed; and then, to supply all these people the farmers must furnish the bread and meat, while they, as well as the persons they supply, in turn become consumers of the manufactured goods. Such a condition of affairs keeps laborers and farmers all employed, and that builds up a healthy and prosperous society. Let us illustrate by existing facts. In the twenty principal cities of this country, as appears by the census of 1880, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Jersey City, Louisville, Milwaukee, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Providence, San Francisco, St. Louis and Washington, there are 55,214 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$886,306,184. The value of the raw materials which they used up in the year ending May 31, was \$1,344,223,272, and the value of what they made out of them—that is, their finished product, was \$2,089,789,135. The number of persons employed in these establishments was 948,444, to whom was paid as wages for the year \$379,385,331. This does not include the persons employed in the mines, quarries and fields getting out the raw materials, nor the persons engaged in transporting it to the factories. Those two classes of persons are large, but it is impossible to state the number or what wages they received, because their labor supplied other shops as well as those here enumerated. Here we have, in twenty cities, an army of nearly one million persons working in manufactures, not including a larger number of persons who are dependent on them for support. Three-fourths of the \$375,385,331—their wages, were paid out for things that farmers raised and sold, the remainder, except their savings and waste, went for things which they, themselves, manufactured. Of the fifty million people in the United States at least six million are engaged in manufactures or are dependent upon them. They, with the farmers, keep employed and interested in transportation about two-and-a-half millions of people, and nearly five millions of merchants, traders, clerks, teachers, etc.—all consumers. The result of this state of things is, that our farmers and manufacturers have a good home market for nearly everything they produce. Of some articles—wool, for instance, and silk, we cannot supply the home demand. A million-and-a-quarter pounds of wool were brought in last year from other countries.

Of raw materials used in our manufactures, we have nearly everything. We have iron, wood, lime, coal, cotton, copper, salt; indeed, there is little in that line that we have not. Without doubt we are the most prosperous people on earth, for we are the only nation receiving regular flows of immigration. This immigration is partly because of our liberal institutions, but largely because of the better reward paid for labor here, and that brings us to the proper pivotal point in this discussion. The difference between wages here and in Europe is much greater among common laborers (unskilled) than it is among mechanics (skilled). In some branches of manufactures, as iron and steel, and fine wools, there is little or no practical advantage on our side. But the difference is marked as to common labor—such

as is required in getting out raw materials for manufactures; and it is precisely that class that here, as elsewhere, needs most protection, because it is least able to protect itself.

Now, we have shown that manufactures are good things, and we need them; we have shown that our American manufacturers are successfully competing with foreign rivals in a great many articles most needed by working people; we have shown that Great Britain, our only rival, has been and is now very much interested in establishing free trade in this country, her only rival; we have not had time to discuss it, but have proposed that we ought, in justice to ourselves, to make everything we need if we can make it; we have shown that we have raw materials in exhaustless abundance; that more than one-fifth of our people are now engaged in manufacturing that raw material into useful things; that we have the cheapest transportation system in the world; that our greatest disadvantage, as compared with other nations, is the price of labor.

What, then, shall we do? This: Protect the laborer that needs it, by laying duties on all raw materials used in manufactures sufficient to set-off the difference against him in wages; remove all duties from every manufactured article which we make at home, excepting linen and silk goods, for a few years, and tobacco, spirits, malt liquors, fire arms, and all useless or pernicious articles, broadcloths, fine dress goods, costly jewelry and such articles as are used only by the fastidious and wealthy; let coffee, tea, spices, tropical fruits and every other good thing which we do not raise here come in free; retain the duty on every agricultural product of this country which has to compete with similar articles produced in other countries by under-paid labor, as wool, flax, rice, silk, sugar, cotton, etc.

This would even things up and give to labor what is due. We would reverse the rule; we would protect labor and let capital protect itself. We would let the rich, extravagant and wasteful pay the heaviest duties, not tax the poor. Let the rich man have his parlor tapestry; let his wife and daughters have their foreign jewelry, silks and laces; let his sons sport in broadcloths; yes, let them enjoy all these things, and let them pay for them. They are able to do it. But let the poor man have his axe, and his hoe, and his spade at first cost as nearly as possible. Some people are getting rich too fast in this country; they don't need any more protection. Let us help the men that need help.

To Alliances and Ungraces.

The object of your orders is to improve the mental and moral influences of farmers, and through their greater enlightenment to purify politics and place agriculture in the front where it belongs. You need outside help as well as that which comes from among yourselves. You need good literature. You need the regular visits of periodical publications that are honestly working in your interests, and have the means and courage to not only maintain their ground but to advance. We submit to you whether the KANSAS FARMER is not the paper you most need. Compare it, please, with any publication in the State and note the quality and character of its matter. It is absolutely free from all entanglements that could in any way impair its influence or jeopardize its independence. Its editorial management is exclusively under control of one man and he has no interest, directly or indirectly, in any railway, bank, manufactory, or any other corporation, company or partnership, except only in that general way that every man is interested in the public welfare. It is the chosen field of the paper—home life in the country.

A subscriber, when sending us a list of names last week, wrote thus:

"I have been talking up your valuable paper to my neighbors, and at the meeting of our Alliance last Saturday night, I spoke of the character and value of the KANSAS FARMER to us farmers, and told how you had kept working until you got the various candidates for Congress and Gov. St. John to give your readers their positions on the railroad and monopoly issues, and I immediately got a club as follows:"

This gentleman's confidence will not be betrayed. The new subscribers he has so generously obtained for us will regret that they have not taken the paper earlier. We are now offering the FARMER very low—only one dollar a year, and cheaper than that to clubs. The paper will be much larger and better after January 1st, next, and then the price will be advanced to old rates again—\$1.50. Now is the time to subscribe. Look up our advertisement, and see our special terms to clubs.

How the Pooling System Works.

Fort Scott is only thirteen miles farther from St. Louis by the Missouri Pacific road via Sedalia than Kansas City is on the main line, yet, under pooling arrangements, Fort Scott people must pay freights as if they were from Chicago when they prefer to deal in St. Louis because it is not half so far away. The Globe-Democrat of October 18, referring to this matter, said: "To illustrate the discrimination still further, the rate on pig iron from St. Louis to Kansas City is \$3 per ton. It could be shipped from St. Louis to Fort Scott over the Missouri Pacific, via Sedalia, and have only thirteen miles farther to go. Yet the rate is made for Fort Scott by the roundabout way of Kansas City and \$5 per ton is charged. The rate on fourth-class freight from St. Louis to Kansas City is 27 cents per 100. For the thirteen miles additional to Fort Scott it should be only a little more, yet the tariff is 50 cents per 100. This state of things is brought about by the pool, which includes the Fort Scott & Gulf. Instead of rates being based on the shorter distance, by way of the Missouri Pacific, they are made on the long haul, around by way of Kansas City."

Gossip About Stock.

A contemporary says:

Within the last three years there has grown up an extensive trade in calves purchased in our Eastern States and sent to the West to be matured and fattened. That trade had grown in two years to \$1,500,000. More than \$1,500,000 worth of Eastern calves passed through the Chicago stock yards in the early part of last year, and up to August a good many more. The cause of this is the great losses in cattle on the plains, winter before last, which led to extraordinary demand for young cattle in Illinois and adjacent States. The old fields for the purchase of these in Michigan, Ohio and Western and Central New York and Pennsylvania have been so drained of their stock that young cattle have risen to an almost prohibitory price.

A Lexington, Ky., dispatch to the Price Current, referring to the Hamilton's sale, states: The Young Marys all brought good figures. One, Lillie Geneva Rose, a two year old, went to Williams & Hamilton at \$700. W. A. Harris, of Lawrence, Kas., got a Young Mary cow for \$405 and one for \$350, and one went to J. M. Hodge, of Ohio, at \$510. There were 35 cattle sold in all for \$6,615, an average of \$189.

The North-western Wool Growers' Association held its first meeting at Oberlin, Kansas, on the 21st of October. This is in the buffalo grass region where stock feed themselves, winter and summer. It is becoming rapidly stocked with sheep, and the above organization will be of material aid to its shepherds.

This is a corrected statement of C. E. Allen's Short-horn sale at Manhattan, Kas., Oct. 18. Total amount of sales \$3,800; average \$129.33. Snow Girl 5th, Ida 3d, Ida's Red Rose, Clara, Carrie Lesley 5th, Red Madonna, Susan Pride, and 10891, 21 Duke of Montrose were purchased by G. A. Luuche, Humboldt, Kas.; 11485, Tom Allen, by W. P. Hall, Smithville, Kas.; Isabelle by A. J. Carpenter, Milford, Kas.; Caroline by J. W. Kettleman, Manhattan, Kas.; Calla, Miss Renick, of Flat Creek, Vinewood Lad, Peggie, Minerva, Sharon Rose, and Montrose Belle, by Wm. P. Higinbotham; 6280 Cordelia's Duke 38048, and Grace Young 1st of College Farm by C. M. Gifford & Sons; Mary 2d, by G. W. Sheehy, Olesburg, Kas.; Milford, Kas.; Pearl Leaf 21, by J. McCormick, Manhattan, Kas.; Pearl Duke, by H. L. Coles, Clay Center, Kas.; Calm 19th by Wm. McNeil, Clay Center, Kas.; Sharon Belle, by A. C. Struter, Milford, Kas.; Susan 12th by Wm. Lockhart, Clay Center, Kas.; Sallie, by J. G. Cowell, Wakefield, Kas.; and Roxanna's Rose 2d, and Sharon Belle of Montrose by Geo. S. Green, Manhattan, Kas.

Every breeder in this state should, if possible, attend the Fat Stock show held at Chicago, Nov. 10—23. An important session of the directors of the New Short-horn Herd book will be held during the week, and the breeders will select a competent man to take charge of it.

Bill & Burnham, Manhattan, paid L. Palmer, Sturgen, Mo., \$1,000 for a bull calf of the Scotch Short-horn.

On the college farm at St. Mary's is a herd of 400 Short-horn cattle, mostly high grades. The thoroughbreds are of the Rose of Sharon, London Duchess, and Kirklington families. They also have 200 acres in tame grasses, consisting of timothy, clover, alfalfa, and blue grass, which has produced well and is now in fine condition.

The directors of the Breeders' New Short-horn Herd Book held a meeting in Chicago a few days ago and adopted a good set of rules and by laws. The principal rule is that any animal now recorded shall be eligible to the new book, provided the pedigree is not false or spurious. The book is to be under the control of the breeders instead of one person, and shares sell at \$25 each. The directors have authorized the purchase of the Ohio Short-horn book, also the A. S. H. R. of Ky, but as yet have failed to make a deal with Allen & Bailey, of the American Herd Book, because these men want \$100,000 for the book and want the new association to adopt their rules and still continue to purchase their book. Another meeting will be held during the Fat Stock Show at Chicago. Information in regard to shares or pedigrees can be secured through the Secretary, S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind.

The breeders strong hold in Clay, Riley, and Davis counties, Kas., was recently visited by one of the KANSAS FARMER men. The men visited were J. J. Mills, Manhattan, a breeder of Short-horns and Berkshires, also his brother, C. E. Mills, the lengthiest breeder of that region, a young unmarried breeder who has not yet gone his length. Bill & Burnham, breeders of Short-horns and Clydesdales, Charles E. Allen, breeder of P. C. swine and Short-horns, A. W. Rollins, breeder of Berkshires and roaster horses, all of Manhattan. Miller Bros., Junction City, the well known breeders of Poland Chinas. Henry Avery, Wakefield, breeder Norman Percheron horses, and C. M. Gifford & Sons, Milford, Kas., breeder of Short-horns. A larger number of more valuable breeders of thoroughbred stock could not be reached in the same radius anywhere else in the West. They are all well under way in the business and have been quite successful and are still enlarging their business and improving their stock. It is hoped that these men will not let any petty rivalry or jealousy mar their unanimity or the live stock interests which is being benefited so much by introducing good blood. Breeding good stock is bound to be a great industry for Kansas and harmony and unity must prevail to insure success.

Complaint About Freight Rates.

A friend, writing from Russell, states that he recently paid \$10.95 to the railway company for transporting 1720 pounds of common furniture...

Inquiries Answered.

"Is a Republican form of government safe, when ruled in secrecy?" "We think not. Is there any such government anywhere?"

Kansas Dairy Association.

STOCKTON, KAS., Oct. 28, 1882. To the Dairymen of Kansas: Why can't we form a State Association? The advantages of such a step are so apparent that it is not necessary to enumerate them.

Short Letters.

LARNED, Pawnee Co., Kas., Oct. 22, 1882.—We have had splendid rains in this part of the country, and wheat, rye, etc. are coming up nicely.

Crops of the Country.

Reports from all sections of the country are completed, and they show a good condition in general. Crops have been large and good.

An Irrigation Straw.

We see a statement in the Dodge City Times that S. Worrel, of Garden City has made a grand success this year on his 44 acre farm.

Table with 4 columns: Crop, Bu., Price, Total. Includes Onions, Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, Oats, Alfalfa seed.

An exchange wisely says: A point of vital importance in the profitable culture of corn and spring-sown grains is that of early seeding.

The Prairie Farmer comes to us now smiling all over with good humor in its new and substantial dress. When it ran out a few weeks ago with its bangs, flounces and general society airs...

A correspondent of Farm and Garden says: Fall plowing contributes materially to the success of a crop by the destruction of injurious insects that have taken up their winter quarters...

It is time to protect young fruit trees from injury by rabbits. We have had perfect success by wrapping the trees with newspapers.

Bartholomew & Co. have a few tip top thoroughbred Merino rams yet for sale; also a few yearlings, that they will sell cheap.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails. If you are constipated or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels...

Headache, Torpid Liver, Costiveness. Simmons Liver Regulator, by its mild cathartic properties, relieves the bowels from obstructions and cleanses the system of all impurities without sickening or weakening.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

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

OKLAND STOCK FARM HERD. W. S. White, Sabatha, Nemaha Co., Kas., Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle: 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fair, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

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

Cattle and Swine.

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

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Proprietor of "Kavanaugh" herd of Short-horn Cattle, Merino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets. P. O., Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., R. R. station, Buchanan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

Swine.

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

Z. D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Kokolo, Washington Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Buff Cochins eggs. Eggs for hatching in season.

Sheep.

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

Poultry.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahma and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahma and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry: Plymouth rocks, Houdans, American Sultans, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 25 for \$3.50. Address: Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

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

F. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of THOROUGHBRED CATTLE, GOTTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

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

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

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisville, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Osage Hedge, Apple Seedlings and Root Grafts. Send for price lists. Address: CARWALLADEL BROS., Louisville, Kas.

PATRONS HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants: Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

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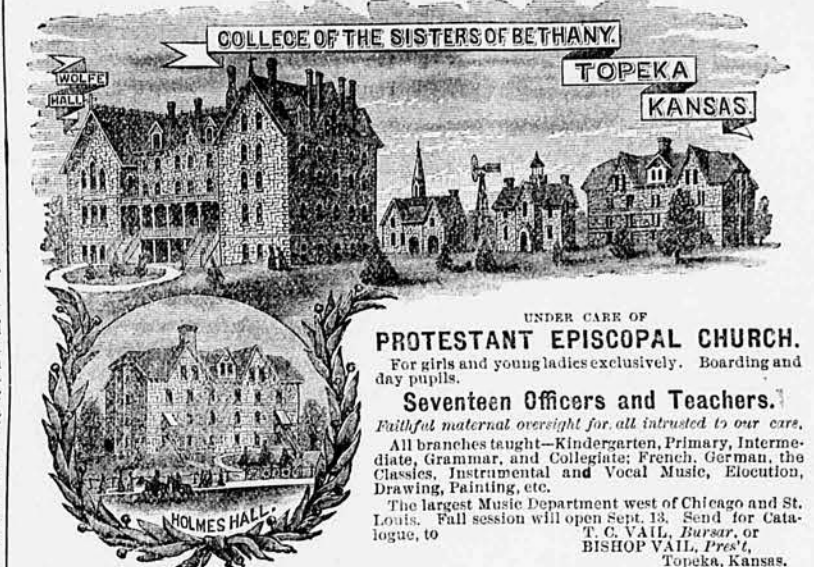
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Woman's Work In Farming.

A certain wicked but witty jurist, whenever a culprit was brought before him for trial, invariably asked: "Who is the woman in this case?" A slight measure of truth underlies this repartee, as indeed, must be the case under all salutes on weak human nature, else they would not be so keenly felt. The broader and more comprehensive truth in this connection is that woman is really the basis of most that is good and successful. There is scarcely a leading business man in any vocation who will not gratefully acknowledge his successes as being in large part due to his wife. In no occupation is this more apparent than in that of the farmer. All over the country the men who have succeeded in accumulating competency or wealth in farming have had sensible, industrious and economical wives. Because woman does not work in the fields is no reason that her services are not important. On large farms the master himself often does little of the manual labor. He can hire it performed nearly as well as he can do it himself, while his services in overseeing the proper performance of the work are worth far more than anything his own hands are capable of performing. In this labor of supervision the wife's services are quite as effective as those of her husband.

There are several leading departments which, by common consent, are relegated to the sphere of the wife. Embraced in her special department is the management of the household expenses, and, unless dairying is made the chief business of the farm, she has usually the entire care of the dairy. A story is told of one of the early pioneers in a new country who, with his wife, commenced farming on a tract of 100 acres of wild land, only partially paid for. Year after year they prospered, the 100 acres was paid for, in large part, by the hard earned money which the wife had secured through sales of butter and cheese. Again and again the question was asked by the husband, "Shall I buy another hundred acres?" and the answer by his good wife was always ready and always the same: "Get me fifteen more cows and you may safely buy the land." When, in their old age, a fine farm of 500 acres was fully paid for, the wife could rightfully boast that it was her labor, quite as much as that of her husband, which had paid for their broad acres. The law, which has been called the perfect one of human reason, partially concedes the rights of woman in securing one third of all real estate to the widow for her use during life, and making it impossible for a married man to alienate his home, by sale or mortgage, without his wife's free signature.

More men would have remained prosperous owners of farms, now lost through bad management or other improvidence, if they had listened to the advice of their wives. A faithful wife is in every station the best counsellor her husband can have. In farming she is usually the conservative partner in the direction, dissuading against extravagant expenditures and doubtful experiments. It may be and doubtless is otherwise in cities, but girls born in the country and accustomed at their father's fireside to hear the failures and successes of their neighbors discussed, are often more economical than their husbands. The latter, associating with other men, often have their heads turned, if they are not themselves misled into questionable and extravagant habits. It may seem to the farmer, as he reluctantly counts out the dollars, which his wife has often fairly beg of him, that his better half is very extravagant. In nine cases out of ten, however, if he will figure up the useless and often injurious expenses incurred by himself, the sum will amount to more than his wife's allowance for necessary personal expenses. The fact that the husband is more frequently away from home than the wife perhaps gives greater occasion for the expenditure of money, yet even this does not change the importance of a mutual understanding concerning money matters.

The power which a farmer's wife may exercise in the domestic economies of the farm carries with it responsibilities as well. It is her duty in every way to fit herself to become a judicious helpmeet and counsellor. The farmer's club meeting should be open to the wife and the daughter, as well as to the farmer and the son. Not infrequently the little improvements made at trifling expense, through the influence of the wife's taste and tact, add more to the value and attractiveness of the home than many times the money cost invested in the husband's management. In the most suggestions as to making farm life attractive to young men there is none better than to enlist the hearty co-operation of their mothers and sisters. They will point out to the youth the ideal and aesthetic side of the farmer's work, while if he learns farming wholly from his father, he is apt to learn it only as a life of prosy and poorly-paid toil. Without disparagement to agricultural newspapers or farmers' clubs, we may say that the wife and family are, or should be, the farmer's best advisers. They know or should know all the circumstances of his position, and if the wife's advice be followed the farmer will usually be the gainer. She may, at least, demand an equal voice in matters which interest her quite as much as they can her husband. She knows better than he the expenses of household management, which are increased or diminished by different methods of tillage or the various systems of farm economy.—Am. Cultivator

Concerning The Dairy.

American Cheese In England.

The following is from an English Newspaper, the Pall Mall Gazette: There is one good reason why cheese made in the American factories will never detract from the popularity of Cheddar or Cheshire or Stilton. The Americans can imitate English cheese admirably in appearance, but not in flavor. Our importations from America are consumed chiefly by those who do not consider any particular flavor essential. Whatever may be the case with the luxurious few, the average Englishman is not a connoisseur in relation to cheese. There are, of course, many lovers of good living whose taste is almost as exquisite in such matters as in the article of wine, and who wisely insist that cheese should be selected with as much care as any other item in their delicate repast. But it is not the epicure whom the cheesemonger would regard as his best customer. Those who are most careful in the selection of cheese, and who have prejudices as to special varieties, usually consume it only in small quantities, regarding it rather as a relish to a meal than one of its main ingredients. The type of the actual cheese consumer may be taken to be the laboring man or the artisan who ties up his midday meal in a colored handkerchief and devours it with the aid of a pocket-knife. Cheese, say the French, is the complement of a good dinner and the supplement of a bad one. To the laboring man cheese is frequently not merely an adjunct to dinner, but dinner itself. There is neither an antecedent joint nor a subsequent desert. Bread and cheese and beer are the materials of what the Americans call "a square meal," and the workman, being rather omnivorous

than critical, is less exacting as to quality and flavor than as to quantity and price. Undoubtedly, one reason for the great popularity of American cheese among those who cannot afford to pay fancy prices is the circumstance that it toasts well. This may be owing, as is suggested, to the presence of surreptitious kinds of fat; but in any case the fact remains that even the cheaper varieties of American cheese, when placed in a pan before the fire, "melt like butter." On the other hand, it is only of the finer varieties of the English commodity that a palatable Welsh rarebit can be made. If the American factories use fat, there are some English dairymen who cannot resist the temptation of selling their cream, the consequence being that their cheese would not be greatly mutilated if it were bowled down a mountain side.

In England cheese-making has long been a stationary art. The farmers have kept to the old paths. The Americans, on the contrary, have advanced, with all the customary energy of their race. Those who remember the first importations of American cheese will find little cheerfulness in the recollection. The first consignments came in great barrels, and were only a degree less objectionable in appearance than repellent in flavor. To the American cheese of the present day they bore much the same relation as did the tough rolls of "jerked beef" which were sent over from Texas about twenty years ago to the fine, healthy looking quarters which are now regularly supplied to the English market. To the Exhibition of 1862, however, the Americans sent a monstrous cheese which was intended as a gage of battle. Thenceforward every consignment improved on the last in appearance and quality until, at the present day, their best varieties, when stripped of the cloth which surrounds them, and cut in two with a blunt knife or a piece of string, may easily be mistaken for excellent Cheddar. It is said of the Lancashire cotton operatives that they prefer American cheese to any other. There are two reasons for the preference. American cheese is cheap, and it is "mild." The poorer classes of Englishmen are no fonder of "strong" cheeses than of "high" game. They do not appreciate that biting of the tongue which is produced by Roquefort or old Stilton. The extremely mild Gouda, or Dutch cheese, has only failed to become popular because it is too salt, and because when toasted it is apt to assume the appearance and the consistency of leather.

In the matter of flavor, American cheese, manufactured as it is at present, is never likely to compete successfully with our own dairies. There is a pleasant individuality about all kinds of English cheese. Each country has its own method of manufacture. The Americans make their cheese in factories. If fifty cheeses are turned out at one making, they will all be exactly alike in shape, and size, and color, and flavor. Now, in six cheeses coming from a Cheshire dairy, there will be six varieties of taste. Mrs. Poyser, a splendid example of that type of farmer's wife to whom dairy work is at once a great luxury and an inexorable duty, made a cheese now and then. At many farms, even when the occupation was much more general and remunerative than it is now, the rate of production was never more than one cheese per week. An English dairy, with its cheesepress in the corner, and its row of shining tins pans, and its tub of curds and whey, is, as Mrs. Poyser says, "a fine sight for them as what locks on." For long after it has been made an English cheese is crisp and crumbly, and retains the taste of the curds. Then it begins to knit together and to mellow; it improves with keeping, and only gets a really rich flavor after it has a year or so of age. American cheese, on the other hand, is made in a place almost as large as a cotton mill; it is ripe almost immediately after it has been taken from under the presses; and by long keeping it usually grows bitter and dry. It has been proposed that in order to compete successfully with America, the farmers of a cheese-making district should, instead of keeping separate dairies, "club together" in one great factory, after the transatlantic model. The problem to be solved is whether this can be done without sacrificing the peculiar characteristics of English cheese. The English dairy farmers have at present the satisfaction of knowing that, despite outward appearances, they can, if they choose, produce a really superior article. Whether American cheese is made of skim-milk and fat or not, the best qualities are sold by retail dealers at from two pence to three pence a pound less than good Cheddar. This margin certainly ought to be large enough to encourage the effort to revive cheese-making in England, unless, indeed, as is not improbable, the farmers can do better with their milk by sending it to the large towns. In any case, however, we are not likely to produce as much cheese in England as will appreciably diminish the amount of our imports. English cheese is a luxury for the prosperous few; to the many thousands of poor men who have "little to earn and many to keep," American cheese is by no means the smallest of those boons which we receive, with rather a bad grace, from our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Raising Turkeys.

There is no breed of poultry that requires as good management as the turkey. The young are very tender, and it takes but a little to kill them during the first two weeks of life. The hen turkey should not be set so to hatch before the weather becomes warm. May 10th is as early as it is safe to have young turkeys leave the nest, and June is still better, as by

that time the weather has become warm and settled, and the young birds can get more in the fields to eat. They are extremely fond of roaming, and it is best to allow them their natural habits. When they seek food in the fields where insects abound, they are much less liable to disease and vermin, so common to the barnyard fowls. The poultry grower well knows that there is nothing more destructive to young poultry than lice.

Many farmers make a great mistake in sitting turkey eggs under hens, as they make very poor mothers. They generally keep them around the barn instead of foraging in the fields in search of food which their nature requires. Another difficulty is—the hen gets abroad in the morning much earlier than the mother turkey does. The latter will seldom move until the sun is up, so that the dew is off and the air warm. The turkey has a cold, sluggish nature, and needs the warm sun to stir them up, while young. Then the turkey mother will travel with her brood as they can stand it, and will nearly always raise the brood if left to her own free will, and that without much trouble or expense to the owner. One thing the owner should always attend to—getting them home at night, for the turkey will not always return, especially after they are large enough to roost on the fence, which the mother hen will teach them to do at an early age.

A brood of turkeys that leave the nest by June 1st, will very soon find ample food in the grass and grain fields to meet all their wants until the bugs and grasshoppers become plenty, and will only need to be fed a small amount of corn to make them fit for the market at Thanksgiving, and even before that time. I have known turkeys that brought a dollar apiece the first of November, that did not cost, in feed and care, ten cents a head, while the same person raised some with a hen, that were fed grain all summer long and yet were no better than those that found and took care of themselves. The latter paid a good profit while the former were raised at a loss.—S. C. in Ohio Farmer.

In feeding sweet milk to pigs, trials made at the Wisconsin experiment farm showed that on an average four pounds of corn meal equal to twenty pounds of sweet skim milk, or one pound of meal equal to five of milk, if fed separately.

Physicians say it combines all the desiderata of every ferruginous tonic prescribed by every school of medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters.

Successful experiments are reported at Champaign, Ill., in making sugar from sorghum cane by a new process discovered by the Professor of Chemistry in the Illinois State University. At the first run of the machinery it yielded 2,000 pounds of excellent sugar.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion.

In Great Britain more land is sown with rye for a green crop than with rye for a grain crop. It is sown in autumn at the rate of two or three bushels an acre, the smaller quantity when intended to stand as a seed crop, and the larger quantity when intended for early green fodder in spring.

The Dead Canno, Be Raised, nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet and on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Too many apples come to market in bad condition and not properly sorted. A few inferior, bruised or wormy specimens in a barrel reduce the price materially. Sound, carefully-picked, nicely-sorted fruit pays the best, for it commands the top price. Especially will it pay this year to use the utmost care in this matter.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A black walnut grove that was planted by a Wisconsin farmer about twenty years ago on some waste land recently sold for \$17,000. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches through.

Let's Dandelion Tonic, if taken promptly, often proves a decided means of economy, for it saves much by preventing loss of time as well as suffering. Containing the phosphates in the most elegant form it is as necessary to many persons as food.

Thirteen acres of rice cut by Mr. John Richardson, in Georgetown county, South Carolina, in the latter part of August, yielded 90 bushels, being an average of 7 1/2 bushels per acre.

ANSWER THIS.—Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

Wisconsin has over 200 cheese factories and creameries, and manufactures 33,000 pounds of butter and over 2,000,000 pounds of cheese annually.

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cts.

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Skinny Men. Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. \$1, at drug gists, Kansas Depot, McPHEE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Don't overfeed the hogs and let them eat sour feed or feed left over, but give them fresh three times a day all they will eat up clean and relish it.

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Corn will shrink from the time it is husked from the field or shock in the autumn, in well-protected cribs, from twenty to thirty per cent by spring.

Don't Die in the House. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

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4,500 Ewes from 1 to 4 years old, at \$1.75 per head. 2,500 Lambs, at \$1.00 per head. These Sheep are all graded and will shear from four to five pounds, are in good condition and free from disease. Call on or address

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PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will not blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively not injurious.

Saved His Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1886. Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loath to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required," and when informed that the elder sister was taking Brown's Iron Bitters, responded "That is a good tonic, take it." ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.



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LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW SHEEP DIP

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which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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YOUR NAME In this Minnie's B. Poole style type. On 50 elegant new Chromoliths 10c. 14 lbs. \$1. Agents, make 50 per cent. Please send 20c for Agents' Album of samples. Premium List for Agents. Sold at wholesale. NORTH FORTH CARB WORKS, Northford, Conn.

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Pure Short-Horn Cattle.

Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd. J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

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Ladies' Department.

One of the most interesting writers for this department, Jerusha Clem, will not be with us again here. By a letter from her daughter, we learn that Mrs. Edward Russell died September 8. We missed her and wondered why her spirited letters had ceased their coming. Mrs. Russell was one of the early Kansans, a brave, faithful woman. Even at this late day, the FARMER desires to tender sympathy to the bereaved ones.—Editor.

Have You Ever Thought?

Did you ever well consider, As you journey on life's way, Of the vast results dependent On the things you do and say? Have you ever learned the magic Treasured in one little word, Fitted spoken—wisely chosen, How it into being stirred? And a soul almost desponding, Now, fresh inspiration caught, Grasp'd anew life's heavy burden, By your bright example taught? How a cold and icy nature, Like a northern wintry blast, Brings a blight where might be blessing, Heaven's own light is overcast? Possibilities of greatness May be crushed by ruthless hand? Every aspiration withered, Ere it ventures to expand? And the grandeur of a lifetime May be smothered in its bloom, For the lack of proper culture, And a genial, sunny home? Then, don't call these trifling matters, These small, every-day affairs; Words will eat as doth a canker, Life at least has many cares; All our actions, words and manners, With responsibilities are rife, For in each a soul is hindered, Or advanced in higher life.

Mother Egypt.

Dark-browed she broods with weary lids Beside her Sphinx and Pyramids, With low and never-lifted head, If she be dead, respect the dead; If she be weeping, let her weep; If she be sleeping, let her sleep; For lo, this woman named the stars! She suckled at her tawny dugs Your Moses while you reeked in wars And provid'd your woods, nude, painted thugs. Then back, brave England, back in peace To Christian isles of fat increase! Go back! Else bid your high priests take Your great bronze Christs and gnomons make; Take down their crosses from proud St. Paul's And coil 'em into cannon balls! You tent not far from Nazareth. Your camp spreads where His child-foot staid. If Christ had seen this work of death: If Christ had seen these ships invade! I think the patient Christ had said, "Go back, brave men! Take up your dead; Draw down your great ships to the seas; Repass the gates of Hercules. Go back to life with babe at breast, And leave your Egypt to her rest." Is Christ then dead as Egypt is? Ah, Mother Egypt, torn in twain! There's something grimly wrong in this— Some like some gray, sad woman slain. What would you have your mother do? Hath she not done enough for you? Go back! And when you learn to read Come read this obelisk. Her deed Like yonder awful forehead is Disdainful silence like to this. What lessons have you raised in stone To passing nations that shall stand? Like years to hers will leave you lone And level as you yellow sand. St. George, your lions, whence are they? From awful, silent Africa. This Egypt is the lion's lair; Beware, young Albion, beware! I know the very Nile shall rise To drive you from this sacrifice. And if the seven plagues should come, The red seas swallow sword and steed, Lo! Christian lands stand mute and dumb To see by more than Moslem deed.

The Kansas Farmer.

Welcome Farmer to our homes, Welcome to our varied news, Bringing wisdom on each page, Telling what the people choose. Welcome Farmer, for you say When the crops are bad or good, Guiding us who buy or sell, Corn and wheat and corded wood. Welcome Farmer, speak the truth, Boldly tell the railroad boys, That the tillers of the soil Won't be tossed around like toys. Welcome Farmer, show the men, Suited for official posts, Let the candidates to know, They must work instead of boast. Welcome Farmer, tell them straight, Their promises they must redeem, When they in the Congress sit, Prove they are just what they seem. Welcome Farmer, fear not frown, Truth will always stand the shock; Bravely point the leaders' path, Then you'll e'er be firm as rock. Welcome Farmer, ladies fair, All delight to read and tell, Of the news on farm that's rare, Not neglecting what they sell. Welcome Farmer, last not least, Once or twice a Heavenly ray, You have shot across our path, So to cheer us on our way.

Indian Marriage Laws.

A paper on this subject, read by the Rev. J. Owen Dorsey before the American Association, notices some remarkable customs in relation to marriage and kinship as prevailing among the Dhegitha Indians, particularly the Omahas and Poncas. When a tribe is hunting it camps, by gentes or nations, in a circle, each gens bearing the name of some animal. All the members of one gens are relatives, and marriages between members of one gens is absolutely forbidden. Membership in a gens is by descent in the male line, not in the female. The relations of a man are denoted by colors; for example—black, grandfather or grandmother; blue, father or mother. His connections are denoted by mixed colors, such as a pink head and skirt, with light blue triangle on the body, for sister-in-law. A man can marry his brothers widow, and her children call

him father even before their father's death. His sister's children are only nephews and nieces. His reason, and even his paternal grandfather's brother's son is his father. These, and many other distinctions, show that the terms of relationship are far more numerous and complicated with the Omahas than with us. A man may marry any woman belonging to another gens, whether connected with him or not; though marriage into his mother's gens is also forbidden. A man can not marry any woman to whom he is related by the ceremony of the calumet dance. Sometimes a man may take the children of his deceased brother without their mother herself. Sometimes the dying husband, knowing that his male kindred are bad, tells his wife to marry out of his gens. If a widower remains single for two, three, or four years, he must remain so forever. Widows, however, must wait four years before marrying. The same system prevails among the Iowas, Otos, and Missouris.—Popular Science Monthly for November.

Domestic Life Among the Battas.

The Batta does not make his morning toilet in the house, but at the special bathing places, or pantjurs, with which every village is provided. These places are arranged at a running stream or a canal made for the purpose, by fixing a water-pipe of bamboo in such a manner that a man standing or sitting under it can have the water run all over his body. Separate baths are taken morning and evening. Separate pantjurs are provided for the women. It is one of the morning duties of the women and girls, even down to children of four and five years old, to bring drinking water in the gajigita, a water vessel made of a thick stalk of bamboo. The size and strength of growing girls are generally measured by the number of gajigita they can carry.

Let us follow a woman into one of the inclosed dwelling-houses. The floor is made of round bamboo beams about as large as one's arm, across which are laid split bamboos far enough apart to let the water and dirt through, and make sweeping unnecessary. Broad, raised seats and lounges, covered with mats of various patterns and styles, are arranged on either side. In the corners are fire-places of a primeval simplicity, flat, square boxes filled with earth, and upon these some thick stoves, between which the fire burns quite briskly, while the rice is cooked in home made earthen vessels set upon them. The number of families living in the house can generally be calculated from the number of fire-places to be seen. No division is made in the day time between the parts of the house occupied by the different families, but a separation is made between the sleeping places at night by hanging up mats. Ordinarily, only blood relations live together in the same house. The children of both sexes, after they have grown up, sleep outside of the house and not with their parents, the young men in the kopos, the girls in parties of several with some old widow; but the children, till they have households of their own, take their meals with their parents. At meals the whole family sit around the rice pots. They formerly used leaves for plates, but they now generally have European plates. As a rule, they eat immediately from the hand, which is previously washed in a vessel of water kept ready for the purpose. The rice point in eating consists in not allowing the fingertips to touch the lips, but in letting the rice drop from the fingers into the hollow of the hand just before it is given to the mouth.—Dr. Schreter, in Popular Science Monthly for November.

Broken Promises.

Some one has quaintly said that promises, like pie crust, are made to be broken, and a general observation of the light regard in which they are held would indicate a truth in the saying. A sacred promise of a vow before the Lord, as it was called in ancient days, is surrounded with manifold obligations and ratified by solemn and binding rules. But the light verbal promises, by which we gain temporary respite from some unwelcome duty, or give as a slave to conscience, are ruthlessly broken. And yet we pronounced the solemn and significant words, "I will," as earnestly in wedding ourselves to the future as when we knelt before the marriage chancel. A certain doctor, who is famous for his tender care of sick children, invariably promises each little patient, when life is at its lowest ebb, that as soon as it recovers and is convalescent it shall take a long ride in the country with him, and he details to the eager, attentive ear of the sick child the lovely scenes of nature which it is to see and enjoy. The child never forgets that promise; it hurries to be well enough to ride out with the kind doctor, who, of course, has forgotten all about it; it is the initiator in distrust, and sad disappointment for the little one, and the memory of it may rankle in the heart for life. The doctor never knows how much harm he has done with his broken promise. If you would teach your child the value of truth never deceive. Keep the lightest promise made to it as religiously as you would keep a binding obligation, for in the purposes of life it is one. How often some housekeeper will have occasion to say to a friend, "You promised to spend the day with me and I expected you, and staid at home and cooked the dinner you liked, and you never came, and I was so disappointed," and the friend murmurs some ready excuse but the truth is had forgotten all about it, or rather had not intended to go and had merely promised as a pleasant method of response. Worldly wise people learn to distinguish the true from the counterfeit, and give and receive on that basis, in which case it is merely diamond cut diamond, and no one is hurt. A closer regard for the minor promises would lead to a truer estimate of the more important obligations which govern our lives. "His word is as good as his bond" is a high meed of praise for any man. Broken promises have done an immense amount of harm in the world; they have bankrupted the happiness of households, have ruined lives and broken hearts; and yet they were often thoughtlessly made and their redemption as thoughtlessly forgotten. If we would atone for omissions of our own in that respect, let us teach our children never to promise what they do not mean to fulfill, and to consider a promise to visit a playmate or to exchange toys as a literal obligation. There are parents who never neglect the promise of a box of candy, a doll or a pleasure ride given to a child. It is safe to predict that the children of such parents will not go through life dealing in broken promises or planting the seeds of moral dishonesty which must end in the ashes of Dead Sea fruit.—Exchange.

Tomatoes—Trees—Seeds—Etc.

I tried steaming the peaches and liked it very much. I have been making green tomatoes up; chopped in the evening, salted, let them be until next day, drained the brine off, scalded in vinegar 15 or 20 minutes; in a day or two drained the vinegar off; let enough to cover the tomatoes with cinnamon and cloves, poured it on boiling hot; put two or three onions to a gallon after it is chopped, horse radish and mustard improve it if one has it; made it last week and now it is good to eat. We have not had frost hard enough to kill bean vines. Those who have not heard of the death of Mrs. Russell (Jerusha Clem) will be sorry to know that she died the 8th of September. I had a postal card from her daughter, Mrs. Austin. I was very sorry to hear such sad news. If anyone has a good receipt, think it would be much the best to send it, and when measures are

sent to tell the size of the cup, whether tin cup, coffee, or pitcher. There is always some one that would like to know.

Catalpa seeds will come up the first season. I got a few pods of the seed last fall, tied in a bundle and kept them dry until spring. I had 50 or 60 plants, but have only ten or twelve left; some of them are 15 inches high. I think the moles ate or cut the roots off. Box elder trees make nice shade trees, and they grow quite fast too.

After beets are boiled they are very good cut up in small bits and warmed with cold boiled potatoes. I can send some Box elder tree seeds if any one will send the stamp, if they do not all blow off. What shall we do if we can't get the oyster shells? AUNT DELIA.

STOCKINGS—LEGGINGS—KNITTING-BAG. I was glad to see your remarks on dressing children. The stockings (especially for children) should be knit long and out of good yarn, and the support should be fastened to the waist, and not have elastic around the leg so tight as to stop the circulation. Besties the stockings, all children that wear shoes should have leggings. These, also, should be home knit; commence at the foot and knit up; they should always be ribbed. Knit three stitches right and two wrong looks as well as any. For a child of six years you will need about 120 stitches to commence with, and narrow two stitches every time around till it is small enough for the ankle, but be sure and have it large enough to slip over the shoe nicely; and when you add on stitches make them on the opposite side of the foot connect it under the foot with a small strip of cloth just to keep it from slipping up when the rubbers are put on.

I wonder if the lady readers of the FARMER know how handy it is to have a knitting-bag. I have seen so few in Kansas that I will tell you how to make one. The material to get is 1/2 yard of broad scarlet canvas, 1/2 yard scarlet crevels, two thin thimbles, and a small piece of elastic. Cut four strips of canvas 12 inches long and 5 wide; slope off the end of each to a point; embroider with crevels a design on each piece; sew together with a cord covered with scarlet and bind the top and line with the same; draw a piece of ribbon through the binding so that it can be suspended from the arm while knitting; finish the lower point with a bow of ribbon. To make a sheath for the needle, take a piece of elastic a little shorter than your needle and fasten a thimble to each end; make a few small holes in the thimble and cover each with a bow of ribbon. REBECCA.

It is claimed that pears grow to greater perfection in Shelby county, Alabama, than in any other portion of the United States. Some young orchards in the vicinity of Calera have trees bearing two bushels, worth there 4¢ per bushel. An acre will grow 400 trees, which, when in full bearing, will be worth 100 acres of cotton.

"Female Complaints." Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging-down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had anything do me so much good in my life. I advise every sick lady to take it. Mrs. EMERY RHOADS, McBrides, Mich.

The drainage has proven its practical utility this year to the skeptical in the comparison of crops. Many undrained fields were drowned out, while adjoining fields, the drained, have now got fine crops of corn.

Mr. H. C. Barnett, one of the editors of the Leavenworth Daily Standard, writes that on several occasions Let's Dandelion Tonic cured him of malarial attacks against which other medicines were ineffectual. He considers it a most excellent remedy for that sluggish, unhealthy condition of the system occasioned by a malarious atmosphere.

The prickly pear has become such a pest in some districts in New South Wales that it has been found necessary to introduce a bill into the legislature of that colony for its suppression. NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880. I wish to say that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching ailment. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven courses of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell me was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KNOCH.

It is said that a urine of common salt, as strong as it can be made, rubbed in the roughly, so as to wet every hair on the animal, will destroy both lice and their eggs.

"Men condemn in others what they practice themselves." Those who practice the use of Kidney-Wort never condemn its use by others, but commend it to all affected with piles, dyspepsia, constipation and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of kidneys, liver or bowels.

The Texas Wool Grower expresses the opinion that a ram shearing 35 pounds in Vermont would probably shrink to 25 pounds in Texas in three years.

The Current of Public Opinion. Emerson says: "If you do not know your way, hoist a sail, and drift; the current knows the way if you don't." Many a man with pains in his back, with dropsical limbs, or other ailments that indicate kidney troubles, is troubled about it, but doesn't know what to do. Let him wisely follow the current of public opinion, which is so strongly settling in toward the Hunt's Remedy, as the best medicine ever known for kidney and liver diseases. That current sets in the right direction, and is increasing in volume every day, and is bearing out on its beneficent bosom thousands of bottles of this wonderful Remedy to afflicted homes all over the land. This current of public opinion is sweeping the physicians with it, who are putting Hunt's Remedy among their most valued prescriptions in cases of disorders of the bladder, liver or kidneys.

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

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Condensed News of the Week.

Dayton A child of Lewis Walker was scalded to death by the upsetting of a teapot. Chicago. Scarlet fever of a mild type is becoming quite prevalent in the city. Thirty-six new cases were reported yesterday. San Francisco. A steamer which arrived from Honolulu, reports Kilauea in eruption on a grander scale than for a quarter of a century. St. Louis. A Post-Dispatch special from Plattsburg, Mo., says: The jury in the case of Robert Ford, charged with the murder of Wood Hite, after being out forty-one hours returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Joker's Corner.

A child being asked what were the three feasts of the Jews, promptly replied, "Breakfast, dinner and supper." Fat boy: "No, you can not raise chickens from egg plants. You might as well try to raise calves from cowcatchers." The man that says woman has never invented anything should listen for a few minutes at the keyhole of the sewing society. "See here, waiter," said Cautiflower, pushing away his egg cup with disgust, "I don't want to count chickens before they are hatched." The family physician asked the clergyman satirically, how the patriarchs came to live so long. "Because they took no physic," said the minister. "Do you think raw oysters healthy?" said a dyspeptic. "Well, sir," replied the gruff doctor, "I never heard one complain of being unthealthy; did you?" A stranger in St. Louis, thinking he recognized his coat on the back of a pedestrian, shouted "Stop thief!" And about thirty of the inhabitants suddenly disappeared down a side street. "Have you," asked a judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the court before the sentence is passed?" "No, your honor," replied the prisoner, "my lawyer took my last cent."

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Grocers price list, Hides and Tallow, Grain, and Fat Stock on Foot. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, Flour, and various types of stock.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY. BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1000 of the Statutes of this State, it is provided that any animal taken up by a citizen or strays exceeding ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, 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 Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the Farmer in three successive issues of the paper, and it is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the State to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is inflicted on any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

E. HARRIS, C. McARTHUR.

5th Avenue Hotel. Cor 5th & Quincy Sts. TOPEKA, KAS.

GOOD LARGE ROOMS. FIRST CLASS MEALS. FAVORITE HOUSE For Commercial Men and Visitors to the City, And OUR TABLE will be the best that the market affords. TERMS:—\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY. HARRIS & McARTHUR, Prop'rs. HOPKINS' IMPROVED FARM and STOCK SCALES. Manufactured at Thorntown, Ind., BY THE HOPKINS' SCALE COMPANY. An 8 Ton Scale, with a 20 foot Platform for \$100. Other Scales in Proportion.

New York. J. C. Tiffany, formerly an Indian agent in Arizona, was arrested this afternoon charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government out of six thousand dollars by means of embezzlement and perjury. New York. The business failures of the last seven days reported to New York are one hundred and thirty one, of which one hundred and twenty-four occurred in the country and seven in New York City. The failures are generally devoid of much significance. Boston. A reception was tendered to the widow of John Brown at the residence of Dr. Talbot this afternoon, to which were invited a few old anti-slavery people, including Wendell Phillips and poet Whittier. It was proposed to raise a fund, the income of which Mrs. Brown may receive as a pension. St. Louis, Mo. The general freight agents of all roads running east of here, excepting one line, this afternoon agreed to reduce the rate to New York and New England ten cents per hundred. It is expected that the road not represented at the meeting will acquiesce, and that the new rate will go into effect at once. Chicago. The Brewers Association of this city today sent circulars to the nominees for Congress and State Legislature, propounding questions as to their standing on the question of prohibition, with the understanding that silence will be construed, as opposed to the tenets of the association, and would therefore be the subject of its opposition at the election. Denver, Col. A Republican's Leg-dville special says: To-night a stage from Malta, due here at 8 o'clock, reached a point opposite the Arkansas Valley smelter, in the suburbs of this city, and was stopped by two masked men. While one covered the driver with a revolver, the other ordered seven passengers to dismount. They did so, and being arranged in a row, one of the road agents covered them with revolvers while the other relieved them of their valuables, amounting to \$2,000, after which the passengers were allowed to continue their journey, while the robbers escaped.

A prominent stranger from Onion creek was in Austin the other day. Desiring to obtain some reliable figures about the oat crop, we asked him if he could tell us precisely how many acres he had in oats, and how many bushels he raised to the acre. "I can't give you the precise figures, but I raised a heap, sold right smart, and I've got a powerful lot left." The last piece of rustic laziness encountered by out of town correspondents is that of a man who being asked what all his eye answered "Nothin'; I shut it coz I can see well enough with one. Sometimes I shut one, sometimes I other."

A Great Stock Farm. One of the many wonderful enterprises the great West is noted for, is the stock farm of M. W. Dunham, located at Wayne, Ill., near Chicago. On this farm is collected more than half a million dollars worth of Percheron-Norman horses, all imported from France or bred from imported sires and dams. This establishment has been developed in a very few years by the energy and perseverance of the proprietor, who years ago saw the necessity of improving the horses of his country to a more suitable size required by the changed demand of the times.

Foreign News Digested.

London. At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day resolutions in favor of the amendment of the arrears rent bill passed. Odessa. The Governor of this district has given strict orders that the movements of Austrians who reside in Bess Arabia be sharply looked after. Guaymas, Mexico. The special train with Superintendent Chase and General Manager Wheeler, of the A. T. & S. F., arrived at 7 o'clock this evening. London. It is believed the cost of the war in Egypt will amount to nearly £1,000,000, exclusive of the expense of the army, occupation and Indian contingent. Durban. The Transvaal government has sent 200 men to subdue the native chief Mapeo, who heads the combination of chiefs who are resisting the Boer government. Paris. The Le Paris publishes the details of the anarchists' conspiracy. They show that it is composed of a small number of staunch supporters in all the towns and manufacturing villages of France. The members are mostly young men who distribute revolutionary papers. Each group has a distinctive name. London. A Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian never heard so much anxiety expressed in regard to the future as now. The police are extraordinarily active. A large number of the arrests are men supposed to have placed a number of the bombs which exploded under the table at the restaurant last Sunday.

THE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Butter, Eggs, and various types of stock.

NEARLY 1,000 Percheron-Norman Horses.

Advertisement for M. W. Dunham's Percheron-Norman Horses, located at Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois. Includes an illustration of a horse and text describing the quality and variety of the stock.

Strays for the week ending Oct. 18, 1887.

Strays for the week ending Oct. 18, 1887. Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk. MARIE—Taken up in Prairie pt., Oct 24, 1887, 1 medium sized white mare, branded with Q twice on left hip and twice on left shoulder, valued at \$25. Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk. COW—Taken up by John Cashatt, in Grantville, Kaw pt., Sept 19, 1887, 3 yrs old, white face, point of left horn branded with the letters and extending down each hind leg, branded S, valued at \$15. Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk. ROW—Taken up by John A. Morrow, in Waterville, Oct 2, 1887, 1 black mare, 12 yrs old, star in forehead, defective in shoulders, valued at \$40. MARE—Taken up by W. H. Schoepflin, in Willow Springs pt., 1 year old, white face, knee sprung in both knees, 12 yrs old, valued at \$25. HEIFER—Also by same, 1 large dark red heifer, 2 years old, valued at \$15. Strays for the week ending Nov. 1, '87. Cloud county—L. N. Houston, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. B. Dawes, in Starr pt., Sept 18, '87, 1 red roan steer, 2 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$19. Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk. PONY—Taken up by M. C. Buehler, in Center pt., Oct 20, 1887, 1 small brown pony, branded 1/2 on left hip and R on top of left hip, valued at \$10. Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk. PONY—Taken up by A. Shultz, in Liberty pt., Oct 8, 1887, 1 brown mare, 12 yrs old, white stripe in face, and arrow on right hip, bald face, 4 feet white, about 15 years old, valued at \$12. Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by E. C. Conner, in Cedar pt., Sept 14, 1887, 1 red and white spotted heifer, medium size, 3 on left hip and on both ears and corner of left ear. CALF—Also by same, 1 red and white spotted calf, value of heifer, valued at \$20. Allen county—T. S. Stoner, clerk. MULE—Taken up by J. B. Gillham, in Osage pt., 1 dark brown horse, 15 hands high, large saddle marks small worn on left side near girth, defective shoulder. MARE—Taken up by J. E. Culbertson, in Osage pt., Sept 22, 1887, 1 gray mare, 15 hands high, about 15 yrs old, silt in left ear, tail docked, severe wire cut on both fore legs, valued at \$18. HORSE—Taken up by Aug. Schmidt, in Elm pt., 1 large bay horse, a heart on shoulder, left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, same in left shoulder, valued at \$30. HORSE—Also by same, 1 dark bay horse, 6 yrs old, saddle and collar marks, hip a little down, valued at \$25.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.

MANHATTAN, : : KANSAS. Offers for sale at fair and reasonable prices, some very fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle—recorded animals—Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Also High Grade Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and one and two-year-old steers, and a few good horses, mares and mules. The proprietor has been eight years in the business, and is prepared to show the public some good stock. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited. WM. P. HIGGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Kansas.

Interesting Scraps.

Tin pipes seem to be put to a new purpose by a Vienna manufacturer. They are made of various forms. Filled with ice or water they act as great refreshment in various forms of disease, or for domestic purposes as coolers. In three days of telephones and private telegrams, big warehouses and factories may be situated in the suburbs or out of the city, near a shipping point, while the concern's buying and selling may be done in a suite of rooms as effectively by sample as though all the stock was stored in the place of business. The Grand Continental Co. has been incorporated to build a road from Quincy, Ill., southeast to Cincinnati, O., and northwest to Bismarck, Dakota territory, with a branch to the south line of British Columbia, thereby connecting Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound. Capital stock \$35,000,000. A movement is on foot by capitalists of New York toward the organization of a new American steamship line to run between New York and Liverpool. They hold patents for a newly invented iron steamship, which it is claimed will cross the ocean in five and a half days. A new underground railway is proposed for Paris, to cost about \$30,000,000. The central station is to be at the Palais de la Bourse. In all the lines will be twenty-four miles, with many stopping places along the main route and its branches. All of the waiting rooms will be above ground. For any distance first-class passengers will be charged not more than ten cents, and second-class not more than four cents. The old and familiar way of manufacturing vessels of copper, as most people are aware, has been by hammer, rivets and the soldering iron. A circular piece of sheet copper of ordinary thickness is placed on the lathes, and in a twinkling, without the use of hammers, shears, rivets or soldering iron, is spun into the shape of a kettle, with ut a break or weakening of a single fiber of the material. There are no joints, the kettle being formed entirely from the original circular copper sheet. The manufacture of glass was established in England in 1557, but for a long time the article was so very scarce that it was a luxury only to be found in palaces and in the houses of the very wealthy. In 1567, for example, the glass was ordered to be taken out of the windows of Alnwick Castle and laid up in safety during the absence of its lord. In 1695 duties were imposed upon glass, and repealed in 1698. They were again imposed in 1745, and finally remitted just 100 years later, in 1845, since which time both the uses and manufacture of glass have enormously expanded.

For Sale.

Farm of 173 acres 2 1/2 miles east of Grantville, on the state road and one mile from Topeka, and as good land as is in the state. A good house and orchard; a splendid spring in the yard and one in the cattle lot; a creek runs through the place. 90 acres broke, balance in meadow and timber. Apply to Wm. DUNNEEN, Newman Station, Jeff. Co., Kas.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM.

HENRY AVERY, Proprietor, AND BREEDER OF PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. The oldest and most extensive breeder of Percheron-Norman Horses in Kansas. My stock consists of choice selections from the well known studs of E. Dillon & Co and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. QUIMPER, No. 400, has proved himself second to none as a foal getter; his colts have taken 1st premium wherever shown, and are remarkable for their uniformity. WYANZA, No. 869, was bred by M. W. Dunham; sired by Imported Success, out of Imported Milgouette, a mare that has never been beaten in a show ring; was awarded 1st premium at Centennial, and 1st prize and \$500 sweepstakes at the great Horse Show at Chicago, 1881, over fifty of the choicest Percherons and Clydes ever shown together. Mares in foal by these stallions. Stock for sale, with individual merit, equal to the best in America, and at prices to suit the times. Young Horses for Sale. Pedigrees Registered. HENRY AVERY, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

High Class Berkshire Swine.

The attention of Swine Breeders is called to the famous Manhattan Herd of Berkshire. Bred by A. W. ROLLINS. This herd has won 143 high class premiums; including 38 prizes and 1000 medals at this season, showing from Manhattan to St. Louis, and winning the Grand Sweepstake Prize at St. Louis. Also have for sale a number of Young Boars, fit for service, and a very fine lot of Young Sows, either bred or not, at very reasonable prices. Send for catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kas.

WANTED!

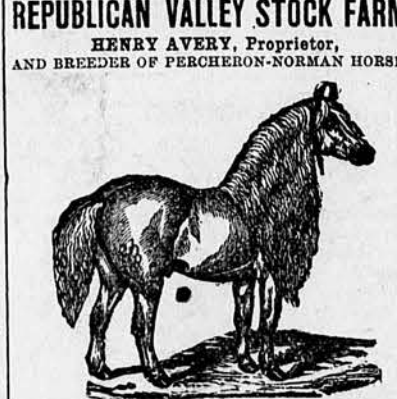
To sell a good farm, enclosed with hedge to turn stock; new frame house with walled cellar; 2 good wells and good timber. 70 acres improved; good creek bottom meadow; good crops. Also a country store in good location. Address P. M., Naomi, Mitchell Co., Kas.

The Missing Link.

If you have a wind mill you should have with it the Water Supply and Wind Mill Regulator, an attachment which supplies a long felt want of every owner of a wind mill. Farm rights and territory for sale. Send for descriptive circulars to the inventors and patentees. SAYLES & BROOKS, Wichita, Kansas.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

Latest Edition has 118,000 Words, (3000 more than any other English Dictionary), Four Pages Colored Plates, 3000 Engravings, (nearly three times the number in any other Dicty), also contains a Biographical Dictionary giving brief important facts concerning 9700 noted persons. On page 203, see the above picture and names of the 24 pairs, showing the value of Webster's numerous Illustrated Definitions. It is the best practical English Dictionary extant.—London Quarterly Review. The Book is an ever-present reliable school master to the whole family.—Sunday School Herald. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.



THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R. 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of Imported VICTORIAN, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also, GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG FRIZZLES, ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC. Imp BARON VICTOR (Vol 27 E. H. B.), bred by Cruickshank, and 10023 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 30130 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joint station. Strawberry Plants. NEARLY THIRTY ACRES NOW IN BEARING. I have for the first time in 7 years a surplus of strawberry plants, especially the "Crescent" and "Captain Jack." I offer them to the public at the following nominal rates: Crescent and Cap'n Jack \$3000 a thousand. Chas Downing, warranted pure selected plants \$4000 a thousand. The "Jack" or "Chas Downing" are sent as fertilizers of "Crescent" The (old field) Downing are from old beds, but equally as good to fruit as selected. Address F. A. CHILDS, Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kas. SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES. For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Kansas City Price Current, one year; or the FARMER and the Breeder's Gazette, one year for \$3. By this arrangement two good papers can be secured for the price of one.