

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## Correspondence.

### Relating to Studies in School.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I would like to say a few words on the relative importance of the various branches taught in our public schools, especially in our country schools. Mere knowledge is not education. I believe the object of a common school course of study is to prepare pupils for the ordinary walks and business vocations of life. It was for a long time supposed "the three R's—readin', rightin' and 'rithmetic," were the three important branches, and I think the last two are unduly exalted at this day. Reading is the key to all sources of knowledge, and cannot receive too much attention—time may be wasted sometimes on what is styled elocution—and generally I believe it is not given sufficient attention. Writing copies—penmanship—I believe is a good deal of a humbug, and is deservedly falling into disuse. It is a branch in which every pupil should receive some training, but in a school where slates and note books are constantly used in preparing lessons in almost every branch, as should be the case, it will not be necessary to devote much time to penmanship. Writing tends to fix facts in the mind, and where it is used for that purpose, and especially in composition (not in writing dry essays), such as stories, writing from pictures, news items, notes, letters, invitations, etc., deserves to come next to reading. I doubt the wisdom of giving arithmetic so much attention.

I do not believe it is the third in importance. I believe every child should receive thorough drill in the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and that work in numbers should begin when the child first enters school, but it should not be permitted to go through, or half through the arithmetic, before geography and history are taken up. In this age, when every one reads and reads every day, there is constant need of a knowledge of the last two named branches; but there are weeks and even months, and in the case of many of our women, years, in which there is no occasion to use figures in more than simple addition, subtraction and multiplication. Yet it is a fact that many intelligent women who rarely ever have occasion to use figures have spent years in mastering arithmetic and algebra, and have not spent as many months studying geography and history, for which they have constant use. If we decide on the importance of studies by the use we make of them, arithmetic certainly receives more than its share of attention. I am aware that it is generally urged that this branch above all others teaches us to reason. Without taking time to argue that point, I believe a little observation will prove to any one that that theory is not well sustained by facts. There is much time wasted on grammar; so much that we frequently think that technical grammar should not be taught in country schools. Practical grammar is one of the most important branches, and taught in language lessons and composition. I would place third in importance. The spelling book I believe to be a poor text-book in teaching spelling. That subject can be better taught by constant practice in composition, and it is the only way it can be successfully taught. These hints presented themselves forcibly to me as I attended a teachers' association in our city last week, and I thought they might set some readers of the FARMER to thinking and investigating, which, I am glad to say, I can see already being done by many of our best teachers. While out of the profession now, I am interested in the progress of education.

HARPER, KANSAS.

### Evergreen Grass.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have been in Dickinson county twelve years and six months. I have tried clover, timothy, alfalfa and blue grass. None of these grasses paid me. Alfalfa, none of my stock would eat, unless started down to it. I had heard of a grass raised near Battle Creek, Michigan, by one D. Lane, having the name of Evergreen. I wrote to Lane about his grass. He spoke very highly of it; that he had only ten pounds of seed left; that he sent me a. I plowed a piece of old land deep, harrowed well, then rolled it, sowed seed, then harrowed it once; sowed ten pounds of seed on 140 rods of land, which was very thin. Close by the side of it I sowed one acre of orchard grass, 25½ pounds of seed, and three pounds of clover with it; sowed on the 19th of April. Both grasses came up about the same time. This was in 1881. On the 21st of same month, we had a fine rain, which started both grasses finely. On the 4th of May it rained so hard as to wash both badly; on the 14th we had a rain storm which gave them another bad washing; another storm on the 18th of May made both grasses look badly; on the 30th we had a fine rain—revived all crops; 9th of June, fine rain; 17th fine rain—both grasses growing finely; 21st, 25th, 26th and 29th of June, good rains; weeds covering grass; mowed weeds down; let them lie on grass; no more rain till 26th of July, when it rained lightly all day; ground very dry; August 13, light rain; 19th, light rain—land very hard to plow; mowed weeds on grass second time; left them on grass; September 1st, good rain—corn badly damaged by chinch bugs; September 6th, heavy rain—grass looking green; evergreen grass looks best; September 10th, heavy rain; 14th, heavy rain—land working finely; 28th, good rain; September 30th, husking corn, 20 bushels per acre; October 15th and 16th, heavy rain; 23d, good rain—wheat covering land; November 10th, very heavy rain; December 10th, half-inch snow—orchard grass dried up, evergreen looks best. April, 1882, evergreen grass is green, orchard grass brown; June 19th, cutting evergreen grass, seed ripe; orchard grass green, but very short; evergreen grass from 2½ to 3½ feet long; July 7th, mowing orchard grass—poor crop; evergreen grass 12 inches high, second crop; chinch bugs plentiful. I cut evergreen grass second time, very much injured by chinch bugs; I let the orchard grass be; the fall rains made it a good pasture. We have lately had sharp frosts. The evergreen grass is much greener than the orchard grass. I dug up one bunch of evergreen grass. I will send it to you with this letter. It is much finer than the orchard grass. I was not careful in taking it up, cut many side roots off and broke off the bottom ones. D. Lane

says it roots down two feet. If I had a field of it, it would now be good pasture. I got three barrels of seed from my patch. D. Lane has sixty acres of it. John E. Bonebrake, Abilene, hardware and seed merchant, will sell seed for D. Lane this winter. I have great hopes of this grass for Kansas soil.

Crops are good here this fall; my wheat made 38 bushels per acre. We have husked 22 acres of corn; it made 60 bushels per acre. THOMAS PURVES, Cheever, Dickinson Co., Kas., Nov. 15, 1882.

### About Gathering Corn.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A few years ago, one of the most prominent market-gardeners of New York City stated that his way of gathering turnips was a saving of two cents a bushel over any other method that he knew of, and for the benefit of others he gave it to the Farmers' Club of that city. It was also published in the papers. In a few weeks a number from the country sent in their way, and he afterwards told the club that he had found others as far ahead of him as he thought he was ahead of those in his vicinity.

Now we have a large crop of corn to harvest, and we could find out any way better than we have, even if it only saved us one half cent a bushel, the aggregate through the state would make nearly three-fourths of a million dollars. Hoping to find a better way, we give ours: To accomplish the most to the hand, one man to the team is best, husking two rows on the left side of the wagon; hitch the high horse to the right one's hame with a thirty-inch strap, then he will not waste the corn; on the right side of your box put on a "bang-board" at least one foot high; catch the ear, if it stands up, with the thumb towards the tip, with the right hand, also with left hand strip down, and break over the left hand; if the ear hangs down, catch the same, only have the thumb towards the butt. Ears enough to make five bushels of shelled corn an hour is good work. In unloading use a board about five feet long in one end of your box the width of your shovel, one end on the bottom and the other on the top of the box (the board to be put in before husking). The advantages of one hand to a team is that most persons can husk one-third faster on the left side, and you have no down row to look after, and only two trips a day to the crib.

E. W. BROWN.

### From Brown County.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Kansas is famous for beautiful autumn weather, but this autumn is more beautiful than usual. It is a good thing that Vennor only guesses at the weather. If he could mete it out as he predicted it, we'd be had off, indeed. But the Higher Wisdom knows our wants and supplies them. So far we have had only a few light frosts that slightly seared tender vegetation. To-day the mercury stood at 85° in the shade.

Wheat, rye and the tame grasses are growing luxuriantly. The volunteer grain in stubble fields affords good grazing for stock—the oats still heading out.

Every farmer is busy gathering corn. We got a late start this fall as the corn was not dry as early as usual. So far as my observation goes, the listed corn yields more than the other. The early-planted, as usual, is better than later-planted corn.

I notice several articles in different papers recommending fall plowing. I must say, with my experience has decided against it, unless it can be done early, before the seeds of weeds ripen, and so the fall rains can settle the ground to keep it from blowing away. The late fall plowing often blows so bad in the spring that it piles up behind fences like snow drifts. If the ground is not exposed to the sweep of the north and southwest winds, fall plowing is desirable in this latitude for spring wheat, to give it an early start; but if so exposed, there is danger of losing the seed, as I saw several fields last spring which had to be re-sown. Persons wishing to sow in fall plowing can safely do so, if they stir up the ground again with the cultivator before the high winds come. This will allow the light, pulverized soil to sink down, so the wind does not reach it.

On last Tuesday we elected a farmer in the 51st legislative district—one not only a farmer in name, but one whose heart and both hands are in the business. The politicians squealed. All three papers in our county opposed him, and one—the World, lent itself to the dirty work of trying to destroy the fair name he so honestly won; and more than this, one of our editors stumped the district against him. But the "dear people" thought different than the politicians. The Democrats have the credit of nominating Mr. H. Isely, but a large number of fair-minded Republicans came nobly forward and helped to elect him with a handsome majority. Hence he goes to Topeka not a partisan. We all have the utmost confidence in him—not given to extremes, yet outspoken, able and firm. If circumstances make it necessary, we think he will say like Reid, in Revolutionary times: "The King of England (king of railroads) is not rich enough to buy me." Hope there will be more such farmers there next winter.

In the last FARMER Mr. C. H. Isely asks me to make a correction. The defeat of the idol of his heart is crushing enough for him; for fear of further hurting his feelings, I will let it stand with his correction.

H. F. MELLENBAUGH.

### Increase of Stock.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I notice "Short Letter" from Hartford, in which "Country Critic" estimates the possible increase from a two-year-old heifer in ten years to be 238 head. I am very certain he is mistaken. The correct number is 143 or 144, including the two-year-old commenced with. Please make the estimate yourself, and send it if I am not correct.

P. W. TULLER, Hawatha, Kas., Nov. 13, 1882.

[Our correspondent doubtless means that the cow shall drop a calf every year of the ten, making 11, with the one on hand at the beginning; (1 + 10) cow has a calf to begin with; that one year's calf shall calve the second year; that all of their calves, and grand and great-grand calves shall do likewise; and that all of the calves shall be heifers. Now, if one will take a bit of blank paper, draw



MCCORMICK'S SOIL PULVERIZER.

eleven horizontal lines on it, so as to make ten spaces to represent the ten years, then perpendicularly across them draw ten other lines so as to have nine spaces in which to record the progeny of every year, he will discover at the end of the tenth year, for the cow only, the total number, including the original cow, will be 144. The different years will show thus of the cow's progeny: First year, 1; 2d year, 1; 3d, 2; 4th, 3; 5th, 5; 6th, 8; 7th, 13; 8th, 21; 9th, 34; 10th, 55. Total, 143. Add the cow, 144. Of the original calf's progeny the record stands: First year, 0; 2d year, 1; 3d, 1; 4th, 2; 5th, 3; 6th, 5; 7th, 8; 8th, 13; 9th, 21; 10th, 34. Total, 88. Add original calf, 89. Cow and her progeny, 144; calf and its progeny, 89; total, 233.—EDITOR FARMER.]

### How I Raise Calves.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As soon as practicable after the calf has sucked its dam once it is separated from her and so placed that they see each other no more for three or four weeks. I now milk the cow and teach the calf to drink, which is accomplished in from one to three times feeding, by taking its neck between my knees and wetting my fingers in the milk and placing two of them in its mouth. When it begins to suck them, I lead its head by them into the milk. I would not by any means destroy its confidence in me. I feed it two quarts of fresh warm milk the first week; two quarts of fresh milk and one quart of warm skim milk the second week; two quarts of fresh milk and one quart of skim milk the third week; one quart of fresh and three quarts of skim milk the fourth week; and after that, four quarts or more of skim milk, always warming the milk in cold weather, as cold milk given to a young calf will cause it to scour.

My calves eat sour milk and do as well on it as on sweet milk. I usually wean them from milk at four months old. At three or four weeks old, I turn my calves with the cows, and have yet to have one suck its dam, if they have not seen one another during that time. As soon as possible, I teach them to eat dry wheat bran, considering this more wholesome for them than any other kind of grain, and giving them such quantity as I think good for them—say a small handful at first, and increasing to one or two quarts at a feed. During the summer, when bran is low, I buy about two or three hundred pounds for each calf I expect to winter. I also prepare a shed for their protection during the winter, allowing about 100 square feet for five calves. This shed may be made very cheaply by setting posts ten feet apart, covering with poles and stacking around and over each refuse hay. During winter feed two to three quarts of bran to each calf each day, and all the good, bright hay and oat straw they will eat, letting them have also a liberal allowance of nice corn-fodder.

I claim the following advantages for this plan: 1st, It is less trouble to milk the cow and feed the calf, than to let the calf suck some and then milk the cow; 2d, It is less trouble to wean the calf; 3d, A greater profit is realized from the butter and calf than when the calf takes the new milk; 4th, The calf gets accustomed to feeding on grass and shifting for itself, so that it does better when deprived of milk; 5th, The calf is less liable to blackleg than when fed on corn or other heavy grain, and 6th, It is the most economical way of raising a calf, i. e., it costs less for the money it is worth.

A. C. M. Garnett, Kansas.

### Irrigating from a Well.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The long drouth of last summer brought me the idea of irrigating from a well. It seems to me a small piece of ground could be watered from a good well by a wind pump. A young orchard or a young grove of trees would have doubled their growth last summer if they had had sufficient moisture. The late crops would have been twice or thrice as good. Gardens need watering more years to make good returns. But this kind of irrigating is not practiced yet, so far as I know. If it is practiced anywhere in the world, I would like to learn all about the results and modes of so watering. My idea is, that a good well (and in this neighborhood are many wells that no man can draw empty) and a good wind pump, and a reservoir made mostly on top of ground, by scraping up dirt for walls around it, on a high piece, would be sufficient to irrigate a small piece of ground. I have spoken of it frequently to my neighbors, and they all agree that the water ought to be warmed by the sun before it is fit to water plants with, and that such a reservoir would be the thing to warm it, as well as to hold it for reserve. Now, on sandy bottom such a reservoir would be of no use, as the water would sink down into the ground as fast as the pump could pump it; but clay bottom, I think, will hold water when the surface has quenched its thirst. I aim to practice this kind of watering in the future, but would like to gain as much as possible by the experience of others. If the kind editor or any reader of the FARMER has had any experience in so watering, I earnestly pray that they would publish in the KANSAS FARMER.

Enclosed find five dollars, for which renew my subscription and send the FARMER to two new subscribers.

Yours truly, S. O. THOMPSON, Sallis, Saline Co., Kas., Nov. 10, 1882.

### Interesting Letter from Mr. Swann.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

While it rains to-day, I thought I would try to answer the many inquiries put to me of late by some of your readers. While I rejoice to know that you have so many readers, and furnish them with a first-class paper, I regret that I am not able to say to them just what I would like. I have been deliberating for some time as to what course to pursue in reference to what I am anxious to make known to the farming population of this Republic, if they wish it. The difficulty I have to labor under is, that I have no individual proof, except for only a few years back, to offer to convince any one of the correctness of what I shall offer in part as being valuable matter to farmers and stockmen. While I have given to the public my statements, in part, about wheat, which has proven true for two years past, as the press shows, and plenty are living here who will go further back in sustaining my statements about the same; but right here it ends, except in a few cases. One is the review you published last February, of the past seven years, which so far as one year has gone, is proof for me in one great matter; and again I said to three reliable persons, more than one year ago, that we would have such and so on winter the past winter. And again: I said to one man, two years ago, that our coming winter would begin early and cold and continue late, and when the first snow fell so as to cover the ground, I told him it would snow so often, one or two less or more, and it went the two over. He asked me the other morning if I remembered what I said to him. But my having kept a record of weather has taught me that I am safe in making statements as to the future seasons, or the general rules that will very nearly cover each year. But it will take twenty years for the new-beginner to learn just how the years divide up, which has brought about the general good wheat crops of the odd years. Stepping back to 1884, we find that the years '39, '40 and '41 decrease in rain; then we go on to '46 and '47, and then we find dry, being only two dry ones. Then we go up to 1852-53-54, where we have a parallel to '39, '40 and '41; and then six years come with only two dry ones, and then seven with three decreasing in rain-fall. So that in or at the end of each score of years we reach certain things, which is or seems to be in accord with Holy Writ, which I believe is divided by sevens and scores.

I had hoped, when I began scribbling for the press on the wheat crops, that I would find some one who was traveling the same road; and I thought certainly some one would join me when I wrote the "Review of Seven Years." But I cannot say that I am greatly surprised when I can say that I have never found one person in my life who told me that they ever kept a record of such matters. Hence, Mr. Editor, you must surely see, if you can't feel, the situation I am placed in in trying to lay before your host of readers such matter. But surely I have some information of great value to those who are land and stock owners; and I will now detail the leading points:

The weather by years, giving the years that will be dry, and bugs abroad; wheat culture in that way that I believe to be never-failing; grass-sowing so as to be sure of getting a good catch or stand; corn, oats and potatoes; when to plant trees and their care; and some matters pertaining to hoes, hogs and cattle.

Now I feel as though it looks like I was wishing to intrude myself on the public, but the matter is, who else but myself knows of these things, except so far as it has been spoken? I came to Kansas, and was told that it was altogether different from any other country or state; so I went on with my records, only to find that the same great laws govern here as elsewhere. But when men learn what the coming winter will be to them and their stock; what years to sow wheat to make it a success; and to learn when and how he should sow grass seed so as to not lose seed, labor and use of land, are three items of great value, surely, to say nothing further. But if the farmers do not wish to learn more than they now know, I will hold my peace henceforth, certainly wishing them well. But if they think I am the possessor of anything valuable, I am ready to stand examination by any committee of good farmers that may be appointed; and if I fall in satisfying them, I may learn something of value to myself yet.

Therefore, let me say in conclusion, to those who may read this and feel an interest in learning what I have learned, that the time is short for you to get that information in, which would be worth millions to the farmers and stock men of this Republic before another year could pass. But I leave it for them to say and make the effort to get posted as soon as possible. And I give it as my opinion, and others here take the same view, that if it can be accomplished by petition it will be the speediest way of making the matter known to those whom it is intended to benefit.

J. C. H. SWANN, Seogwick Co., Kas., Nov. 18, 1882.

[The trouble with Mr. Swann is not how to get his information before the people, for that is an easy thing to do; but it is, how to get paid for it. Mr.

Swann is not rich, and he very justly feels that he ought to be paid in some way for the benefit he expects his knowledge to impart. In a private letter to him, the editor of this paper suggested to Mr. Swann a method of procedure; and we now publicly state that if Mr. Swann will induce a few reliable farmers to examine his records and other data; and if those men agree that his papers contain matter of great importance to agriculturists generally, and will so state in writing, and give a copy of their findings to the member-elect of the Legislature from their district, such public action would then be taken as would soon relieve Mr. Swann of all anxiety on the question whether the people desire to purchase the papers. It would be a much more satisfactory and speedy method, however, if he is able to bear the expense, to publish the matter on his own individual responsibility. It could be put on the shelves of the book-sellers in thirty days, if he has the work done himself; but it may take a year or two, or three years, if he relies upon the slow methods of legislation.—EDITOR FARMER.]

## Short Letters.

SUCCESS, Russell Co., Kas.—The wheat north of the U. P. railroad is in fine condition, except a few pieces of early-sown which the grasshoppers destroyed, in the south part of the county, especially along the Smoky Hill river. The grasshoppers have done a great deal of damage, destroying hundreds of acres of early-sown wheat. The crop that has just been threshed is of good quality, averaging about 18 bushels per acre. Corn that was put in with a lister and well cultivated is fair; that which is weedy is very poor. Rye was a good crop this year and there is a large acreage sown this fall. Farmers find it takes the place of corn and is a surer crop. Sorghum is a good crop and is raised largely for feed in this section.

A RUSSELL CO. FARMER.

JAMESTOWN, Kas., Nov. 11th.—Very pleasant weather; has been more like spring than fall. Last night we had a good rain—several showers during the night and some hail. Fall grain looking well and will now do better. Some threshing to do yet; yield good. Corn fall brings 30 cents. O. W. PETERSON.

CHALLACOMBE, Ness Co., Kas., Nov. 11, 1882.—On account of drouth in July and August, crops in this section were but poor. Have had no rain since to affect anything, consequently very little wheat is sown. Grass (made before the drouth set in) is good, and stock of all kinds is in fine condition.

P. S.—Regret to hear St. John got left so badly.

J. CHALLACOMBE.

### The American Clydesdale Breeders' Association.

Held their fourth annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Thursday night, the 16th inst. The attendance was good, and representative Clydesdale men were present from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, and also from Canada and Scotland. Officers for the next two years were elected, as follows: President, W. A. Banks, Door Village, Ind.; Vice President, W. G. Powell, Springboro, Pa.; Secretary, Col. Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, A. Z. Blodgett, Waukegan, Ill.; Executive Committee—J. J. Davidson, Canada; W. A. Moffat, Papaw, Ill.; Simon Balle, Scotland; Directors—M. L. Devine, Iowa; A. Galbraith, Wisconsin; J. A. Corcoran, Canada; W. Niles, Indiana; J. Mills, Vermont; E. A. Powell, New York; S. A. Foulk, Ohio; E. B. Grun, Michigan; G. W. Palmer, Virginia; W. M. Miller, Ontario.

The Treasurer's report showed well for this new association, for after paying all expenses of getting out their new register and paying the expense of the association, a balance of \$1,287.55 was on hand.

The report of the Executive Committee was given by Secretary Mills. He said that the Executive Committee have abundant reasons for congratulating the American Clydesdale Association, and all interested in the Clydesdale horse, on the increased popularity of this breed of draft horses. The large and increasing demand for all the well-bred animals of individual excellence placed upon the market, as well as the material advance in prices the past year, confirm the belief of all who have tested and compared the respective merits of the several draft breeds, and warrants the assertion that only experience with the Clydesdale horse is necessary to insure the popular verdict in favor of this well-established breed.

The number of Clydesdale horses imported the past year is larger than for any corresponding period, and includes many of the best obtainable specimens of the breed in Scotland. The number of mares imported is without precedent, and their superior quality and excellence of breeding is in keeping with the increased number. The demand for well-bred horses has encouraged the formation of many new breeding establishments of late in the Canadas and other States. It will be years, however, before the home and foreign supply of good Clydesdale stallions and mares for breeding purposes will even approach the demand.

Prices for good specimens of this breed and their grades can but continue to advance, even more rapidly than in the past, with prosperous times and as rapid development of the resources and commerce of the country as has been the case of late years. The large foreign demand for heavy horses at remunerative prices, is worthy of much consideration, and with the increasing home demand insures a future trade for breeders of draft horses, which for permanence and handsome profits, is not surpassed by any branch of stock breeding.

He spoke at length concerning the American Clydesdale Stud book. The report was unanimously adopted and the Secretary's salary was increased from \$50 to \$75 per month. The new Stud book is just out, and is one of the finest ever issued. Only 500 copies were ordered, and they will not fill the demand, as there are over 600 breeders represented in it.

The association adjourned to meet again next year at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago. HEATH

The Stock Interest.

Cattle Feeding.

The following article was written by Col. J. F. True, and was published in the third Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1882:

In the feeding qualities of the improved and unimproved breeds of cattle there is a greater difference in value than the average farmer, or most men other than butchers, feeders and shippers of fat cattle, think; and there is also a great difference in the feeding qualities of different individuals of the same breed, which I will allude to further on, under the head of quality. To show the difference in the feeding qualities of the different breeds, I will allude to a life-time experience in feeding the common "old-fashioned, old-time cattle" of the country, more particularly those grown in Illinois twenty years ago, and in Kansas later, and also to an experience of some ten years feeding Texas cattle, and two years' experience in feeding cattle grown in the State of Oregon. In my native state (Illinois), prior to 1866, the average feeder of the common cattle of the country would feed a lot of steers three years old past, on corn with the fodder from the shock, (which, by the way, is a most excellent way to feed,) for five or six months, consuming from seventy-five to ninety bushels of corn, making a gain of some two hundred pounds. When ready for market they would make an average weight of twelve hundred or twelve hundred and fifty pounds. As the Short-horn blood has been diffused into almost all the common cattle of the country, we now see men engaged in feeding cattle all around us who collect their feeding stock from the general farmers, most all of which have some good blood in them. After feeding as of old, by somewhat different methods, (none of which are any better in my judgment than feeding corn on the stalk,) for five or six months, they will make an average gain of three hundred and fifty or four hundred pounds, and will weigh fourteen hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred pounds; these weights are at the age of four years. If we take the high grade, say three-fourths or seven-eighths Short-horn cross on the somewhat improved cattle of the country as we now find them, at the age of three years, (having commenced to fatten them the fall before,) we have at the lowest estimate an average of fifteen hundred pounds; and at four years, if we were to keep them so long, though it is not thought best to do so, we would not have less than eighteen hundred pounds average.

The old-time scrub, when fat and weighing twelve hundred and fifty pounds, on our markets to-day would sell for five cents per pound and bring the seller sixty-two dollars and a half per head. The common cattle of the country, by the improvement in blood and consequent increase in weight and improvement in quality, in same market will weigh fourteen hundred and fifty pounds and sell at six cents—making eighty-seven dollars per head; or the high-grade three-year-olds will readily sell one-half cent per pound higher, owing to their better quality. Fifteen hundred pounds at six and a half cents, will make the snug sum of ninety-seven dollars and a half per head; or the high-grade steers at four years old, all stock-men know, will more readily sell at seven cents as exporters. Eighteen hundred pounds at seven cents, is one hundred and twenty-six dollars per head. A novice in the stock or farming business, or a school boy, can easily see the difference. In short, the scrub of twenty years ago, is worth, when corn-fed, twenty-four and a half dollars less than improved native steers at the same age, and thirty-five less than the high-grade, with one year's less age, and sixty-five dollars and a half less per head than the high-grade of the same age.

I appeal to the experience and judgment of every practical feeder of beef cattle for an indorsement of these figures and statements. And for a further verification, if it is not presuming too much, I will give some figures from my own memorandum book pertaining to feeding operations. In September, 1878, I commenced corn-feeding while on grass, one hundred head northern-wintered Texas steers, two years old past, of eight hundred pounds average, and fed four months and half, when I had only made a gain of one hundred and two pounds per head, and was compelled to sell for a very low price. From 1870 to 1875, I fed annually from two to three hundred well-matured and well-selected Texas steers. The average gain on five months' feeding on corn or corn and grass combined, was two hundred pounds—about the same as the result of feeding "old-time, cold-blooded" native cattle.

In April, 1877, I weighed five head of thoroughbred Short-horn bull calves, from ten to twelve months old; they weighed from eight hundred to nine hundred and sixty pounds each. They had made a growth of seventy-five pounds per month from birth. In 1879 I fed eighty head of steers on corn and prairie grass, from 1st of May to 20th of August—one-fifth bushel of corn per day for first forty-five days, and one-fourth bushel per day to each steer, for the balance of the time. They made a gain of three and one-third pounds per day, or one hundred pounds per month, for the entire time. The rapid gain I attribute to the fact that sixty-six per cent. of the cattle were high-grade Short-horns, the gain on these being much more perceptible. I did not weigh separately. In August, 1880, I marketed one hundred head three-year olds that averaged fourteen hundred and sixty-five pounds; sixty per cent. of this herd were high-grade Short horns, and weighed from fifteen to seventeen

hundred pounds. Three averaged over eighteen hundred, and one weighed over two thousand pounds; and the grades would have averaged not less than sixteen hundred and fifty pounds, and were worth three-fourths of a cent more than the other forty per cent. In December, 1880, I sold sixty-four common three-year-olds past, and three high grade steers only two years old past. The three grade two-year-olds weighed sixteen hundred pounds each, and helped me materially to make the sale. The sixty-four head averaged thirteen hundred pounds. In the same fall (1880) I bought twelve head of steers, two years old past, of Fred Dauber; twenty-five head two-year-olds, and eight head of three-year-olds, of his neighbor, Mr. Kemp, both of northern part of Shawnee county. These steers were all bred and raised by these men. The eight head of three-year-olds of Mr. Kemp, and the twelve head of two-year-olds of Mr. Dauber, were by a thoroughbred Short-horn bull, owned by Mr. Dauber, and the twenty-five head of two-year-olds of Mr. Kemp were by a "cold-blooded scrub," owned by him. All these steers were out of cows very much alike; of similar breeding, and were kept in the same way; in fact had ranged together and interbred. I kept both lots of two-year-olds together and fed out in the spring, and corn-fed on grass till the next August, when the Dauber steers by the thoroughbred bull weighed fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and sold at five cents, while the Kemp steers of same age, and with same feed, only weighed twelve hundred and fifty pounds, and sold at four and a half cents. Here we have a difference of sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents per head, plainly by the use of a good thoroughbred bull. The three-year old steers of Kemp's, by the Dauber bull, and out of the mothers of the mean Kemp two-year-olds, were equally as good as the Dauber steers. In August, 1881, I sold a car of cattle, to be selected from one hundred and twenty head, mostly three years old past, with a few well bred two years old past, the buyer selected a few two years old past, and left in my lot near one hundred three past; he was taking them to ship. In September of that year I sold to the same party one hundred head of cattle, about one-half three past, and five head not yet two years old; the five head coming two years old were well-bred, had good qualities, and had been fed high from calfhood, and weighed twelve hundred pounds—as much as the herd averaged; they were the best steers in the sale, and were the main inducement to the buyer. In all these cases except of the bull calves the cattle had been corn-fed and were ready for market, and many of them, say one-half, were exported.

As to the quality of feeding cattle alluded to in the beginning, that is of as much importance as the breeding. In short-horn literature we often see the term quality used, not to explain something in the pedigree or breeding, but as a thing of individual merit. Mr. F. Renick, who was the agent for the Ohio Importing Co. for the introduction into this country of Short-horn cattle as far back as 1834, thus closes a letter to Mr. Whitaker, of England, in speaking of cattle he wished to purchase and ship to Ohio: "We want none without fair pedigree, but form and size they must have, or they will not be well received here. You will of course not forget the handling and quality." That veteran writer and Short-horn judge, T. C. Jones, of Ohio, says: "To those who are interested in the improvement of farm stock, it is gratifying to observe the progress that is being made in the dissemination of sound principles in regard to what constitutes excellence." Quality, while a good deal talked about as especially characteristic of certain fashionable strains, was really very little regarded except in what had become an absurd and technical sense, indicated by a soft hide and a yielding feel of flesh—properties that may usually be communicated by high feeding and grooming, while the real quality of the animal is quite inferior. But quality, in the wider and more practical sense—meaning a thrifty, growing animal; a good feeder, with fine and dense bony structure, compact form, and an even distribution of fine-grained flesh all over the carcass—was seldom considered, and never given the controlling influence it should have in determining the excellence, not only of cattle, but of all other meat-producing stock. The term "quality," as applied to cattle, is better understood in the abstract by feeders than by breeders of cattle; it is that property in a bullock that makes him susceptible of being fitted for the butcher in half the time, and at half the consumption of feed that is requisite to fit his coarse, rangy, growthy, large-boned mate of same breeding, for the same purpose; it is the property invariably belonging to the animal with a low, level, broad carcass, of fair but not of great size, on legs as short and as small as will support the animal. Right here we find a paradox: the smaller the bone in cattle the stronger they seem, and the more perfectly they perform their mission—act as it were as a running gear for the machine they carry. There is a difference in the quality of the bone, as of all the other organs. What feeder of steers does not know that he may collect a number of cattle of same age and breeding, and that at any stage of development of those cattle to the perfect condition for the butcher, he can sell the one-half the herd with the better quality at a price ranging from half a dollar to a dollar a hundred more than the half with the poorer quality; or, to illustrate: After having fed the lot for three months the one half with the better quality will be as mature as the other portion will be with two months' additional feed. During seasons of great scarcity of grain or food for fattening beefs for the butcher, as was the case in our State last spring, we see butchers culling the herds of stock cattle of the bullocks of good quality—those the farmers call pony-built steers—using them on the block, though they had no preparation for that immediate end, I had two years' experience with a herd of five hundred head of those fine, large rangy fellows. They were grown in Oregon, and were three and four years old, and from color and general characteristics were evidently the produce of native cattle well graded up with Short-horn blood. After corn-feeding part of two winters and grazing one summer, and after they had attained the dignity of sixteen hundred pounds and I had them in one of our city markets, I could hear the remark on every side, "What a fine lot of feeders those would make, but they are hardly fit to ship." To get this quality, besides having strict regard to other material points, we must especially guard against growing too much bone. Abram Renick, the world famous breeder, says: "I would rather have a bull rather under size than over, all else being equal." I have not a doubt this rule of his of especially guarding against too much bone has given us that matchless family, "The Rose of Sharon"—cattle more than any other bred in the world remarkably uniform in quality—a family of Short-horns with feet and legs almost as small as those little pets, the Jerseys.

My advice is to fight shy of the breeder who advertises a three-thousand pound bull, or a twenty-eight-hundred-pound bull, or even a twenty-six hundred pound bull, as standing at the head of his herd. From these observations after a life-time's experience in breeding and feeding cattle, and some ten years' experience with Short horns, I think we should look as much to the quality of our breeding cattle as to their pedigree. Newman, Kas., Sept. 20, 1882.

Why a Decrease?

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: It is not discouraging to breeders to note a decrease in the number of stock in any one locality, as they know, at the same time, that the aggregate results from various localities show a development of the business.

When the decrease is accompanied by as good prices as now prevail in localities, with an increased desire to purchase for stock animals, as well as healthy speculation, and is a healthy sign, and one that makes the live stock breeder as independent as any of his fellow men. These propositions apply to sheep-breeding at the present time. Americans are learning to eat mutton, the same as the British epicure. Our population is increasing in a compound ratio, the natural increase and the increase brought about as regularly and in as great magnitude as the tidal wave which lavas upon our shores—the immigration from the fatherlands of the old countries.

These people, some of them, bring with them a hereditary love of mutton, while our own native population are now developing an appreciation of so healthful, while at the same time so cheaply-produced, an article of animal diet. At the same time, we have commenced the exportation of mutton, both dressed and on foot. The natural results of the state of the hog trade at the present time, viz: the prevalence in localities of disease, and the high price of hogs and hog products—will naturally attract the attention of the breeders of mutton who think of the future of their calling. The Western ranchman will be able to take the bulk of the wool-growing business off the hands of the Eastern farmer, who will naturally raise less wool, handling fewer sheep, and breeding small flocks of superior quality as mutton producers. The high-priced lands will be utilized more and more for the support of the metropolitan butcher and the export trade, in refrigerators, vessels, while the ranchman, though improving his flocks, will make that improvement naturally tending to an increase in wool and the establishment of superior flocks. Whether he buys his rams further eastward, or breeds them himself, they will need to be good wool animals; while the Eastern breeders, though handling animals of large coats, of as good quality as may be, will show a hankering for the large mutton breeds of England and Scotland, of which our best breeders are now importing numbers of registered beauties, to build up such flocks as may now be found in Kentucky and Illinois, as good as their imported ancestors. There never was a time more full of promise to intelligent breeders of live stock than now.

JOHN H. WOODEN. Ness City, Kas.

Stock Interest of Western Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: The stock interest of Western Kansas is assuming gigantic proportions. It is conceived by experienced stock-holders and conceded to by a majority, if not all, who have lived in Western Kansas for the past few years, that Western Kansas is simply and truly a safe section in which to hold stock very profitably. Cattle, sheep, mules, asses and horses can be raised with less cost here than in any other locality in the United States, simply from the fact that there is no grass that retains its nutritious qualities during the winter season upon which the stock graze the entire season and gain in flesh. There is certainly a problem which our Eastern people cannot solve, or are quite loth to have solved. The keeping of stock upon this buffalo grass, and fattening thereon the same fit for the slaughter house! Corn-fed cattle and sheep out in Western Kansas is a waste of money. Better meat is made from the buffalo grass alone. I speak from experience. It is no more a study to find out where to go to hold stock profitably. Western Kansas is fast filling up with stock men of capital, and ere long it will be exclusively stock; agriculture's failure. In my next article I will give you the profits, as near as I can approximate to, in the holding of stock on those beautiful high and dry prairies. W. W. W.

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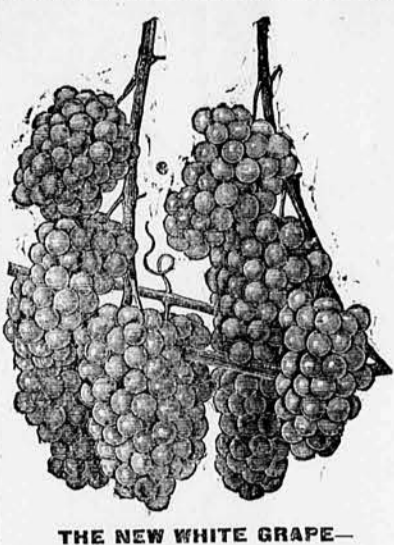
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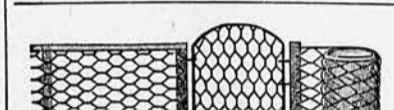
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My Berkshires are recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Lines, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 833; Hopewell 5337, and Imported Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4232; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422, and Queen Victoria 7256. Correspondence solicited.



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Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the CENTRAL CENTRES from which radiate

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Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath. For circulars and list of Agents, address

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NO ONE SHOULD PURCHASE Holsteins without visiting this herd. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue.

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SAVE AGENT'S COMMISSION. Buy direct from the Dealer.



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BUY IT AND MAKE HOME IF THERE IS NO AGENT NEAR YOU WRITE DIRECT TO US. NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. 30 UNION SQUARE N.Y. BRANCHES IN CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS. OR ATLANTA, GA.

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Parts and Attachments For any Machine Made. STOCK OR PRODUCE TAKEN IN TRADE. NEW HOME STORE, 229 Kas. Ave., bet 8th & 9th Sts., TOPEKA, KAS.

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LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW SHEEP DIP. No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year.

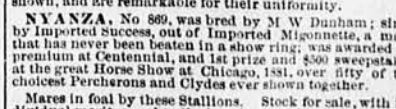
PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN, which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 219 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Farmers Read This. 100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out at cost. Write for price list. FALL BROS., Fulton, Ky.

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. V. Daubman, and my own breeding.

QUINPER, No. 469, has proved himself second to none as a foot getter; his colts have taken 1st premium wherever shown, and are remarkable for their uniformity.

NYANZA, No. 869, was bred by M. V. Daubman; 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.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

It is generally believed that oil-cake ought to be mixed with meal or bran when used for food.

Broom corn seed, if ripe, is good food for stock, but it is generally removed from the stalk before it is ripe.

The whole secret of good breeding lies in mating the best individual specimens having the points to be bred to. Beyond this there is no mystery about breeding. But it requires plenty of practical common sense to establish a breed.

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

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

Our poultry friends will be pleased to see that Fanny Field, a recognized authority on poultry matters, gives the FARMER a letter this week, on "Eggs in Winter." Fanny promises us several other letters along through the winter.

Messrs. Davis & Nye, Leavenworth, large and progressive poultry breeders, have a word to say to our readers this week in an advertisement. Persons interested in poultry will do well to consult these gentlemen when desiring to purchase.

Messrs. Smith & Powell of Syracuse, N. Y., Breeders and Nerserymen, have favored us with a neatly framed picture representing their "Netherland Family" of Holsteins,—one bull and three cows. We have the picture suspended for inspection of all our visitors.

Members of the Capitol Grange will please take notice that important business will come before the next meeting, on Saturday, Nov. 25th at 1 o'clock p. m., and a full attendance is desired. Arrangements are to be made for a celebration on Dec. 24th and a delegate to be sent to the State Grange meeting at Olathe, from this county.

The Century Magazine will print, in an early number, a large portion of Hawthorne's original notes for his posthumous novel, "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret." It is said that these notes constitute probably the most intimate and the most interesting revelation yet made, not merely of Hawthorne's method of composition, but of the principles kept in view by him in constructing his romance.

The issue of the December (Christmas) number of St. Nicholas will be delayed until the first of December, owing to the largely increased edition and the extra work on the frontispiece, which is to be printed in seven colors. The Christmas St. Nicholas is always the prettiest issue of the year, and the editors are said to have outdone themselves this season in Christmas stories, pictures, poems, carols, etc.

The American Silk and Fruit Culturist says that by feeding silk worms during the last twenty days of the larva stage, on vine leaves, a Frenchman has produced magnificent red cocoons; by pursuing the same course, using lettuce, he obtained; them of a deep emerald green. Others of a beautiful yellow, fine green, and violet, were produced by the same mode, using white nettle for food. Sometimes the silk is dyed but it is always best if the color is more natural.

"Our Young People" is the name of a new semi-monthly journal for young people published at Springfield, Ohio, by Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, publishers of Farm and Fireside, at \$1 a year. We have the first number and are pleased with it. It is a clean, handsome 16-page paper, stitched and cut. The pages contain three columns each. The matter is chaste and shows taste and judgment in selection. If it continues as it starts, it will be a useful worker in a field that needs working. It is published on the 1st and 15th days of every month. A sample copy may be had for the asking.

The Third National Convention of the American Agricultural Association is to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago the 12th to 15th days of December next. The list of gentlemen who are expected to be present and take part is formidable in the matter of prominence. Hon., Sen., Gen., Col., Prof., Dr., and Esq. fifty-two different men including George R. Blanchard V. P. of the N. Y., L. E. & Western Railway and Col. John Scott, V. P. of the Cincinnati, N. O. & Texas Pacific Railway. What those Judges, Senators, Generals, Professors, Doctors, Esquires, and railway Vice Presidents won't know about farming is not worth knowing.

An Important Law-Suit.

The Denver & New Orleans railroad company, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado, has brought suit to compel the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company to receive through freight from it (the D. & N. O.) and charge it the same rates that it does private persons for like matter by them delivered. The A. T. & S. F. defends on the ground that the custom of railway management is that without some contract or agreement to that effect no road is bound to receive freight from another road at the receiving road's rates.

This is a matter of extraordinary importance. We are not certain that our information as to the facts in the case or the origin of the dispute is correct. Our understanding is that these two lines are in one respect at least rivals, and that the A. T. & S. F. does not wish to do anything that will help build up or sustain the trade of the other line. This is natural and in the line of competition in business, and if we look at it from a purely personal and money-making standpoint, there is nothing in it to complain about. But there is another position from which the people may and will look at, and then new and important features are seen. This is a suit between two corporations, and if it did not affect the people at large in any way, they would have no interest in it; but it does affect them, and in a manner which they cannot and will not ignore. It is because of this that we call attention to the case.

Suppose the people along the line of the D. & N. O. desire to ship wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, or hides to Chicago or any place east of the Missouri River, and they deliver the property to the D. & N. O. for shipment; and suppose further, that when that company takes the property to Pueblo and delivers it to the A. T. & S. F., the latter company discriminates against it because it comes from a rival line, and charges local instead of through rates. As we understand it, just such facts have caused the bringing of this suit. The result of such a state of things is, that the owners of the goods must either take them themselves to Pueblo and deliver them to the A. T. & S. F., (which, of course would be much more expensive than to have them taken there by railroad,) or, they must pay two or three times as much for freight charges as the regular through rates are, and this simply because they chose to employ a railway company instead of private persons to deliver the property to the Santa Fe company at Pueblo. The serious question is, does it make any difference to one railway company that goods for shipment are delivered to it by another railway company? To put the same query in another form: Must the people pay more for transportation than it is reasonably worth because two or more railway companies are quarreling? Does it cost more to transport a car load of goods which are delivered by another railway company than it does if those same goods are delivered by private persons? Must the people pay for the rivalries of transportation companies?

We repeat that we are not certain whether or not we correctly understand the case; but if we have the facts substantially correct, it seems clear to our minds that the Santa Fe company will be compelled to receive freight and passengers from the other road and at its own regular rates. Any other result would be unjust, and as we believe unwarranted in law. The same principle was involved in the Express cases of the Iron Mountain road a few months ago, and in an Ohio case decided recently.

About Fertilizers.

The inventive genius of men runs in all directions, and its work often is fraudulent. This latter remark applies to fertilizers as well as to adulteration of food and the selling of bogus patent rights. Millions of dollars have been wasted on so-called fertilizers by amateur gardeners and unsuspecting farmers. There is little probability of any one being cheated if he keeps his eyes and ears open, but a great many people's good nature often interferes with their sight and hearing.

There are good and pure fertilizers manufactured for sale, and we are not saying anything against them or their value, but we would impress upon our readers the thought that not one farmer or gardener in a hundred ever needs any fertilizer other than he can make himself without a dollar's outlay. Poor, wornout land may be reclaimed, and the fertility of any soil may be improved by means at every farmer's command. By a thorough system of manuring and rotation, with deep plowing, any fair soil may be made better every year until it attains the highest standard, and then it may be kept at that. Deep breaking up is absolutely necessary to a perpetuation of fertility. We mean by that that the soil needs stirring deep down; not that the subsoil ought to be thrown to the surface, for that is not nature's plan, but that it be broken, loosened for the double purpose of retaining moisture and storing fertilizing properties of rainwater, and of furnishing loose earth for plant roots.

The best fertilizers are those which contain the same elements that every farmer has or may have in his manure piles and in his growing grass, grains and weeds, and hence he does not need to buy when he has as good an article or a better one at home. It often happens that commercial fertilizers prove unsatisfactory even when they are pure, but no failures are recorded in cases where common barnyard manure or compost was used. No man ever lost anything by plowing under a crop of clover or rye.

It is proper, then, that we make our own fertilizers by making, saving and using all the manure we can. Utilize everything. By throwing together in a small inclosure straw, garden vines and roots, corn stalks, leaves, muck from ponds and ditches, cleanings from sheds and pens, including poultry houses and privy vaults, with a little lime when we have it, we may make a compost that will be better for our land than any fertilizer that we may purchase at the stores.

Mistaken in the Farmer.

Somebody has sent us a printed copy of a sketch entitled Polly Gordon's Premium Farmer, with request to publish. It contains nothing but a few alleged facts, yet it is strung out to near three columns. We have not room for it as it appears, but will translate the story thus: Polly was a maiden lady in Kansas and a farmer. The directors of the County Fair sent out a premium list, and among the items was this:

"Best loaf of wheat bread \$5, and Kansas Farmer for one year."

Polly, believing that in her loneliness she needed a good farmer to help her, and especially a farmer that could properly be called a Kansas farmer, concluded to compete for the premium which she won. But she was very much surprised as well as excessively disgusted when she learned that her prize was a newspaper and not a man. Her disappointment was greater because she had invested a good deal of money in new dresses and an extra curl or two.

Evergreen Grass.

Mr. Purves, in his letter on our first page, says he sent a bunch of his grass for examination. It came in good condition, and we are pleased with it. It seemed, at first, to be but one bunch, but on closer inspection we found it to be six smaller bunches so closely compact as to be difficult of separation. The separate stools had from 60 to upwards of 100 stalks each of green grass besides the dead ones. The grass leaves somewhat resemble the leaf of young oats, also that of orchard grass. The dead stalks look like the stalks of bluegrass that have gone to seed, only larger. The leaves were about six inches in length to where they had been cropped by animals, or cut, or wilted by frost. The lower four inches was a dense mass of green, succulent grass. The roots are very numerous and strong, many of them more than a foot in length. They are not so large and stiff as those of prairie grass, but, in other respects resemble them, and they are not lateral like those of blue grass, but tend downwards, evidently being deep feeders.

We believe this grass is worth trying, and we would advise that the ground on which it is to be sown ought to be prepared by very deep tillage, for the roots will doubtless want to go down as far as they can get. Mr. Purves tells where seed can be obtained.

Payment of Taxes.

In this state all taxes are due after Nov. 1st, as follows: Until Dec. 20 either one-half or the whole may be paid. If the whole be paid, a rebate of 5 per cent. on the second half will be made and if only half be paid the remaining half may stand until June 20 following without cost.

Dec. 21, a penalty of 5 per cent. attaches to all taxes on which a payment of one-half has not been made.

If no payment has been made before the 1st day of January, then, on that day, warrants issue to the Sheriff for collection of all taxes on personal property with penalty and charges.

March 21 an additional penalty of 5 per cent attaches to all unpaid real estate tax on which a payment of one-half was not made prior to Dec. 21. June 21 a penalty of 5 per cent. attaches to all tax still remaining unpaid.

If any part of the personal property tax remains unpaid on the 1st day of July, warrants issue for the payment of the part so remaining unpaid, together with penalties and charges.

For real estate taxes remaining due on July 1st, the lands, lots, &c., are advertised in July and sold the first Tuesday of September, and after sale the tax and cost will draw interest at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum until paid. Three years from date of sale the holder of certificate will be entitled to deed; five years thereafter the deed becomes absolute.

Machine for Crushing Clods.

This week we present to our readers a cut of McCollm's Soil Pulveriser and also an advertisement of the same. We do not know anything about the machine except what we learn from a descriptive circular, which says:

It consists of a series of cast-iron wheels, so arranged upon a wrought-iron axle that each wheel is free to turn on the axle independent of the others; the axle also turns in the collar boxing, giving the implement the facility of turning the corners as easily as a cart. The great crushing power of this implement consists in bringing the entire weight down on small spots of the surface of the soil. The narrow lines on the surface of the soil which are struck or pressed by the face of the wheels, are only an inch wide, and the space between the lines is only two inches wide, consequently as the wheels crush through the clods there can be no lumps left on the surface. It is impossible to clog this implement, inside or outside of the wheels. It will not push the hard clods down in the soil, but will crush them and a harrow is often not needed.

The machine is made in two sizes—one 10 wheels or sections, the other 8. With the larger machine, which weighs about 1,000 pounds, 20 to 25 acres can be rolled a day and by placing two washers (furnished with each Clod Crusher) on the center of shaft, it can be put in the corn field after the first plowing when the corn is fully knee high without pressing or breaking it down, as the space made by the washers will straddle the row, thus taking two rows at a time. The next size is a light two horse implement and mostly used by small farmers, gardeners and nurserymen. It will do the same work as the ten wheel implement excepting it cannot be made to work in the corn so effectively. Additional weight can be added to either size if desired.

Irrigation From Wells.

An interesting subject is opened up by one of our correspondents in this week's FARMER—Irrigation from wells. The same matter was mentioned in this paper editorially some months ago, in reply to queries of a subscriber, and we are pleased to have so good a reason as the present letter furnishes for again referring to the subject.

That irrigation is a good thing when properly done is established by the testimony of many centuries. It was practiced by ancient nations long before the Christian Era, and it is common now in all the regions adjacent to the Mediterranean sea. It was and is generally done by aqueducts, canals and ditches, conveying the water over lands to be irrigated. It was done in ancient times by wells, also, especially in Egypt, and it is so done in some parts of that country now. There is nothing in the way of irrigation from wells but the lack of water in sufficient quantity and machinery to raise it. In such a well as our correspondent says he has, there ought not to be any serious obstacle in the way of his successful irrigation of at least a few acres of his farm. If his water supply is sufficient he may easily supply the whole farm.

To irrigate from a well, a reservoir must be supplied and filled with water between times of irrigating, so that when the water is to be used it may be had in ample quantity. Irrigation is not needed any more frequently than rains are, but when it is done the water ought to be as plenty as it is in the dripping clouds, and should not fail in quantity. Not one well in ten thousand could stand a draft of water sufficient to irrigate an acre of land properly if the water were to be drawn as fast as it is needed to flow over, or in furrows through the soil. And, aside from storing for quantity, it needs to be stored for temperature and other atmospheric action. Pure rain water fresh from the clouds is the best water for all soils so far as temperature is concerned, because it is collected in the air near the place where it is used; but water running in streams, and well water, often contain mineral and vegetable matter in solution which adds greatly to their fertilizing qualities. Well water, however, is always colder when it is freshly drawn than is proper for immediate use in giving drink to plants. By its remaining some time in a reservoir it becomes tempered, and it also receives fertilizing matter from the atmosphere.

How, and of what material a reservoir ought to be made must depend on the peculiar conditions of every particular case. It must, of course be higher than the highest part of the ground to be watered, unless it is to be raised to the conducting flume or ditch as it is set out over the land. Rock and cement are regarded universally, we believe, as the best walls for holding water when they can be used. If it is to be above ground wood is the best material because it is lighter in weight than any other substance that would be strong enough.

For raising the water a wind mill is as good as anything of the same power and time of running. Bucket wheels are sometimes used, but they can raise the water no higher than the wheel, and then it must be run by a power outside of the wheel. We know of nothing better than wind pumps for raising water out of Kansas wells.

If our correspondent desires any suggestions on the manner of irrigation we will be pleased to give the best we can.

While on this subject we will venture a suggestion on gathering surface water for irrigation. On most farms in Kansas there are places where large quantities of water could be gathered from slopes if a strong embankment were made at the bottom to dam and hold the water. By planting willows about such a pond the banks would soon become permanent, and by keeping the slopes in grass all the time there would be no wash. Immense quantities of water may be secured in this way.

Grain Gambling.

The business of some men is to deal in grain; that is to say, they call their business that; but instead of really dealing in grain, they deal in the prices of grain. Smith and Jones make a grain deal by which Jones agrees to deliver to Smith one thousand bushels of wheat on the first day of December at one dollar a bushel. When the day for delivering comes, the market price is up, say to \$1.10; and instead of delivering the wheat, Jones merely pays to Smith one hundred dollars in money which is the difference between the price of 1,000 bushels at \$1 and the same quantity at \$1.10. So, if Brown agrees to pay to Thompson a certain price for grain at a certain time, and when the time comes the market price has fallen, instead of any grain changing hands, Brown simply pays Thompson the difference between the price agreed upon and the market price of the quantity named on the day for delivery.

This kind of dealing in grain has been decided by Illinois courts to be gambling. It is merely betting on the markets, for it is never intended by persons who engage in this kind of grain dealing to deliver a kernel. The effect of grain gambling on market prices of grain is precisely the same in principle as that of betting on elections. The man who purchases grain is interested in "bearing"—pulling down, the market price, and the man who sells is interested in "bulling"—pushing up, the market price. So, when one bets on the election of a particular candidate, he has a money interest in that candidate's election, and his opponent is just as much interested in defeating him. All this, of course has no legitimate price in business or politics and is therefore demoralizing. A State Senate committee in New York is now investigating this subject and we may expect some startling discoveries soon.

Balky Horses.

If there is anything in connection with a balky horse that we have less respect for than we have for the horse himself, it is the driver who is not fit to have the care of a horse. There is not one balky horse in a thousand that was not made so by the carelessness, ignorance or cruelty of his driver. Many men never have a horse that is not true though they load their teams heavily, and there are many others that can never rely on their teams.

We frequently see reminders in print—rules for curing balkiness, but the best thing is to take the harness off the balky horse and put them on a true one; and in order to save wear and tear of conscience in future, it is best not to risk the offending animal again, although we believe that 99 out of every hundred balky animals can be cured permanently.

We once purchased a balky mare, young and spirited, from an old German farmer who was no more fit to drive a fractious horse than he was to go to heaven. But he was honest, and gave as a reason for wishing to sell the mare that she "was a tam fool." We had faith in the sensible and kindly look of the animal and were never disappointed in her. She was put to work on a two-horse wagon beside a trained horse that never failed. They were driven without load until they became acquainted with each other, then the load was gradually increased until it seemed they were willing to draw a steambot if the driver required it. She was treated with continued kindness, never hurried, never whipped, never worked to fatigue, and never overloaded. She was kept in charge of one driver who studied her disposition and temper, and we never drove a more tractable animal.

Kindness, prudence, patience, coolness, with a sensible horse and a sensible driver, most cases of balkiness can be cured. But we never knew our first named remedy to fail—take another horse.

About Florida.

We like Florida, but we like Kansas better; and while we are quite willing to publish an occasional letter from Florida about matters of general interest, we do not hanker after letters that are merely advertisements of that delightful land of crocodiles and yellow fever, written to call away Kansas people from the best place in the world.

However, for the information of our readers who desire reliable and truthful information, even though it be interested, from Florida, they may obtain it by addressing W. H. Mann, Interlachen, Putnam Co., Florida.

Inquiries Answered.

We know nothing of the Hinsdale Gun Company. The gun, however, is not the street target piece. If you want to test it, ask the company to send one by express C. O. D. to be paid for only if it is as represented, and keep a copy of your letter seen by at least one witness.

O. B. S.—Your horse, probably has a bad cold, only. Give him light exercise; don't heat him much nor overwork him; keep him in a warm, dry, well ventilated stable; feed him plenty of wheat bran, and very little corn; keep his bowels and urinary organs in good condition; let him drink of en.

Topeka has two good amusement buildings. Crawford's Opera House, just across the street from this office is a splendidly arranged and furnished place, and if we may judge from the rush and bustle about the doors every day and evening it must be well patronized. Mr. Crawford, we know, aims at a high standard of amusement and selects from the best companies.

The North American Review for December contains some very interesting articles: Health of American Women; constitutional prohibition in Iowa; Gen. Porter's case by Gen. Grant; Decline of Clerical Authority; Success on the Snc; Independence of food on civilization &c.

Fultz wheat has done best in Missouri this year. At the State farm it produced forty bushels of 64 lbs. 8 oz. each of wheat and 87 pounds of straw to the bushel of wheat on one acre of land.

On one acre of land at the College farm, forty-seven bushels of wheat were raised this year. The seed was sown on ground that had produced wheat last year.

Mechanical Organette.

The most wonderful musical instrument ever made. Plays automatically any tune that was ever written. The Organette is a reed instrument on the principle of the Cabinet Organ, but with this difference, that no previous knowledge of music is required to play the most difficult pieces. A child who has no knowledge of music can execute the most difficult airs with all the skill of the most accomplished musician. Plays religious, sentimental and dancing music with equal skill. Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge, or Bill-Room. The sweetest toned instrument ever heard, the wonder and admiration of all. The Organette is simple in principle, strong in construction and durable in every part. Will not get out of tune or require repair even if used constantly. The music is produced by sheets of perforated paper. This paper is of great strength and durability and will not wear out. The number of tunes being unlimited any person can play the latest compositions of the day without the trouble of learning them. The price of the Organette is \$8, but during this month in order to increase our holiday trade we will send the Organette complete, with choice selection of tunes, on receipt of Six Dollars (\$6). The Organette has a very handsome black walnut case, highly polished and elegantly ornamented with gold. It is the perfection of mechanism and will last a life-time. Every instrument shipped without delay, and warranted perfect in every respect. Extra tunes (several hundred in number) supplied at 4 cents per foot. Send for Catalogue of extra tunes. Remit by Post-office order, or registered letter. The firm is reliable—Boston Globe. Can and will do all they promise—Chicago Herald. A rare bargain—Philadelphia Press. ROBERTS & CO., 7 Murray St. New York.

Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy. Thoroughbred Merino Rams of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large pair of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Capital View Sheep Farm, Topeka, Kas.

The Advance in Western Cattle.

The advance of 140 per cent in the price of cattle has caused many inquiries as to why this increased value should be so great? Why in five years cattle stock should advance more than in five years prior to 1878? To the casual observer it would appear that speculation was to a great degree the cause of this enhancement of value, and that large money operators had entered the field to buy the market; but speculation has had little to do in bringing about the present prices of cattle. True, cheap money and a better financial standing of western cattle men, have had an influence on prices; but that influence has been small as compared to other and natural causes. Our increased market facilities, caused by a rapid development of the Western States, giving them railroad facilities undreamed of five years ago, have been a potent cause of this advance. The ranges of the West have been brought closer to the beef-eating world in the Eastern markets; prairie-grown beef has become an epicurean dish in the palaces of Eastern aristocracy. We count this cause alone as adding 40 per cent. to the value of cattle since 1878.

Another 40 per cent. has been added to the value of Western cattle by the improved mode of handling, improved ranges, and infusion of better blood. The improvement in the mode in which cattle are handled now over the old style of open range, everybody-take-care-of-himself way of working stock, has added 10 per cent. to the intrinsic value of our cattle by increase of quality.

Another 15 per cent. has been added to the quality of the stock by the improvement of our native ranges. Our grasses are not only better, but our water facilities have been greatly improved by artificial means, thus furnishing our cattle with grass and water in close proximity. Under the old style of free-range work, cattle had frequently to travel a good day's journey from the water course to get good grass, and then return to slake their thirst. Under the present improved manner of handling, tanks have been provided at convenient points in the ranges, so that cattle may eat, drink and lie down to rest wherever they like.

The infusion of good blood by the use of thoroughbred males, has added 15 per cent. to the quality, thus increasing the intrinsic value of our cattle stock 40 per cent. over the old type of Texas long-horns.

An increase in population over the number of cattle raised has caused a demand for 25 per cent. more cattle, which can be added to the other causes of advance in value. The increased beef consumption of the country, per capita, has been 5 per cent. in the past five years, which can be put to the credit of cattle stocks. We would, then, account for the advance of the past five years made in cattle stock, amounting to 140 per cent., thus:

Table showing percentage increases: Increased market facilities adds 40 per cent., Increased quality of cattle adds 40 per cent., Increase of population over quantity of cattle adds 25 per cent., Increased beef consumption adds 5 per cent., Investments owing to improved security adds 30 per cent., Total advance 140 per cent.

—Fort Worth (Tex.) Live Stock Journal

Texel Sheep.

We are not aware that this breed of sheep is generally known. It is a breed that has much merit, and is deserving more attention than it is receiving. They are found at home in that part of Holland known as Texel. History informs us that this breed of sheep was produced early in the seventeenth century by crossing African rams with the native sheep of Texel and Friesland. A French writer in a work published by royal authority in 1763, in describing this breed of sheep, says: "It unites in itself the perfections of every other breed of sheep without their defects; its form well proportioned in all its parts, announcing a good constitution, with wool of lustrous whiteness." The Texel sheep of the present time are a beautiful, compact, hardy, prolific race, possessing quiet and contented dispositions, producing heavy fleeces of long and tolerably fine wool, and a mutton of a superior quality, much resembling that of the Southdown, but of rather heavier weight. The lambs at five months old, on fair treatment, attain from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The ewes are most excellent mothers. A good specimen of these rams at maturity will weigh from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and shear from ten to fifteen pounds of wool. Both sexes are without horns. They appear to combine both Southdown hardiness with Cotswold size and fleece. The wool is finer and thicker than a Cotswold, while attaining about the same length of staple.—Ez.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the most curative properties of all other remedies. It is the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, druggery, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Friend of the Friendless," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Condensed News of the Week.

Western railroads are cutting rates. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company is selling tickets from Sioux City to Chicago or Milwaukee for one dollar and twenty-five cents. Grain rates also reduced seven to ten cents a hundred.

Coal miners near Harrisburg, Pa., on fire. Same mines, a year ago, took fire, resulting in a loss of about one million dollars.

Pensacola people are praying for cold weather to stop yellow fever.

Thurlow Weed is near the end of his natural life. He declines nourishment.

At Louisville, Ky., a woman, aged 80 years found dead in the cistern.

Pennsylvania's vote for Governor: Pattison, Democrat, 355,975; Beaver, Republican, 315,589; Stewart, Independent, 43,748; Armstrong, Labor, 23,484; Pettit, Prohibitionist, 4,196.

In a suit against Henry Ward Beecher for damages in not completing his book, Life of Christ, the court dismissed the petition and awarded Mr. Beecher damages.

One masked man robbed three stage passengers, two of them men, in Kentucky.

Proprietors of rolling mills at Chicago and Joliet say they will have to close about January next unless business grows better.

Coal miners at Pittsburg are striking for rise of half a cent a bushel.

Mr. Hitchcock, of the St. Louis Ore and Steel company, thinks the Vulcan Steel works of St. Louis will close next month and not re-open within a year. He says the demand for railroad iron will be more than 50 per cent of the capacity of American mills next year.

Snow at St. John, New Brunswick, and also at Atlanta, Georgia.

Freight rates are to be advanced 5 cents per hundred pounds on grain and provisions from Chicago to New York, over the trunk lines December 1. Rates now are 25 cents for grain and 30 cents for provisions.

Twenty Mexicans killed at Corralitos by Indians. Scarlet fever has broken out in the Imbecile Asylum at Columbus, Ohio.

A little cash boy in Boston, with his brother and sister, are heirs to a fortune of \$2,000,000 by the death of an uncle at Melbourne, Australia.

On the 17th inst an electric storm prevailed in nearly every portion of the country. A Chicago dispatch says: The officials of the Western Union Telegraph company here says that the electric disturbances in this country to-day are the most pronounced and wide-spread, we have experienced for many years, if indeed, they have been paralleled in some respects at any time. It was an electric storm of the greatest violence, ranging in all the territory from New York to points beyond Omaha, and from Kansas City north to its terminus, practically putting a stop to telegraphic services over the entire area. It first began to be felt about four o'clock this morning and increased in intensity till 9.45, when communication from every direction was cut off. This electric storm seemed to go in successive negative and positive waves, alternately neutralizing the current on the wires, or increasing their intensity to such a degree as to burn everything up. The switch board here has been on fire a dozen times during the afternoon, and a half dozen keys of the instruments were melted by the current which continued to pass, though the screw was turned up and the points parted to the farthest limit. The duplex and quadruplex were rendered entirely useless, and at noon but a single wire out of fifteen between this city and New York was in operation, and it is frequently interrupted. Word was received from Milwaukee that the atmosphere electricity coming in on one of its wires from the country had such dynamic power as to suffice for keeping the electric light burning.

A Lexington, Ky. youth who went to work in the country, wrote his girl, a June graduate, that he was raising a calf. Imagine his feelings when the girl replied: "I am glad you have begun to support yourself"

"Where's the molasses, Bill?" said a woman sharply to her son, who had returned with an empty jug. "None in the city, mother. Every grocery has a big black board outside, with the letters chalked on it 'N. O. molasses.'"

"I don't like a cottage built man," said young Sweeps to his old uncle, who was telling the story of his early trials for the hundredth time. "What do you mean by a cottage built man?" asked his uncle. "A man with only one story," answered young Sweeps.

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

NEW BOOT and SHOE STORE.

We are prepared to meet the wants of the community with The Largest Assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER GOODS

Ever Opened West of the Missouri River.

We Make Our Prices Low and Sell Goods for CASH ONLY.

H. SIMLER,

153 KAS. AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.

For Sale

For Sale, or Trade for other Stock, 3 Thoroughbred Short-horn Bulls.

Three miles west of Topeka, on 6th st. road.

WANTED—300 young ewes, graded coarse wool preferred. Address O H CALL, Topeka, Kas., stating price and grade.

J. J. WELSH Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Mary, Kan. I have LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER and VETERINARY SURGEON, with 25 years experience, will attend cases or make sales anywhere in the state. Write.

2306 lbs. Weight

Two Ohio Improved Chester Hogs. Send for description at this famous breed. Also Fowls, etc. E. SILVER CLEVELAND, O.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$1.00 per year, or \$2.00 for a monthly card 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."

OAKLAND STOCK FARM HERD. W. S. White, Sabetha, 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. S. Miller's herd, Peterboro, N. Y.

OAK WOOD HERD. C. S. Eleholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Cattle and Swine. W. W. WALTHIRE, 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 "Kavenswood" herd of Short-horn cattle. Merino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets. P. O., Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., R. R. station, Buccion.

D. R. A. M. EDISON, 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, consisting of Merino Sheep, from the winning animals. Can furnish pedigree. Correspondence solicited. Address, H. Wilber, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kas.

SMALL BROTHERS, Hott, Jackson Co., Kansas. Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited.

The Farm and entire stock of C. Pugsley, deceased. Polished China Hogs for sale. Address S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo.

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

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, 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.

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

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

Sheep. PAVILION SHEEP RANCH, Pavilion, Wabasha Co., Kas., E. J. Breeder and dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

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

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

Poultry. M. WALTHIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred, and high-grade Short-horn cattle; Chester White hogs; Light Brahmas and Black Spanish chickens. Correspondence solicited.

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

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY, Kas. S. L. Ives, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry: Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, American Sprints, 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 28 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.

G. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, 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, Louisburg, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, Fruit Plants, Orange Hedge, Apple Seedlings and Root Grafts. Send for price lists. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisburg, Kas.

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

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '88 and '89. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry, trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

Topeka Business Directory. THOS. H. BAIN, Atty at Law. L. T. COLDREN. BAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

ROBERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO. Wholesale and retail dealers.

ERNEST BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) 27th and J. Street, Topeka, Mo., Tombstones, Headstones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy street, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

E. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wool and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

RAN OFF FROM HIS HOME. CARLYLE ALLEN Co., Kas., 1882. Ran off from his home, near Carlisle, Allen Co., Kas., Oct. 27th, 1892. J. Bart Funston, 15 years old, heavy built, fair complexion, blue eyes, hair cut short, wearing velvet cap, dark points, grayish sock coat, watch with brass chain. Rode from his father's stable a chestnut-colored horse about 15 1/2 hands high, 8 years old, slim built, light brown. Information regarding either boy or horse, will be paid for. Boy will not be punished. Individuals please post this. Papers copy. E. H. FUNSTON.

SCAB! WOOL-CROWERS

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

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

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

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Berkshire Hogs.

LORD LIVERPOOL 221.

I have now for sale a choice lot of Berkshires of all ages, including 70 pigs from 2 1/2 to 6 months old; 25 or more young ones from 9 to 14 months old now ready to be bred as well as a few older. All have first-class pedigrees eligible to record in the American Berkshire Record, tracing directly to the best imported families of Berkshires of the day and the get of such noted Boars as Lord Liverpool 221, Sovereign II 1157 and Grand Duke 147. My prices will be found within the reach of the general farmer as well as the fancy breeder. It is my aim to produce hogs that will weigh at least from 500 to 700 pounds each at maturity with good form and fattening qualities. In finding my herd I bought the best Berkshires I could find, paying in cash at one time \$1,500 for 3 hogs, at another time \$500 for a single sow and I paid \$300 or more each for quiet a number at different times. I believed the best would prove the cheapest in the end and that good Berkshires as well as good things in any other business would always command good prices. My highest priced animals have as a rule made me the most money with the best satisfaction to the purchaser. My sales list year alone were to Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Dakota and California. I can show many letters from my customers expressing entire satisfaction with stock which I sent them. My winnings for the last several years at our leading shows, I think prove, beyond a doubt, the quality of stock I am producing from year to year, and that I am not behind the most progressive breeders of this and other countries, with whose stock I have come in competition at our best shows. Last year I showed only at 3 fairs, namely: Sedalia, Kansas City and St. Louis and won in all 35 prizes, amounting to \$484, beating at latter place hogs that won the same year at leading shows in England, and also at Illinois state fair, Minnesota state fair, Chicago and other places. In winning these 35 prizes I made only four shows in which I won nothing and I bred every animal I showed except one, and I won but a small share on that one. On Sovereign Duke 549 alone, a young bear bred and raised, I won eight first prizes, amounting to \$175, and I then sold him for \$200. His dam raised a very fine litter of 9 pigs again last spring and is now in pig to name bear, Sovereign II 1157 again. My Berkshires show as much size as Poland Chinas or any other hogs. Grand Duke 147 was decidedly the largest hog of any breed on exhibition either at Sedalia, Kansas City or St. Louis last fall, and I am certain that no herd of hogs of any breed in America can show 4 ears equal in size to Lord Liverpool 221, Sovereign II 1157, British Sovereign II 333 and Grand Duke 147. The 4 if turned into fat hogs I am sure would average over 1,000 pounds each. My catalogue containing the pedigrees of my breeding animals and a description of each as well as a complete list of prizes won for several years past, will be mailed free to all who feel interested enough to write for it. Give name and postoffice plainly and for prices or any further information Address, N. H. GENTRY, "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalia, Mo.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS, —As Bred by— A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.

We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Property of hogs that have taken more and larger prizes at state and county fairs than can be shown by any other pigs on any other breed. Stock at all points and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed for 25 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland Chinas should send for our circular. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photograph of 25 breeders, live, in our Journal 15 cents. Price to subscribers, \$1.00.

Two shipments made to Hamburg, Germany, in 1891; one for 1892 to fill from same parties. Certificate of purchase with each sale and pedigree when required.

THE KEYSTONE WASHER. OVER 300,000 IN ACTUAL USE. And all giving perfect satisfaction. AGENTS WANTED.

Will wash Cleaner, Easier, and with Less Injury to Clothes than any other in the World. We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better Washer. Every Machine Warranted FIVE YEARS, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. The only Washer that can be clamped to any sized tub like a Wringer. Made of malleable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines. Agents wanted. Exclusive Territory. Our agents all over the country are making Sample to agents, \$3. Also our celebrated

KEYSTONE WRINGERS AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. Circulars Free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address F. F. ADAMS & CO., Erie, Pa.

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS. ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS. SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan. SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER. SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY. SEEDS Crown by ourselves on our own Farms.

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

The GRAPES Prentiss, New. Pocklington, Duchess, Lady Washington, Verano, etc. Prices reduced. Also other Small Fruits and all other varieties. GRAPE VINE STOCK. Extra quality. Warranted true. Order by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. HUNNAN, Fredonia, N.Y.

MAGIC LANTERNS and VIEWS. HARBAUGH ORGANINA CO., 300 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAKE HENS LAY. Immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheldons' Condition Powders. Loss of 1 cent per egg to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. T. S. JOHNSON & CO., DODROS, MASS.

THE CHICAGO Double Hay and Straw Press. Established in 1868.

Gu. guaranteed to press 6 to 8 tons per day, so that 10 tons can be loaded in a few days. Send for circulars and prices. Manufactured by the CHICAGO HAY PRESS CO., No. 3341 to 3348 State St., Chicago.

7.00 SHEEP FOR SALE. SELLING LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. 4,000 Ewes from 1 to 4 years old, at \$1.75 per head. 2,500 Lambs at \$1 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 W. J. TROUSDALE, Merchant's Hotel, Abilene, Kas.

40 Lovely cream-colored, pure, 1 Model love letter, 10 love cards, all 10c. 6-5c. O. A. Brantley, Higgatum, Ct.

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD —OF— POLAND AND BERKSHIRES. I want my stock pure bred and competent for registry. I have a good team at head of my herd as the country will afford a fine competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send out nothing but FIRST CLASS STOCK, and warrant satisfaction. Give me a trial. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

MALES' "PERFECTION" RIDING SAW. Three Days' Trial Given. Saws by weight of operator, runs lighter, has more power, longer and quicker stroke, making more work per minute. One man does 2 men's work with ease. A saw 15 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide, 1/4 inch thick, does the work of 2 men. Ask for it. J. V. Randolph, Emporia, Kas.

Concerning The Dairy.

Plan For Creamery.

A gentleman who has a notion of starting a creamery, writes us for information in regard to the best plan of establishing one. In reply we will furnish him the statement of an experienced operator of the Western Reserve, Ohio. He says the creamery system may be divided into about three different plans of operations, all having the one general result of a high quality of butter. The first is the patron plan, by which all patrons join a stock company, each patron buying one or more shares of stock, the proceeds of which go toward the erection and furnishing of the creamery. Legal interest is allowed upon these shares, and is taken from the gross receipts and paid to the shareholder each three months. Each patron thus becomes not only responsible for the expense of carrying on the creamery, but shares likewise in its losses. From \$1,000 to \$1,300 will build and equip a creamery for 500 cows, with engine, boiler, churns, worker, cold storage, and a building 30 by 40 feet. The cans for the dairy will belong to the patrons, who need a can costing not far from \$2 for each two cows. The cream gatherer is hired to gather the cream and furnishes his own team. The cost of making butter ready for market, including all help, gathering, interest on stock, etc., will not exceed 1 1/2c per pound for a 500 cow creamery.

Another plan is for some enterprising individual to erect and equip a creamery, gather the cream, and either buy the cream at an agreed upon price for the season, or a scale of prices somewhat in accord with the market rates for butter. The milk will be set in cans alike, and cared for upon an agreed upon plan, and checks will be given by the cream-gatherer each day, and cashed upon appointed days. Some creameries vary this plan a little by giving the creamery owner so much per pound for gathering the cream, making the butter and packing it ready for market—a salesman elected by the patrons selling the butter, the same as is the rule in patron cheese factories.

Another plan, and probably the most equitable of all, is for a man to build and equip a factory, furnish cans to the patrons, and conduct the business as suits his own ideas. The patrons pay a yearly rental of about 25 cents each for the cans. The price of an inch of cream, which is rated as a pound of butter, is based upon the best quotations of creamery butter in New York, or Elgin, Ill. The average price of a pound of butter for any month is paid for an inch of cream, minus five cents. If butter is selling in New York at 45 cents per pound, the price of an inch of cream would be 43 cents, or if selling at 20 cents, the cream would sell at 15 cents; but the average of a year will not vary much from 30 cents. This gives the maker a margin of 5 cents per pound for making and shipping, and yet protects both parties. Besides the sale of the cream, the skimmed milk is thus made available for feeding calves and pigs, and if judiciously fed, is worth at least four cents per gallon.—Ez.

Keeping Butter.

A correspondent asks us to give a method for keeping butter for winter use. Messrs. Willard and Arnold's plans are among the best. Mr. Willard states that he knows for a certainty, having tested it, that good butter put up after the following directions will keep in sound condition one year: Use for a package a tub somewhat tapering, with heavy staves and heads provided at both ends, so as to make a package that will not leak. In packing the tub is turned on the small end, and a sack of cotton cloth is made to fit the tub, and into this the butter is packed until it reaches to within an inch of the groove for holding the upper head. A cloth is next laid upon the top of the butter and the edges of the sack brought over this and neatly pressed down; then the head is put in its place and the hoops driven home. The package is now turned upon the large end and the sack of butter drops down leaving a space on the sides and top. Strong brine is then poured into a hole in the small end and until it will float the butter. The hole is tightly corked and the butter is pretty effectually excluded from the air. Where only a small quantity of butter is to be preserved, L. B. Arnold advises packing it in self-sealing fruit jars. By this plan a little brine is put into the jar, which is then packed 'not quite full of granulated butter. Some bleached muslin is then laid over the butter, then the little place above filled with salt, and finally enough strong brine, made from butter salt, poured in to fill the can. Mr. Willard advises when packing roller butter in jars that the brine be made strong enough to bear an egg. To three gallons of this brine he suggests adding a quarter of a pound of white sugar and one tablespoonful of saltpeter. Boil the brine and when it is cool strain carefully. Make the butter into rolls and wrap each roll separately in white muslin cloth. Pack the jar full, weight the butter down and submerge in brine.—Western Rural.

Creamery vs. Private Dairy.

If any reader has access to the reports of the dairy product markets of Boston, he may notice that Western creamery butter—the butter from the creameries in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois—is all the time better by several cents a pound than the very best dairy butter of the East, even the great dairy regions of Vermont, or Orange county, New York. How this matter of Western butter has changed within the past twenty years! The great reason of this is that the creameries are enabled to give a uniform quality of product while that of the private dairy is seldom uniform for many weeks,

or even days together. A few private dairies to be sure, both east and west, in the vicinity of large towns and cities, who have their regular customers among private families, command as high, yes even higher prices than any creamery can command, but this cannot from the nature of the case be true of a large district where individual dairymen make up their cream and ship it haphazard to the general market. It is to the creamery system that the West owes its prominence and it will hold this prominence so long as Eastern dairymen do not quite their milk product at the factory, and they of staid New England are slow to adopt western methods of doing any kind of farming. So we can only look for a very gradual change to the new order of dairying, and hence the west will for years maintain its present advantageous position.—Prairie Farmer.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Preparing Fowls for Market.

We copy from the Country Gentleman the following profitable hints on preparing poultry for market: There is frequently considerable complaint made by city consumers of poultry, with regard to the unsightly and unsavory appearance of fowls exposed for sale at many of the meat shops. They have been improperly killed and prepared for market by the producer, who, perhaps, is either ignorant of the public taste in such things, or thinks it will not pay to devote much time to the matter of so little importance, trusting it, in most instances, almost entirely to his wife. Such poultry, of course, does not bring a good price, although it may have been in first rate marketable condition before killing, and it will almost invariably be sold by that which has been carefully and neatly dressed, notwithstanding the fact that the actual table qualities of the former may be far superior. A large producer and shipper of poultry in Herkimer county, N. Y., has adopted the following process of preparing poultry for market, which he considers the best ever brought to his notice: The fowls, after having been sufficiently fattened, are not permitted to eat anything for a period of about twenty-four hours, which leaves them, when ready to kill, with empty crops. Food allowed to remain in the crop, he says, is quite apt to sour the meat and destroy the flavor. A round pole is placed horizontally upon two standards, raised say four or five feet from the ground, so as to be in convenient reach, and from this the birds, their legs having been securely bound, are suspended, head downward. An incision is then made in the jugular vein, or main artery of the neck, with a sharp, thin-bladed knife, and the blood flows out through the mouth. The fowl dies with scarcely a single struggle; its feathers are unstained and unruined, while its flesh is not in the least bruised. The head is usually left attached to the body, but when taken off, it is removed as near to the throat as possible, the skin nearly drawn over the stump, where it is tied and trimmed. In scalding, preparatory to picking, the water is brought almost to the boiling point; the bird plunged in for a second or so, three times in succession, and put upon a table and the feathers carefully pulled, pains being taken not to tear the flesh. When the fine feathers have all been thoroughly removed, instead of singeing over the fire, as is the usual method, dipping once alternately in boiling hot and cold water is resorted to, which gives the fowls a nice, plump appearance. Only in a few instances is dry picking practiced, but when it is, the largest and fattest birds are selected, & poultry picked in this way always has a lean look; yet if extra fine, it will sell for a little higher price. The intestines are taken out by making an opening in the breast in the ordinary way; they are never drawn. The fowls are left exposed to the air until they become quite cold, and entirely free from animal heat, and then are packed in boxes holding from 75 to 150 pounds.

Much attention is given to the packing. Clean wheat straw is placed on the bottom and sides of the box, and between each layer, until it has been filled, when more straw is put on the top; enough so that the cover shall press down firmly upon the contents, and prevent any movement, as well as freezing. The birds are all arranged in the package breasts downward, with legs outstretched, and they always reach their destination in perfect condition. Where several kinds of poultry are to be marketed, such as chickens, ducks, turkeys, etc., each variety is put in a separate box, which is branded on the outside with its proper name. In preparing poultry for market care is always taken to get each variety ready at a time when it will meet with the readiest and best sale. Thus, turkeys are shipped about a week before Thanksgiving day, ducks and geese a little while before Christmas, and chickens previous to New Years.

Eggs In Winter.

How to make the hens pay in winter is one of the conundrums that puzzles the brains of the majority of farmers who keep fowls. They realize that it would pay to have eggs to sell when the price is anywhere from twenty to forty cents a dozen, and their hearts are filled with wrath because the biddies refuse to shell out the high priced eggs. One man whose hens are on a strike declares that "it was always just so, the hens laid well enough when eggs were cheap, but as soon as the price went up every hen stopped right off short." Another, who after much persuasion on the part of his better half, bought a few fowls of a bred note as winter layers, says, "You needn't never tell me nothin' more about hens layin' in winter. These new-fangled hens don't lay any more than the old fashioned ones did. I never see any hens that wouldn't eat their heads off twice over every winter." Now stop grumbling about the hens; it don't pay; and besides the blame is somewhere else. Hens that are compelled to roost on the fences and in treotops through the winter, need every particle of the food that is often so grudgingly bestowed to keep up and mal heat enough to keep from freezing to death, there is nothing left to make eggs out of, and a hen cannot make eggs out of nothing any more than the Israelites of old could make bricks without straw. Fowls must have a local habitation, and a comfortable one, too, before they can reasonably be expected to do much in the laying line during cold weather. Can't afford it is no excuse at all; lumber may be dear, but straw and sods are always cheap and plenty, and out of such materials poultry houses can be constructed that will be comfortable even if they don't handsome much. Another reason why so many farmers fail to get eggs from their flocks at the time when eggs are the highest, is because their hens are too old and their pullets too young to lay in early winter, even if they had the best of care. After a hen has passed her second year she has passed her best laying days; and the sooner she goes to pot or to market the better for the owner. Every fall the owner should get rid of one half of his stock of old hens and fill their places in the poultry yard with early pullets. The early hatched pullets are the ones to depend on for eggs in fall and early winter. A pullet that is old enough to commence laying by the first of October will, if given comfortable quarters and good food, lay right along during the greater part of the winter. In my next I will say something about food and care of fowls in winter.

FANNY FIELD.

If you have easy access to a woods secure as large a quantity as possible of leaf mold. It is an especially good fertilizer for sweet potatoes. Dirt from old wood piles should be carefully collected and added to the compost heap.

Beautiful skin, and fair complexion, robust health, and powers of endurance follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. Straw that is to be used for bedding stock should be cut short. It is then much more easily handled. The common practice is to leave it long, when much inconvenience is found on removing it on account of its clinging together and forming a solid sheet of manure.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a 'cure-all,' but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The proper color of Berkshires is not entirely black. They should have white feet and a white spot on the face. Pure Essex pigs are entirely black.

Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, member of congress from Kansas, writes that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic with good results. He says further, "I can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable remedy."

J. A. R. Missouri—the best shelter for wheat would be straw from an old stack or pile scattered thickly over the field. A furrow thrown over the wheat would smother the plants.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always when used according to the directions with decided benefit."

"Hiram Warner, Late Chief Justice of Ga." Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zellan & Co.

The pawpaw tree is hardy and produces well in many parts of Canada. It is likely that it could be cultivated to advantage in all Western States and territories. Most persons prefer pawpaws to bananas.

Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors. Only 10c.

Three cheeses are being made at Dr. Wight's factory at Whitesborough, N. Y., which weigh a "long ton" (2,200 pounds) each. They are to be shipped to Glasgow, Scotland, and will be put on the market in time for the Christmas holidays.

LOVE JACK, Mo., Sept 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaints and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines. P. M. BARNES.

The northernmost place in the world where rye and oats mature is at Kevik, in the Swedish province of Norrbotten, forty-nine miles to the north of the Polar circle, whereas the northernmost spot where corn is grown is at Mualovara, ninety-eight miles to the north of the circle.

A Modest Suggestion.

If the proud and scholarly State of Massachusetts, which puts so much Latin upon every official state document, stamped upon it by its great seal, would put a bottle of Hunt's Remedy on its seal instead, it would be briefer, and answer every purpose. There is a vigorous arm with a sword striking Latin blows, and an Indian shooting Latin arrows. But Hunt's Remedy does more than this. It strikes blows in Latin, English, French and German, and in every language, against the most insidious and deadly enemies of the human frame, and shoots destructive arrows into disease. It specially wages war against kidney diseases, so common in our afflicted humanity; and cures ailments of the kidneys, bladder, liver, and urinary organs, and brings health, again to the despairing. If Massachusetts doesn't wish to change its seal, Hunt's Remedy would be a significant design for the seal of some new state.

Select some suitable piece of ground, manure and plough so as to sow some crops, as rye, corn, millet or sorghum for soiling, early next summer. It adds greatly to the health, comfort and efficiency of work animals, to feed them green food, especially at noon. The ground must be manured and ploughed now and again before sowing in the spring to secure good results.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Deuchupatha. \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

As soon as cows are put on dry feed the milk falls off, but if they are well fed what is lost in quantity is gained in quality. A cow that is milking should have at least two quarts of mixed corn meal and bran daily, with as much chaffed hay as she will eat. A cow will usually eat two bushels of the chaff in a day. Some roots in addition would be useful. Dry cows should have one quart daily; it will not hurt a cow to take on a little fat at this season, nor make her milk any less when she comes in.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

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FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE

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 his 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. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. 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 BULL'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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It revivifies the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the system, 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 stimulant, 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.

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Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 255 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 3c. 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.—G. O.

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Send a rough sketch or (if you can) a model of your invention to GEORGE E. LEMON, Washington, D. C., and a Preliminary Examination will be made of all United States patents of the same class of inventions and you will be advised whether or not a patent can be obtained. FOR THIS PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION NO CHARGE IS MADE. What will a Patent Cost? If you are advised that your invention is patentable, send \$20.00 by Government application fee of \$15. and \$5 for the drawings required by the Government. This is payable when publication is made, and is all of the expense unless a patent is allowed. When allowed, the attorney's fee (\$25) and the final Government fee (\$20) is payable. Thus you know before-hand, for nothing, whether you are going to get a patent or not, and no attorney's fee is charged unless you do get a Patent. An attorney whose fee depends on his success in obtaining a Patent will not advise you that your invention is patentable, unless it really is patentable, no far as his best information can aid in determining the question; hence, you can rely on the advice given after a preliminary examination is had. Design Patents are also registered in the U. S. Patent Office. Trade Marks and Re-issues secured. Caveats prepared and filed. Applications in review of Rejected, Abandoned, or Forfeited Cases made. Very often valuable inventions are saved in these classes of cases. If you have undertaken to secure your own patent and failed, a skillful handling of the case may lead to success. Send me a written request to the address above, and I will advise you that no recognize GEORGE E. LEMON, of Washington, D. C., as your attorney in this case, giving the title of the invention, and about the date of filing your application. An examination and report will cost you nothing. Searches made for title to inventions, in fact any information relating to Patents promptly furnished. Copies of Patents mailed at the Regular Government rates, (25c. each.) Remember this office has been in successful operation since 1860, and you thus secure the benefit of its experience, besides reference can be given to actual clients in almost every county in the U. S. Pamphlet relating to Patents, Trade Marks, Caveats, etc., sent free.

GEORGE E. LEMON,

615 15th St., WASHINGTON, D. C. Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

Ladies' Department.

The Doubter's Prayer.

[BY AN EIGHTEEN-YEAR OLD BOY.]

Saddened and softened by the whirling flood Of doubts, anxieties and troubled thoughts that beat And surge in my tired brain, I stand and look Into the trackless, shoreless ether which contains The unnumbered secrets of Creations handiwork— The realm of vacant space and undisturbed repose— Of emptiness and all that is intangible. And, as I look into vacuity, there comes Into my gaudied mind a question which recurs When'er struck with that superstitious awe which fills The breast when one is brought to face the infinite, I gaze into the blue, unclouded, pathless vault above. Can it be true that the departed spirits now, Of those whose visible, material forms, on earth, Flooded with warm love the hearts of us poor mortals, From the effluent heights of their elysium, Look down in pity and in loving tenderness Upon the tolling, careworn tenants of the earth? O, Spirit of the unknown heavens! Is it true That graves and sepulchres are only trophies of The airy spirits that have burst the vision gate, And only work the ruin of the carnal clay? O, Ruler of the never-setting sun of Time, Creator of the greater and the lesser worlds! I, thy poor creature, humbly at Thy altar bow, And with submissive but with longing lips do cry To Thee; This single mystery reveal to me— Is there an immortality for humankind? LEBANON, PA.

The Voiceless.

We count the broken lyres that rest Where the sweet wailing singers slumber, But o'er their silent sister's breast The wild flowers who will stop to number? A few can touch the magic string, And noisy fame is proud to win them; Alas! for those that never sing, But die with their music in them! Nay, grieve not for the dead alone, Whose song has told their heart's sad story; Weep for the voiceless, who have known The cross without the crown of glory! Nor where Leucadian breezes sweep O'er Sappho's memory-haunted pillow, But where the glistering night dew weeps On nameless sorrow's church-yard pillow. O, hearts that break and give no sign, Save whitening lips and faded tresses, Till Death pours out his cordial wine, Slow dropped from misery's crushing presses! If singing breath or echoing chord To every hidden pang were given, What endless melodies were poured, As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven! —Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A NEW PLANT.

Any one sending me a letter stamp will receive one dozen seeds of the vine Momordica Charantia which originally came from the East Indies. The flowers are yellow, small, highly perfumed, grow quickly, warm proof, very useful for a screen, window or fence. Plant from May 15th to June 1st. Soak in warm water for about five minutes. Will send to one address, one hundred seeds for six letter stamps. The party sending six letter stamps can get her neighbors to take a dozen and they will only have to spend three cents instead of six and she will get her free. LYMAN CANDEE, 570 Broome street, New York City.

ABOUT RAGS.

This may seem to some a very common place subject, but if they had been where I have been, and seen what I have seen, they would consider rags an important item in the house. A neighbor was once very sick with a fever, and I called to see her; soon afterwards the physician came, and after leaving what medicine he thought proper, said to me, "If you could find a clean rag it would be well to keep it wet on her head." If I could find one. Her daughter looked through two or three tumbled drawers of a bureau and at last said, "Here is the pocket handkerchief, if that will do." It would not do, and another search was made; we looked over a great pile of dirty carpet rags, old worn out pants, etc., but not a clean white rag was to be found; finally a piece of a light calico dress skirt was used. I once read of a lady, who in company with her little five-year old boy, walked to their nearest town. The roads were dusty and the day quite warm, and when about one-half mile from town, she thought she would stop and wash her hands and face. Calling at a house, she asked the lady if she would be so kind as to let her have a rag to wash her child's hands and face. O, yes, was the answer, if I can find one. Well, the good woman looked high and low, in every nook and corner, except in the clock and behind the looking-glass, and finally produced a piece of cotton jeans that she tore from a pair of ragged overalls. The traveler quietly took from her pocket her handkerchief and used it, wondering how a woman could keep house and not be able to find a wash rag. Now we all have worn out pillow cases, sheets, and garments of all kinds, and we at times need them for something. So let us not do without spise rags, and put away whole drawers full of clean rags. I have seen in some door ways rags enough to buy several pieces of tinware, or other useful articles. Let us save rags for paper, rags for carpets, and be sure that they are all clean. Who can say that rags are not worth mentioning. Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

A Moorish Wedding.

From a letter to the Chicago Standard, written in Tangiers, we copy this description of a Moorish wedding: It is something like living in Old Testament days seeing all the people, Jews and Arabs in their oriental garb, the caravans of camels and mules coming in laden with corn and fruits from the country, the open shops and bazaars, the market-places where the "children dance," the story tellers sitting surrounded with an eager audience as they tell parables and relate anecdotes, and the traders trading produce or mules for various "articles de menage." The strange rites and ceremonies, the waiting for the dead, everything carries one back several thousand years. One night we went to a Moorish wedding. We were at dinner when we heard the sound of firing guns in the distance and our handsome guide, Mahomet Ebnedi, glided in asking us if we would like to see a Moorish wedding. We willingly assented and hastily rushed out; it was a very dark night and Mahomet carried a large lantern before us through the narrow, badly paved winding streets. In the distance we heard firing, and very shortly the marriage procession came in sight; first marched men carrying torches, accompanied and followed by others firing guns, then a mule on which was balanced a white box supported by four men, two on each side, in this box was the bride, then followed a band of Moorish musicians and a crowd of the bridegroom's friends amongst whom we marched, following the procession. I must tell you that the bridegroom never sees the bride until the night of the wedding, and then if he

does not like her he must return her to her father before two in the morning, in which case the father has to return two-thirds of the purchase money. The price of a wife varies; the Pasha's prettiest wife cost \$500, some wives cost a mule, or even a camel, or in fact anything from five dollars upwards! Mahomet came up to us in the procession and said if we would follow him he would take us a short way to the bridegroom's house, so as to see the arrival of the bride. We followed him through innumerable black alleys and in due time arrived at the bridegroom's house, which was illuminated by four fires of burning pitch in the street, and a crowd of Moors, "friends of the family" stood round the door, shouting and firing guns, and an old Moor seized me by the shoulders and pushed me into the door of the house. I thought I might as well venture in and see all that was to be seen, but on my husband's trying to follow me he was seized by half a dozen stalwart Moors and detained outside, none of the men were allowed to enter, but some ladies hearing I was inside came in, in fear and trembling, though really there was no danger. In the house there was a terrible din, seven or eight women were beating tom-toms or drums, of various dimensions and screaming at the pitch of their voice "ai, ai, ai, ai," in the shrillest, most piercing way. In one room were women cooking over small charcoal fires in earthenware fire-places on the ground, it was very strange to see all the plates and dishes on the floor (as they have no chairs and tables) with the women stepping over them with their bare feet. The entrance to the bridegroom's room was closed by a curtain, but I could see the room was brilliantly lighted. I had just time to notice all this when I heard loud screams of "ai, ai, ai, ai," (sounding almost like the pronoun I) and in ran four men carrying the box containing the bride which they deposited in the curtained room and expeditiously retired, all the women having hidden their faces when the men came in: I tried in vain to see into the room and catch a glimpse of the bride, an old black slave held up her blanket before the door, and would not permit any one to look in, then the bride's father came in and carried out the empty box which Mahomet says was immediately placed on the roof of the house and left there. Then the men outside commenced firing into the doorway, and we, finding that no one but the bridegroom could see the bride that night, and being half suffocated with gunpowder smoke, determined to make our exit, so in a lull in the firing we rushed out as fast as we could for fear of being shot, the men were aiming straight into the house, marking the walls and door with, I imagine, the wadding of the guns. The bride was not to be seen for three days, when Mahomet informed us she would be happy to receive the ladies. In three days' time I and two other ladies went to call upon her, being guided to the house by our good Mahomet, who was ordered to wait outside until our return. On the way to the house I begged Mahomet to tell me the Arabic for "very beautiful," as I wished to be able to compliment the bride in her own language, and my knowledge of Arabic was limited to "good morning." Very beautiful, "meziana bezef." I diligently learned my lesson and could say it perfectly by the time I arrived at the house, and I shall never forget it!

There were about fifteen Moorish women in the house, and some of them very beautiful, and all with their faces uncovered. Upon our entering, twelve sat down and commenced playing and singing a long Moorish song, describing the perfections of the bride. During this time the old black slave came up holding out her hand and saying, "Baksheesh." I guessed the meaning and gave her a Spanish quarter, but the other two ladies only gave some small Moorish coins, in value all together less than one cent. This angered the slave, who reiterated "Baksheesh," in an indignant tone, so alarming those two that they left the house. I remained, wanting to get my quarter's worth of amusement, and wishing to see the bride and in a few moments the black slave signaled me to come, and I went into a room in which was a bed; upon it was seated a figure (the bride) covered all over with a rich gold and silk shawl, four women holding lighted candles, sat by her side, and on the floor about eight women were chanting and playing Moorish music, which is always in the minor key. When they saw that I was looking at the figure, they slowly raised the veil, and I beheld the bride. She was most gorgeously dressed in a gold and scarlet dress, gold chains around her neck, huge ear rings, and a golden head dress; her face was extensively painted; on her cheeks were two large triangular patches of scarlet, with blue, white and black patterns traced on them, a blue cross on her chin her eyebrows and eyes blackened, and her eyes glued shut with grains of rice for three days! Her hands were traced all over with India ink, and her nails dyed yellow with Henna. There she sat, poor thing, while I gazed on her in silence, till remembering my lesson I said, "Bezef meziana," "Meziana bezef!" Those words acted like magic—the singers jumped up, they shook hands with me, all of them talking at the same time. Their delight knew no bounds, and thus encouraged I smilingly repeated my observation, that being the limit of my vocabulary. Upon this, they all shouted with joy, and brought me a chair to sit upon. This I did to their delight, and then I perceived the old black slave was bringing a curious box to me, a younger slave holding it. At a glance I saw it contained small jars of colors, and then the gravity of the situation broke upon me. Oh, horrors! they were going to paint my face, and would it ever wash off? I did not wait to see, but exclaiming again, "Bezef meziana!" I rushed out of the house!

Outside I found the two ladies insisting upon Mahomet going in to see if I were being murdered, and he was assuring them he would be shot if he entered another man's harem, and he was sure I was safe. The black slave was the only one who dared to follow me unveiled and my two friends followed her back, and saw the bride, but refrained from complimenting her.

Interesting Scraps.

In ancient times a glove was employed as a token or pledge of faith in the making of contracts—a sort of substitute for the hand itself—being cast down by one contracting party, to be taken up, as sealing the agreement, by the other. Pearl fishing is pursued by no less than 1,000 divers on the coast of Lower California. The pearl oysters are found from one to six miles from shore in water from one to twenty-one fathoms deep. The yearly product is about \$500,000. What a learned physician of New Albany, Ind., pronounced to be a cancer in a boy's throat was discovered by the mother of the child to be caused by a beard of wheat three inches long and containing eight grains of the cereal. The deepest mine in the world, according to Prof. H. Hofer, is the Prizbram silver mine in Bohemia. To a lowest depth is 3,300 feet below the surface. Mediterranean fishermen complain that their sea, formerly free from sharks, is now infested with them. The sharks come through the Suez Canal from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and makes sad havoc among food fish. Sawdust is said by some to be better than hair in protecting rough cast from peeling and scaling under the influence of frost and weather. The sawdust should be first dried and then thoroughly sifted, in order to remove the coarser particles. A mixture is then made of two parts sawdust, five parts sh rp

and, and one part cement, which should be thoroughly stirred together and then incorporated with two parts of lime.

Before the union of England and Scotland, the Borderers having once pledged their faith to an enemy, regarded its violation as a grave crime; and when such a breach of honor occurred, the injured person rode through the field at the next Border meeting, holding up a glove on the point of his spear—as the pledge of faith—and proclaimed the perfidy of him who had broken it. To wipe out such a stain, the criminal was often slain by his own clan.

On the authority of a Pittsburg paper there are fifty-one completed rolling mills and steel works in Pittsburg and Allegheny county, and two building. Of these, eight are rail mills, six making only light rails, twelve are crucible steel works, one makes centrifugal steel only, three are Bessemer steel works, seven are open-heart steel works, and one open-heart steel work is building. Besides these are several other iron and steel works located outside of the county, but owned in Pittsburg.

A new departure in the treatment of chronic diseases has been made. Send to Drs. Starkey & Eilen, 1101 Grand street, Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn all about it. Mailed free.

Bank up the young trees with earth. It serves the double purpose of keeping the mice away and steadying the trees so that they will not sway back and forth.

Puny, weak and sickly children, need Brown's Iron Bitters. It will strengthen and invigorate them.

It is poor economy to winter more stock than there is feed for. Estimate your resources now and make sure that in March you will not be obliged either to sacrifice your stock or buy feed, as feed will be higher and animals lower than now.

"Accept our Gratitude."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly, HENRY WITTING, Boston, Mass.

Thoroughly dry the whole leaves of tobacco so that they will crumble easily, and put a small quantity in the nests of sitting and laying hens. It will certainly drive away the lice. A few plants should be raised for this purpose by every farmer who keeps poultry.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellies"—little liver pills (sugar coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

Blackberries and raspberries may be set out as long as the ground remains open. They start early in the spring and if moved then the shoots are apt to be broken.

Col G. W. Veale, of the Union Pacific railroad writes that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic for torpidity of the liver and that general sluggishness of the system common in this climate, with highly satisfactory results. He considers it a most excellent tonic and liver medicine.

For a mare with scratches give one of the following balls every day for three days, then two a week:—Barbadoes aloes, two ounces; nitrate of potash, three ounces; powdered ginger, four ounces; molasses sufficient to make eight balls. Feed flaxseed tea daily. Exercise regularly.

"There is no arguing a coward into courage." But even the coward may be brave after trying Kidney-Wort, that medicine of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the liver and kidneys. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form and can always be relied on as an effective cathartic and diuretic. Try it.

The system of co-operation in France is rapidly extending among farmers for the purchase of seeds, manures, and implements of the first quality. The members of the society bind themselves individually to guarantee the payment of all orders given.

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly and cheerful.

The apple crop of Missouri is unusually large this season, and will do much toward supplying the scarcity produced by the partial failure in New York and other large apple producing States. Large quantities of apples are being shipped from Missouri to Texas and the Western Territories.

"Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite, from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility may have life and health renewed and indefinitely extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all complaints incident to the female constitution. We have not only a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we are assured that her medicines are at once most agreeable and efficacious.

The feet and legs of horses require more care than the rest of the body. They must not be allowed to stand in filth and moisture, and in grooming a horse the feet and legs must be as thoroughly brushed and cleaned as the coat. A little olive oil mixed with the food will give a glossiness to the skin and have a good effect on the health.

"Rough on Rats." The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, fleas, etc.

A special mission is to be sent to Japan by order of the French Minister of Agriculture to study the cultivation of the Japanese grape vine. In Japan the vine grows almost up to the region of snow, and it is hoped that the Japanese plant would flourish in France.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on the most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. If you are suffering from Malaria, malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring, to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

OUR LITTLE ONES and THE NURSERY. The most Beautifully Illustrated Magazine for Little People in the World. The extraordinary success of this Magazine proves that the people desire the best literary and artistic matter for the instruction and amusement of little children. The stories and poems, all original, are by the Best Writers for Children. The illustrations, \$50 a year, are made by the Best Artists in the World, expressly for this Magazine. Invaluable as an educator. THE CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE BEST. \$1.50 A YEAR. 15 CENTS A COPY. Newsdealers sell. Specimen free. The most liberal terms to Agents. Special terms to Schools. RUSSELL PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

Advertisements.

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

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S COUGH SYRUP. This COMPOUND gives QUICK RELIEF in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption. LABORATORY, 1223 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO. Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents. \$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$72 A WEEK \$124 day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRICE & Co., Augusta, Mo. \$66 A week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Spalding's Commercial College. LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST. KANSAS CITY, MO., J. F. SPALDING, A.M. PRES. Agents wanted. \$5 a Day made selling our New HOT SCHOOLS. Send stamp for FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Weights up to 25 lbs. Price, \$1.50. Domestic Scale Co., Cin. O.

YOUR NAME in this Minnie B. Rose. On 50 elegant new ChromoCards 10c. 14 pkts. \$1. Agents, make 50 per cent. Please send 20c for Agent's name of sample Premium List. Black Cards \$1.50. Wholesale, NORTH FOLD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS. Write for Large Illustrated Catalogue. Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, sent o. d. for examination.

EGLESTON'S EYE AND EAR TRUSS. Has Passed from all other Trusses. With Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all sizes of the eye, and holds the eye in position without aid. Descriptive Circular Free. CATARACTS Do not become incurable by using this Truss. With light pressure the Membrane is held securely and cures. Best by mail. Circulars free. EGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

GUNS OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN. Guaranteed to be the most successful. Write for our New Gun Catalogue, 1882-83. P. FOWELL & SON, 235 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

MAGICIANS. And stereopticons. All prices. Views illustrating every subject for public exhibition, etc. \$25 a profitable business for a man with small capital. Also Lanterns for home amusement. Full catalogue free. McALISTER, MFG. Optician, 49 Nassau Street, New York.

DEVORE'S FEED GRINDER. To attach to any kind of Wind Mill. Guaranteed to be the most successful wind mill grinder in the market. Large reduction in price to the purchaser of first grinder in new localities where I have no agents. Every Grinder fully warranted. Liberal discount to agents. Write for circular and prices. Manufactured by L. M. DEVORE, L.L. FREEPORT, ILL.

Garmore's Artificial EAR DRUM. An invention and worn by him perfectly restoring the hearing. Entirely deaf for thirty years, he hears with him even whippers, distinctly. Are not observable and remain in position without aid. Descriptive Circular Free. CAUTION: Do not be deceived by bogus ear drums. Mine is the only reliable artificial Ear Drum manufactured. JOHN GARMORE, Fifth & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind of and long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOOM, 1st Pearl St., N. Y.

Monarch and Young America CORN AND COB MILLS. Only Mills made with CAST-STEEL GRINDERS. Guaranteed superior to any in use for all purposes. Will grind faster, run easier, and wear longer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, and other machinery. Send for circulars and prices. Manufactured by WELTMAN AGRICULTURAL CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

GOOD SEED. Of best varieties, true to name in the best of the best. Free Vegetables, Beautiful Flowers, and Fruit. Farm Crops. All sold in lots of 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circulars and prices. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen. CHICAGO, Ill. or Rochester, N. Y.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other presses, the custom-keeping the one that suits best. No one has ever dared show up any other Press as Dederick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and will bring less expense with twice the rapidity and road more in a car than any other. The only way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculously false statements, and this self without right or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working any other Press alongside of Dederick's always sells at the purchaser's Dederick's Press, and all know it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern stores and Agents, P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

500,000 ACRES on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. Address, Full particulars FREE. CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner MILWAUKEE, WIS. IN WISCONSIN.

KANSAS LANDS. The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley, favored of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil in SOUTHWEST KANSAS. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

FLORIDA! Florida Land and Improvement Co. "DISCOUNT PURCHASE." 4,000,000 ACRES. C. L. MITCHELL, Fort Meade, Fla., Agent for POLK and MANTEE counties.

The Florida Land and Improvement Company, owning nearly 300,000 acres in this Agency, have announced that their lands will be thrown open for sale at Government prices (\$1.25 per acre) from OCTOBER 1, 1882, UNTIL MAY 1, 1883. This rare opportunity of securing desirable locations for Orange Groves and other semi-tropical fruits, at nominal prices, will never occur again. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT WHILE YOU CAN! As owner of the Sunnyside Nursery, I will supply all varieties of Trees, Plants and Seeds. I plant Orange Groves, enter lands, pay taxes and attend to all other business for non-residents. Correspondence solicited.

DO Not Fail to send for our FALL Price-List for 1882. Free to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Our new catalogue will tell you how safely, easily and cheaply you can buy clothing for men or boys by mail. Send your address, and we will forward it by return post. Wanamaker & Brown. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

FREE TO Every Reader Splendid Timekeeper. OF THIS Advertisement. In order to attract the HOUSE AND HOME and secure subscribers promptly, we have decided to make the following special offer: We will send HOUSE AND HOME to any reader of this paper, free of charge, for one year, provided the reader is a resident of England and Switzerland to purchase from the publishers of their respective countries all the goods and other watches which have been introduced, and give for the sake of the good and other cases. The works are the result of a celebrated watch firm who have made a specialty of fine watches. The fine pieces are made in the hands of skilled workmen, who set to work at 4 o'clock in the morning, and produce a fine watch every variety of movement, from the 1/2 to the 1/4. Each watch is guaranteed to be a masterpiece of art, and is sold at a price that is as low as the first cost of the raw material.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Reader, any one sending us money for HOUSE AND HOME on the above offer, who can not reply say that they are not satisfied with their bargain, can have their money cheerfully refunded. Address METROPOLITAN PUBLISHING CO., 220 Broadway, New York City.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US. West Point, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1882. Metropolitan Publishing Company. Gent: I am in receipt of the handsome premium watch sent me. I was much surprised to know that you could supply a good timekeeper for so little money. HOUSE AND HOME alone is worth the price. Enclosed please find six (6) new subscriptions at \$2.50. Please send me a premium watch the same as the one you sent me. Very truly yours, Edw. S. Feltow, U.S. Army. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25, 1882. Gent: I received your watch and am all right in the unexpecting quality. John W. Sparks, Jr. 22. Rooted premium last night. Well satisfied. Martin Goodale. Testimonials like the above received every day.

W. H. The popular and beautiful weekly illustrated paper, HOUSE AND HOME, is one of the best and most elegantly illustrated weekly newspapers of the day. Full of news, art, science, fashion, music, fiction, and interesting stories. With humor, useful knowledge, and interesting facts for every American home. In fact a pictorial history of the world from week to week—eight beautiful illustrated pages—same size as Harper's or Leitch's illustrated weeklies.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 20.

Kansas City.

The Price Current reports: The winter season has now fairly opened and last week's slaughter showed a marked increase over the one previous. All the houses are now at work and the killing is only limited by the hog supply.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

HOGS—Demand good, market active and 5c lower; mixed packing, \$5.00-5.55; heavy \$6.00-6.50; light \$6.00-6.50; skips, \$1.00-1.50.

CATTLE—Active and 10c higher all around; good to choice shipping, \$3.00-3.50; common to fair, \$2.40-2.80; butchers active and higher, cows, \$2.00-2.40; bulls, \$2.00-2.50; Texans, \$3.00-3.50.

SHEEP—Demand weak, market slow; common to fair, \$2.00-2.50; medium to good, \$3.00-3.50; choice to extra, \$4.00-4.50.

MINKS—No. 1, large, \$1.00; small, \$0.75; No. 2, large, \$0.75; small, \$0.50.

RACCOONS—No. 1, large, \$0.50; medium, \$0.40; small, \$0.30.

BEAVERS, per lb., \$1.00-1.50.

POLECAT, \$0.50-1.00.

MUSKRAT, \$0.50-1.00.

WHEAT—Inactive and lower; regular 92 1/2c; No. 2, 92 1/2c; No. 3, 92 1/2c; No. 4, 92 1/2c.

CORN—Unsettled and lower; 67c cash; OATS, 57c cash.

FLAX SEED, Quiet; \$1.15 1/2.

BUTTER, Dull; fair to fancy creamery, 21a 1/2; good to choice, 21a 3/4.

EGGS, Firm; 26c per dozen.

St. Louis.

HOGS, Active; light to best Yorkers, \$6.00-6.50; mixed packing, \$6.00-6.50; butchers to extra \$6.00-6.50.

CATTLE, Very quiet and little done; native cows and heifers, \$3.00-3.50; mixed lots of butcher stuff, \$3.00-3.50; good to choice Texas steers, \$4.00-4.50; lower grades, \$3.00-3.50; good to choice native shipping steers would bring \$3.25-3.75; common to fair, \$2.50-3.00; stockers, \$2.75-3.25; feeders, \$1.50-2.00.

SHEEP, Steady and in good demand; good to choice native muttons, \$3.75-4.25; fancy, \$4.50-5.00; Texans, \$2.75-3.25.

WHEAT, Lower and slow; No. 2, red, 94 1/2c; No. 3, red, 94 1/2c; No. 4, red, 94 1/2c.

CORN, Lower; 65 1/2c cash; 65 1/2c year; OATS, Lower and slow; 55a 3/4 cash.

RYE, Quiet; 56 1/2c bid.

BARLEY, Quiet; medium to choice, 60a 3/4.

BUTTER, Steady; creamery, 23a 3/4; dairy, 23a 3/4.

EGGS, Firm; 21c per dozen.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator reports: CATTLE, Market slow; native steers averaging 95a 1/2-125c pounds, sold at 3.80-4.70; cows, 2.60-3.50; Texas steers, 3.40-3.90; stockers and feeders, 3.40-4.15.

HOGS, Market opened steady but closed weak and a shade lower; lots averaging 23a 2/4-29c, sold at 6.50-7.00.

SHEEP, Steady; 3a 3/4-50c for good to choice muttons.

WHEAT, Market weak; No. 3 cash, 73 1/2c bid, 75 1/2c asked; No. 2 cash, sales at 80c; year, 79 1/2c bid, 80c asked; May, sales at 81a 3/4; No. 1 cash, 83c bid, 85 1/2c asked.

CORN, Market weaker; No. 2 mixed cash, 46 1/2c bid, 47 1/2c asked.

OATS, No. 2 cash, 29 1/2c bid; December, 29 1/2c bid; year, 29c bid.

BUTTER, Market steady.

EGGS, Market steady at 26c per dozen.

Receipts Shipments: Wheat, 12,975; Corn, 51,666; Butter, 10,962.

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TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice, 35c-40c; Common, 25c-30c; Creamery, 30c-35c; Fresh, 35c-40c; White Navy, 25c-30c; Medium, 20c-25c; Common, 15c-20c.

Hides and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave. HIDES—Green, 60c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 55c; No. 4, 50c; No. 5, 45c; No. 6, 40c; No. 7, 35c; No. 8, 30c; No. 9, 25c; No. 10, 20c; No. 11, 15c; No. 12, 10c; No. 13, 5c; No. 14, 0c.

Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHEAT—Per bu, No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 70c; No. 4, 65c; No. 5, 60c; No. 6, 55c; No. 7, 50c; No. 8, 45c; No. 9, 40c; No. 10, 35c; No. 11, 30c; No. 12, 25c; No. 13, 20c; No. 14, 15c; No. 15, 10c; No. 16, 5c; No. 17, 0c.

Fat Stock on Foot. Corrected by Charles Wolf. GOOD STEERS, per pound, 31a-34a; COWS, 28a-31a; HOGS, shipping, 18a-21a; SHEEP, per pound, 18a-21a.

Poultry. Corrected by McKay Bros. CHICKENS—hens, per dozen, 2.50-3.00; SPRING CHICKENS, 3.00.

How to post a Stray. BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name of the person who took them up to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the facts, any other citizen or householders may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in three public places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up at his premises, and he did not drive or cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have been noted, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time of taking up, make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the township, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remaining value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the value out of the state before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of ten dollars, or to imprisonment for six months, or to both, at the discretion of the Court.

Strays for the week ending Nov. 8, '82. Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Elijah Foster, of Mission tp, June 10, 1882, one light sorrel horse pony supposed to be 3 years old, white in face, white left hind foot and blind in right eye; valued at \$20.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk. BULL—Taken up by David Miffin, in Marion tp, October 16, 1882, one roan bull 1 year old; valued at \$15. Usage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk. PONY—Taken up by H. A. Markley, in Fairfax tp, October 4th, 1882, one roan horse pony, branded "31" on neck and J. S. on shoulder; valued at \$20. MARE—Taken up by H. A. Markley, in Fairfax tp, October 4, 1882, one bay mare, aged 10 years; valued at \$20. Osborne county—Frank Stafford, clerk. CALVES—Taken up by Louis Rounner, in Jackson tp, October 7, 1882, one red steer calf, and one brown and one red heifer calf, had on two head ropes; about four months old; valued at \$25. Edwards County—C. C. Sellers, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Geo B Ketchum, in Kinsley, October 12, 1882, one light bay horse pony, Mexican brand; valued at \$15. Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Z Lawrence, Jackson tp, July 22, 1882, one sorrel horse, 15 hands, blaze in face, light mane and tail, about 3 years old; valued at \$20. CATTLE—Taken up by W. Lewellen, Jackson tp, August 30, 1882, one 2-year-old bay stud calf, black mane and tail, small star in forehead, and feet white; valued at \$20. Mitchell county—G. W. Clark, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Henry Harris, in Glen Elder tp, in October, 1882, one light bay horse pony about 12 years old, weight about 700 lbs, white stripe in face, one hind foot white, harness and saddle marks; no brand; valued at \$15. Johnson county—Frank Hantoon, clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm Haskins, of Olathe tp, September 18, 1882, one red cow, five years old, branded on right hip with letter "S," crop on under side of left ear, had on a common-sized cow bell; valued at \$20. Strays for the week ending Nov. 15, '82. Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. Keith, in Glencoe tp, Oct 25, 1882, 1 sorrel pony, 14 1/2 hands high white stripe in face, hind legs and left fore leg white above the pastern joint, saddle marks, about 7 yrs old, valued at \$20. PONY—Also by same, 1 brown pony, about 13 hands high, saddle marks, about 10 yrs old—valued at \$20. Atchison county—Glas H Krebs, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Young, in Benton tp, 1 chestnut sorrel horse, 15 yrs old, collar marks, saddle galls or harness marks on back, scar on left hip, rupture on left side of belly, splint on left fore leg, 14 hands high, 7 yrs old—valued at \$20. STEER—Taken up by I. A. Wakefield, of Center tp, Oct 21, 1882, 1 white and white steer, medium size, no brands, 1 year old—valued at \$20. COW—Also by same, 1 dark bay mare calf, 1 yr old, white star on forehead, medium size, no brands—valued at \$20. Cloud county—L. W. Houston, clerk. COW—Taken up by W. M. Webster, in Lyon, O. 1 gray horse calf, about 4 months old, no marks or brands—valued at \$25. Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk. MULE—Taken up by D. A. Bumpgarner in Paola tp, Aug 24, 1882, 1 bay horse mule, 13 yrs old, 80 marks or brands visible—valued at \$50. MULE—Also by same, 1 brown mare mule, 5 yrs old, no marks or brands—valued at \$40. COW—Taken up by Wm Whitehead, in Stanton tp, 1 red cow, 12 yrs old, underbit in left ear and swallow fork in right ear, points of horns sawed off—valued at \$15. Jefferson county—J. B. Best, clerk. STEER—Taken up by R. A. Taylor, in Okaloosa tp, Oct 20, 1882, 1 brown yearling steer, has been branded on right hip but not discernible—valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by H. M. Wise, in Okaloosa tp, Oct 14, 1882, 1 dark brown horse, 3 yrs old, about 15 1/2 hands high, saddle and harness marks—valued at \$75. Strays for the week ending Nov. 22, '82. Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. D. Cleveland, in Osmeg tp, one yearling steer, red mixed, with white spots on sides and in forehead, white streak on left flank, no other marks or brands—valued at \$15. Doniphan county—D. W. Morse, clerk. MULE—Taken up by B. D. Williams, Iowa tp, November 6, 1882, one 2-year-old bay horse mule, not roached, about 14 hands high, valued at \$50. STEER—Also by same, one yearling steer, red roan with imperfect brand on left hip and one in front of left hip; valued at \$15. STEER—Also by same, one yearling steer, red and white with a brand "S" on right hip, an underbit on right ear and a swallow fork in left ear, valued at \$15. DeWitt county—E. W. Rathbun, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Fannie Henry, of Garfield tp, October 9, 1882, one dark brown horse, 4 years old, with incomplete brand on left hip, blind in right eye, scarred with rope on right leg, hind leg, hind foot, put in with a hog-ring; valued at \$12. Marion county—W. H. Hamilton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. Harbour, in Grant tp, one cream-colored mare 14 hands high, white strip in face, left hind foot white, has black mane and tail, supposed to be 12 years old—valued at \$10. Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Robert Thompson, in Clinton tp, October 12, 1882, one red and white yearling steer, white spot in forehead, end of tail white, white in flanks, wide horns—valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by Jesse Begley, in Wakarusa tp, October 24, 1882, one clay bank horse 16 hands high, 10 years old, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15. Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. COW—Taken up by H. E. Bright, in Mission tp, November 10, 1882, one cow, white on shoulder and on tip of tail; valued at \$20. STEER—Taken up by H. H. Wallace, in Mission tp, November 17, 1882, one 3-year-old steer, mostly red with large white spots on hind-quarters, white on face, and indistinctly branded on both hips; valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by F. M. Moran, in Auburn tp, November 15, 1882, one white spotted yearling heifer, slit in right ear, white strip in left ear, put in with a hog-ring; valued at \$12. Wabaussee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Louis M. La Drake, Mill Creek tp, November 1st, 1882, one dark bay pony mare, about 7 years old, with dark in face, both hind feet white and a small bunch or splint on inside of left hind leg, badly cut with barbed wire fence, saddle marks; no brands; valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by Sam'l Fagle, of Spring Creek tp, November 10, 1882, one red-roan yearling heifer, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands; valued at \$5. Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by H. A. Irwin, in Mound City tp, one spotted roan heifer with dark neck, two silts in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Scott, in Centerville tp, one sorrel horse 13 hands high, left hind leg white from hoof half way to hock, white in face. Coffey county—R. H. Adair, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Clayton Means, of Pleasant tp, Nebraska, one red and white yearling heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Long, of Pleasant tp, one bull, 3 years old, white head and neck, star in face, one horn dropped; valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by Sam'l Fagle, of Spring Creek tp, October 10, 1882, one dark brown horse, left hind foot white; valued at \$20. HORSE—Also by same person and at the same time, an iron gray horse, with right hind foot and same time; valued at \$10. STEER—Taken up by Arthur Dyckman, of Hampden tp, November 10, 1882, one red-roan yearling steer, with white face, notch in right ear. Reno county—W. B. Marshall, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Frank Magwire, in Clay tp, October 22, 1882, one sorrel pony mare 13 hands high, part of all legs white, white face, brand "B" on left flank and "H" on left hip, had on headstall with short ropes; valued at \$20. Davis county—P. V. Troring, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Andrew O'Neil, in Jackson tp, October 18, 1882, one dark bay mare, 5 years old, branded "O" on left shoulder, about 5 years old; valued at \$20. HEIFER—Also by same, 1 bay mare calf, valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by Ed Geason, in Jackson tp, November 1, 1882, one red heifer with crop off of right ear, red spot in forehead, and some white on legs; valued at \$20. HORSE—Taken up by H. W. Bartlett, in Milford tp, October 18, 1882, one red horse, 15 hands high, white in face, left hind foot white and scar on left hip; valued at \$20. MARE—Taken up by Marion M. Carns, in Milford tp, September 23, 1882, one brown mare about 15 hands high, small white spot on left side, a little white on both hind feet; valued at \$20. Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by William Kain, in Norton tp, November 7, 1882, one red yearling heifer, white on tip of tail, roan white on the flanks, small size, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14. STEER—Taken up by Wm Harwick, in Osborne tp, November 1, 1882, one red 2-year-old steer, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. STEER—Taken up by D. W. Goff, in Okaloosa tp, November 18, 1882, one 2-year-old steer, crop off right and slit in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20. WANTED. To exchange unimproved business property in Kansas City, Mo., with cash for a good stock and grain ranch of from four to eight hundred acres, must have plenty of living water and south of the A T & P R R and not farther West than Butler county. Address N. S. SUNDELAND, Larned, Kans.

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High Class Berkshire Swine. The attention of Swine Breeders is called to the famous Manhattan Herd of Berkshires. Bred by A. W. ROLLINS. This herd has won 143 high class premiums, including 58 prizes and 13 sweepstakes with 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.

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