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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

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Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E. E. EWING,
Editor and Publisher,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Communications.

Strawberries.

In scanning the horticultural department of your valuable paper, I see much to commend and many things to be taken with due allowance. Much has been said, and very justly so, upon the selection and proper method of raising apples, pears, and peaches, all of which are easily acclimated and well adapted to our Kansas soil and climate.

But to begin right presumes a good ending. We are confident that nine farmers out of ten will select for their future fruits in prospect, the above three selections, and then consider that their work is done in the fruit line; then they wait four, five, and sometimes ten years to reap their first harvest of fruits; wait, wait, during the long years when they and their families are getting acclimated to this new climate, and when our natures demand a fruit acid which, when freely used, will carry us safely over many a threatened fever, or perhaps keep off the ague—the bane and dread of every family that selects their future home in a new country. Had we no alternative but to purchase the fruit at exorbitant rates, or wait the long years for our own fruit to mature, then we might abide our time and make the most of necessity. Fortunately for us nature has furnished a fruit acid well adapted to our immediate wants and well calculated to fill the gap during our long waiting for the larger fruits, and, too, in rich abundance, so easily raised that even skill in its culture is not absolutely necessary, and, like free salvation, all are without excuse while but few avail themselves of its benefits. I refer to the luscious strawberry that nature has so lavishly bestowed upon us. This fruit should be called the queen of all fruits. Beautiful to look upon, modest in appearance, and sure to please the appetite of both old and young, far better to take than pills, and much more effective to arrest disease than medicine. Who ever refused a dish of strawberries though some were a little sour? Again, the fruit comes to us after the close of a long winter when the system is disorganized by free indulgence in fat meats and full stomachs; then, if ever, nature requires a little assistance, and what a weak, is as effectual to accomplish the object as a free indulgence to the children, and even the old folks, to a tramp through the strawberry field, eating as long and as much as nature requires.

In a pecuniary point of view there is nothing in the long list of fruits that can compare with it as to outlay and immediate returns. One dollar expended judiciously in selecting and right treatment will return ten-fold before the apple trees show their first fruit. I speak advisedly after an experience of more than fifteen years, cultivating at times as high as twenty acres a season, testing almost every known variety and proving what is worthy of cultivation. I have ruined acre after acre of the most promising vines I had by following the advice of others. To-day I have on Kansas soil fully sixteen acres of strawberries now in bearing, which bid fair to excel my former experience in southern Illinois. My failures need not be repeated by the inexperienced as I was, to begin with; the beginner can go on where I left off.

Mr. Editor, if it is your wish, I will briefly give all I know to the public in regard to soil, culture and varieties adapted to our state, as pertaining to strawberry culture.

F. A. CHILDS.
Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas.

[By all means give us the most important part of the information—how to avoid mistakes and make a success.—Ed.]

Cane Growing and Other Matters.

We have had fine fall rains. Fall seeding is nearly done. The ground is in first rate order. Much wheat is up and looking splendidly. Corn is a very poor crop. The larger part of it is cut and shocked and will be fed from the shock without husking in east half of this county. Drouth and chinch bugs destroyed from one half to two-thirds of the corn crop in this county. The opinion prevails here that the heavy rains we have had has drowned the chinch bug; at any rate there is no appearance of it at present in the growing wheat. Stock of all kinds is healthy. No frost yet to injure vegetation.

Those of our farmers who planted amber cane are highly pleased with the product, and if one-half is planted the coming season that is now talked of, our county will produce nearly as much syrup as it will consume. Nearly ev-

ery farmer is talking of planting cane and they nearly all have a decided preference for the Early Amber. I have talked with one man who ground Early Amber cane for the first time this fall. He has been grinding cane for fourteen years. He says he never ground any cane that was as rich in juice or that made as clear and pleasant tasting syrup as this does. I think Kansas well adapted to its production, and cannot see why it should not become one of the most successful products.

Corn sells for 25c; wheat, 60c; oats, 30c; potatoes, \$1; sweet potatoes, \$1; hogs have been selling at 4c, gross. W. S. GILE.
Agnes City, Kas., Oct. 12th.

Black-Leg.

For the information of Childs, Have & Winks, and others that may be looking for information upon black leg, so far as I have had opportunity to note the "symptoms and nature of the disease," are:

Symptoms—stupidity and stiffness in the movement of the animal.

The nature of the disease is congestion of the blood in various parts of the body or limbs, as can be easily detected by passing the hand over the animal. The parts affected will be puffed up as though there were wind accumulated under the hide, and when the hide is removed from the dead animal, the part affected immediately under the skin will be black, hence the name, black-leg. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," will apply in this disease as well as in many others. I tried a preventive some years ago after I had lost some calves with it, and so long as I practiced it I had no trouble with the disease.

I will give it for the benefit of others as I have no patent right for it. Mix copperas and sulphur about equal parts with salt—one-fourth of the former to three-fourths of the latter, and give to the young stock occasionally.
J. W. WILLIAMS.
Cope, Jackson Co., Kas.

Chinch Bugs and Wheat.

In the fall of 1869 I was taking a train from Ft. Dodge to Camp Supply, and camped near Spring creek, and there in the grass saw plenty of chinch bugs alive and healthy. How they got there (they have wings) has always been a query with me. There were no growing crops within one hundred miles of the place. I believe if a field of corn was planted on these prairies fifty or one hundred miles from any farms, there would be chinch bugs in it. I cannot see how spring wheat is any more of a harbor or breeding nest for them than fall wheat. The latter is green all winter, and they can live off of it much better than off of spring wheat. Again, our winters are generally dry and open, which is favorable to them, while in the spring it is much wetter and not so good for their propagation.

My nearest neighbor broke a strip of thirty acres a year ago last June near my south line, replowed it in August, and plowed it seven inches deep with a three-mule team. This spring and up to the time of harvest, it was full of chinch bugs. There was no crop within one-third of a mile for them to come from. I helped to harvest over three hundred acres this year, and I saw more chinch bugs in wheat put in on new ground than never had any other crop on, than on old ground. Mr. Alfred Grey (I wish we had ten thousand such men in Kansas), did not know all about chinch bugs, neither does any other man.

There has been a large acreage of wheat sown here and it is doing well. The ground is in good condition for its growth, much better than at this time last year. The condition of a sock of all kinds is good and commands good prices.

Will the FARMER publish the names of legislators who opposed railroad legislation two years ago? What hope have we for favorable legislation so long as farmers are insane or fools enough to send railroad agents to the legislature? There is no hope so long as we wear a "dog-collar."

W. F. HENDRY.
198 miles southwest by section line from Topeka.

"Publish the names of legislators who opposed railroad legislation!" Ha! ha! There was not one who was not heartily in favor of such legislation, only the bill before the house didn't suit his views!

Wants to Hear from Stoner.

ED. FARMER: As I hear no "gentle voice" from fair Osage, and having a desire to wake up "Uncle Sam," I mean Samuel Stoner, here

goes: I built a hay-manger after his plan, as stated in your paper, and like it very much. Now I want to know his remedy for keeping rabbits from eating the bark off of apple trees as he promised to give us light on that subject. We have been using coal oil and turpentine for the purpose but don't like it on young trees—think it too strong.

First frost here October 4th. I think the corn crop of this county will average thirty bushels per acre. Success to the FARMER.

Yours, etc., C. SMITH.
Melvern, Osage Co., 40 miles south of Topeka, Oct. 11th.

One of our correspondents has been very successful in keeping the rabbits from barking his trees by painting the bodies with common white lead paint.

National Merino Sheep Register.

ED. FARMER: No surer or better plan can be adopted for the speedy extinction of the miserable scrub rams (so much in use) than the permanent establishment of a National Merino Sheep Register. ADAM DIXON.
Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

The above letter has the virtue of brevity in an eminent degree, but it covers the whole ground. No man need be imposed upon if he has a Register to consult.

Miscellaneous.

The Mexican Persimmon.

Prof. Stelle, agricultural editor of the Mobile Register, whom many of our readers will remember, having put a bee in their bonnets on the culture of the catalpa, has been in Texas the past summer in the employ of the U. S. government, as a member of the Entomological Commission, investigating the cotton worm. In addition to looking after the worms, the Prof. has investigated the Mexican persimmon, found in that state, and publishes the following article in the Register. Now don't bankrupt the Prof's seed box, ye rattling Kansans, in search of new horticultural wonders:

"It is not generally known in other portions of the world that there grows among the mountains of western Texas a persimmon bearing an edible fruit in great profusion, that is of a species entirely different from the common kind (*Diospyros Virginiana*), growing in all the southern states, and along the Mississippi valley much further north. It usually goes by the common name of 'Mexican persimmon,' though we have heard it called the 'black persimmon.' Its botanical name is *Diospyros Texana*. We much question the propriety of the scientific name, which would seem to indicate that the tree is peculiar to Texas, which appears not to be the case—we are assured that it grows also among the mountains of Mexico, and that from this fact has sprung the common name.

"The Mexican persimmon is a small tree presenting no appearance whatever of our common species. In size and general appearance of trunk and limbs it looks almost exactly like the crape myrtle growing in our yards or on our lawns; and it inclines to grow in clumps like the crape myrtle. But here the resemblance ceases. The leaves are small and look very much like those of the parkleberry (sparkleberry) or winter huckleberry of our eastern Gulf coast—a little darker green, perhaps, and not quite so glossy. They shed in winter. The fruit resembles that of the common species very much with two exceptions: It is always perfectly smooth, never wrinkling as the fruit of the common species does when thoroughly ripe, and it is always jet black. The pulp is of a very dark, brown color, and of an agreeable sweet taste, not quite so sugary as the other kind, and the seeds, though somewhat resembling those of the common species, are much smaller. The fruit is not much 'astringent' or 'puckery' when green.

"The people of Texas where the Mexican persimmon grows make about the same account of it that we do of the common species—some like it and some don't. For our own part we like it very much—we think it decidedly a better fruit than that of the common species, and entirely more wholesome. No effort has yet been made to improve it. So far as we know it has never been seen growing inside of a cultivated field. It usually grows in the rocky soils along the base and a short distance up the sides of the mountains.

"We are trying to gather a few seeds for distribution among such readers of the Register as

would like to give it a trial; if we succeed we will let them hear of it in due time for planting. We also hope to test it as a graft upon the common species.

"For the benefit of the botanist we give a scientific description of the species, as follows: "*Diospyros Texana*, Scheele. Leaves obovate, blunt, sessile or shortly petiolate, dark green above, pale below, and densely tomentose; corolla bell-shaped, clefts recurved; calyx about one half length of corolla; sepals recurved; lowers aggregate or solitary. Flowers in March or April; fruit ripe in August and September. A small tree, growing in clumps often; fruit black when ripe; sweet and juicy with tender skin.

"The tree is very plentiful in the regions where it grows, so much so that the hogs get fat in the fruit which, unlike that of the common species, falls to the ground as soon as thoroughly ripe."

Forecasting the Wheat Harvest of 1881.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Illinois, predicts injury to next season's wheat crop from the effects of dry weather this fall. He says:

"The effect of dry weather even on the wheat that comes up must be bad. The roots of the wheat plant should spread horizontally, and in a moist, rich seed bed they will naturally do so. Lack of moisture causes the roots to strike down in search of it. This is not beneficial. Years ago farmers talked of getting wheat roots deep in the soil so as to have a firmer hold and better withstand winter-killing. We have long learned that the deep roots that strike directly downward cannot save the wheat plant from winter-killing. The frost will snap them asunder and leave the top with a little root attached to be thrown on the surface. On the other hand, a horizontal growth of roots rises and falls with the action of frost, doing much less injury. I think it likely that wheat will suffer more than usual next winter, especially if we have little snow. Rains may, and probably will, come to give a vigorous top growth wherever wheat has moisture to come up; but the fields will be spotted, and the first set of wheat roots will be lower than is good for the plant. If we have much wet weather a second set may start out near the surface, when, unless we have a very favorable winter, frost will snap the stem between the upper and lower set. Thus, even so early, the harvest of 1881 is receiving a drawback."

Illinois Wool Growers' Association.

The secretary of this society reports the result of the annual meeting to the *Prairie Farmer*:

"The Illinois wool growers' association, met in regular annual session on the state fair grounds, at headquarters of state board of agriculture, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, and was called to order by President A. M. Garland. Reading the proceedings of last year's meeting, was the first business in order, after which the association had the satisfaction of finding, that the scale of points for judging sheep gotten up by this association last year, was adopted almost entirely by the national wool growers' association, and is also to be used at the St. Louis fair.

Much work of great interest to wool growers, and sheep breeders was carried through, one of which was the offering by the association of silver cups to flock exhibitors at our next state fair. To do this a subscription was started, resulting in an immediate response to the amount of \$65. It is supposed double the amount will be raised without difficulty. More persons than usual were in attendance, and the interest in the work of the association is increasing."

Pears should be picked from one to three weeks before they are ripe; this applies equally to our principal early variety, the Bartlett, and our best late varieties, the Lawrence and Buerre d'Anjou. A Bartlett pear allowed to ripen on the tree, is dry, mealy and rotten at the core, comparatively tasteless and deficient in color. Pick it one or two weeks earlier, and ripen in a dark place—on shelves perhaps—and covered by woolen blankets, and it is indeed luscious, juicy, almost too juicy in fact, of a beautiful golden color, and perfect throughout. By early picking, also, we avoid any appreciable loss from windfall, which is a considerable amount if we attempt to leave the pears on the trees until nearly ripe. Good sized step ladders will usually enable us to reach all the fruit on a pear tree; if not, use only the lightest ladders.

The Farm and Stock.

How to Milk a Cow.

Henry Stewart, in one of a series of articles on the dairy, published in the *Rural New Yorker*, shows the importance of care and the correct manner of milking a cow:

In milking the profit for all the labor and cost is secured. Cows are kept for producing milk, and a very important part of this business depends upon the milker. Good cows are spoiled by poor milkers. I have turned over to a hired man a cow that I had milked steadily and satisfactorily, and the milk has fallen off one half in less than two weeks. The production of fifteen cows in my stable, at one time decreased from an average of 336 pounds a day for the previous week to 240 pounds daily the next week, the reason being the employment of a poor, careless milker for one week only. He was a rough, brutal young man who abused the cows. The milk never fully came up again that season. The feed and feeder were the same. To save 50 cents a day by employing a boy in place of a valuable man, \$2.70 a day were lost, the milk being sold at six cents a quart.

This is not at all an infrequent occurrence in dairies, and the reason of it may be easily explained. The cow is a nervous animal, and nervous excitement has always a serious effect upon the circulation. As the milk is secreted from the blood anything that interferes with the circulation of the blood; interferes with the secretion of the milk. Besides, the udder is a most delicate organ, made up of sensitive membranes and exquisitely fine secretory glands, of which 200 placed side by side measure only one inch. These are made up of a number of round cells gathered together, and each cell is the end of a minute blood vessel, and the beginning of a minute milk duct. Now, in drawing the milk, if it is not done gently, the fine structure of the udder is very easily irritated; if it is not done quickly and completely, the condition of these extremely delicate glands and ducts is affected more or less, and as they are very numerous a very small disturbance in each will have a very large aggregate result. So that a bad milker will soon dry up a good cow, and a good milker will be able not only to get all the cow can make, but will be apt to help the cow to make more, by exercising the natural aptitude of the milk organs.

The process of milking is as follows: The milk secreted by the glands gradually fills the ducts from the smallest to the largest, the latter being situated at the lower part of the udder and having for their outlets the teats. The duct of the teat, when filled, has considerable capacity. When the teat is gently squeezed from the top to the bottom, the contents are forced out in a stream, and when the pressure is relieved the duct is instantly filled again, not only by the force of gravity, but also by the pressure of the distended membranes of the udder and by the atmospheric pressure as well, because when the teat is emptied and released from the squeezing of the milker's hand, the vacuum tube takes its original form, and an air vacuum is formed in the passage, or would be, if the milk were kept back; this, however, rushes in and fills the space. This pressure should be from top to bottom of the teat, and should be taken in the hand from the top and squeezed with a firm, even motion. One may force the milk in the contrary direction, and from the teat to the udder by bad milking, and many cows are injured by this faulty action in careless or ignorant milkers. When the udder is completely filled, the pressure of the distended membrane is very great. Sometimes this pressure overcomes the elasticity of the annular or ring-like membrane which closes the opening of the teat, and the cow leaks milk.

If it were not for this outlet the cow would suffer; because when the distension of the udder is at a maximum, the pressure then affects the ultimate gland cells which are highly nervous, and causes pain; it further affects the circulatory apparatus, and causes engorgement; the blood in these fine vessels cannot then unload its burden of milk, and this is returned into the circulation, with the effect to load the blood with abnormal, and therefore diseased matter. From this it will be readily seen that some cows should be relieved of their milk more than once in twelve hours, and that once in eight hours would be better and safer, and would be more productive of milk; and further, it will be seen how much mischief may result from leaving in the udder a portion of the milk not drawn off, or of drawing it in an improper manner. The udder should be completely emptied of milk at each milking. The cow should not be disturbed during milking, and no person but the milker should be present.

The best time for milking is either immediately before or after feeding. To milk while feeding is troublesome and annoying. No singing or droning should be permitted, but to speak to the cow in a gentle, petting manner will not be objectionable. Constant watch should be kept against any movement of the cow's leg or foot which might upset the pail, and if such happen accidentally, the cow should not be punished for it. Milking should be made a business; there should be no fuss, no noise; it should be done quietly and quickly. If a cow is vicious, she should be punished. A cut with a raw hide, kept purposely, will be the most effective, and if but one blow is given, the cow will be disciplined and not enraged, as by repeated brutal beatings for revenge. I don't think there was ever a cow that was not improved by reasonable discipline in this way.

Punishment for cause only, and that prompt, sharp, decisive and summary, is always needed some time or other, especially with some young cows, but a cow should never be beaten and NEVER kicked, or struck about the head or face.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

We make the following extracts from an article on Foot Rot in Sheep, by W. Watson, in the *Breeders' Live-Stock Journal*.

Foot rot, is caused by simple inflammation of the horn secreting structures and adjacent skin, the result of direct irritation. The cause of the irritants may vary, for instance, wearing of the sole to the quick from long journeys, boggy, wet pastures, wounds, the accumulation of dirt between the claws, and above all softening of the horn, and irritation, from standing on hot manure. Every one that has had experience in foot rot knows it to be a most troublesome disease. Sheep naturally belong to high ground. They are formed more for high and dry, than for low ground. Foot rot is a disease that is always more prevalent in wet, than in dry seasons.

The outside of the hoof always grows more quickly than the frog, or inner side. That being so, it very frequently overlaps on the frog, which becomes softened and cracks, and then within these cracks grit collects, producing great irritation and forming ulcers. These work and break out between the claws. As the coronet becomes much swollen it begins to form a kind of soft crust which, when rubbed off, bleeds very freely, and has an offensive smell. There is no doubt, in my opinion, as to the disease being contagious, and one that requires the exercise of a great deal of care.

Prof. Dick (whose pupil I was), of the Clyde St. Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Scotland, was wont to tell us, clean out the inside before you commence on the outside, to this advice I have adhered as far as possible in the treatment of foot rot, and all other diseases, so I apply nothing locally while the disease exists in the system, because I believe when you apply such remedies in the first instance, you, as it were, hermetically seal up the disease, and so drive the puss into the foot, which would otherwise work itself out of its natural outlet, making the remedy worse than the disease. This is particularly the case, where the disease breaks out among overfed show sheep, or flocks heated from overfeeding of grain. First prepare the system for the local remedies you are to apply afterwards, by administering to each effected sheep, 3 ounces of Epsom Salts, with one ounce of sulphur, well mixed. I am aware this can be done only in moderate sized flocks, or where the disease has not extended far. After the alternative medicine has done its part, then clean the feet well, and pare them thoroughly, and remove every particle of rotten hoof. In paring, use your knife freely, but avoid blood letting if possible.

When possible, always poultice the effected foot either with turpentine, linseed, or bran, adding to the poultice a little tar; poultice for 24 or 48 hours as your case requires, changing every 12 hours, reducing the inflammation till you consider the foot in a proper state receive the curative remedies. Treat the sheep's foot as you would your own, in cases of irritation; it is the general rule among ignorant flockmasters at once to apply *Butyr of antimony*, causing the sheep excruciating pain. I think it would be advisable for such men to try it on their own hoofs for experiment, and I am certain that they will come to the conclusion that merciful treatment to commence with, by the use of soothing poultices is preferable to the violent caustics. Try it and give your candid opinion.

Poulticing a number of sheep's feet is attended with considerable labor, still, much can be done through system. In order to remove the proud flesh and get the foot into a healthy condition, you will find the following prescription quite effectual, and attended with very little pain.

Sulphate of copper, 4 ounces.
Sugar of lead, 2 ounces.
Verdigris, 3 ounces.
Saltpeter, 2 ounces.
Turpentine, 1 pint.
Oil of vitrol (by weight), 10 ounces.
Water, soft, 1 pint.

The lotion may be applied every third day as long as needed, but to be thoroughly effectual you must keep the unsound sheep separate from the sound, on a clean dry floor, sufficient long to allow the curative to have the desired effect. If you turn the sheep out on wet, dirty ground immediately after applying the lotion, your labor will be in vain; this carelessness too often happens.

Before concluding, let me give you readers a third cure, the one I invariably use myself. After the sheep's foot is properly pared, rub in some powdered blue stone (vitrol) between the hoofs, or on the parts effected; you may use the powder dry, or mix with a little lard to make it adhere better; repeat this twice, at an interval of three days or so, and finally dress with *butyr of antimony*, taking care on all occasions to keep the sheep on a dry, clean floor after the operation, so that it may lose none of its effect from damp or dirt. Poultice first in all severe cases where you can.

Walter Brown & Co.'s Monthly Wool Circular.

The inactivity noted at the close of August continued during the early part of the month just past; manufacturers pursued the policy adopted by them at the beginning of the season, of buying only enough to supply their current necessities, and the sales, for so long a time, having been less than the receipts of wool

a feeling of depression and nervousness was evident among some holders of the staple, which showed itself in a willingness to make concessions to consumers, in order to work off their stocks. This weakness was quite exceptional as regards fine fleece wools, the holders of which have been well supported by the knowledge that any sales at the seaboard could not be replaced by purchases in the interiors. But California, Texas and far western wools, which had mostly been sent forward to market, owing to the competition existing among holders to secure the limited number of customers on the market, suffered a considerable decline from previous quotations. The concessions, however, were sufficient to attract the attention of manufacturers, and resulted in augmenting the volume of sales to a considerable extent, and, as from day to day manufacturers found it necessary to replenish their stocks, the market gradually assumed a more healthy tone, and while no advances have been established, the month closes with a much firmer feeling than existed some weeks ago.

Fine fleeces have been the strongest wools thus far throughout the season. This is accounted for, both by the general tendency in manufacturing toward a better quality of fabrics, and by the pertinacity with which growers, in the fine wool districts, have held back their clips. Early in the month there were a few sales at low figures, apparently made with the intention of breaking prices, but the market was soon relieved of these sacrifices, and most holders preferred to carry their stocks rather than sell at a less price than farmers were demanding in the country.

Medium fleeces have not enjoyed the same activity that prevailed a year ago. This is particularly noticeable in the low medium wools of Missouri, Kansas and the territories, which last winter were in such strong demand, and sold relatively higher than any other wools. This year they have been almost entirely neglected, and have gradually declined to a point much below what was anticipated at the opening of the season.

California wools during the first part of the month did not move as freely as was desired by the large receivers, and concessions were made to meet the views of buyers; with the general increased demand, however, the symptoms of weakness disappeared, and at the close of the month there is a good enquiry, with values firm at quotations.

In Texas wools there have been large sales, resulting in quite a diminution of the assortment on the market. The low prices at which they have, in several instances, been offered, attracted the attention of consumers prominently to these wools, and we doubt if any cheaper stock has been sold this season, than some of the lots that have gone into consumption from this and the neighboring markets. Our advices from Texas, regarding the fall clip, indicate that the condition will be good, and the wool of desirable character, and they will undoubtedly meet with a satisfactory demand from manufacturers, although at what values it is as yet impossible to say. Our quotations this month are for spring wools.

The course of the market for the next few months is a question which cannot be answered with any certainty. There are many who believe that a considerable advance from the present range of values will be established in the near future, based on the general prosperity of the country and the activity prevailing in most other branches of trade. On the other hand, woolen goods are accumulating on the hands of producers, and they have little or no inducement to buy beyond immediate wants; also, there is always a certain amount of extra caution exercised by most merchants and manufacturers during the years of our presidential elections.

Looking at both sides of the question, we do not think there is likely to be any material change in values during the next thirty days.

Fine Jersey Cattle Sales.

Mr. George Jackson, Beech Grove Farm, Ingallston, Ind., near this city, finds that the demand for fine Jersey cattle, of late, has been very brisk, and he has recently made the following sales: Bulls—Kelbern 4161, Petroc 4709, Weltobro 4710, and Bofair 4708. Cow calves and heifers—Gertie Chunder 4235, Kamai 4869, Mamari 5283, Calypsis 5943, Mary of Beechwood 8933, and Ocean Born 7476, all to C. M. C. Reeve, Minneapolis. Among them are several winners at fairs last fall. Also to J. O. Young, Washington, Kas., the heifers: Grace Miller 8813, Quaker Maid 8807, Minnie Welsh 8679, and Duchess of Willow Grove 8810, and the bull calf Petrole by LeBrocq's prize out of Petuna, 4804, to Harry Gilmore, Lexington, Mo., Minnie Le Brocq 10065, Le Rosa 10078, and Pearl of Beech Grove 10080, to Geo. M. Catun, same place, Betonia 10081, Le Brocq's Gem of the Sea 10066, and Laurette 10166; single bulls as follows: Minnie 4131, to H. B. Gurter, De Kalb, Ill.; Telbrocq, to M. W. Bates, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Belvidere Lad 4703, to Gordon B. Smith, Grand Lodge, Mich.; Suapeta 4706, to W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, besides one calf not yet registered to Mr. S. Fry, Acton, Indiana.

The inquiry and demand, for good Jersey stock has never been better than now. Farmers and herders are fully alive to the importance of introducing this breed of remarkable butter producers into their dairies, and it seems the better they become known, the more they are sought after. These sales have all been made within sixty days. They exhibited over fifty animals of this breed, all registered at the Indiana State Fair.—*Indiana Farmer*.

Poultry.

Established Rules for Successful Poultry Raising.

In raising poultry or stock it should be the aim of every one to keep it healthy and improve it. You can do it very easily by adopting some systematic rules. These may be summed up as follows:

1. Construct your house good and warm, so as to avoid damp floors and afford a flood of sunlight. Sunshine is better than medicine.
2. Provide a dusty and scratching place, where you can bury wheat or corn, and thus induce the fowls to take needful exercise.
3. Provide yourself with some good healthy chickens, none to be over three or four years old, giving one cock to every twelve hens.
4. Give plenty of fresh air at all times of the year, especially in summer.
5. Give plenty of fresh water daily, and never allow the fowls to go thirsty.
6. Feed them systematically, two or three times a day, and scatter the food, so that they can't eat too fast or without proper exercise. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean, or they will get tired of that kind of food.
7. Give them a variety of both dry and cooked food. A mixture of cooked meal and vegetables is an excellent thing for their morning meal.
8. Give soft feed in the morning, and the whole grain at night, except a little wheat or cracked corn placed in the scratching place to give them exercise during the day.
9. Above all things keep the hen-house clean and well ventilated.
10. Do not crowd too many in one house. If you do, look out for disease.
11. Use carbolic powder in the dusting bins occasionally to destroy lice.
12. Wash your roosts and a bottom of laying nests with whitewash once a week in summer and once a month in winter.
13. Let the old and young have as large a range as possible—the larger the better.
14. Don't breed too many kinds of fowls at the same time, unless you are going into the business. Three or four will give you your hands full.
15. Introduce new blood into your stock every year or so, by either buying a cockerel or setting of eggs from some reliable breeder.
16. In buying birds or eggs, go to some reliable breeder who has his reputation at stake. You may have to pay a little more for birds, but you can depend on what you get. Culls are not cheap at any price.
17. Save the best birds for next year's breeding, and send the others to market. In shipping fancy poultry to market send it dressed.

Preserving Eggs.

I have found little or no trouble in keeping eggs so fresh that when used they are as good as the day they were taken from the nest. The whole secret lies just here, viz.: when they are collected in the evenings, they should be placed in an upright position, the small end downward on shelves with holes made on purpose to receive them, because in this position (and a very important one to success) the yolk does not come in contact with the albumen, the yolk, as it were, being suspended in the center of albumen; if otherwise placed, that is, on their sides, the yolk would then come in contact with the shell, and naturally spoil, every egg being porous. The common mode of keeping eggs amongst farmers is either to pack them in straw, sawdust, chaff, oats or bran, none of which ways will keep the eggs fresh for any length of time; as they will perspire, you must find some method that will entirely close the pores of the egg and keep them closed. My plan was simple and not at all expensive. I melted together tallow and mutton fat, then took wing feathers of the fowl and greased every egg, being careful to replace them in the same position as at first, and kept them in a dry and dark place. By this method you can at any time sell to the grocer or private family fresh eggs, as they do not lose their flavor or weight.—*Farmers' Review*.

Healthy, vigorous fowls may almost always be detected by the rich color of the comb, which is a sure indication of health. The comb of a diseased fowl always loses color in proportion as the disease approaches its worst stages, in some instances turning black. We advise those who suspect disease among their fowls to give the matter of the color of the comb a close study. As an index, it is to the fowl keeper what the pulse of the human system is to the physician.

Give the growing chicks a taste of boiled potatoes, and notice how they "go for them." In many places the potato crop is large and this vegetable cheap. It is even cheaper than corn, but if fed in connection with corn and other articles of diet, it is a great help to raise young stock economically and successfully.

Dairy.

Soiling the Most Profitable for the Dairy.

The *National Live Stock Journal* bears testimony to the advantage of soiling for dairy cows in a short sketch of Mr. J. D. Powell's "Fort Hill Milk-Dairy Farm," in West Chester, N. Y., located at Unionville, thirty miles from New York. It has an abundant supply of pure

cold water. Mr. P. has several farms, but on this farm of 100 acres he keeps 100 cows, by soiling and feeding liberally of green food and a small grain ration. These cows produce an average of 5,000 lbs. of milk per year.

The Bedford Farmers' Club was held at Mr. Powell's "Fort Hill Farm" the other day, and after looking over the farm and its stock, papers were read upon several agricultural topics. Mr. Powell plants corn in drills three feet apart, and thoroughly works it with the cultivator. After this corn reaches the full tassel he begins to feed it, and continues to feed till the ear reaches the glazed stage. The stalks are now succulent, and the ear being soft, its nutriment is almost in a soluble state, and all is easily digested. When corn is fed in this condition, the cow's stomach has an easy task to digest it, and the appropriate elements are easily turned into milk. When raised in this way it is quite different from ordinary, thickly sown fodder corn, which is of a pale color, for want of proper sun and air.

Mr. Powell has studied the question of feeding and the effect of foods, and has no expectation of producing milk from anything except food. He believes in a cow as a nicely-adapted machine for turning the appropriate food into milk, and that this machine becomes perfected by judicious breeding and feeding. He has devoted this particular farm to the solution of the problem of soiling, and regards it as the most profitable of his farms, because everything is here turned to the best account.

It was said that Mr. P. proposes to try, in a thorough manner, the ensilage system, and that he will regard it from a much broader standpoint than that of merely preserving green corn fodder, because, although he uses much green corn, he does not regard this as a complete food for milk cows, and always feeds some more nitrogenous food with it.

He proposes to put into the silo with the corn the clovers and all our meadow grasses, so that the contents of the silo will be well balanced food for the production of milk. By such judicious management he will, no doubt, be able to fully feed 100 cows on this 100 acres. Grain is not necessary to the production of the best milk and keeping the herd of cows in the best condition, if they can be given at all times a variety of the grasses. If these are put into the silo together, they may come out in as digestible a condition as they went in. As silage seems to be quite indispensable to a complete system of soiling, and it will be of great value to dairymen everywhere if Mr. Powell should fully test this system of ensilage for all the grasses. Mr. P. entertained a company of sixty of the most intelligent farmers of eastern New York, and such gatherings ought to be more frequent all over the country. Nothing will tend more to improve our agricultural system than such social meetings.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for ratification or rejection by the electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the 24 day of November, 1880.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Proposing amendment to section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to property exempt from taxation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas be so amended as to read as follows: "Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes shall be exempt from taxation."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall contain the following words: "For the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation."

Against the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above bill originated in the Senate January 21st, 1879, and passed that body February 12th 1879.

HENRY BRANDLEY, LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate.

Secretary of Senate, Passed the House February 20th, 1879.

WIRT W. WALTON, SIDNEY CLARKE, Chief Clerk of House, Speaker of House.

Approved March 4th, 1879. JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, A. D. 1880.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding section ten to said article.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall contain the following words: "For the proposition to amend the Constitution," and those voting against the proposition shall vote, "Against the proposition to amend the Constitution."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate, February 8th, 1879, and passed that body February 21st, 1879.

HENRY BRANDLEY, LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate.

Secretary of Senate, Passed the House March 30, 1879.

WIRT W. WALTON, SIDNEY CLARKE, Chief Clerk of House, Speaker of House.

Approved March 8th, 1879. JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hendley James, of Indiana; J. E. Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. E. Fowler, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. W. Come, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Milford, Morris county; John Andrews, Sharon, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Iwatt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. F. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Lawrence, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, Miami county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county; J. O. Norrdal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; L. B. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippling, Severance, Doniphan county; Arthur Sharp, Grant, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabash county.

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

Amendments.

During the past year several amendments to the constitutions of the state and national granges have been suggested. If there is any considerable desire for such changes, members should at once bestir themselves as the national grange meets next month and if nothing be done in the intervening time they will have to wait another year for an opportunity to make known their wants. Let members in their subordinate granges carefully consider the matter and determine what their needs are, and there together shape their desires into a petition to be presented to the national grange by the state master at the annual meeting that is soon to be held in Washington.

Among the changes suggested is one making persons who are otherwise suitable for membership eligible at the age fourteen and that no quarterly dues be required of such persons until they are eighteen years of age; also that the admission fee of such members be only the amount exacted by the state grange. That the constitution of the national grange be so amended that subordinate granges may be permitted to hold their annual election and install their officers at any time that best suits their convenience and meets the thoughtful requirements of the order. And it is often suggested that the constitution of the state grange should be so changed as to make the time of the annual meeting earlier in the season.

All of these suggestions we believe worthy of immediate and careful consideration. If the grange was instituted for the education and elevation of farmers, should not farmers' sons and daughters be there in the freshness of youth to receive the impressions and training that will start them aright in their life work? When boys and girls first reach their teens they have the most ardent longings for society and this is the time of life when the gratifications of these desires are most keenly enjoyed, and it is also the time when associations are most powerful and if wisely chosen the most valuable. Everything depends upon starting right in life. Why not get the farmer boys and girls into the grange while they are young, and so regulate and direct their youthful aspirations that they may reach the goal of happiness and usefulness that shall be their highest ambition, through the grange?

If the annual elections and installations of the officers of the subordinate granges took place just before the annual meeting of the state grange, every master would have his term of office before him and if animated with a due appreciation of the value of the order and the responsibility of his position would certainly be at the meeting of the state grange and be on the alert to gather everything that could be of use to his grange and carry it home to them. Of course the master whose term of office is just expiring would not be prompted and moved by such considerations as the one whose term is just beginning, and for this and other reasons there is cause to believe that such a change would tend largely to the good of the order.

And if the time of the annual meeting of the state grange were changed from December, when the days are short, cold, and dreary, the traveling rough and hard; when everybody's spirits are running low, apprehensive of a long, hard winter, to the last of August when everybody has buoyant hopes and is in just the condition to need and desire a week's rest, the weather warm enough for camping out with pleasure and a very trifling cost, a large number thus brought together every year and the meeting be made the occasion of real benefit and enjoyment, such as could not otherwise be found. Such an arrangement would soon be looked forward to as the gala season for farmers and would be held in as high esteem as were the world renowned Olympics of old.—Dirigo Rural.

When a grange has secured a home, the next thing it should secure is a library. Farmers need standard works of reference, and these can be kept at the grange to the great benefit of all its members.

Co-operation.

Can co-operation be carried into the everyday operations of the farm?
Yes, and very profitably too.

How?

By "changing works" by buying machinery, and in selling produce, stock, etc., and in buying groceries, seeds, fertilizers, etc.

While the subject of co-operation of farmers and working men for various objects is being discussed we are reminded of one very feasible plan for effecting a saving by co-operation which, though in successful operation in some sections, in the state of New York and elsewhere, has not so far as we know, been tried in this vicinity. It is the combination of the farmers in the neighborhood of small farms, where each is not able to own a full set of improved machinery, or has not work enough to make it pay, forming an association for the letting and hiring of machinery. This association is to have a president and secretary, and meet as often as may be desirable. They will adopt by-laws, fixing the price per day which shall be paid for a plow, a horse-rake, a mower, a thrasher, a one-horse or a two-horse team, etc. A. perhaps owns a mower, B a fanning-mill, C a sawing-machine, and so on, so that all the machinery ever used on a farm is owned within the society. The owner of any machine is to lend it to members of the association in preference to outsiders, and is bound never to let it at less than the price fixed by the association. In return he has a similar claim to precedence in the use of machinery belonging to any other member of the association. Any breakage or other damage of machinery while thus let is to be repaired or replaced with a new part at the expense of the party in whose hands the machine is when the damage is done.

By such an arrangement it will be seen the use of machinery for all the work on a farm which can be done by machinery will cost no more if the machinery belongs to one's neighbor than if it belonged to himself, for what he pays for the use of a thrashing-machine he gets back again for the use of his mower. There is a large share of the work on the farm can be more cheaply done by the use of improved implements and machinery, all will admit, but much work is done in the old way because farmers have not the capital, or their farms are not large enough to give sufficient work to a full set of machinery and tools to make them pay. This need not be, and we hope to see the granges and clubs taking hold of this or some similar form of co-operation in the use of machinery. And even where there is no grange the plan is just as feasible, for two or three can start an association and add to it, prolong its duration, or drop it altogether, as they may find advisable, with no expense whatever.—Farmer's Friend.

Agricultural Colleges.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, like Plato reasons well.

Do they not do more harm to farmers than they benefit to farmers' sons? I know several young men in this section who have attended such an institution, not with the intention of becoming farmers, but in order to prepare themselves to hang out shingles as lawyers; with a superabundance of whom the country is already afflicted. I think that a state agricultural school should confine its teachings to subjects which will tend directly to make its pupils good farmers. Medical colleges do not include in their curriculum topics which have nothing on earth to do with their specialty, however excellent they may be as parts of a liberal education. Theological seminaries keep to their specialties, without thinking it necessary to teach a smattering of all knowledge; and why should not agricultural colleges "stick" to their special business, instead of turning the minds of the students away from the very pursuit their fathers would wish them to follow, by offering them opportunities of pursuing other avocations more alluring mainly because requiring less labor? I would like to see farm boys better educated, but I hate to see the "makings" of a good farmer become a poor lawyer, the transformation having been unwisely encouraged or brought about by an agricultural college. It seems to me that agriculture—not law or medicine or any other profession—should have the benefit of the public lands donated to agriculture by the general government. Almost everything I see published on this subject is from the pens of professors at some of these institutions, and the half-apologetic tone of their remarks when referring to the conduct of agricultural colleges, shows pretty plainly that they themselves—or at any rate the best of them—are not quite satisfied with the present condition of things there. They seem to be constantly on the defensive, without any visible assailant; always excusing, without any accuser; setting up men of straw, to knock them down easily—all of which is likely to begot in the public mind more than a suspicion that "there is something rotten," or at any rate not quite right, in the management of our agricultural schools and colleges.

Advice to College Boys.

Under this caption the *Ohio Farmer* gives the following good advice to boys about starting to college, which cannot be too often reiterated by the whole agricultural press and the newspaper press also. This fossil Greek and Latin business has made a lumber garret of many a bright boy's head:

"Hundreds of farmer boys have gone from home this fall, for the first time, to attend college. We want to say a few words to them by way of advice, and it will do, also, for those who have not yet gone, but intend to go to col-

lege at some future time. The advice is this: If you intend to be farmers or business men, don't let the owl-eyed professors persuade you to fool away time on Greek and Latin. They will talk to you about the discipline it will afford, and how necessary a knowledge of these languages is to a proper understanding of your own tongue, but don't you pay any attention to it. You can get all the mental discipline you need in pursuing other studies that will be of some practical use to you on the farm or in the office or work-shop. Of course, if you have plenty of money and time at your disposal, and you are not preparing yourself for an early struggle in life on your own 'hook,' you can study these languages and anything else you please, and if you intend to be a doctor, lawyer, teacher, or minister, they will be useful to you. Otherwise, let them alone and occupy your time with science, mathematics, history, political economy, etc. Take book-keeping instead of Latin, and English grammar instead of Greek. Lay a good foundation and be thorough as far as you go, and then apply yourself to the study of your life work. If you intend to be a farmer, take an agricultural course of study. It is a liberal one, as pursued in our best industrial institutions, and will, in our opinion, develop the mind quite as rapidly and to better purpose than the old classical course that has been so rigidly adhered to for centuries. We know that fossil professors of Greek and Latin will pronounce this advice dangerous, and the man who makes it a fool, but we reiterate it, nevertheless—don't study Greek and Latin unless you intend to make some use of them in after life."

The grange is exerting a powerful influence. It is making the farmer more thoughtful, enlarging his views, developing his talents, thereby making him more social and better, morally giving him an honorable place among men, and will result in the near future of securing him his just rights.

For six months the farmer will have leisure for reading and study greater than usually falls to the lot of others. The spirit of the grange has been to stimulate thought and research. There need be no lack of topics to engross the time in the preparation for the next meeting, and when each one goes with but a single thought, well matured and thoroughly talked over at the home, we can well understand that that grange is and will be a growing one.

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*.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY,

the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Nourishment of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side.

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cures Intemperance, Nervous Debility, General Debility, Female Weakness and Excesses.

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cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bladder, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

Send for pamphlet to

W. M. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Trial size, 75 cents. Large size, 50 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels constipated, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a distention to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weakness, Dizziness, Flushing at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and cause effects such as a change of feeling as to maintain the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digest perfectly, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. Very truly, R. L. SIMMONS, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the Body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a Natural Color, sets Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agents wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Apt. 28 West 14th St., New York

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

(Have on hand)

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.

For Annum.



\$20! STRANGE BUT TRUE! That we sell this N. Y. Singer Sewing Machine for \$20.00. Warranted new, and best made. Don't pay agents three profits, but buy direct, and save \$20! Our free book explains all. Don't buy till you read it. Hundreds of testimonials. Machines sent anywhere on trial. No risk. Need not pay till satisfied. GEORGE FAYNE & CO., 41 Third Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted

To Sell, or I will exchange

25 MERINO BUCKS,

Pure Hammond Stock, one and two years old, for good grade Ewes, or yearling heifers or calves.

A. HOLLINGSWORTH, Garfield, Pawnee Co., Kas.



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Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, and Revolvers.

OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN

at greatly reduced prices. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue (B)

F. POWELL & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

SHEEP.

10,000. Grade Ewes and feeding Wethers. Also Thoroughbred Merino and Cotswold Rams and Ewes for sale. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

THE SORGO HANDBOOK

A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Cane, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sorgo Cane. The EDITION FOR 1930 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety.

SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

Sorgo in Kansas: *Michigan, Stone, Frying, Circular Saw Mills, Portable Grain Mills, Church and School Bells, &c.*

126 Percherons

IMPORTED

Within Twelve Months!

For the Farm of the

Great Percheron Horse Breeder,

M. W. DUNHAM,

Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois,

(35 Miles West of Chicago,

On the Galena Division Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.)

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Over 300 of the Choicest Specimens of the Percheron Race, and among the number nearly all the Prize Winners of the Great Shows of France during that time, have been added to the Oak Lawn Stud by importation direct from France since 1872.

STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE. Come and see for yourselves. 100 Page Catalogue with 41 Illustrations of Stallions and Mares, sent free on application.

N. B.—All Imported and Pure Native Bred animals recorded in Percheron-Norman Stud Book.

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For the Farm of the

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Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROW, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish E. Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kan. High grade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Saddle, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices less than last year's rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs ready for shipment.

FOR SALE. Scotch and black & tan rat ter pups, \$10 each; shepherd pups, \$15 to \$25; also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka.

MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kansas, breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohio, strains); also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Descriptive Circular and Price List free.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., of varieties suited to the west. The largest stock of Apple Seedlings.

A. H. & H. C. GRIS, of Emporia, Kansas.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '30-31, consists of 10 million orange hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 100,000 apple root grafts; 40,000 pear apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

LEE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

Dentist.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

HOGS.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made eleven importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition of 1875. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, France, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion.

For France, and for this lot of stallions, we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses.

E. DILLON & CO., Bloomington, Mich., Ill.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, - - - 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, - - - 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, - - - .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, blitters, and quick fortunes 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.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "EXPIRE" with the next issue. The paper is at 43 cents per copy, and is discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number, renewals should be made at once.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clubs. The greatest offer to club agents ever made. Cash and no trade in articles at high prices for work. Every agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER knows that he is working for Cash! And every agent gets something.

No Special Authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

In Giving Address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoffice, County and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the FARMER are written on.

Club Lists with necessary instruction sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

Post Office Addresses.

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

The Model Fair.

The agricultural fairs of New York are accounted models of what an agricultural fair ought to be. A special fair correspondent of the N. E. Farmer visited the New York State Fair held at Albany last month, and pronounced that institution, after a critical examination, a model fair. In relation to horse-trotting the correspondent says the track is only used as a pleasure drive, the society, since its founding, never having paid a cent in prize for horse-trotting or racing, and yet this is one of the most prosperous fairs in the country. In describing the fair the correspondent says: "This is the 40th annual fair, and during these forty years more than thirty large volumes of the transactions of the society have been prepared and published for distribution among the farmers of the state, giving reliable information upon almost every conceivable subject connected with agriculture, from the feeding of a hog to the comparative merits of the most costly farm machinery. The reports of committees on ploughs and harvesting machines, tested by the most careful field trials, and the reports of eminent members on grasses, insects, diseases of animals, etc., afford some of the highest standard agricultural literature of the age. Gold medals and cash premiums of \$50 each are offered for best animal, and \$50 for the best butter and cheese.

"Such liberal prizes open to the world draw very great numbers of competitors, but it is not the large prizes alone which induce competition, for the exhibits of harvesting machinery, ploughs, or other implements, which would require field tests, receive no prizes whatever, and yet there are acres of space covered by samples from all parts of the country. Ploughs are shown by the hundred and thousand, while the hay presses, mowers, reapers, binders, seed sowers, tile machines, well diggers and cider mills in operation keep up a constant din that reminds one more of an immense factory than an agricultural fair. Yet aside from the unavoidable noise connected with machinery in operation, the fair is one of the stillest we have ever attended. Not a single side show of any nature whatever is permitted inside the grounds, nor near the gates on the outside."

Such is the picture of the annual fair of an agricultural society which has been in operation forty years, and whose managers have had the moral courage to act on the faith that agriculture had power to sustain its fairs without the iniquity of taking bribes from mountebanks and gambling managers to help fill its treasury.

In the selection of judges the correspondent says: "The judges are selected with great care, are men of known ability, frequently from other states, and they are paid a liberal sum for their services. Protests may be made against the awards of judges in case of manifest error, but the society hears no appeal based on error of judgment on the part of its judges. Exhibitors competing for any prize must accept quietly whatever decision the judges agree upon, and must attach such cards to their exhibits as the society direct. All entries are made by numbers and the judges are not expected to know the names of competitors till judgment has been passed and awards agreed upon.

"Every competitor before his goods can be entered, must pay a one-year membership fee of one dollar, which fee entitles him to a ticket of admittance to the grounds good during the fair. A fee of ten dollars makes one a life member. The president holds office but a single year. Meetings or lectures and the discussions of agricultural subjects are held during the evenings of fair week, but it is not considered any part of the business of the society to exhibit aspirants for any public position whatever."

This is the kind of agricultural fair the KANSAS FARMER has persistently contended for, while indignantly protesting against the horse-jockeying exhibitions which disgrace and belittle the cause of agriculture through its fairs. But faint-hearted managers are met at the outset of their work by the cry that you can't draw a crowd without you have horse-trotting and racing as the leading feature every day, and they give way to this bugaboo, and in place of making arrangements for an agricultural fair, they fix up a race-course, spend largely of their means in this work to the neglect of the proper and needful preparation for an agricultural exhibit, draw liberally on the patrons of horse-racing and lose more by failing to draw from the more quiet and less obtrusive friends of agriculture. As an evidence of this bad judgment and worse practice, we challenge the production of a single instance in the whole country where the horse-trot fairs are not in their decline, while on the other hand, where fairs are conducted with a single purpose of agricultural improvement in view, where "monkey shows," horse trots, *et al.*, immoral practices have been kicked out and kept out, the societies are in a prosperous condition.

We trust the parties who can bring the most salutary influence in shaping the destinies of the Kansas State Fair, will take to heart the lessons which have been taught by the bankrupt ghosts of horse-trot agricultural societies which stalk through the land, and found our state agricultural fair of the future on the rock of agriculture and not on the shifting sands of the "speed ring." The state fair should be in connection with the state board of agriculture, an institution aided by the state, and in building on a foundation laid in wisdom, as the past has proven the state agricultural department to have been, there should be added to it an experimental station similar to the German institution which is conferring so much benefit on agriculture in that country. These experimental stations are credited with benefiting the farmers very materially, and we believe this has never been questioned, while the expense is small. Kansas is emphatically an agricultural state—and we include in this term the many and diversified branches of industry that are directly connected with the soil—and farmers should see to it that their business receives the most liberal fostering care of the state. The agricultural requirements of this state differ in many essential points from those which our citizens have become familiar with farther east, in a lower and moister atmosphere, and it is a slow and expensive process for each individual farmer to be constrained to explore, experiment and grope his way to the best modes to obtain profitable results, and he is entitled to state aid in directing the light of science on this unexplored path to the best results in farming.

Our state agricultural college is fitting a corps of young men for scientific and practical work on the farm; our State Board of Agriculture has diligently addressed itself to the work of collecting, sifting, collating and placing in a compact form for use, a multitude of facts, discoveries, results of experiments, *et c.*, of individuals, but its office has necessarily been that of a gleaner. Another advanced step is needed in this department, and the state with its million of population is now able to take that step, and it is the interest of every farmer to demand it at once. That step is an experimental station with the necessary quantity of land which would not require a great deal. A new light and a new lever would be brought to the aid of agriculture, which would enhance the value of the reports from the State Board to a degree not readily computed.

With an annual state fair where the best products of the state were sure to be placed on exhibition along with the work of the Board of Agriculture, and the developments of science through the machinery of an experimental station, with appropriate works of art and collections from natural history, illustrated lectures, by professors in the employ of the state and other competent speakers, the vulgar horse trot could be profitably exchanged for a higher class of entertainment, and there need be no fears of a thin attendance. Multitudes would gather from distant states to witness an agricultural fair that every visitor would feel meant something. The miserable scrub trot-fair of the day doesn't mean anything at all, and hence the beggarly lack of funds to pay premiums.

Adulteration of Food.

This nefarious business has grown to such proportions—and is still on the increase—that the magnitude of the crime is driving out of business honest dealers. There is scarcely an article of food, which is not purchased by the consumer, in what may be termed its raw state, adulterated to a considerable extent, so that the consumer is paying for something which he does not wish to buy, and is not only worthless to him, but really injurious to health.

Among all the articles of general consumption entering into daily use by every family in the land, there are none so universally, largely and injuriously adulterated as sugars and syrups. For the adulteration of all sweets, glucose or corn starch sugar is used. In the process of manufacturing this sugar from corn, sulphuric acid and lime are the principal chemicals, and in its manufacture in the immense quantities which the demand for glucose requires, the article is put into the market containing a large per cent. of these poisonous substances. Glucose, or grape sugar, as it was originally called, has neither positive color or

flavor, and can be mixed with any other sweet without changing its appearance or taste. About two-thirds of the bulk of all our finest drips and syrups are composed of glucose, and the best qualities of refined sugars are so largely composed of glucose by dishonest manufacturers, that the refineries of sugar whose proprietors will not use this cheap, poisonous sweet to compound with their sugars and syrups, are undersold in the market by the producers of adulterated sugars and compelled to stop business, leaving the field to their dishonest rivals.

So great is the demand for glucose that the large establishments in several of the cities are worked to their utmost capacity, and other establishments of the same kind are being built, and when glucose, which can be manufactured at a cost of two cents per pound, comprises 50 to 75 per cent. of the fine syrups that retail for 90 and 100 cents per gallon, it requires little exercise of the imagination to understand the incentive which is offered to dishonest manufacturers of syrups and sugars to adulterate largely with an article that cannot be detected without the aid of chemistry. By taste, smell, or appearance, it can never be discovered.

Congress should be appealed to by the people in a manner so earnest that it would not dare disregard the indignant protest against this poisoning and cheating in the most common article of daily food, for the passage of a law to stop such a glaring public outrage, as stringent as the excise laws regulating the manufacture of spirituous liquors. Such a law is peculiarly necessary at the present time, and should be hastened to its passage as a protection of the rising industry in the new fields of sugar manufacture from beets and sorghum. If manufacturers of refined sugars are allowed to use glucose, which costs but two or three cents a pound, and palm their products on a defenseless public as pure, high-priced sugars and syrups, the manufacture of wholesome, pure sugars and syrups from cane and sugar beets will be strangled in its infancy. No honest sugar industry can stand long against the low grade of grape sugar manufactured out of cheap corn, which can be increased at little cost, in quantities that will equal the produce of all the sugar lands in the world.

Agriculture has never received any direct protection from the tariff laws, but has sustained the nation while these laws were fostering our young and weak manufacturing interests, till the latter, waxing strong, now pay back in some measure by a home market, for the parental care agriculture has bestowed upon them, and by drawing wealth to the nation by competition in foreign markets with the manufactures of other nations.

The sugar industry, which promises to be a great advance in our agriculture, can be fostered by a stringent law of congress which will effectively crush the felonious business of adulteration of sugars. Let the sorghum growers of the west, the sugar-cane growers of the south, and the sugar-beet farmers of the east, unite in a demand which congress will be compelled to hear and act upon, for a law against adulteration of sugars, and the bee-keepers for another special act to punish the adulteration of honey by the same poisonous article. The attempt to enact a law to cover all adulterations of food should not be made, or the magnitude of the adulterating interest will defeat it; but confine it to the adulteration of sweets and let future laws be provided for similar evils affecting other articles of food less dangerous to the health of the community.

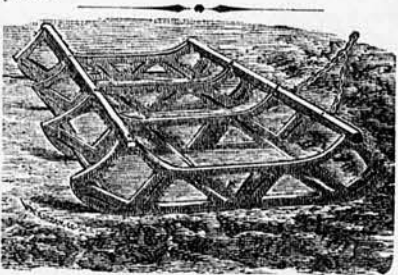
American farmers apparently stand on the threshold of a great agricultural interest, and the government should be compelled to guard it so far as to prevent thieves and robbers from running it at the very start, which it is in their power to most effectually do by unrestrained glucose adulteration. Let glucose be sold as glucose, and the man who dares to sell it as something else be put in danger of wearing the felon's stripes.

The October Elections.

The skirmish lines of the two advancing armies, as the politicians express themselves, have had the first engagement. The country to its remotest bounds, has felt intense interest in the elections which were held in Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia, last week. Indiana, especially, was the center of interest, as the result of the vote in that state was believed by both parties to prognosticate the result of the presidential election in November. The republicans pretty generally conceded the state to the democrats, and when the result was known but Indiana had declared by some 5,000 to 7,000 majority in favor of the republican candidate for governor, great was the disappointment of both parties. The republicans were, of course, wonderfully elated, while their opponents were correspondingly cast down. The legislature, on joint ballot, is republican, which gives that party a U. S. Senator.

Ohio was conceded by both parties to the republicans, but the majority, which is about 20,000, is larger than was expected. West Virginia gave some 10,000 democratic majority, but neither party felt much interest in the news from that state, as the result was foreknown. The result in Indiana is believed by the majority of all parties to indicate the final result of the presidential struggle, but the leaders of the opposing parties declare their determination to contest every inch of ground up to the end of November 2d. If the southern element is beaten in this approaching contest, (for it is virtually the struggle of the southern politicians—who are represented in the present struggle, though a great mortification to the class who make political opinion and give voice to the political sentiments of that quarter of

the country, the result cannot fail to be of no small advantage to the agricultural interest of that section. The fact cannot be disguised that the noisy, political element of the late confederate states has made capital and emigration timid. Gradually that timidity has to some extent been overcome, and emigration from the north has been quietly heading in that direction for some time and seeking homes in a milder climate. Every indication now is that the southern states in the next decade will witness such an influx of emigration and enterprise as they have never before known, and that the per cent. of increase in population and agricultural wealth will be greater than in any other part of the country. This influx of new blood and new brain power will solve the dangerous and destructive element to the material interest of the country, of "solid south" and "solid north," and forever put to rest the rankling geographical antipathies which grew out of slavery and survived the extinction of its parent.



The Jack-Plane Harrow.

This effective but unassuming in appearance, tool, which we had the opportunity of carefully examining while on the exhibition at the Shawnee County Fair, we promised to describe more minutely, a good many farmers evincing a desire to have a better understanding of its principle of construction and mode of operation. By the cut of the harrow, or plane—as a harrow is generally associated with an implement having teeth—shown on this page, it will be seen that it is composed of four iron frames or benches with a wooden rail about 3½ inches square bolted on each end of the benches, giving it the semblance of a four-runner sled. The underbraces of these benches are slotted to receive wrought-iron bars. These slots are seven or eight inches in length by three-eighths of an inch. Three iron bars are used as hoes and crushers, any length desired. The plane represented by the cut is about eight feet in length, one-fourth of an inch thick, and four inches wide. These bars may be set to work like a chain bit, or be reversed to act as a drag and crusher on cloddy ground, or one or two be set to cut and the other to crush. The depth is regulated by setting these cutting and crushing bars at any desired depth to suit the ground to be worked, and keying them tight. When the front bar is set like the bit of a plane, the soil in front is cut to the desired depth and flows over the bar and is more finely pulverized and leveled by the bars in the rear which either cut to a greater depth or crush and pack if reversed in the slots. By placing boards or rails across the benches, as much weight as desired can be placed upon it, and by the cutting and grinding process of the thin iron bars all clods are reduced to powder and all uneven places filled and leveled most perfectly.

The principle of the Jack-Plane Harrow is that of the plank or poll drag so popular for smoothing plowed ground, elaborated and perfected. For economy, strength and efficiency in fining, leveling and firming land and preparing a fine seed-bed, we question whether this unpretentious looking tool has an equal in the whole catalogue of harrows. Wherever the Jack-Plane was exhibited the demand for them was greater than could be supplied in time for use the present fall. The inventor says that "the Jack-Plane at the fairs was a grand success. Thousands of farmers examined it closely and expressed their determination to purchase. The inventor only regrets he had not implements on the ground to supply the demand. Nine were sold and shipped to nearly as many corners in Kansas and Missouri. Several farmers wanted them at Topeka, but Mr. H. D. Rice secured the only ones left. At Kansas City, amid the greatest display of agricultural implements ever shown in the west, the Jack-Plane took the blue ribbon and a diploma—the highest award in its class. The only difficulty in its way is that it is not on so e like other implements nor can it be until capital takes it up. At present the inventor will send it out promptly on cash order. Those expecting to get them should order immediately and not wait for the rush in the spring. And those who intend to buy stalk-cutters would do well to try the Jack-Plane in the stalk field. In a dry time it will do far more work than anything else. It is warranted as a pulverizer, leveler and weed exterminator."

Some of the business men in Topeka should secure the right to manufacture for this state, and place it in easy reach of the farmers. It can be manufactured here as cheaply as anywhere else. One thing about the Jack-Plane is that its retail price is lower in proportion to its first cost than any other offered to the farmer.

For further information apply to the patentee, J. W. Mulvey, Kilder, Caldwell county Missouri.

The prospectus of the Country Gentleman is published on another page of the FARMER. The Gentleman is one of the leading agricultural journals in the United States, being one of the earliest recruits in the field for the lifting up of agriculture, when the ranks were thin and weak. The Country Gentleman has lived to see the agricultural press of the country increase in numbers and power, till it has become one of the most influential institutions in the

land in shaping thought and dictating the policy of government. In this grand work the Gentleman has done yeoman service, and still towers in the front ranks of agricultural journals, strengthening as the cause of agriculture strengthens. May it long live to infuse its wisdom and culture throughout the whole farming fraternity.

A Lady's Letter of Acceptance.

Mrs. Sarah A. Brown, a lady well and favorably known in Kansas educational circles, was nominated by the democratic party as its candidate in the state for superintendent of public instruction, and in the following letter the lady very gracefully accepts the honor, and makes a point in her note of acceptance which is very happy, indeed, when she says "the office of superintendent, both of the state and county, should be, as far as possible, disconnected from politics, and it (the democratic party) has done what it could to rescue the office from the vortex of mere partisan strife."

Probably no better plan could be devised for rescuing the office from party strife than nominating a non-voter, which is in its fullest sense a woman. The party may, in this new departure, have built better than it knew, for certain it is that could it have changed places with its rival in political power in the state, Miss Brown never would have been nominated. Oh, no; when political parties are strong enough to be reasonably sure of electing their candidates, they don't parcel out comfortable offices among the softer sex—the non-voters. In this one feature all political parties exactly agree.

If Miss Brown should have the good fortune to be elected the party which brought her name forward for the place could not, with any show of justice, claim it as a party victory, for it would be one of the most unpartisan selections possible. But we will let the lady speak for herself:

OFFICE OF SUFF. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION }
DOUGLASS COUNTY, KANSAS.
LAWRENCE, KAS., Sept. 30, 1880.

To Hon. John Martin, Topeka, Kas., Chairman
Democratic State Central Committee:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of August 30th, advising me of the action of the democratic convention of August 26th, in nominating me as their candidate for state superintendent of public instruction.

In making this nomination the democratic party of Kansas has, with a liberal and enlightened spirit, and with a generous purpose, yielded to the tendency of the times which demands equal rights and equal opportunities for all the people, and it has thus shown itself to be a party of progress. It has placed itself squarely and unequivocally before the people upon this great and vital question of giving to woman the right to work in any field for which she may be fitted, thus placing our young and glorious state in the foremost rank on this as well as on other questions of reform.

Furthermore, in nominating one who has no vote, and for this reason cannot be considered in politics, and in doing this of its own free will, without any solicitation on my part, the democratic party of this state has shown that it is in full accord with the Jeffersonian doctrine that the office should seek the man and not the man the office; and also that it fully appreciates the fact which is conceded by all persons who have thought much on educational matters, that the best interests of our schools demand that the office of superintendent, both of the state and county, shall be, as far as possible, disconnected from politics, and it has done what it could to rescue the office from the vortex of mere partisan strife.

For these reasons I accept the nomination, thanking the party for the honor it has conferred upon me. Respectfully yours,
SARAH A. BROWN.

Wool-Growers' Meeting.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the wool-growers of Shawnee county, Kas., held on Saturday, the 23d inst., at the Burris House parlors, Topeka, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of perfecting the county organization. All who are interested in sheep breeding and wool-growing are cordially invited to attend.

L. A. MULTIGLAND, Chairman.
E. T. FROWE, Secretary.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!!
Are you distressed at night and broken of rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WIGGLES' SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

To Accommodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney wort in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated and, as the dose is small, it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or bowels.—Home and Farm.

A Happy Restoration.

I can truly say that I owe my present existence and happy restoration to the hopes and joys of life, to the use of Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, and I say to every one suffering from any manner of kidney, liver or urinary trouble, "Use this remedy and recover."

W. E. SANFORD.
Holley, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1888.

Horticulture.

Our Apple Orchards.

The condition of our apple orchards south of the forty-first degree of latitude is by no means satisfactory. In the early settlement of the country the difficulties with which we have to contend were neither so many nor of such magnitude as those which beset the fruit grower now. Then perfect apples, uninjured by the worm, were the rule instead of the exception as now. Then the apple root aphid or the woolly plant louse had not become common in the nurseries, nor was the borer then known which now destroys so many young trees; neither had the dreaded codling moth filled our orchards with wormy fruit. The rapid increase of noxious insects, coupled with the exhaustion of the soil by constant cropping without manuring or judicious rotation, has rendered the orchard products of comparatively little value when considered in connection with other farm crops.

As many of the trees and plants which have been ordered of traveling salesmen from nurseries will be delivered to their customers during the present month, a brief description of the aphid referred to may be of value to those who have ordered trees. In my orchard, the trees of which were obtained from a neighboring nursery about fourteen years ago, I find that there are a number of trees that have failed to grow, or at least have appeared to be on the decline during the last six or seven years. One or more of these trees are usually blown over by the wind each season. On examining the dead roots I find that they are covered with a thin layer of white, fibrous substance. This condition of the roots is caused by the woolly plant-louse, *Erysoma (penipylus) pyri*, which infests the roots of the apple trees causing swellings or knotty excrescences and deformations of almost every possible shape. Young trees if so affected when set will all surely die, for the minute insects which cause the trouble suck up the sap which should flow into the tree, thus sooner or later destroying it. An honest nurseryman will not use seedlings that are infested with the plant-louse when he is grafting, nor will he permit those who pack the trees for customers to put in trees the roots of which are covered with a whitish, downy substance, or on which there are numerous knotty excrescences. My advice to the planter is, never receive or pay for trees that do not have smooth, healthy roots. If, however, you find that the young trees that you have already planted are infested, break lumps of newly burned lime in small pieces and put therewith one-fifth as much of the flowers of sulphur and slake with boiling water. Stir during the slacking, using just enough water to reduce the mass to a fine powder. Remove the dirt from about the affected roots, moisten them with water, and give them a good coating of this bluish-white of lime.

South of the forty-first parallel of latitude, high lands sloping to the east or north constitute the best location for an apple orchard. Low valleys, sheltered to some extent from the rays of the sun at mid-day, when planted with some of the late blooming varieties, such as the Neverfail, Genet, or the Jewet, or the Rome Beauty, and a few others, generally give a full crop. The choice of an orchard site is a very important matter, especially when fruit is to be grown in large quantities for market, involving the outlay of considerable capital and several years' interest thereon. Difference in latitude will necessitate the selection of different aspects; that is, northern or southern. The warmer the climate the greater the necessity of high locations on north-facing hillsides. In selecting a site for an orchard, see that the land is good and that there is enough of it, so that at least one row can be added every year. One planting is not sufficient; continuous planting, constant vigilance and care are alike essential elements of success.

Most lands throughout the west and south, at least the most desirable locations, should be trenched or double plowed to the extent of six to ten inches and be thoroughly pulverized. The trees should not be less than thirty-two feet apart, for at thirty feet the branches will touch in twenty years. The labor of digging the holes where the trees are to be planted can be greatly lessened by plowing a deep furrow both ways where the trees are to be set. This will permit the young roots to spread out in all directions, which they cannot do if but a hole is dug in the hard clay soil. Should good five foot stakes be driven as soon as the furrows are plowed, fourteen inches to the southwest of the exact place where each tree is to be set, there need be no trouble in setting the trees in perfectly straight rows both ways. Three inches deeper than the trees stood in the nursery is the best depth for planting, but in the richer, loamy lands bordering on the Missouri river, four to five inches would be better. In this latitude the leaning of the tree when setting in, from 20° to 30° to the southwest, or toward where the sun is at two o'clock, or about 10° west of south, is a very desirable plan, as it shields the tree from the southwest sun, and when not staked braces it against the prevailing southwest winds. Where the stake is set and a straw band is used it is well to lean the tree at least 5° toward the stake and fasten it thereto. At the time of transplanting cut back the shoots about one-half, always being careful to cut fully half an inch above a bud that points outward. The cutting back should be done so that evaporation shall not exhaust the sap in the tree before the roots have taken hold of the soil. In setting the tree use none but the best top-soil about the roots, keeping the latter well straightened out, and being careful that the dirt comes

in direct contact with the under side of the roots at the stem of the tree.—*F. M. and Fire-side.*

The Hog.

THE HOG: HIS DISEASES AND PARASITES, by W. D. Scott, office 366 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Price 25 cents.

This is a pamphlet of 24 pages, devoted to the hog and his diseases, and is specially addressed to farmers. The author claims that the subjects are discussed in the light of experience, and explains much that has heretofore been obscure in regard to the diseases of hogs. The book will be worth many times its price to any farmer who raises hogs, or any one who has the care of swine. We give below a few extracts:

In the first place, it is impossible for hogs to be crowded together in such numbers as is customary with many breeders and raisers, and remain healthy. Again the nature and habits of the hog are such that he requires a greater variety of food than any other animal. He is called an omnivorous animal. He is also herbivorous. When allowed to roam at will, he is remarkably careful not to eat anything that is hurtful to him, nor will he allow himself to be overcrowded in his sleeping quarters, nor will he select a filthy, damp nest. The present manner of breeding, raising and feeding is quite at variance with the foregoing. He is circumscribed in his limits, is fed upon dry food that contains too small an amount of carbon, alkali and salt. His blood is deranged, and his digestion becomes poor, giving parasites an opportunity to prey upon him: His constitution grows feeble. His pen becomes infested from too long usage, his appetite fails, and finally sickness sets in and carries him off. The present manner of doctoring hogs has killed quite as many as it has cured. We have seen prescriptions that contained calomel, copperas, strychnine, coal oil, tobacco, and many other ingredients, which, if given as directed, would in nine cases out of ten kill the hog. It is often his good fortune that he is a suspicious animal, and will not eat everything that is offered him.

In commercial importance he is also the farmers' standby. The farmers of the United States realize over one hundred million dollars annually on hogs, and consume equally as much as they sell. This pays the taxes, the hired hands, and purchases many necessities for the families. The past few years have been very discouraging to many hog raisers, but these gentlemen must blame themselves for a good portion of the trouble. We know they are very busy in summer, particularly at haying, harvest and threshing time, and that they are very tired when night comes. Many times they do not quit work until after dark and rise again as soon as they can see, and so do not have much time to attend to chores. These are done hurriedly with no time to salt or look after anything, farther than must be done. The things that can be put off until Sunday when a general salting and looking after odds and ends is made. This is bad economy, besides cheating the Lord and themselves out of the day of rest.

Sometimes the hired man is sent to do the chores. He is perhaps trusty, but in nine cases out of ten he does not look any farther than to see that done which is ordered. Indeed, he should not, for his time is not his own, and he should employ it as directed. The old adage that if you want the chores poorly done send some one; if you want them half done send your boys; but if you want them well done go yourself, is very much like gospel to us. By neglecting the chores and small things, a farmer may lose more in a few days than he can regain in a summer.

Rational Treatment and Positive Cures are what the afflicted seek for, and those who resort to Dr. Pierce's family medicines are not doomed to disappointment. So positively efficacious is his favorite prescription in all cases of female weakness, nervous and other derangements incident to the sex, that this potent remedy is sold under a positive guarantee. For particulars see Dr. Pierce's memorandum book (given away by druggists), or see the wrappers of the medicine. Sold by druggists.

Waseca, Minn., April 5th, 1879.
R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir, I feel that I should be neglecting my duty were I to fail in giving my testimony as to the value of your medicines. For years I have been a great sufferer from a complication of chronic diseases which our physicians treated in vain. I am now using your favorite prescription and find myself almost well. Your medicines have done more good than anything I have ever used. I remain, gratefully yours,
MRS. E. B. PARMALEE.

Great Sale of Short-Horns.

The improvement of a herd by crossing the blood has often been attended with difficulties not easily surmounted. Capt. Phil. C. Kidd, the celebrated auctioneer of Lexington, Kentucky, has taken this matter in hand and is rendering valuable assistance to the ranchmen and breeders of the southwest by holding public sales of blooded stock, at one of the most accessible points west of the Mississippi river. On the 27th inst. he will sell at Sedalia, Mo., Fair Grounds, a choice lot of about one hundred head, selected from several of the most prominent herds of thoroughbred stock to be found in the country. A leading feature of this sale is the very large percentage of bulls ready for service. Send at once for a catalogue giving a correct description of every animal offered which embraces the finest assortment ever offered at public sale.

Capt. Kidd may be addressed at Sedalia, Mo., or Lexington, Ky., and prompt attention given to all inquiries.

We trust our readers are alive to the importance of securing some of these thoroughbred bulls, and be on hand at the sale, prepared to

Hog Cholera Medicine.

The Chicago *Live Stock Journal* thinks that Mr. Haas' hog cholera remedy is a humbug and offers to publish the certificate of four of the most noted hog breeders of the west endorsing the medicine, if Mr. H. can procure their names to such a paper. Now we'll see what we'll see.

We publish this week the card of Dr. Chawner, veterinary surgeon, who has until recently been in the employ of the U. S. government. It is important to stock owners to be able to consult a competent veterinary surgeon whose advice can be relied upon.

The printers made the name of Mr. Shotwell, of Eldorado, who advertised the pedigree of Prince Edward, read L. L. Stockwell, in place of S. L. Shotwell.

The Kansas Farmer, good stock and good tillage will make money for every farmer. By studying the former it will teach how to manage the two later.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption*. Brown's *Bronchial Troches* are certain to give relief in *Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh Consumption and Throat Diseases*. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. *Public speakers and Singers* use them to strengthen the *Voice*. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealers.

A Puzzle.

We want you to read this paragraph through and become impressed by it. We are, however, puzzled to know how to state it. Perhaps the best way will be to come square out with the desired statement. Hunt's remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is entitled to the attention of all sufferers. It cures, and it does not fail. Hunt's Remedy cures Bright's disease and all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, liver, and urinary organs like water. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

Its Action is Sure and Safe.

The celebrated remedy kidney wort can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put in the latter way for the special convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either case. B. sure and read the new advertisement for particulars.—*South and West.*

The Pleasures of Hope.

When the body is bowed with pain an intense longing for relief brings hope. This may brighten the suffering but it does not cure. At a time like this how welcome is such a friend as Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, bringing hope, health and happiness and the joys of a renewed life.

GREAT SUCCESS.

A Fifty Cent Bottle of the Marsh Ague Cure Has Done Wonders.

For curing chills and fever the Marsh ague cure surpasses anything I have ever used.—[R. B. Clark, Springfield, Mo.]
"One 50 cent bottle of the Marsh ague cure has accomplished wonders in my family. It has cured my five children of chills and fever. It is the best and cheapest chill medicine known."—[Mrs. Mary Williams, Sedalia, Mo.]
The Marsh Ague Cure is for sale by all prominent druggists. It cures the worst cases of tertian, or third day ague and all forms of chills and fever. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.
Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on
A. PRESCOTT & CO.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.	
NEW CABBAGE—per doz.	30@40
NEW BEETS—do.	20
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice	20
CHEESE—Per lb.	15
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh	28
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy	1.90
do. Medium	1.75
Common	1.50
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu.	1.50
P. R. POTATOES—Per bu.	.90
POT. TUBES	.60
TURK. B.	.50
APPLES	30@35
Retail Grain.	
WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	.75
do. Fall No. 3	.70
CORN—White	.65
do. Yellow	.60
OATS—New	.35
do. Per bu. new	.25
RYE—Per bu.	.50
BARLEY—Per bu.	.50
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	2.75
do. No. 2	2.50
do. No. 3	2.40
do. Rye	2.00
CORN CHOP	.35
RYE CHOP	1.25
CORN & OATS	.50
BRAN	.50
SHORTS	.60

Butchers' Retail.

BEEF—Steak per lb.	12 1/2
do. Round	10
do. Roasts	10
do. Quarter Dressed, per lb.	7
do. Hind	6 1/2
do. By the carcass	10
MUTTON—Chops per lb.	10 1/2
do. Roast	10 1/2
PORK	8 1/2
VEAL	12 1/2

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.	
HIDES—Green	.07
do. Salt	.07 1/2
Bull and stag	.09
Dry hind prime	.13
Dry hided, prime	.10
washed, damaged	.06 1/2
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS	25@1.00

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue.	
CHICKENS—Live, per doz.	2.00@2.25
PRIMA CHICKENS	2.25@2.50
QUAIL	.75@1.00
WILD DUCKS	
MALLARD, per doz.	2.00
do. New England	1.00@1.25
SCURRELS	.40
RABBITS	.40
JACK RABBITS	2.40

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub washed coarse and dirty, 35 to 42c; washed fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light 35 to 37c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium 37 to 41c; unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c.

St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy.
Tub washed—choice, 44 to 46c; No. 2 medium 40 to 42c; dirty and low 35 to 38c; and 31 to 33c. Unwashed—choice mixed combing 28 to 29c; coarse do 21 to 23c; choice medium 30 to 37c; low do 23 to 24c; light fine medium 22 to 25c; heavy fine do 18 to 20c. Burry, black, cotton, etc., 5 to 15c; less—southern burry sells at 12 1/2 to 13c.

Markets by Telegraph, October 19.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Coupons of 1881.....104 1/2
New 5s.....104 1/2
New 4s.....104 1/2
Coupons.....104 1/2
New 4s registered, sales.....104 1/2 to 105
Coupons, sales.....104 1/2 to 105

SECURITIES.
PACIFIC SIXES—sales, 15 to 12 1/2 c.
MISSOURI SIXES—12 1/2 c.
HANNIBAL AND T. JOSEPH—11 1/2 c.
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—11 1/2 c.
UNION PACIFIC BONDS—first, 11 1/2 c.
LAND GRANTS—11 1/2 c.
SINKING FUNDS, offered—11 1/2 c.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Faster, but not lower.
WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red, 92 1/2 to 1 02 cash; 91 1/2 to 1 01 November; 91 1/2 to 1 02 1/2 December; 91 1/2 to 1 03 1/2 January; 91 1/2 to 1 02 bid the year; No. 3 do, 90 to 95 1/2 c; No. 4 do, 89 1/2 to 94 1/2 c.
CORN—Lower; 39 to 39 1/2 c cash; 39 1/2 to 39 3/4 November; 39 1/2 to 39 3/4 December, 39 1/2 the year; 45 to 45 1/2 c.
OATS—Lower; 29 to 29 1/2 c cash; 29 1/2 November, 29 1/2 c; Lower; 29 to 29 1/2 c cash; 29 1/2 November, 29 1/2 c.
PORK—Lower; 10 1/2 c; 10 1/2 c; 10 1/2 c.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.
WHEAT—Active, but lower; No. 2 red 90 to 91 1/2 c; No. 2 spring, 1 01 1/2 to 1 02 1/2 c; No. 3 spring, 98 1/2 to 1 00 1/2 c; No. 4 spring, 95 1/2 to 97 1/2 c.
CORN—In fair demand and lower; 39 1/2 to 39 3/4 c cash; 40 1/2 c November; 41 1/2 c December; 45 1/2 to 46 c May.
OATS—Dull and lower; 29 1/2 c cash; 30 c October; 30 1/2 c November; 31 c December.
RYE—Steady.
BARLEY—Steady.
PORK—Easier; cash, 12 1/2 to 12 3/4 c; November, 12 1/2 c; December, 12 1/2 c.
LARD—Steady and in fair demand; 8 3/4 c cash.
BULK MEATS—Not given.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 17,347 bushels; shipments, 11,833 bushels; in store, 229,166 bushels; market weaker and lower; No. 1, 98 1/2 c; No. 2, 94 1/2 c; No. 3, 83 1/2 c.
CORN—Receipts, 925 bushels; shipments, 530 bushels; in store, 40,882 bushels; market weaker and a fraction lower; No. 2 mixed, 31 1/2 c; No. 2 white mixed, 34 1/2 c; No. 4, 24 c.
OATS—No. 2, 24 c bid; 26 1/2 c asked.
RYE—No. 2, 72 c asked.
EGGS—Market firm at 18 per dozen.
BUTTER—Market steady and unchanged.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—The supply light, therefore nothing doing. Values were firm, and had there been offering a fair business would have been done: receipts 150; ship 300.
SHEEP—Unchanged; receipts, 200; shipments, 700.
HOGS—Slow; Yorkers and Baltimores \$4 60 to 4 75; mixed packing \$4 50 to 4 85; butchers to fancy, \$4 70 to 5 00; receipts, 3,500; shipments, 2,700.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The *Drovers' Journal* reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 7,000; market good, strong and quiet; heavy, firm; common to good mixed per pig \$1 50 to 1 75; choice heavy, \$1 80 to 2 10; light, slow and easy at \$1 80 to 1 90.
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,000; market steady and quiet; export \$5 20 to 5 85; good to choice shipping \$4 75 to 4 90; common to medium, \$1 60 to 1 75; butchers active and steady at \$2 20 to 2 30; bulls \$2 60 to 2 80; steers \$2 40 to 2 50; weaners \$2 00 to 2 20; calves \$2 25 to 2 50; through Texans \$2 50 to 2 80.
SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments 170; feeders \$3 85; common to choice, active \$3 40 to 3 45.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 708; shipments, 1,378; market steady and unchanged; demand fair to good to choice cattle of all classes; native steers averaging 1,45 lbs. sold at \$4 15; stockers and feeders \$2 50 to 3 25; cows \$2 25 to 3 70; Texas steers, \$2 25 to 2 60; Colorado steers, \$2 45.
HOGS—Receipts, 597; no shipments; market weak and slow, sales ranged at \$4 25 to 4 35; bulk at \$4 23 to 4 31.
SHEEP—Receipts, 350; market quiet.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm.
FLOUR—No. 1 to 11a.
WHEAT—Winter, 8s 6d to 8s 11d; spring, 7s 8d to 8s 11d.
OATS—6s 2d.
CORN—New, 5s.
PORK—7s.
BEEF—6s 6d.
BACON—Long clear middles, 43s; short clear, 45s.
LARD—Cwt, 42s.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.
WHEAT—Up-land, 27 to 28; hard, 19 to 21; bottom hay, 20 to 22; Kansas baled, 18 to 19.
FLOUR—Colorado, 3 35 to 3 50; Graham, 3 00 to 3 25; Kansas, 2 85 to 3 20.
MEAL—Bleed corn meal, 1 55 to 1 60.
WHEAT—New 2 00 to 2 10 cwt.
CORN—Colorado, 2 10 to 2 25; state, 1 75 to 2 00 cwt.
OATS—Colorado, 2 25 to 2 35 cwt.
PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES.
EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 30 to 31c; state 22 to 24c.
BUTTER—Ranch, 10 to 12c; creamery, 35 to 37c; do 28 to 32c; cooking, 8 to 10c.
ONIONS—3 1/2 to 4 cwt.
CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$3 50 to 5 00; young, \$2 00 to 3 50.

New 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.

ORGANS.

14 Stems, 4 Sets Reeds, ONLY \$50. PIANOS, \$125 up. Paper free. Address: Daniel P. Beatty, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT CHAWNER, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Late Surgeon 4th U. S. Cavalry, resigned at Fort Riley, Kan., July 1878, and May 15th, 1880, and for many years, a College of Veterinary Surgeons, Office for Quinies and 84 Sts. Topeka, Kas. Consultation by mail solicited in all diseases of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, and from stockowners in distant parts of the state.

MAGNETIC THERAPY.

AND STEREOPTICONS, all prices. VIEWS illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A profitable business for a man with small capital. Also MAGNETIC THERAPY for home amusement. Send stamp for 116 Catalogue. No. 1111111111, Manufacturing Office, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

\$20 REWARD

For information where I can find a LIGHT BAY HARE, nine years old, rather long combed star in forehead, one hind foot white and one hind foot a little larger, 141 or strayed or stolen from me on 5th of October, 1880.
M. H. HAGMAN,
Wyandott, Kas.

VOTERS OF TOPEKA TOWNSHIP

are hereby notified that the November Election will be held at the Fair Grounds on the 24th day of November, 1880.
H. W. CURTIS,
Township Trustee.

1881 THE CULTIVATOR 1881

Country Gentleman.

THE BEST OF THE

AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

A Premium Annual to Every Reader.

The *Country Gentleman* is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, for the amount and variety of the practical information it contains, and for the ability and extent of its correspondence—in the three chief directions of Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture and Fruit-Growing, Live-Stock and Dairying—while it also includes all minor departments of rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee-keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Remedies, Farm Questions and Answers, Floriculture, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the week.

The *Country Gentleman* is published weekly on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance. One copy, one year, \$2 50. Four copies, \$10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club; Ten copies, \$20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club.
For the year 1881, these prices include a copy of the Annual Register of Rural Affairs, to each subscriber—a book of 144 pages and about 120 engravings—a gift by the publisher.

All New Subscribers for 1881, paying in advance now, will receive the paper Weekly from receipt of remittance to January 1st, 1881, without charge.
Specimen Copies of the paper Free. Address: LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers, Albany, N. Y.

Warner's Safe,

Kidney & Liver

Cure

\$125 PER BOTTLE.

A Positive Remedy for ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Troubles of both Male and Female.

READ THE RECORD:

"It saved my life."

—E. B. Lakely, Selma, Ala.

"It is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women."—Mother's Magazine.

"It is a safe and severe test and won endorsements from some of the highest medical talent in the country."—New York World.

"No remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with it."

—C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.

This Great Natural Remedy is for Sale by Druggists in all Parts of the World.

TRY IT AND TAKE NO OTHER!

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Literary and Domestic

Autumn Days.

To day across her pensive face
Sad nature draws a veil of mist,
As if to hide the pallid cheeks
And whitened lips that Death has kissed.

And Summer lies with folded hands;
Her happy, sunny tasks are done;
The path she trod are bare and brown;
The leaves are dead her fair hands hung.

The sun looks like a golden moon;
His strength wanes with the waning year;
A mournful whisper in the air
Doth tell us of the dark days near.

Oh! saddest days of all the year!
You do beget a thoughtful mood:
The leafless trees, the barren fields,
Teach lessons easily understood.

But as I gaze upon the scene,
Behold! the golden butterflies
Rise from the stubble, bare and brown,
And seem to pierce the misty skies.

And so I hope, when comes to us
The dreary autumn time of life—
When from our souls the chains are loosed,
So may we soar from toil and strife.

When Death doth kiss our pallid lips,
May we've 'em like the butterflies,
Find wings on which to soar from earth,
Until, like them, we reach the skies.

—New England Farmer.

After Long Years.

"What is this, Bart?"
"This is the mortgage of an estate called the Derby Place, Mr. Faxon, foreclosed more than a year, I believe."

"Well, it's what I have been looking for. I will take charge of the papers and attend to the matter soon. Down east, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Faxon put the papers into the breast pocket of his coat, came down the office stairs, and stepped into the glittering, purple-lined phaeton, beside his wife.

The delicate Arabian, Mrs. Faxon's horse, sped away out of the city confines, and soon tossed his jetty mane along the open roads, lined with gardens, ornate cottages and villas.

"Going away again to-morrow, dear?" asked Mrs. Faxon, suddenly lifting her fair countenance, as she interrupted her husband. "You seem to be away all the time lately. Take me with you."

"Not this time, Violet."

And Violet Faxon's husband fell into a fit of abstraction, from which the smartest chatter failed to arouse him.

They came at last to the Faxon mansion, grand and simple, and fulfilling the promise of a beautiful interior.

Amid the white lace and crimson silk of her chamber, Violet was brushing out her long, fair hair, when her husband paused in the doorway and looked at her sharply. Then he came slowly across the room, and lifting the oval face in his hand, looked closely at the rosy cheek, pearly ear and curved eyelashes.

"What is it?" asked Violet; "a freckle?"

"No," he answered, smilingly faintly and strolling across the chamber. "You looked like my sister then—that was all."

"Your sister, dear? You never told me about her."

"No," he answered, and said no more.

Mr. Faxon bore no resemblance to his delicate, patrician wife. A little less than thirty—dark, strongly built, active, vigorous, he impressed one as a strong character. If, with a remarkably rich countenance, there was also a certain evidence of lines, good sense, and a look of deep experience. Mr. Faxon looked like a man who carried weight.

He was up and away at daybreak the next day. An early train bore him eastward, and at nine o'clock found him landed at a little station called Seabrook.

The dismal little building was set in a field of clover, around which a road wound away among the mounds of verdure.

After a glance around, Mr. Faxon took this road, and walked slowly along. The robins hopped across it; the bobolinks sang in the trees over it. The unassuming white clover among the grass perfumed the cool morning air.

He passed only a few houses, but he observed them attentively. They were all old and humble farm-houses. Apparently this property, which had by the foreclosure of a mortgage fallen to Mr. Faxon, was not situated in a very rich or enterprising neighborhood.

When he had walked nearly a mile he came to a green dooryard, among wide-spread apple trees, with a well sweep among them, and a residence, though plain, more pretentious and more comfortable than the others.

There was a narrow, well-worn path among the short grass and buttercups to the porch, where a bitter-sweet twined its strong arms. In a corner under the verdure, was an arm chair, with a book on the seat, and a cane lying across it—a garbled, twisted stick of hickory, that Faxon looked twice at. The book he saw was a Bible.

There was an old lady, with a sweet, faded face, and snowy cap strings tied under her double chin, knitting at a window near by, but his quiet step had not disturbed her.

He had put his hand to the knocker; he took it down again as he caught sight of this placid face. He stood there quite still for several minutes. A gray cat came and rubbed against his leg. Some apple blossoms, floating down touched his cheek.

At length the gentle lips moved: "Father," said the mild old lady, "you had best lie down and take a rest."

"Such old people, and I have come to take their home away," said Mr. Faxon.

There was a strong pain in his dark face now, as he stood looking down at the porch floor.

After a moment he stepped off the porch, on the further side, and walked away under the apple trees.

When Mr. Faxon came back from his brief stroll, his presence, as he crossed the yard, was observed.

A white-haired old man, who had come to the open door and taken up the hickory stick, turned back hastily with a few hurried words, and the aged woman dropped her knitting and rose up, with a paleness dropping over her face.

But, while Mr. Faxon hesitated on the porch again both came to the door. Sad, startled faces they both had, but they were civil. Their greeting was kindly, as to a friend.

"My name is Faxon," said the visitor.

"I—"

"We know who you are, sir," said the old man; "we know who you are, though we never seen ye before. Will you come in?"

Mr. Faxon stepped across the white hall floor into the quaint, cool and comfortable sitting room.

The rough blue paper, like chintz, on the wall, some "honesty" and dried grasses in opaque white vases upon the high, narrow mantelpiece, unceasingly struck his eye while he took his seat, his mind occupied with other thoughts.

"We've been long expectin' you, sir," said the old lady.

Her hands, clasped on her spotted gingham apron upon her lap, trembled a little, but the serenity of her manner was not much changed.

But the old man's eyes swam in tears. He rested both hands on the hickory stick between his knees, as he sat in a corner, and bending his forehead upon them, partially hid his face.

"Yes! yes! but it comes sort o' sudden now," said the old man.

Mr. Faxon sat in speechless sympathy. After a little pause old Mr. Derby looked up, and met his eyes.

"Of course, it's all right, sir. We don't question your right to the place; but we've been sort o' unfortunate. I think so—don't you, mother?"

The old lady lay back among the cushions of the dimly-covered chair. She had a look of physical weakness Mr. Faxon had not noticed before. She did not speak.

Her husband looked at her attentively. A sudden flush went over his face.

"It's not for myself I care—it's her!" he cried, striking his cane violently upon the floor. "She helped earn this place when she was young. There was no kind o' work but what them hands you see lyin' so weary in her lap, sir, was put to. She was up early and late, always a-doin', for me and the children. God never made a better wife an' mother. An' now, sir, it's hard that she should be turned out of her house in her old age."

"Hush, hush, Daniel!" said the old lady, softly. "The Lord will provide; and it's not long we have to stay in the world, you know."

"Will you tell me the history of the place, Mr. Derby?" asked Mr. Faxon. "How did you come to lose it?"

"You come to mortgage it," said the old man, at last, "to pay the boys' college bills. You see we had three children—Selwyn, Roscoe and little Annie. Mother an' I didn't have an education, but we said all along that our children should have; an' they went to the district school 'n' then the academy—and by and by we fitted them off for college. Bright, smart boys they were—everybody said my boys had good parts, tho' Roscoe was always a little wild. I think mother, there, loved him better for that. He was more trouble, an' she clung to him closer because others blamed him at times. Annie, his sister, was always a-pleadin' too, for Roscoe. He played truant, and he whipped the boys who told on him; he was always puttin' his bones in peril, an' twice half-drowned—yet in spite of all, he was ready for college when Selwyn was, tho' Selwyn was steady as a clock. Mother an' I had been scrapin' together for years, and at last we fitted them off."

"We went on denying of ourselves, for it was just the one hope of our lives to have the boys graduate with all the honors; an' time went on, but many of the crops failed, and there came disappointment here and disappointment there, an' failin' to get together the money the boys sent for—especially Roscoe—we mortgaged the farm for five hundred dollars."

"They were nearly thro', you see, an' mother and Annie thought that Selwyn might be principal of the academy or something when he came home, an' Roscoe would be a lawyer, 'cause he could argue an' speak so smart in public, an' the money would be paid back easy."

"But from time to time there came rumors I didn't like as to how Roscoe was up to his old wild ways again, and at last it came like a thunderbolt—Roscoe was suspended and had run away to foreign parts. Well, I pass over that, sir; I tried not to be too hard on the boy. Then Selwyn came home. He had graduated well, but he had a cough. He didn't complain but he was thin an' pale, an' soon mother an' I saw that the son we had meant to rely on was an invalid upon our hands. The thought struck me dumb. But mother was all energy. We traveled here with him, we traveled there. We saw all the noted doctors east and west, and we never paid any back. I had made one or two payments at first, but they were but a drop in the bucket. At last we brought Selwyn home to die."

"Don't, Daniel!" said the mother softly.

"He wants to hear the best. There's only a little more, but it's no better. Annie was like Selwyn—good an' patient; delicate like, too."

We didn't mind it at first, but her cheeks grew thin an' too red; a cough she had from childhood grew harder, an' though the best doctors we could get came early an' late, it was only a year after Selwyn died before we laid Annie down among the snows. Thank ye, sir, for your pity. Mother and I have shed most of our tears."

Mr. Faxon put his cambric handkerchief back into his pocket.

"Your other son, Roscoe, Mr. Derby—did he never come home?"

"Never. It's nigh eight years since we have seen Roscoe. He knew he disappointed us; but that was nothin', was it mother?"

"I never think of it," said Mrs. Derby, shaking her head. Perhaps—I don't know—he took the wrong course with Roscoe. He was restless an' active. He was wild, but he was lovin'—"

Her voice broke.

"Mr. Derby," said Mr. Faxon, "I find I know something of your story already: Your son, Roscoe Derby, who ran away at nineteen years old, is probably living; and it may come in my way to obtain some information of him for you."

The old people had risen from their seats, and he went on quickly:

"Meanwhile be at no inconvenience regarding your stay here in your old home. My right to occupy it is unquestioned in my mind, and let me assure you that you will never, during your lifetimes, be required to go hence. There is the mortgage"—he placed some papers on the table—"the Derby place is your own."

He rose, putting them gently back as they pressed toward him, trying to express their gratitude.

"No—no thanks! Believe me, you owe me nothing—nothing."

He took his hat. The old man, who was voiceless, wrung his hand. Mr. Faxon turned to Mrs. Derby, and taking her soft, wrinkled fingers in his strong palm, bent low and kissed them. Then he turned to the door, but in a moment he had come back.

"Mother—father!" he said, "I cannot go, for I know you have forgiven me."

And the next instant the strong man was kneeling with his head on his mother's knee.

"After long years, mother," he said, as he stroked his temples with fond fingers. "I am but twenty-eight years old, but sorrow for my early faults has brought some gray hairs about my head."

"And you are not Mr. Faxon, after all, Roscoe?" said the puzzled father, with a puzzled smile.

"Yes, I am, dear father. Five years ago I had the good fortune to gain the good will of one of the wealthiest American shipping merchants then in London. He gave me a good position, and I decided to return home with him, and served faithfully in his employ until just before his death, when, having formed an engagement with his only daughter, he gave his consent to our marriage, with the proviso that I would take his name, and carry on his interests exactly as they had been. To this I consented, for in spite of my settled habits and ideas, I felt an alien and alone; but, mother, I have a good wife and the best of sons—a little fellow two years old, named Derby. Does that please you?"

"Ah, indeed! What loving old woman is not pleased with her grandchild? Soon the house was graced by the presence of Violet Faxon and the lovely boy, whom grandfather could not praise enough and grandmother perhaps not fondle enough; yet it was sweeter, perhaps, to Roscoe Faxon to hear his mother's voice whisper:

"I like your wife, and, do you know, I think she is very like Annie?"

From the Garden to the House.

At this season, when every one is preparing the winter's supply of house-plants, a few thoughts upon the care required in taking plants from the garden to the house may be of interest. To succeed in moving plants from the garden to the house, much care must be exercised. Most persons fail in this operation, because they do not allow the plants to rest long enough, after their removal, before they are taken into a warm room.

The more common house plants give better results if planted in the open ground during the summer. They require less care, are kept free from insects, and if properly taken up bloom better during the winter. As it is impossible to take up plants from the ground without destroying many of the fine working roots, it is therefore necessary to cut away enough of the top to balance the loss of the roots or to keep them in a dormant condition until enough new roots are formed to supply the loss of moisture from the leaves.

In case of those plants that bloom from the vigorous young shoots or that are not desired to bloom until late in the winter, as the rose, heliotrope, fuchsia, etc., it is best to cut back severely when they are taken up. But with those that require a long time to mature blossom buds and that are desired to bloom early, as bachelors, stevias, eupatoriums, carnations, etc., much care is needed that they be taken up so as not to check the growth.

The plants should be taken up carefully with a spade that will lift a large ball of earth and nearly all of the roots. This ball must be worked carefully into as small pots as is possible with rich compost closely packed around the roots. Water thoroughly and put in a cool shaded place, as a cool shed or cellar, for a week or two, or until new roots enough have formed to supply the loss of moisture from the leaves when they are exposed to the sun.

Heliotropes, bouvarias and other tender

plants while they must be kept in a cool place for some time, must not be exposed to a temperature below 40 degrees for a great length of time; while roses, carnations, verbenas, petunias, etc., are benefited by a much lower temperature at this stage of growth.

Taken up and treated in this way plants are pretty certain, with good after care, to make a good growth and bloom freely. Few people succeed with roses or house plants, yet we think if they are potted in very rich soil in small pots and treated in this way, that when taken in November they would go on in growth and give fine blossoms. Sudden extremes of heat or cold should be avoided in cultivating the roses.

One very important matter must have due attention if one would succeed in keeping house plants free from insects and that is to see that no insects are taken in with the plants, and then to destroy the first that appears.

All plants should be grown in as small pots as possible, as they bloom much better and are not so liable to injury by over watering. They can be kept in a vigorous growing condition by applying liquid manure once each week.—Mass. Ploughman.

Fashions.

Hoods, fichus, and pelerines, of various styles and dimensions, are now fashionable.

Collars are also being made immensely large; for morning wear they are not altogether white, but scalloped out and embroidered with red, black, blue, etc. This, well and tastefully selected, gives much harmony to the toilet. The cuffs are either plain or plated, but always matched to the collar.

The deep sailor-collar in surah of two shades of color, plain or figured, fastened with a somewhat loose bow of the same, is very pretty. It is worn with the high-necked dress, either of the same or of another color, according to taste, provided the colors, if contrasting, are selected with care.

Hats for morning wear are made very simple, with little ornaments; as a rule they have neither flowers nor feathers, but only a large bow of soft surah in front upon the crown; below this a thick quilting of unbleached tulle or lace, coming a little beyond the border; behind, the ribbon or surah, twisted so as to become quite small, is passed through the straw and then tied under it in a 'bow, which droops over the chignon; this is a very clever arrangement, for with the small knot of hair which is now considered pretty to wear at the back of the head, there is under the hat, with its lowered brim, an empty space unpleasing to the eye.

A Duchess hat is of leghorn straw, open border, lined with a band of dark red velvet slightly gathered at both edges. Two long shaded red feathers trim this hat, one droops over the crown, the other comes forward over the edge of the border; a bow of palest pink satin placed on the right side completes the trimming.

There is also a bonnet of fine black English straw, edged with a jet bead border, finished with a bead fringe; semi-wreath of large closely-pressed red poppies round the front part; aigrette of black and old-gold feathers at the sides; bow and very wide strings of poppy-red satin.

To these very new and pretty bonnets and hats may be added the pretty little Creole hat of rough-and-ready straw, bent down in front and at the back, and trimmed with a Madras kerchief in rich, warm colors, coquettishly tied on one side. For young girls the kerchief is sometimes exchanged for an enormous Alsacian bow of velvet or satin ribbon.

Plaids, not in the Scotch but Madras style, prevail in new autumn goods. Here colors are so blended together as to form an harmonious whole. Uncertain shades of green and blue, with every possible shade of yellow; deep reds, with flesh color, dull shades of lilac, grays and browns; such are the favorite mixtures, as different as possible from the bright tints of Scotch plaids.

Madras plaids are extremely fashionable. They are now reproduced in silk and woolen fabrics. When not entirely of this plaid, the costume is very generally trimmed with plaid kerchief borders effectively disposed so as to show to the best advantage round the outline of double skirt or tunic, blouse or casaquin-bodice.

A dress of Madras plaid in attenuated shades of green and blue, with a few touches of bright red and yellow, is made in the Princess shape behind and with a basque in front. It is trimmed in the shape of a fichu with bands of bluish-green velvet finished with a flowing bow of satin ribbon to match; a pointed tablier, trimmed at the edge with a similar band, and is finished at the back into two shawl points, which form the tournure. The skirt is trimmed round the foot with a deep fluting, edged with a band of velvet.

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