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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,

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B. B. EVVING, Editor and Publisher. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Communications.

Wheat.

Although I suppose that the readers of the FARMER have long ere this finished sowing wheat, a few items about it may not be uninteresting.

The scientific name of wheat is triticum vulgare. Triticum is from the Latin trito, to rub thus be seen that the scientific name is quite expressive, as most botanical titles are. It belongs to the botanical order Graminae or grass family. All the different species of grasses, oats, rye, barley, and maize, belongs to the same family.

The chief value of the wheat grain arises from the albumen of the seed. This albumen is a starchy or a farinaceous matter accompanying the embryo and serving as its first nourishment in germination. Its qualities are wholesome and nutritious, even in poisonous plants. Its quantity, compared with the embryo, varies in every possible degree. In the large and important order of Leguminosæ, including the species of bean, pea, coffee tree, senna, indigo, peanut, bush clover, brown clover, ground-nut, etc., it is entirely wanting. In wheat it comprises almost all the seed, and in texture is mealy. In many plants the nutritive matter for the nourishment of the germinating plantlet is stored in the leaves of the embryo, or cotyledons; but in wheat this is entirely in the albumen surrounding the embryo.

When the grain of wheat is placed beneath the surface of the soil it imbibes water. Now as the outer coat or what makes the bran had all that it could do before to hold the albumen alone, when the water enters too, it stretches all that it can, then finally breaks. By the addition of water the plant turns the starch into sugar. How is this done? Well, a molecule of starch contains six atoms of carbon, ten of in localities where prairie and forest alternate. hydrogen and five of oxygen. Add to this one as in Illinois. The prairie is a prairie because molecule of water, consisting of two stoms of the moisture is so irregular and varying that hydrogen and one of oxygen, and we have six the young trees die. It is well known that the atoms of carbon, twelve of hydrogen and six of prairie is not as good for wheat as the timber exygen, or one molecule of grape sugar. Why is this done? Simply because the plant cannot take food unless it is diluted; and, second, grape sugar is its food or prepared sap.

The vegetable kingdom is divided into two great divisions—those whose seeds contain one cotyledon each being termed menocotyledons or endegens, and those whose seeds contain two cotyledons each, dicotyledons or exogeus. Wheat belongs to the endegeus. In exegeus the cotyledons generally exposed above ground forming the first two leaves of the plant. But in wheat the cotyledon is not disengaged from the seed, but remains stationary with it. The oxygen of the air unites with a portion of the carbon of the starch and produces heat and evolves carbonic anhydride, generally called carbonic acid, essential to the growth of the plant. The little radicle, or root of the embrye, pushes downward into the soil, sending out its fibrils to suck up food for the neurishment of the plant. Perhaps it is not generally known that these little fibrils which obtain nearly all of the plant's food derived from the soil, are too minute to be seen with the naked eye. Those roots and rootlets which we can see are simply to hold the plant in position and convey the crude sap from the fibrils to the

Two modes of root development are definitely distinguished: First is the axial, belonging to the exogeus, where the primary, simple radicle in growing extends itself downward in a main body more or less branched, continuous with the stem, and forming the main root or tap root of the plants. Such roots hold the plant firmly in the soil, and are therefore given to nearly all trees and perennial shrubs or

herbs, or even biennials. The second mode of root development is inaxial, where the primary radicle proves abortive, never developing into an axial root; but, growing laterally only, it sends out little shoots from its sides, which grow into long, slender roots nearly equal in value, none of them continuous with the stem. Of this nature are the roots of the grasses, lillies, and the endegeus generally. Such roots do not hold the plant firmly in the ground, hence are not given to trees, which would soon blow out of root. For this reason the grasses and wheat so often freeze out in winter. In the case of Indian corn this defect is remedied somewhat by adtilious roots, commonly called "stay roots." But even then it often blows down in

I have before stated that it was because of

this inaxial root development that the wheat was so easily frozen out. Nature must not be blamed for this, for in a climate of this severity she made it an annual. But man, by cultivation, makes it a biennial. To keep the wheat from freezing out is the great problem. At the first glance it might seem plausible that by sowing the wheat early enough the roots would become so strong and large that they would successfully resist even severe freezing; while the large tops, dying down, would still further proor grind. Vulgare means common. It will teet the plants. The Hessian fly generally the ground too fine on the surface. speils this plan. And for various reasons it has been found to be unwise to sow early. How then can this matter be remedied?

If we must sow late we can make the plant grow fast in two ways: First, by preparing the seed bed thoroughly. If this be mellow and well pulverized the plant will grow much faster. Why? The finer the ground the greater the amount of surface exposed to the air. A clod in the shape of a cube whose length, breadth and thickness is one foot, presents six square feet of surface to the action of the air. Break it up into 1,728 cubes whose dimensions are one inch. Each one of these will present six square inches of surface or just twelve times as much as before it was broken. Now one of the most important elements of wheat is silica. It is not soluble in water, but the exygen and ezone of the air will decompose it. Hence if your wheat ground is pulverized it will present a greater surface to the action of the oxygen and ozone and a greater amount of silica will be decomposed into available feed for the plant.

Second, pulverized ground is of a more even temperature and humidity. For the sun to evaporate water it must be where the rays can fall upon it. In cloddy ground the interstice between the clods allow the rays of the sun to penetrate. Now the wheat plant, of all plants, requires moisture, not wetness, if I may be allowed the term, but moisture. This is shown land, and the reason is that in the timbered localities the moisture is more regular and eyen.

Third, the food of the plant must be in a selhence if you pulverize your ground, thus overceming so much of the force of cohesion, you aid solution just so much, and in addition to this the tender rootlets of the young plant can layer of the frame being produced indefinitely, up through all their endless ramifications food to nourish the plant and hasten its growth,

Another way to hasten growth is to apply manure. This gives the plant available food. However, it is not generally a good plan to plow under clover for wheat; for we want the plant to get the benefit of the manure as soon as possible if we wish to hasten the growth in food till fermentation and decomposition take the wheat is ripening, and fermentation is iu- upon its feet, and moves about upon its knees. jurious to this process. If the straw is increased by the large amount of carbonic acid which fermentation produces, the harvest will be hazarded, for the supply of food to the grain cannot be assimilated. Well rotted stable and barnyard manure is best suited to the wheat der at the side; but turning up at the toes, thus crop. It generally gives the best results when half is plowed under and half used as a surface dressing.

Clay lands are best suited to wheat. Do not think that I mean pure clay, but lands or soils in which clay predominates in contrast to those in which sand is the greatest element. When it is a limestone clay it is the best wheat soil known. If your soil lacks lime you must supply the deficiency. I do not advise Kausas farmers, or Illinois farmers either, to try commercial fertilizers. By saving the home products they can get manure cheaper; but if lime is lacking it will pay to apply it. This, however, is not very often the case. Because I say clay soils are not best for wheat do not think that wheat does not require sand. In fact silica forms such a large proportion of the earth's crust that in what we often class as clay soils it is predominant. Land is nearly pure silica, and silica is an important article in the wheat diet. If lime is lacking and nitrogen and carbonic acid superabundant, you will have big straw but little grain. If silex is wanting and carbonic acid in excess your wheat will lodge; for it is silex that gives solidity and strength to the culms of grass and grain.

Perhaps the most important thing of all is preparing the seed bed. This should be thor-

oughly pulverized for three or four inches in pear on the sole and at the coronet, and if negdepth, while beneath that the ground should be compact. I find it to be the best plan to plow as early in the fall as possible—the last of July dry, roll, after the plow and let it lay. If hard, dashing rains come to beat it down, so much the better; or you will find it profitable to let your hogs and cattle run on it. When ready to sow loosen and pulverize two or three or four inches. There is very little danger of getting

By plowing early we get our land in the right condition to fertilize by atmospheric influences. The months of Angust and September are the best of all the year for this as the days are hot and the nights cool, and a fine, moist soil attracts the dews, which in falling carry with them the fertilizing gases with which they are laden. JOHN. M. STAHL.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

During my long silence on account of pressure of farm work I have been thinking what I should say to the readers of the FARMER that would be of profit to them, and as my mind has wandered back to early boyhood, the good old times when the sheep were trusted to my sole care and keeping I thought that what I then learned of sheep and their diseases might be of benefit to some new beginners in skeep raising.

Foot rot is a most destructive disease of sheep. There is an incipient and easily curable form of this disease, and there is a malignant and contagious foot rot, which infects and poisons the soil, and spreads, sometimes, with fearful rapidity and effect, among large flocks, destroying the sheep by hundreds and thousands.

The malignant form grows out of the other, and it is questionable if it could not be prevented from spreading among the sheep, even from infected ground if their feet were only in good condition. But the sheep's foot is seldom in good condition naturally, because the shepherd rarely thinks it necessary to examine it until something wrong is evident, from the lameness caused by it. Then prevention comes

The manner of growth of the sheep's foot is eculiar, and upon this to damage and disease. The walls of the hoof grow from above downwards, meeting the growth of the sole at the junction; the outer easily penetrate the fine moist soll, gathering and, if not worn away by contact with the ground, pass the sole and spreads beyond it, turning under and forming a loose covering, beneath were moisture, filth, sand, stones, and other foreign matter find a lodgment. These foreign matters soften the horn of the sole, or otherwise injure it, so that disorganization or destruction comes and carries the injury to the interior of the foot. Stones or gravel that may the fall. Clover cannot supply available plant be enclosed under the excess of the horn, press upon the softened sole and irritate the sensiplace; also, fermentation in the clover will be tive under it, and although as yet no actual most active in midsummer when the kernel of damage is done, yet the sheep is unable to walk

When this is done no time should be lost in examining the foot and remedying the mischief while this can be easily done. The feet will probably appear with the walls of the foot having outgrown the sole, and not only turning unpreventing the natural use of the feet. This is to be remedied by the use of toe nippers made expressly for the use of trimming the feet, and also by the use of the knife. The walls of the feet are trimmed at the side with a knife, and all superfluous horn is removed. The toes are clipped with the nippers; a pair of common pincers may be used if the edges of the claws are filed and ground sharp. Neglect of these precautions has ruined many flocks, while the pastures have been so poisoned with the disease and infectuous matter that no healthy sheep could be kept upon them until after an interval sufficient to rid them of contagion.

The result of neglect may be described as follows: The horn of the sole being softened and decomposed and the sensitive inner portions of the foot being injured, inflammatory and suppurative action is caused within the foot; escape of the products of inflammation being impossible through the sole at first, intense suffering results, and a generally disturbed condition of the animal ensues. This is the first stage of malignant foot rot.

In course of time the sole is decomposed and fetid pus escapes, by which herds and soil is infected. The disease spreads through the whole foot, at appears at the coronet.

Fungoid, or mushroom-like excressences ap-

lected at this stage the whole foot may be lost and the sheep may be ruined. In this comdition radical treatment is needed. The sound or the first half of August. Harrow, and if animals should be removed at once to new and clean pastures and yards. The diseased sheep are to be treated by means of caustic dressings of the feet; muriatic acid, diluted with three times its bulk of water; a solution of one drachm of chloride of zine in a pint

of water, or carbolic acid should be used to destroy the diseased growth, and persevered in until sound parts are reached, when the usual stimulant dressing may be substituted.

Ray; Pawnee Co., Kas.

Keeping Sheep on the Prairies.

I notice an article in the Chronoscope headed : Look Before You Leap Into Wool Growing," copied from the Western Rural, which is too true to be lost sight of at the present time. There are a number who are going into sheep who are bound to make a failure, but by no means all the inexperienced or city-bred are going to fail. I have seen the same excitement prevail many times in different states, and from different causes, and have watched the progress and result so often that I think I can tell in a few minntes' talk with a man whether he is going to make a success or a failure. Usually those who think they know the most are the ones most likely to fail or lose the first year. But I notice all such as have the true grit and don't go down deeper than they can wade, and will keep a little back for unforseen expenses, and look upon their first failures as experience, and keep on with what is left, soon get back all their former losses and a good thing in the end. Of course those who are accustomed to privations and hardships do not have that obstacle to surmount in the start, but a great many that I could mention whom many of your readers probably know very well, have come out of the city, leaving good situations as clerks or mechanics, or broken-down business men, and entered the business totally ignerant of the first step to be taken, who are independent and worth twenty to one hundred thousand dollars to-day.

Economy and strict attention to business will always win, if a man will stick to any one branch, and especially to sheep. If a man has a wife or family, his success in any branch depends almost entirely upon that wife or family, not always but in the majority of cases, and if she or they are not going to be a help and comfort to him in his camp and sheep farm, he had much better leave them in the east where they can enjoy the comforts of life and society, until he is started and prepared for them.

Among the many new beginners of the actual settlers of Kansas that I am acquainted with (and I know a good many) that went into the sheep business on a small capital, comparatively few have failed to make a good thing,

and fewer have given it up. The great fault lies with designing and unprincipled speculators who paint in such high colors the ease with which such great profits are made in sheep-keeping in the west. Such extravagant fabrications of the yield of col and increase with such slight eutlay, is well calculated to lead eastern people astray, and especially those who know nothing of the business or in fact any business that requires as much close attention and forethought as sheepraising on the prairies. Any young man, married or single, of steady habits and good judgment, can make an independent fortune in the business here if he starts right and studies it for a term of years, but he must expect to meet with many losses and privations. The man who cannot successfully conduct any other business needs to have a herder himself if he runs

Larned, Kansas.

Substitutes for Glass Frames.

The Irish Farmers' Gazette prints the following: If gardeners and others will give a trial to the following plan, they will find it less than one-fourth the expense of glass frames, and much more useful: Take white calico of close texture; stretch it and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime water, tour ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of white of eggs, and give the muslin two coats.

Maxims for grape growers-Dig deep, but plant shallow. Prepare the ground in the fall, but plant in the spring. The leaves love the sun, but the fruit the shade favarian sowth rarely produces much fruit. Young vines produce the most beautiful fruit, but old ones the richest.

farm and Stock.

and Short-Horns Compared.

of short-horn cattle may not safely eyes against the fact that the Herefords have made tremendous strides in public favor within the past five years, and that such of our ranchmen on the western plains as have tried them almost unanimously give them the preference over short-horns, because, as they express it, they are "better wrestlers"—that is, they are better adapted to the conditions under which they are compelled to exist on these plains than are the short-horns.

There are distinctive points of difference between the two breeds that are obvious. The Hereford, from his very formation, proclaims himself the hardier beast of the two. His big heas, thick horns, heavy neck and shoulders, and great depth through the heart, proclaim his vigor and his ability to wrestle with hardship and privation. Hence we are not surprised that he should succeed on the plains where once roamed the American Bison, which is possessed of much of the same form.

The Hereford is par excellence a grazing beast, both here and in his native home. On the other hand the short-horn is more of an artificial creation. An animal that in outline is the very perfection of bevine beauty, and which will repay good treatment and generous feeding probably better than any other meatpreducing breed of cattle in existence. In speaking upon this point not long since with ers of our acquaintance-a man who has done more perhaps than any other man living to bring the Herefords to the front in this country-he expressed himselt as follows: "The Hereford breeders claim too much. The Herefords are certainly the best grazing cattle in the world; but when you come to place them on a farm where they can have good grass, with plenty of grain and shelter from storins, they cannot be compared with the short-horns. In a race under such conditions, with well-selected and well-bred short-horns, the Herefords would be beaten." Were we to give this gentleman's name, we are certain that Hereford breders, at least would recognize him as good authority. And such testimony, coming from a man who has never been accused of partiality for the short-horn, is entitled to great weight certainly, in so far as it favors the latter

In our opinion, based more upon a careful study of the experience of others than of our own this gentleman has drawn the line very nearly where it belongs. Each breed has its place where it is superior to the other. There is room for both, and room for improvement in both. If we could reduce the head, neck, shoulders and horns of the Hereford, and increase the relative weight of his hind-quarters, we should have a much handsomer beast, and a more profitable carcass in proportion to gross weight; but this probly cannot be done to any considerable degree without a sacrifice of some of the very qualities that peculiarly adapt him to a life of exposure on the plains. On the other hand, the short-horns are unquestionably tial part of every summer's work, the beekeep inferior as a breed to the Herefords in the crops ers who look upon their apiary as a trifling -in the heart girth-and improvement in this part of their farm stock, wonder why money particular is a point at which breeders may well aim without danger of injury to any of the honey-bees, and how one little insect can be disorganized, and nourish a growing twig be- and constitutions are hard enough to endure present good qualities of the breed .- National Live-Stock Journal.

The New England Farmer has a good report of the "International Sheep Show" held at Philadelphia, Pa., in September last, from which we make the following extracts:

COSTLY SHEEP. These Spanish Merinos are the cynosure of all eyes. To the untutored eye of the visitor, they appear to be a lot of little, dirty, greasy looking things who have been presumably treated to a coat of tar. In this black outer covering the ment lies, for when the wool is pushed aside, fleece excelling the driven snow in its matchless whiteness is disclosed, and the wool is equal to any for its softness, fineness and richness. "There's no shaep in the world," said a wool grower to your correspondent, "equal to the Spanish Merinos-their fleece makes the finest kind of cloth that is made from wool." A good Merino produces thirty-five pounds of wool to the fleece. In selling the wool it is customary to throw off one-third of this on account of the oil which works out through the wool and causes the blackness which indicates the strength of fibre. There is a ram among the Merinos, from Washington county, whose pedigree is traced back to the Humphrey importation of 1802. It is owned jointly by four farmers. It is valued at \$5,000. Like the rest, its fleece is black from the exudation of oil through the wool. The importation previously referred to was made by a man named Humphrey, in that year. He brought over a lot of fine Merinos from Spain, and it is from this importation that we get our fine sheep. The ram described is a thoroughbred.

and several yearling ewes at three and four hundred dollars each. THE SHEPHERD'S PRIEND.

A Susquehanna yearling buck is valued at \$500

shepherds there say that the alleged faithful This is of great importance to the beckeeper, guardians of their flocks are at a discount in for in such operations as making artificial their pastures on account of a propensity of the swarms, or changing combs from one hive to

herd's eye, their wolfish lineage betrays itself covered with bees as if there were no bees on it in frequent inroads on the flock. Still, there are at all. about a dozen dogs entered for the premiums, and it is wonderful to witness how far dogs can be trained to guard the fock. A ring which was used for the exercise of horses and cattle during the state fair was designated for this purpose, and the trial of the collies began yesterday. The dogs were expected to take five sheep from one pen, drive them around the course, which is about a quarter of a mile long, and put them in another pen provided for the purpose. A large number of people witnessed the performance of the dogs. A flock of forty sheep were brought were from a drove-yard. Five were taken at a time and placed in the pen. The first lot fell to an English dog called "Lad," which in Sheffield, England, is said to have carried off the first prize from twentyeight competitors.

Everything being in readiness, the bars were taken down and at a word from his master, "Lad" jumped into the pen and sent the sheep out in a hurry. They were very wild, and the large crowd present had a tendency to make them still worse. They at once started around dog and his master, but had not gone a third of the way when the ram at the lead made a break and went through the crowd on the outside of the ring, closely followed by the others with the dog at their heels. In a short time the dog returned with four of them, but the fifth was still missing. After bringing them back, he went in search of the absent one, which he soon found and brought inside the inclosure. but, instead of going towards its companions one of the most experienced breeders and feed- this refractory ram started in the other direction, but was not followed by the dor who went again after the stray four. After getting these started, another broke away, but was soon brought back, when all four again started around the course, the intention of the dog being evidently to pick up the stray ram when he crme up with him. When the dog went to get the ram, it showed fight, and took refuge between two stone slabs. The dog barked furiously, and in vain attempted to dislodge the stubborn animal. The dog was about giving it up when his master instructed him to go back and fetch the ram with him. The dog started with renewed courage, and charged the infuriated ram. Instead of the ram running away, it lowered its head and repelled the attack of the canine. After being repeatedly butted, the stem presents ashriveled appearance, and finally dog caught the ram by the ear, and by dint of dries up and dies. It is a noteworthy feature sheer force led the animal to its pen. This trial consumed about twenty-five minutes. A Scotch collie named "Oscar," did not have so severe a tussle as "Lad," and accomplished its task in twenty-one minutes. Other dogs were put on trial test, and the awards will be made later in the week. All of the dogs are endow-ed with incredible intelligence and sagacity.

Apiary.

Italian and Black Bees.

While to the apiarist who is keeping been for both pleasure and profit the various jobs connected with Italianizing bees are an essen and time should be spent on another race of continue to find its way through the parts thus wilful way. Well, I bless them if their teeth better than other.

points on which the two races differ, and, therefore, how to distinguish them.

Italians is their great gentleness; the best proof of this can be given by telling that in the evil is due to a superabundance of sap in gathered unto the fruit. The thickest and their native country their owners place them as near to their home as they would cats, dogs tain it, it is evident that pruning will do no or chickens, by making the bee-hive almost a good, inasmuch as it forces the sap into fewer part of their own habitation. This gentleness branches, but it may be beneficial by permitof the Italian bees is not due to their having weaker organs of defense than black bees, nor is it because they have more patience than common bees. My opinion is that it is because they lose less easily their presence of mind, and as long as they do not see imminent danger, they do not think it best to lose their lives in defending their home. There is but one exception to this greater gentleness; while a swarm of black bees is almost as harmless as flies a swarm of Italians is sometimes a most thorny thing to gather. It seems as though they were perfectly aware that their plans are thwarted, and unless rendered powerless by a well filled honey sack, they show their displeasure in an expressive way.

A second characteristic which makes the Italian of greater worth than the black, is its ability to work well and fast. The fact is that during seasons of scarcity, while many colonies of black bees may starve, Italians have so well improved the few hours during which flowers yielded honey that they live through it. In times of abundance an Italian apiary has been repeatedly proven to yield more than an apiary consising of black or hybrid bees.

The Italians fill their combs in a methodical and thorough manner, very different from the reckless way in which black bees leave some cells empty and some corners incompletely

built. A third point on which the two races differ One of the features of the exhibition is the is their behavior when their hives are opened. trial of sheep dogs. Almost all the breeders The blacks run about, then cluster together on have such a dog on exhibition. It is singular the edges of the frames falling anywhere. The that Washington county, with its 450,006 sheep self-possessed Italians, on the contrary, remain is not represented by any sheep dogs. The on the combs without seeming to be disturbed. dogs to kill their own mutton. Watchful and another, or hunting for a queen, it is really efficient as they may be while under the shep- very convenient to be able to handle a comb

The fourth distinctive feature is one which asual observers cannot fail to notice—that is of pears. color. The common bee is purely black; the Italian, except under certain circumstances, has three distinct yellow rings on her abdomen, more plainly visible when the honey sack is full; if then seen in a full light, as for instance on a window pane, the yellow part will appear translucent.

The Italian drones are not as regularly marked as the workers. Color is by no means an infallible test. The other points of difference are the first in importance to determine whether a colony is pure or not.

Amateur beekeepers and also those who keep bees on a large scale, have discovered several minor points on which the Italian bee is superior to the common bee, and so far, no other race has been conclusively proven to be superior to the Italian, although the merits of other races have often been the subject of dissertation in bee literature.

For the past few years Italian bees have been sold at such low prices as to be within the reach the north side of the course, followed by the of any one who gives his bees enough attention to make them pay .- Prairie Farmer.

Morticulture.

The Pear Tree Blight.

Mr. M. A. Veeder, of Lyons, N. Y., writes o the Husbandman that this disease is unusually prevalent in his vicinity the present season. A careful examination of several cases leads him to the conclusion that the variety of the disease prevalent there is not due to the agency of an insect. He goes on to say: "It is said that there is a form of blight

which is produced by an insect which girdles the

part of the branch affected, but the descriptions of that form of blight do not correspond with the one under consideration. The mode of attack is peculiar, and may serve to throw some light on the nature of the disease. Small branches which are growing thriftily are most commonly attacked, whilst larger or slow growing branches escape. The part of the branch where the infection first appears immediately underlies the bark, at which point brownish patches appear and spread until the of this disease that beyond the part affected a portion of the stem may survive and flourish fer a considerable length of time, although below it is apparently entirely dead, being thoroughly dried and shriveled. A careful examination does not bring to light any minute inbark give evidence of having been punctured stem newly infected, shows under the microscope that the walls of the cells composing the time to prune is, I think, from February to layer in which growth takes place have rotted. April 15. It will do any time from December s iperabundance of sap has ruptured the minute pant ones, but the firm, bright, close jointed. the plant, producing a dry rot, which, under and that alone; but do not ask good fruit of it. favoring conditions of weather, may spread Good fruit comes only from severe pruining. rapidly through a considerable part of the more Men tell of gathering three or four bushels delicate growing parts of the stem. Sap may each from old vines allowed to run their own striking yond, showing that the infection is not due to them. When the fruit begins to turn, people Answering that question is also telling the an acrid or poisonous principle in the sap, but have been known to strip off the leaves to let is rather of a mechanical nature, the membranelike covering of the cell of which the growing sensible to tear away the flesh between the ribs For many the most important quality of the part of the branch is composed, being ruptured and decaying. If this theory is correct, and lungs of life, the power by which sweetness is cells which are not yet strong enough to cen- brightest foliage pledge the best fruit. ting a portion of the sap to be discharged from the cut surface. Nor is it necessary to cut off trary it will rather help matters to let them remain for awhile, until the disease has partly will also have a bad effect, and in all cases the tended practical experience in rearing fruit from the study of the minute anatomy of plants.

validity by observation and experiment." In this connection the treatment of pear He says that they were ten feet high and three last, selections were made of the northern spy inches in diameter, and were two years old in and yellow bellflower, carefully handled; each June, 1879. At that time he discovered that specimen of the latter was wrapped separately the limbs were dying; in fact both treesshowed to the springy nature of the location, notwitha shrivelled and dying appearance. He first standing the thorough drainage during the cut the branches back half way, and then ex- spring months water will be found on portions found it very thick and badly discolored with we are now, (July 2) supplied with samples of the inner bark of the thickness of writing pa- the sap in a good state of preservation; the limbs down to the place of grafting, being into consideration that neither variety is classcareful not to injure the inner bark. In two ed among the long keepers, the latter being

new shoets started from the cut branches and

Culture of the Grape.

In the New York Tribune, D. E. Loveridge, of Delaware county, N. Y., discourses in this wise on the culture of the grape:

The vine loves clay loam with small stones mingled in the soil. Plant on the driest and sunniest spot you have. They delight in sunny hill sides, faeing west and south, but abhor hilltops. As regards house lots, don't plant your vines close to the buildings. The vine likes free air as well as hot sun. Set out oneyear layers or one year roots grown from euttings eight or ten inches leng-good vigorous roots. Make the soil mellow eighteen or two ty inches deep, and set out with great care. Labor spent in setting out pays a large interest. Cast a shovelful of fine manure around each root. Do not over manure. That makes fatted roots, and they lack constitution. Cultivate the ground in which your vines are set as much as your garden or corn field. Suppose your vines set out and grown a year; then comes that most important matter of prunning. Leave your vines unpruned, and you will have sour or insipid grapes. Prune not, and all your toil is vain,-just as it is with the vines of human

Bear this rule well in mind and never depart pound of grapes you allow to grow the first four years, will cost you ten or even a hundred pounds in after bearing. Say your roots have grown in their place one year; in March or early April cut off all shoots save one, and leave two buds on that. When these buds are grown five or six inches, break or cut off one. Leave only one cane to grow. The second spring from setting roots, cut off again all but one cane; on that leave five or seven buds. When well started, break off all but three shoots. The third spring, if the shoots have grown well, cut one close to the ground and then clean off the buds on the other two, nine to twelve inches up; then leave six to eight bads on each cane, and cut off all wood above. Now you tous form a head for all future pruning. Keep that head ever after. After three years, from the head thus formed, grow your grapes. No matter how old the vine is, you never ought te have more than three feet of old wood on any vine.

After pruning, as I have said, for the first three or four years, ever after cut off all wood except three or four canes of the last year's sect burrowing in the woody fibre, nor does the growth, and leave these not more than three feet long. Remember that all the fruit you or stung. A careful separation of the external grow on a vine the first four years will take a layer of the bark from the woody fire in the larger interest out of the life principle of the vine than any Shylock would dare to do. The

The appearance is such as to indicate that a 1. The proper canes to leave are not the ramsacs which contain the growing substance of If you want a grape arbor, grow it for an arbor the sun in on the clusters. It would be just as to let more air into the lungs. Leaves are the

A Wet Cellar for Keeping Apples.

In view of the constantly increasing produc tion of apples and the seemingly almost univerthe branches affected immediately; on the con- sal crop the present season, and as the late keepers usually bring the most remunerative prices, it is of vast importance that we practice finished its course, when they may be removed the best known methods of picking, packing, to avoid slow decay. 'Bleeding' rapidly and storing. In this matter many have pet growing branches, or the trunk of a tree that is theories that are directly opposite to that of seriously affected, by means of a series of cuts others. For instance, a recent correspondent so arranged as to avoid girdling, would seem states among essentials for keeping apples is a likely to prove beneficial. Undue enrichment dry cellar with cement bottom. This is directof the soil, particularly by the use of manures ly opposite to the experience of all fruit dealthat contain a large proportion of ammonia, ers who visited my cellar for the purpose of inwill be likely to increase the evil if it has not specting stock during the past winter and caused it in the first place. Moist, hot weather spring, among them two from West Virginia, who handled thousands of barrels in this counthriftiest trees will be apt to be first attacked. ty alone the past season, and extensive fruit In presenting the above views the writershould growers. One of them remarked that whenevperhaps state that they are not the result of ex- er he entered a cellar and was compelled to walk on boards to keep out of the water, he was trees, but are based upon considerations derived sure to find the fruit in good condition, allowing, of course, that the temperature had been The practical horticulturists can easily test their kept as near the freezing point as possible-as is necessary in either case.

Now both of these advocates are enthusiastic blight by a correspondent of the Country Gen- in their theories; is it true that both are cortheman, who cured two of his trees, is in point. rect? As an experiment, during apple picking the foliage of these trees (a Sheldon and a in paper and put in ventilated packages, and Duchess), was turning black, and the ends of stored immediately in my cellar, where, owing amined the bark on the body of the tree. He of the earth bottom. The result has been that per. He removed the outer bark from the bellflower held out well till June 1. Taking weeks the leaves assumed a healthy color, and what dealers term "holiday fruit." I am fully

convinced that by careful and judicious handmade twelve inches of growth before winter. ling, and practicing all the other best known They are now growing vigorously, and are full conditions favorable for keeping fruit, dampness, or in other words a well cellar bottom, is net detrimental to the long keeping of our winter fruit .- Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

New Method of Ringing Pigs.

D. L. & G. W. Thomos, the Poland China breeders at Rushville, Ind., give our readers their method of ringing pigs that with four years' trial has proved far superior to the old method. The ring should never be put in the gristle, and to obviate that they put the ring is laterally, like a bull ring, instead of vertically. The ring is put in the skin between the nostrils but never put into the gristle. If by any means it should be too deep in, and feels solid in the gristle, cui the ring out with nippers, and put in another that is loose in the skin. Then the pig will suffer no pain, will go right off to eating and the pig or hog cannot root with the ring in the center of the nose, nor do they ever tear out as in the old way .- Western Agricul-

Great Britain is a splendid agricultural country, but such large areas are owned by Individuals, it is not utilized so as to benefit the people. The number of land owners is but thiriteen from it: For the first four years your one ob- thousand. Many miles can be traversed withject is to make root. The vine is of account out seeing a village, school house or church. only as it indicates strength of root. Every The land if cultivated, as in the case near the cities, would give employment to large numbers that are now unemployed, loafing about the streets of Glasgow, Edinboro', and other large places. Should the agitators that are now making an effort to solve the land problem succeed in causing the government to force the land owners to sell or lease farms of sufficient size, on terms that could warrant the laborer fair returns for his toil, and to give an opportunity to compete with foreign importations, a revolution would at once take place in English agriculture. The social conditions and educational advantages of the lower classes are of a very low type. This is especially true of Scotland and Ireland. Whisky is their curse and bitter beer the great enemy of England.—Let-ter from England, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submisted by the Legislature at its last session for ralification or rejection by the electors of the State, at the gen-eral election to be hold on the 2d day of November, 1866.

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 resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house com-

secotivida of all the members elected to cach house concurring therem:

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 shall 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 printed and partly written thereon, "For the proposition to amend section
one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas,
striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation;" or
"Against the proposition to amend section one of a 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

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

Senate January 21st, 1619, and partial property 12th 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate.
Scoretary of Senate, 20th, 1879.

Passed the House February 20th, 1879.
Speaker of House.

WIRT W. WALTON. Speaker of House.

Chief Clerk of House.

Approved March 4th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN,

Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS;
OPPICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
SS.
1, 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. 1879.
In testimony, whereof I have been

D. 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. 1889.

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 vo-

ting therefor:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansus 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 elgity: Proposition.—Article fifteen shall be amended by adding section ten thereto, which shall read as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

ed in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

Sic. 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 partry printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote. "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 oxiging.

force from and sales.

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

LYMAN U, HUMPHREY, President of Senate.

HENRY BRANDLEY,

HENRY BRANDLEY,

Secretary of Senate,

Passed the House March 3d, 1879.

SIDNEY CLARKE,

Sneaker of House.

Wirt W. WALTON,
Odief Clerk of House.
Approved March 8th, 1879.
JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
Govern

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/oint 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 sub-scribed my name, and affixed my official scal. Done at Topeka this 1st day of July, A. D. 1889. JAMES SMITH:

Batrons of Husbandry.

MATIONAL GRANGE.— Waster: J. J. Weodman, of Michigas; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.: Treasurer: E. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Exmoutive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyast Aikon, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

Kamas State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topelas, Bhaynee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, Topelas.

Ra, Bhawnee county; Secretary: P. B., Maxion, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. F. Popence, Topela, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. F. Popence, Topela, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. F. Popence, Topela, Lyon county; Lavi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Idan county.

County Deruriss.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Dougles county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Fowell, Augusta, Buller county; C. P. Moree, Milo, Idncoin county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. F. Reardon, Jefferson Co. Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. B. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Diabrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush ceunty; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Teabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worler, Eureks, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; James Maller, Iola, Salt City, Sumner wood county; James Mushner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Killis, — Miami county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smilh county; F. F. Williams, Erie, Noesho county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. S. Heck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Boniphan county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee county.

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

Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas, will meet at Olathe, Johnson county, Tuesday, December 21st, 1880, at 10 o'clock

By order of Executive Committee. W. H. JONES, Chairman.

. Why the Grange Attracts.

The secret of our fidelity to the grange is due in part to its social feature. Before the existence of the movement farmers were isolated socially. Naturally unobtrusive, habitually plain in conduct and dress, shy of formalities, and detesting the high pressure ways of gilded society, they have lived generally outside of social circles. In the meanwhile the younger folk were lamentably drifting away from home, induced by the temptations of town life and

The advent of the grange was opportune, in that it has met a need felt by both old and young. It at once developed the charm of social intercourse among a plain people, whose cares and interests were kindred, and replaced for our youth the costly flash society of our towns. Being calculated to give the latter a love for rural pursuits, the grange became eminently acceptable to parents, and, as a fruit, the venerable matron and husbandman have generally connected themselves with the order, and we all well know how the presence of old age adds to the interest and value of any organization. Again, the younger element find in the grange a scale of social pleasantry that can be readily attained without that cost of humiliation which a fashionable circle is sure to force youth. We cannot afford extravagant apparel now exists between the latter and the mails, upon the hard-handed, sun-browned country for our boys and girls. They are brought up ment is the most complicated of government plainly, and are not versed in those artificial tenets peculiar to the Potiphars of what is labeled "Our Best Society." Add to this the fact that the grange opens its door as well to wife and daughter as to father and son, and it can plainly be seen that a grange, "where well willed and well tilled," cannot fail to be at-

Want of space will not permit us to recite still other interesting features. The grange is appreciated as a means whereby true citizenship shall be promoted among us, whereby the best economy in agriculture shall be attained, and whereby we may learn by discussion and investigation our just relations towards all other industries. If the chamber of commerce, as applied only to trade, is interesting to merchants, how much more attractive to us must be the grange, as applied to our own farm and household economy, and beyond that, to every principle that underlies true manhood and we-manhood.—Farmer's Friend.

Class Legislation.

The tax payers are squealing in Nebraska under the law which was pushed through the last legislature in the interest of the U. P. railroad. The Nebraska Farmer, commenting on

the working of this law, says: "Now what is the result of this change in the manner of assessing the property of railroad corporations, and why was it made? Under the old order of things each town and precinct got the benefit of all local buildings-as well as did the county. Take Douglas county and the city of Omaha for an example: Douglas county got her share of the road-bed, right-ofway, superstructure, etc., according to the number of miles of road within the boundaries of the county, whilst the expensive depots (largely built by bonds given by the citizens of Omaha,) were assessed wholly and solely by Omaha and Douglas county. Now Douglas county gets only a pro rata share of the value of these depots, machine shops, etc., and the city of Omaha gets next to nothing, although the railroad company enjoy all the privileges and luxuries of a city government, including the police and fire guards.

read in the county of Douglas.

In 1879 the Union Pacific was assessed at \$10,366 per mile; in 1880, with the prices of iron and labor much advanced, and all these valuable depets, machine shops and repair shops, with its grand headquarters building, and all the depet buildings along the line added to the line of read, the assessed value per mile is decreased to \$10,195 per mile, a reduction of \$171 per mile, or of a reduction to the company in this state of about \$26,505. In other words, all that valuable property is lost to the people and escapes taxation altogether.

Referring to this state of affairs the Grand Island Independent says: "It is easy to see wherein the company is to be benefited, and the the worthy master recommended this course in people correspondingly defrauded. In the first every case of delinquency.-Dirigo Rural. instance by throwing the machine shops and all other buildings in with the read, dividing it up by 1,036 miles of road, the company actually escapes nine-tenths of the taxation. Shops are generally built in localities where large bonnses are given in bonds by the people, who in return expect the taxes therefrom, the same as from other preperty according to value. This, benefitted ourselves. We are told of old, "In of course, makes taxes higher in such localities than in these where no bonds have been voted; and by thus removing their property, as it deavor to strengthen themselves thereby. were, from the locality where the bonds have Farmers as a class seem to be alone in not seebeen voted and given to the company, and scattering it along through a desolate country where there is virtually no taxation, they evade paying their just portion of the burdens voted for their benefit.

Take, for example, the proposed shops in Grand Island, for which our people voted \$50,000, and which are to cost not less than \$100,000. Assessed here at their real value, ful demands, no matter what their desires they would soon return to us a considerab e might be. portion of the money to be paid therefor, in the way of taxes, but divide it along 1,000 miles of roads-slong hundreds of miles of which virtually no taxes are collected-and we have the Litiable sum of \$100 for taxation for the \$50,-000 that we have voted—a sum so insignificant as to be unworthy of consideration. That this is a base fraud no sane man can deny."

Railroad cempanies are short-sighted which allow such legislation in their interest. It is a glaring fraud on individual tax-payers which they sooner or later are sure to punish. It serves to prejudice them with the people and orystalize a public sentiment so strong against railroad corporations that may eventually result in placing them under the severest burthens of taxation. Railroad property is a fixed investment, and cannot be removed or escape any burthens that may be placed upon it in the way of taxation, if public sentiment is educated up to demand such retaliation. Both blades of the shears will cut at once when the issue is made up, the increase of taxation and the regulation and reduction of freight rates and fares. This unwarrantable meddling with legislation and antagonizing the public on the part of railread officials is the most unwise policy and practice possible on their part. There can be but one ending. The railroads cannot be taken from the public, but the public can and will take the roads if a sentiment and conviction is fostered that the public good demands such a step. The course public opinion is taking looks very much like the next half century would find the relation between the railroads and government not unlike that which While the post office department of the governmachinery it is the least political; and while that branch of the public service advances in improvement toward perfection it presents a powerful argument in support of the ability of the government to manage as well the gigantic department of railroads.

Grange Notes from the Dirigo Rural.

The only means known for increasing the respectability and importance of the farming class is the grange. Then why not seize this means and turn it to its best account? If we believe in the grange why not show our faith by our works? We have been organized now, quite a number of years and what have we accomplished? Have we done anything worthy of so large a force? Is it true we have met together and had good times, but of what great achievments can we boast? We have hoped for a great deal but have we not sat down and waited for it to come or be brought to us, in some mysterious manner by the order instead of working for it?

We want a great deal, but we are depending on the national grange or what shall be done cy the order in some distant state rather than upon our own manly efforts. The truth is the national grange has no power except it comes through the state grange, and the state grange has no power but what is acquired from the subordinate grange; and the only power the subordinate grange has is derived from its individual members. So when we get down to the bottom we see that all our hopes so confidently reposed in the grange depend upon our

individual efforts. Politics may be necessary to some people from habit, or because of their peculiar temperaments, or because they cherish an aspiration for some little office, but how can partisan strife that brings discord and divisions among farmers be as good for them as the grange that brings them together and harmonizes their purposes and their acts, so that instead of working against each other they are pulling together for peace and prosperity.

There is no cause that will so strengthen the Keith county and Cheyenne county and grange as co-operation. Indeed, it might well miles of dreary waste beyond, get as much ben- be said, the grange cannot live and flourish

est from the assessed value of the U. P. shops without co-operation, with a big C. The signal does a like number of miles of the U. P. miscance of the grange is co-operation, but it is co-eperation in its incipiency, and bears the similitude of childhood to manhoed.

Cure for Delinquency.

Worthy Master Spillman, of California, recently said that one of the most serious obstacles to the success of many subordinate granges was in consequence of their carrying so much dead weight, in the shape of members delinquent in their dues. He had observed that In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on whenever a grange enforced the law requiring every member to settle dues once in six months and indefault of so doing suepended or expelled them, the grange invariably prospered; and

One prime object of the grange is thus terse-

y stated in the California Patron: If we meet often we may become sociable, re may become friendly, if we become friendly, we may become united in our efforts to help each other; if we help each other we may be union there is strength." Those who have become satisfied of the truth of that adage ening the truth of it. When they do, and practice their belief; they will find that they are the power on the throne, behind the throne, yes, the very throne itself and should, and may, with justic. to all, be subservient to none. The railroad king is their employe; the merchant prince their servant: and with such a union as might be, and should be, would ebey all right-

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.



CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, reatoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDIY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cared by it when physicians and triends had given them up to die. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphiet to

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

cas of Appetite, Nausea, bowelscostive, rain in the Head, with a dull sensation in he back part, Pain under the shoulderlade, fullness after eating, with a disin-ination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected ome duty, weariness, Disziness, Flutter og at the Heart, Dots before the eyes Yellow Skin, Headache, Restleesness at night, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHKEDED. SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cuses, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT: Dear Sir: For ten years I have been marry to Dynapsis, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles goos, and havegained nerty pounds flesh, They are worth thosir washit is gold. Ray. R. I. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetites, and cause the body to Take on Fiesh, thus the system is neurished, and by their Tenic Action on the Digestive Organs, Hegular Stools are produced. Price 35 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

GRAY HAID OR WHISEERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYR. It in-parts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, Sold by Druggista, or sent by appress on receipt of \$1, Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

BEECH GROVE FARM."



Impt. LeBrocy's Prize 3359, A. J. C. C. H. R. Jersey Cattle different ages, and both sexes, always for sale. Imported and bred with a view to nice butter and cream product. Sond for descriptive Catalogue.

CEO. JACKSON,

"BEECH GROVE FARM." Ingaliston, Marian Co., 1nd,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

[Have on hand

\$100,000 TO LOAN

good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum.

SALE STRANGE BUT TRUE!
that we sell think N. V. Mangar Rew
Machane to 200. Verranted
new, last, and her made. Don't pay
against librar profile, but buy differed
new of 200 four free both aspicious sell
many of 200 four free both

10 000. Grade Ewes and feedidg Wethers. Also choroughbred Merino and Cotswold Rams and Ewes or sele. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction gnaranteed. Address. A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

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In the United States. Old Louis Napole on, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Il linois, at the head of our shul, for many years. Have made sleven importations direct from France, and have been awarded overstwo thousand prizes or, our Norman stock.

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Phenyle; also Little's chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks, oud improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, is one trial will prove, costing less than three cents is dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year; has all the advastages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisonosseffects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to

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Post Office Addresses.

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

New Head.

The FARMER meets its readers this week with a new head and smiling face, which adds materially to its good looks. A pretty face often excuses many neglects and shortcomings, if it does not redeem them, but we hope to have few defects and shortcomings in the FARMER to extenuate. Our old head of the KANSAS FARMER, by a course of long and faithful service, had become worse for the honest Kansas will work as earnestly and with the and spread 7 or 8 inches in thickness would same degree of singleness of purpose for the keep the ground cool and moist and insure a agricultural industry of the state as the FARMER good crop of potatoes. Sweet potatoes should has always done, happy homes and smiling faces will multiply with geometrical increase in climate vegetable, and thrives best in a hot, the young queen commenwealth of the west.

The Beauties of Our Railroad System.

There has been going on for a fortuight past another of those great railroad conflicts, in which a general "cut" in passenger rates has senger fares, will probably be exprohibited by law, then they have the legal grass, etc., are required. right to increase fares in the same ratio. Policy and business considerations may forbid such referred to. increase, but the principle to use this unlimited, arbitrary power remains the same, which is a dwelt on the great necessity for shade to the monstrous outrage and travesty of civil liberty soil, as the great one thing which the cultivator and the rights of the citizen. A hundred thou- has to learn from American works and from sand dollars probably have been invested in American experience, that he will never learn these "cut" tickets by speculators. The profit from the best European works, because there of these speculators will be the loss of that sum they want the soil warmer than it is, rather to the stockholders of the roads, or else tickets than to be cooled. The coolness afforded by never should have been sold at the original price, which was excessive and an unjust tax growing fruit trees in grass, and ornamental on the public.

Freight rates are likely to be demoralized by the same strife among the parties who happen to have in their hands the present management of the roads, to the great detriment of public business and loss to individuals and neighborhoods. If A., conducting a mercantile business in heavy goods, stocks up while freights of this shade was very strongly brought to mind are at their highest figure, and his neighbor B. stocks up a few weeks or perhaps days later, after freight rates have been reduced 50 or 75 per cent., the latter has greatly the advantage of his rival, and can afford to undersell him and partially ruin his business, draw away his Tasteful walks, neatly mown lawns, artistically old customers and inflict a lasting injury on a worthy, upright man. The subject might be pursued on this line of argument and elaborated indefinitely, for the evil is far-reaching, stu- charming flowers there, and in the highest pendous and broad as the trade of the country, reaching and affecting it in every channel.

War, contention and strife are always wasteful, and contention among railroad lines is no the trusses were of enormous size. The chief exception to the rule. It is, in addition to this elment in this success was the shading of the waste and cost, a needless and useless war. The earth from the hot sun. All over the surface roads were created for the public good, and it is of the earth fresh tan bark was strewn, and a violation of the purpose of their creation gave the cool shade in which the roots luxuriwhen their management inflicts injury upon ate. This is not the season for shading soil; circular: "The profit of the business is small, the people. The rights of the citizen for which but it is in time for our "Seasonable Hints,"

government was mainly constituted to main- that one can so think over and arrange things, is sure to keep on doing so, and we hope, by land, Ohio, by W. A. Jeffrey & Co. The Monisurped authority, which should be restrained by the power which granted the charters that gave life and being to those steam thoroughfares for public travel and traffic. Nothing we think can be plainer than this sequence. A strict supervision should be had of every railroad by law, which took cognizance of all issues of stock, fixing and changing of rates, construction of branches, expenditure of money for all purposes connected with the road, and a periodical report rendered to a legally constituted branch of the government appointed to receive it, so that the party popularly designated the "Tycoon," "Grand Mogul," etc., of controlling lines of road, would be made answerable to the government for his acts and for the acts of his subordinates through the whole army of officials. The railroad companies' laws are a despotism in their system, military discipline and accountability of employes. Every act, the most trivial, is known at headquarters, which occurs throughout the most extended lines, and the management should be made as rigidly accountable to the government for every act of the ruling officials as the employes are to the management. By such a regulation the interest of the stockholders and bondholders, the real owners of the property, would be subserved, the private citizen would be protected in his rights, the business of the country guarded against the raids which are, under the existing state of affairs, constantly made upon it, and communities and neigborhoods would be protected from many unjust discriminations which result frequently in the total ruin of extensive branches of business, not from natural causes and laws of trade, but rich, green food and the effect of cold, frosty through favoritism to parties combined together and using these roads for personal interest, which are created ostensibly for the public benefit.

It is destructive to individual interests and dangerous to liberty to vest such an uncontrolled power in the hands of individuals as is now wielded by the officials of our great railroad lines, and that power should be abridged and the abuse corrected.

Shading the Soil.

Under "Seasonable Hints" the Gardener's Monthly makes some suggestions on the bonefits of shading the soil in our hot, dry climate which Kansas farmers and gardeners might profit by remembering and practicing in their future operations. The potato crop which is so often a failure from heat and drouth might be made as certain as a corn crop, if the ground was heavily mulched between the rows with work and wear of years, and has given place to half rotted hay or straw, or in the absence of a new and brighter one. If the farmers of these, green grass mown fresh from the prairie not be mulched. The sweet potato is a dry, hot sandy soil. Almost all garden vegetables are benefited by mulching in our hot summer climate. A heavy mulch keeps weeds from growing, and the soil most, mellow and cool.

The whole philosophy of cultivating grow ing crops, and keeping the surface soil fine and loose, is embraced in mulching. The finely been inaugurated by western roads as far as powdered surface acts as a mulch, while it can Kansas City, and at this writing it threatens to be of no direct advantage to the roots, it proextend east. This war among railroad officials tects the soil an inch or two below from the scorching heat of the sun, permits the atmostended to freight. One dollar will purchase a phere to eirculate among the fine particles, ticket between Kansas City and Chicago, or St. and being cooled by contact with the lower Louis. And we are informed that the rates are strata, the moisture from the warm air is condown from New York to Chicago to \$12. But densed and deposited as dew remaining beneath the fare from the west to New York has not the fine surface soil which prevents rapid evapbeen reduced. The regular rates of first-class oration, to feed and nourish the roots of the tickets between New York and Kansas City are plants. But this mulch of fine surface soil is about \$31, but under the "cut" \$13 will pay not sufficient protection from the intense rays the fare from New York to the latter city. If of the sun in our climate, when a drouth of any railroad officials have the power left to them, or considerable extent prevails; then it is that the that power is not abridged in the charter or better shading and protection from straw, hay,

The following paragraph is from the article

"Over and over again for years past we have the shade is the great element of value in vegetation. It may, perhaps, have been an oversight that we have not as strongly urged the great value of shade for boader flowers as for ornamental trees or fruits. The importance in a recent trip to the south. We remained family. over a day at the Relay House, below Baltimore. The hotel belongs to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the grounds around it are of the most charming description. grouped trees and shrubs, with not a weed to to be seen, or anything out of place anywhere. But the great attraction was the profusion of condition of luxuriance. In Verbenas especially, we never saw anything to equal them. The single flowers were about an inch across, and

Fall Care of Young Stock.

As winter approaches and before the summer food has entirely failed, every thrifty farmer will look well to his young stock of all kinds. This season between the fullness of summer pasture and the confinement to winter food is of peculiar danger to the thrift of stock and especially so to young animals. When the long, cool nights come and the sun begins to lose its power over vegetation, the pastures grow weak in nutritious qualities, and if this loss is not supplied by additional feed to the stock by the owner, it will begin to lose its flesh, and in proportion to this loss will the growth and future value of the animal be curtailed. No young animal that is severely pinched at any stage of its growth for want of a full supply of nourishing food will ever after wholly recover this stunting process, no matter how liberal the feed supplied by future generosity. Herein is the great advantage to be derived from a crop of fodder corn or other provender specially provided for long drouths in summer and the curtailment of pastures in the early autumn. If no special green crop has been provided for early autumn feed in order to help out the failing pastures, then the cornfield should be drawn upon, at which season the succulent fodder and grain not fully hardened. are far more nutritious than at any subsequent period, and will yield more profit to their owner in keeping his stock in a healthy, thrifty condition, and the young animals from feeling the effects of a sudden transition from a lack of nights.

Milking cows and young stock should be scrupulously guarded from cold storms and fresty nights by protecting shelter in addition to the extra supply of food; for a cold wind or rain will entail loss upon the owner in a few hours which will not be made good in days of generous feeding and the check to growth in the young stock, and the flow of milk, may not be recovered in the course of the entire cold season which is near at hand. Feed the young stock of all kinds and the milk cows well, and protect them from exposure to cold snaps, severe frosts and chilling autumn storms. The corn and fodder used for this purpose will bring the largest profit of any portion of the crop.

Cooking and Castle-Building.

Farmers with their advantages of wholesome food, pure air and out-door exercise, should enjoy exceptionally good health; but, as a rule, they are subject to as many complaints and ailments as any other class of the community. This is not as it should be and not as it would be if more attention was given to the preparation of the articles that go on their tables and constitute their daily diet.

Every intelligent farmer knows that his animals, his poultry, his fruits, his grains and his vegetables, partake largely of the nature of their nourishment, and are healthy or unhealthy, coarse or fine, according to the quality of the food supplied them, yet he does not seem to realize that the same natural law applies to himself, his wife and children. Farmers are apt to think anything that fills the stomach and satisfies hunger is all that is necessary, hence many of them are troubled with dyspe sia and various diseases that have their origin in badly cooked food more than in any other cause; for with other perfect conditions given, it is impossible to obtain, or retain, robust health, no matter how excellent an original constitution one may have, unless the bread. the meat, the coffee, the vegetables, etc., which go to build up the human system, are prepared of terrible suspense is well depicted by the in the best possible manner, and can be assimi- artist. lated and formed into pure, healthy bleed, bone, flesh, and muscle.

With this idea prominently in view, and fully impressed with the belief that properly prepared food is essential to health and happiness Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, for several years a resident of Topeka, Kansas, has written a small volume in the interest of home and domestic step of the husband and father. The plates economy, with the attractive title of "Cooking and Castle Building," a copy of which we have received from the publishers, J. R. Os-

good & Co., Boston. The book is in the form of a story, but it discusses the principles that underlie the culinary publishes all descriptions of the better class of art, and gives minute directions for preparing such ordinary articles of food as bread, coffee, tress on lawns,, which, as every one knows, do tea, meat, potatoes, etc. The aim of the writer better on a well kept lawn than in a piece of is to interest women, and especially young ground where the surface is kept clear of all women in the much-neglected art of cooking and to lift house-work, of every kind, out of an atmosphere of drudgery and ignerance into one of intelligence and refinement. The book is sold for \$1, and is worth ten times its cost to any woman. A copy of it should be in every

> The book is advertised in the N. Y. Tribune as "Cooking and Castle-Building, a cookery book which is at once readable, amusing, and of great practical value. A little like a novel, a good deal like a cook-book,-very like a volume of sermons,-a remarkably good book." For sale by T. J. Kellem & Co., Topeka,

Forest Trees by Mail.

Kansas.

Douglas & Sons, proprietors of the Waukegan Nurseries, Ill., send with their wholesale catalogue a circular with the above title, offering \$1 packages of forest trees sent by mail, a business which seems to be growing in importonce among nurserymen. They say, in their more trees, and of considering tree planting a part of their regular farm work,"

This hint is worthy to be acted on by all asociations of farmers, and county agricultural societies could not offer premiums for a more worthy object than for one hundred of the best cared-for and most thrifty forest trees in the county. Tree planting has a peculiar charm about it which is infectious. Nothing attaches so strongly to country life and local habitation as to witness the gradual growing and extending of a forest of healthy trees. Every succeeding year they rise higher in beauty and grandure above the earth and extend their boughs in strength, bearing up a wealth of green leaves, which lends a charm to the landscape with which nothing else can compare.

Proving Strays.

The stray law makes it necessary for a party proving a stray before a justice of the peace, to give bond for twice the appraised value of the animal, and it is always advisable to have the bondsman along so as to avoid delay and trouble after reaching the justice's. A great many either are not aware of this provision of the law or they neglect it, and the magistrates complain that a good deal of delay and unnecessary trouble is caused by this omission. Take along your bondsman. The following is the clause in the stray law bearing on this

"Any person taking up an estray must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the town-

ship, giving a correct description of such stray. "If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any justice of the peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray."

Lice on Swine.

Sometimes swine become so polluted with vermin that they even pierce the skin and come out by the mouth, nose and eyes. The following remedies will generally prove effective if properly and carefully applied:

1st, Wash the animals with a strong lye made from wood ashes or concentrated lye if hard wood ashes cannot be obtained, or a weak saleratus water, then with an infusion of lobelia. Mix a teaspoonfull of sulphur and the same quantity of powdered charcoal in the food daily

2d, Boil leaf tobacco to a strong amber color in water sufficient to float it. Mix in while het a sufficient amount of lard or other grease to make a thin salve. Rub on the pigs or hegs troubled, and if the application be thorough one dressing will rid the animals of vermin.

3d, Apply a mixture of equal parts of coal oil and hog's lard, once or twice a week, for two weeks. Then wash off with soap suds.

have received from George Stinson & Co., Art Publishers, Portland, Maine, a proof copy of the large and beautiful steel engraving "Ready," after the celebrated painting by S. P. Cockerell. "Ready" represents the son of William Tell with the apple on his head, ready to test his father's skill at the mandate of the tyrant. Every nerve is fixed, and the moment

"The Welcome Step" is a proof copy of large, fine work of art, representing, in a charming manner, a domestic scene, after a painting by the well known artist, G. G. Kilbourne, The artist has shown, in an inimitable manner, a mother and beautiful little child at the glad moment of the first sound of the welcome were engraved in London for Messrs. Stinson & Co., by W. H. Simons and R. Josey, two of the foremost engravers in the world, at an expense of some three thousand pounds sterling, or about fifteen thousand dellars. This house pictures, and deserves the large share of public favor and patronage which it receives.

Dead Beats.

The KANSAS FARMER has a small list of dead beat advertisers who have had bills sent. them several times, and who give no sign of recognition. To such we will forward bills once more, and in case no answer is received from them their names will be published with amount of their indebtedness. It is impossible for public journals to guard against these swindlers wholly, and the names of all such should be made public as a warning to other publishers to be on their guard.

High-Class Poultry.

Mr. S. L. Ives, of Mound City, Kansas, advertises his fine stock of fewls, this week, in the FARMER, composed of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorns.

A New Poultry Magazine.

The poultry business seems to keep steadily on the advance, if we may judge from the number of publications specially devoted to the business. The National Poultry Monitor is the but when a man once begins planting trees he latest monthly of this class, published at Ash-

placing good trees in small quantities and at ltor is a 20-page magazine, and well supplied cheap rates within reach of all, to build up with advertisements of breeders and dealers in among the farmers in every part of the country poultry. The initial number is handsomely the habit of planting every year a hundred or printed and well edited, two important elements of future success.

Wool Growers' Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment the Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association of Shawnee county assembled at the Burtis House, in Topeka, on Saturday afternoon last. After the meeting had been called to order, the committees appointed to form a constitution and bylaws, asked for more time to complete their work. After a conversational discussion on sheep and wool, the Association adjourned to meet again at the office of A. S. Thomas, clerk of the U.S. District Court, on Thursday, October 28th, at 11 a. m.

Sporting Goods.

J. A. McLaughlin, Topeka, is one of the most extensive dealers in sporting goods in Kansas. Those ordering ammunition or any description of fire-arms of the Colonel can confidently rely upon being suited.

The Living Age is the title of a new greenback paper recently started in Topeka. Col. John Richie and Judge Dauthitt are the publishers and J. C. Hebbard editor. The new paper makes war on the national banks, the money power," and monopoly in every form, and advocates a currency composed of paper, issued by the national government, and advocates the election of Weaver and sticking to the greenback labor ticket, closer than a brother. Price \$1 a year.

Stoner, Come Forth!

ED. FARMER: Can you not republish the lan of the Stoner Hay Manger for the benefit f new subscribers? Should like to see it.

Small grain of all kinds good. Corn erop mmense. Fall wheat looks fine. Apple crop heavy, but rotted badly on trees. A. P. B.

[We would republish the article, but we have een informed that Mr. Stoner has taken out a patent on the plan. We have not heard from him in several months. Perhaps he will answer, as other inquirers are calling on him .-

Seed of Timber Trees Wanted.

We have a very fine country both for farming and stock-raising, with plenty of good running water and hay lands. Owing to the extreme dry weather in the early part of the season, the crops are light. Wheat was a total failure. There was but very little sown, and what was sown was never cut. Corn is good to indifferent; some fields will make 12 to 15 bushels per acre, while others will not make 5 bushels. Potatoes were almost a fatlure. Turnips and squashes and all kinds of vines did remarkably well.

Stock in fixe condition. Have had no cold weather yet to speak of, but had a little snow on the night of the 17th.

As I and several of my neighbors will have to plant timber on our timber claims next year, we would like to know where we can get seed of the catalpa speecia and what it will cost. When is the best time to plant and how? Any one having experience will do us a favor by writing to the "Old Reliable." W. P. J. Beech Grove, Graham Co., Oct. 19.

LAWRENCE, Douglas Co., 20 miles southeast from Topeka, Oct. 23.-As we got very little rain when most needed, our corn crop is cut very short; think it will not average more than 8 to 10 bushels per acre on the upland and 25 to 30 on the creek bottoms. Upland hay very light-one-half ton per acre. Oats very light, and only very small quantity sown; average 20 bushels per acre. Flax rather went back on us; only one piece in the district that went 12% bushels per acre, the balance made (some pieces) 4 bushels, others 6, 7 and 8 bushels per acre. There was in our district 181 acres of flax, which yielded 1,318 bushels. The price paid was 85 cents, which netted \$1,120.34. There were also fifteen farmers who had in 328 acres of fall wheat, which yielded 4,336 bushels of good plump wheat. The present price in Lawrence is 76 cents, worth \$3,285.36; the wheat and flax aggregating \$4,405.70. This is the product of our school districts. There was planted again this fall one-third more than last year of wheat; all put in with drill in excellent condition and in good season, and at present it is going into winter quarters healthy and strong, looking most beautiful. There will be, next spring, less of flax put in and more of

Farmers here are feeling encouraged, are improving, and are commencing to hold their own. A brighter day has dawned upon us.

Our apple crop is excellent. I thought we should never get fruit in Kansas. I have been waiting sixteen years. Of course I had a few, but this year we are gathering them by the bushel. I planted 80 trees in 1871, and after waiting nine years, we gathered 24 bushels from some of our young trees. Now is the time to hunt for apple tree borers before they go into winter quarters. If you have a valua-ble tree by all means examine it.

JAMES HOOK.

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 hidney 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.

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

OCTOBER 27, 1880.

Formation of a National Alliance.

The Convention of farmers which was called by the Cook County Farmers' Alliance for the purpose of forming a National Alliance, assembled at Chicago on the 24th instant. The proceedings are published in the Western Rural, which paper has been very active in furthering the scehem, taking a leading part in pushing it to a successful issue. The Rural reports 623 farmers present, representing the states of National Alliance. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and Texas. Kansas does not seem to have been reprented.

The Prairie Farmer derides the movement and repreants the convention as a farce and failure. There is a great deal of bitterness and apparent rivalry between these two excellent agricultural journals, which unfortunate state of affairs will not fail to be taken advantage of by the interest which is threatened by the success of the Alliance.

The following is a report of the proceedings, as published in the Western Rural, which resulted in the organization of the National Farmers' Alliance.

REPORT OF THE ALLIANCE CONVENTION. Pursuant to the call of the Cook County

Farmers' Alliance, the delegates from the several organized Alliances assembled at Farwell Hall, Chicago, immediately after the adjournment of the great farmers' convention, called by the Western Rural and the Cook County Alliance.

On motion of Mr. D. W. Wood, of the Cook County Alliance, Mr. W. J. Fewler, secretary of the New York State Alliance, was made bers, and entitled to speak and vote upon any chairman of the convention and Mr. L. L. Coffin, of the Iowa Aarmers' Alliance, Iowa, secretary.

As a large number of farmers had remained in the hall after the adjournment of the farmers' convention, it was finally agreed, after considerable discussion, to permit all who desired to join the Allience to do so then, and to permit all so joining to participate in the proceedings as delegates.

A motion was then made and carried to proceed to the fermation of a national organiza-

The fellowing constitution was then submitted and a motion made and carried for its adoption as a whole.

ARTICLE I. SEC. 1.-This body shall be known as the National Farmers' Alliance of the United States, with power to make its own constitution and laws for the government of the entire organization in the country.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1.—The objects of the erganization shall be to unite the farmers of the United States for their protection against class legislation, and the encroachments of concentrated capital and the tyrrany of monepely; to provide against being imposed upon by swidlers and swindling advertisements in the public prints; to oppose, in our respective political parties, the election of any candidate to office, state or national, who is not thoroughly in sympathy with the farmers' interests; to demand that the existing political parties shall nominate farmers or those who are in sympathy with, for all offices within the gift of the people, and to do anything, in a legitimate ner, that may serve to benefit the producer.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1.—This National Farmers' Alliance shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Menday in October, every year, at such place as may be deginated by a vote at the previous meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1.—This National Farmers' Alliance shall be composed of its officers, two representatives from every State Alliance, and one representative from every Alliance in any state in which no State Alliance has been organized; provided, however, that upon the demand of any two members of this Alliance, each state delegation shall be required to vote as a unit. The officers elected upon the adoption of this constitution shall be constituted life members of this Alliance.

SEC. 2.-State Alliances, when they exist, shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in September, every year, and elect representatives to the National Alliance; in those states where no State Alliance has been organized, Subordinate Alliances will elect their delegates at their first meeting in September. Upon the election of delegates by either the state or subordinate Alliance, the president and secretary shall certify the names of representatives to the secretary of the National Alliance, and furnish the representatives with a duplicate certificate.

SEC. 3.-Whenever a State Alliance shall charter a suberdinate Alliance, its secretary shall at once notify the secretary of the National Alliance of the fact, the location of the new Alliance, and the names and addresses of its president and secretary.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of this National Alliance shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected at any regular meeting upon a majority vote. If more than two candidates shall receive votes, and no choice is made on the first ballot, the candidate fish out of water—his own element, and he receiving the smallest number of votes shall be dropped at every ballot, until only two candidates remain. The voting for candidates shall

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1.—Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but less

than that number can call this National Alliance together, and adjourn to meet at a future

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1.-All State Alliances must be chartered from this National Alliance, and bear the signatures of the president and secretary, and the seal of the National Alliance; in those states in which there shall be State Alliance, subordinate Alliances mast be chartered by the

ARVICLE VIII.

SEC. 1.—The President shall sign charters and preside at meetings of this National Farmers' Alliance, when present at the meetings. The Vice President shall sign charters, as acting President, and shall preside in the absence of the President; the Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting; shall notify State Alliances, when they exist, and subordinate Alliances where no State Alliances exist, of the proceedings of the National Farmers' Alliance; shall answer any questions as to the state of the market or the standing of uny individual or firm, which, upon inquiry or knowledge he may be able to do, and to exert himself, when requested by the secretary of any State or local Alliance, to protect and promote the interests of the members of this organization. The Treasurer may hold any sums that may come into his hands subject to the order of this Alliance.

ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 1.-Members' of any other farmers' society may be admitted to our deliberations. All Granges and Farmers' clubs who will send delegates to our annual meeting will be memquestions.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1,-This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote at any regular meeting.

The following named persons were then elected National officers:

Mr. W. J. Fowler, Rochester, N. Y., Presi-

Mr. L. L. Coan, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Vice President.

Jas. W. Wilson, of the Western Rural, Sec-Hon. Matt. Anderson, Cross Plains, Wis.,

Treasurer. The question of ways and means for receiving money to defray the necessary expenses of for kicking, if she does kick the milk pail of

the Mational body, was then discussed and settled by Mr. Milton George, of the Western Rural, volunteering to defray all expenses for the term of one year. The officers of the National Alliance were

then authorized to form and adopt a constitution under which to charter subordinate Alli-Mr. S. C. Fish, of Ridgway, Wis., then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. George for his generous offer, and for the aid which he had

given from his pocket and through the Western Rural, to the convention just closed. The convention then adjourned to meet again

at Chicago on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in October, 1881.

L. L. Coffin, Secretary.

"I Am All Played Out"

plaint. If you package of kidney wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way and the horses execute work from 12 to in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always prompt and efficient in action.—New Bedford Standard.

Opposed to Cold-Setting for Cream.

An old dairyman, in the Connecticut Farmer, gives some stalwart reasons, founded on peronal tests, against using ice or very cold water for setting milk, and considers 60 degrees about the right temperature for raising the best quality of cream. This writer says:

"If milk is set in a temperature so warm that the milk sours before the cream has all risen the butter is spoiled; the right temperature will raise a thick, tough, solid cream before souring, and that alone will make a matured and lasting butter. There are an hundred things, either one of which will spoil a churning of butter. It is nearly as ruinous to get a churning of cream too cold as too warm hence the cold forcing of cream makes a thin, sloppy cream that requires a long time to churn, and just here is the point-a thin cream and a long time of churning produces a soft, unnatural butter. I have tried every kind of setting that can be thought of, and have never suc ceeded in producing butter that would keep

perience that it will, but that it will make as much solid, goed-keeping butter, I strongly deny. If cream is raised in ice, it must be churned and kept in ice until eaten, for as soon as it is out of ice it is like a

seen is spoiled. Ice-made butter will not keep." These experiments strongly support Prof. Wilkinson's system of sub-earth and dry air wilkinson's system of sub-earth and dry air to be a positive cure for kidney, bladder, liver, and urinary complaints—Bright's disease inclurooms being 50 degrees to 60 degrees, regulated ded. Hunt's remedy deserves the attention of at the option of the proprietor.

In using the Cooley Creamer, if we take the above experiments as indicating the best tem-

where a well with a pump is in use near the house. Well water is considerably lower than 60 degrees, and the Creamer being filled from the well, the temperature could be kept sufficiently low around the milk cans through the hottest season with comparative ease, and in the coldest weather, with the rid of a pailfull of warm water the same uniform temperature

THE KANSAS FARMER.

could be maintained around the milk. There is no reasonable excuse for making the wretched butter that comes from two-thirds of the farm houses in the land, other than criminal ignorance and negligence.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering und crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's go at once and get a DOUGE OF MRS. WINSLOW S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor lit-tle sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother 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 shild, 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.

Read the Kansas Farmer's premium offer to club agents, send for specimen copies of the paper, club lists and go to work canvassing.

Handle Dairy Stock Kindly.

Mr. Parcell, in the report of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, says: "It is important that dairy stock from the young calf to the old cow that is being fed for beef should be handled and treated kindly. If a calf is handled roughly and becomes wild and vicious thereby, when it becomes a cow you may expect the same, but if handled carefully and treated with kindness, when grown up she will be mild and gentle. It may not always be but in general it is. There have always be many cows spoiled by the person having care of and milking them, by whipping frightening them whenever they come in way, or if when milking a cow hoists her fo or kicks (which is generally caused by pai such a fellow stops milking and commend whipping, or worse, kicking the cow, and s becomes enraged, holds up her milk, kid back, and is finally ruined. Never whip a co of your hand and sometimes upset and kno you, but be kind and gentle with her, and m her out with as little excitement as possib and if she gets over her kicking propensity will be by mild and not by harsh treatmen Never whip a cow because she kicks, for it will do no good, but will do a great deal of harm."

Feeding Horses.

The omnibus company of Rouen brings its estimony to the satisfactory substitution of hal he feed of oats, by maize. This change has been in operation since 1875. Only the maize instead of being crushed, is cooked, and then rolled in bran, so as to be coated with the latter as an almond with sugar in the bonbon. The horses on the old system received 17 lbs of oats with hay and straw, perday; now they are allowed: one-third less hay, 9 lbs. of oats, 7 lbs. feel so, get a maize and 23 lbs. bran. A carrier's company ration, and the horses execute work, from 12 to 20 miles per day. In Belgium, crushed beans are commonly given with chopped straw, to harses -- American Farmer.

Grand Stock Sale.

On Wednesday, November 10th, 1880, I will sell at my farm at Dunlap, Morris county, Kansas, the following lot of stock:

Five hundred head of sheep, mostly ewes. Twenty-five head of thoroughbred Merino

Twelve head of horses and mules.

Twenty-five head of cattle.

Twenty-five head of hogs. will begin promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. Long time; terms easy. Particulars made known on day of sale. Lewis Webster. Dunlap, Kansas.

This year's wheat crop of the big Dalrymple farm in Dakota foots up 432,000 bushels—about 900 car loads, or forty-five train loads of twenw cars per train. This immense crop will go to the seaboard by way of the lakes, through Canada and the Erie canal, and is expected to net sixty cents per bushel at the farm.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

sweet and solid two years, only by setting the milk in pans in a cool dry air, with the temperature about 60 degrees. That I have done without the aid of ice in any form whatever and I am ready to try it again, against any cold setting, whether of ice or cold water or any other frigid setting.

"Now I do not say that cold setting will not in the solid two years, only by setting the 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, Coughs, 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, Coughs, 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, Coughs make sweet butter, for I know by my own experience that it will, but that it will make as much solid, good-keeping butter, I strongly everywhere.

'Cute Advertising.

It is an easy matter to write an advertise-ment; but to get busy men and women to read it is another and more difficult thing. Here, for instance, is Hunt's remedy which has proved every reader: for who suffers may be saved if he will try Hunt's remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine.

Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

The Popular Demand.

So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy kidney wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very concentrated so that the dose is much smaller—Lowell Mail. -Lowell Mail.

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 surpases anything I have ever used.—[R. B. Clark, Springfield, Mo. 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

8 and 9 🚎 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.

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to 850 per week sell-ing goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

Markets.

MODERA	A 3F 1	
TOPEK	A MARKETS.	
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NEW HEETS-	."	2,460%
CHEESE—Per lb	oice	
BEANS—Per bu—Whi	ta Navv	- 9
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Wholesale seek weter	Grain.	3
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by Edson & Beck. WHOLESALE. WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2....

	# Fall No 3	
	" Fall No 4	
	CORN — White	1
	l '' Now or	1
8	OATS - Per bu, new,	G
lf	RYE-Per bu	1
	BARLEY—Per bu	1
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8	VEAL—	1.0
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Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue. **9.00@2.**50 2.25@2.50 .90@1.15 WILD DUCKS-MALLARD, per doz TEEL, SQUIRRELS, " RABBITS, " JACK RABBITS "

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 45 c. dis washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed flower, the heavy, 30 to 32c; washed floece, light, 35 to 54c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium, 7 to 41c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; 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 45c, No. 2 medium 40 to 42c, dingy and low 33 to 37c, lamb 40 to 44c. Unwash ed—choice mixed combine 27 to 28c, coarse do 22 to 24c, choice medium 26 to 27c, low do 23 to 24c, light fine merino 16 to 20c, heavy fine do 16 to 18c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 16c ⊋ th less—Southern burry sells at 12½ to 13c.

Markets by Telegraph, October 26.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BON	
Coupons of 1881	104%
New 5's	10252
New 41/2's registered	
New 5's New 41/2's registered Coupons	
New 4's registered	1091
New 4's registered	109 to 1091/2
SPATTOTTER	
DACTIFIC CIVICS OF 1050	

PACIFIC SIXES—95, 125c. LOUISIANA CONSOLS—49c. MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 03½. ST. JOE.—\$1 07. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 14½. UNION PACIFC BONDS—firsts, \$1 13½. LAND GRANTS—\$1 13½. SINKING FUNDS—\$1 17½.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: The Connercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 16,846 bushels; shipments, 19,174 bushels; in store, 256,482 bushels; market closed weak, No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 82½c; No. 3, 81½o. CORN—Receipts, 3,572 bushels; shipments, 4,886 bushels; in store, 40,542 bushels; market quiet; Mo. 2 mixed, 31 to 31½c; No. 2 white mixed, 32½o. OATS—No. 2, 27½c bid; 28½c asked. RYE—No. 2, 72c bid. RYE—No. 2, 72c bid. BUTTER—Choice firm, at 20 to 23c.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Best grades lower to sell.
WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red, 99\cdot_c; No. 3 do, 93 to 94\cdot_4
, according to location; No. 4 do, 87\cdot_4 to 87\cdot_4c.
CORN—About steady; 39\cdot_ccord
CORN—About steady; 39\cdot_ccord
CORS—Cower; 29\cdot_4 to 29c.
PORK—Dull; \$18\cdot_2c.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged,
WHEAT—Unsettled and lower, No. 2 red winter, 98
to 99c; No. 2 spring, 994c cash, 8100 November;
810194 December, No. 3 spring, 29c cash,
CORN—Dull and lower, 494c cash; 494c November; 304c December,
OATS—Dull, weak and lower; 29c cash; 294 to 293c
November; 304c December,
RYE—Steady and unchanged,
BARLEY—Easier; 81c,
PORK—Dull, weak and lower; 87 90 to 7 95 cash,
\$7,75 bid November, \$7,75 December,
BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 960; shipments, 576; market still firm and active, at previous prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1.445; no shipments; market weak and a shade lower; sales ranged at \$3 85 to 4 00; bulk at \$3 90 to 3 95.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market steady; natives averaging 1,070 bs, sold at \$3 10.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

· HOG8-Slow and unchanged; Yorkers and Balti-mores \$4.29 to 4.39; mixed packing \$4.15 to 4.35; butchers to fancy, \$4.35 to 4.60; receipts, 3,500, ship-ments 5.46

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows: THOGS—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 3,500; steady and unchanged, but weaker; packing, \$4 20 to 4 40; light \$4 35 to 4 50; choice heavy, \$4 50 to 4 65; closed weak

weak.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,800; market nominal; best scarce; shipping, \$1.50 to 4.25; butchers, \$2.20 to to 2.20; stockers, \$2.60 to 3.35; westerns strong; natives and half breeds, \$3.30 to 3.75; Texans \$2.90 to 8.50; through Texans, \$2.60 to 8.00; calves dull, at \$7.00 to 12 per head.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; steady; common to medium. \$3.50 to 3.35; choice heavy, \$1.00 to 4.50.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged. FLOUR—98 6d to 11s 9d. WHEAT—Winter, 9s 10d to 9s 3d; spring, 8s 3d to

s 3d. CORN—New, 5s 3½d to 5s 4d. OATS—6s 2d. PORK—72s. BEEF—6ss. BACON—Long clear middles, 4is 6d; short clear, 46s

I. LARD—Cwt. 45s, Receipts of corn for the past three days, 11,000 quar-

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

MAY—Upland, \$23 to 24; second bottom, \$20; bottom hay, \$18; Kansas baled, \$16 to 17.

FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 20 to 3 40; Kansas, \$2 \$5 to 3 20.

Graham, \$3 10 to 3 25.

MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 55,

WHEAL—new \$2 00 \$10 cwt.

CORN—1 15 to 1 20 \$1 cwt.

OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 15; state, \$1 80 to 1 90 \$1.

BARLEY—2 25 to —— F cwt PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETARLES.

Eggs—Per dozen, ranch 30c firm; state, 22c. BUTTER—Ranch, W B, 30 to 35c; creamery, 32 to 34c; ONIONS—314 to 334c 74 lb., 30 to 35c; creamery, 32 to 34c; ooking, 10 to 20e.
ONIONS—314 to 334c 74 lb.
CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 50 to 5 50; young, \$3 00 o 3 50.

New Advertisements.

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

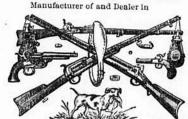
WANTED.

A good shepherd for 1200 sheep. Single man pre-ferred. Address JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Winsher, \$7. Sample to agots, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.90. Sample, \$4.50. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE PA.

SANFORD L. IVES: Breeder of high class, thoroughbred Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fowls. My stock is the shost in the west. I won list in Lt. Brahma chicks, special for best breeding pen of Lt. Brahmas owned in Kansas, and sweepstakes on best Breeding pen of fowls. Ist on P. Rocks fowls-only exhibiting 7 coops—at the Bismarck Fair. My ent re flock of Keefer Plymouth Rock chicks bred form the winners at Bismarck, for sile, very cheap. Speak quick! pullets with nice Circulars free, Address Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas.

J. A. McLAUCHLIN,



Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Ammunition, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cuflery Sporting Good, etc. Oriental Powder Company Agen-ey: Guns and Pistols repaired on short notice. No. 231 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. 850 cash will be given to two men who can saw as farf and rary in the old way, as one boy 10 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted. ECOMARCH LEGETNING SAW OD. 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE Samples and Caralogue of best self-ing articles en earth. World Mig Co. 122 Nassau ht. N. L.

VOTERS OF TOPEKA TOWNSHIP are hereby notified that the November Election will be held at the Fair Grounds on the 2d day of Novem-ber, 1880. H. W. CURTIS, Township Trustee.

Titerary and Domestic

The Devil Fishing.

BY MARK TWAIN.

The Devil sat by the river's side-The stream of time, where you'd always flud him Casting his line in the rushing tide, And landing his fish on the bank behind him.

He sat at ease in his cosy nock, And was filling his basket very fast; While you might have seen that his deadly hook, Was differently baited for every cast.

He caught 'em as fast as a man could count, Little or big—'Twas all the same; One bait was a check for a large amount, A Congressman nabbed it and out he came

He took a gem that as Saturn shone. It sank in the water without a sound; A woman caught it who long was known As the best and purest for miles around

Sometimes he would laugh, and sometimes sing For better luck no one could wish;
And he seemed to know to a dead sure thing The bait best suited to every fish. Quoth Satan: "The fishing is rare and fine!"

And he took a drink, somewhat enthused; But new a parson swam round the line,
Who e'en the most tempting batts refused. He baited with gold, and flashing gems;

He hung fame and fortune upon the line. And dressing gowns with embroidered hem-But still the Dominie made no sign. A woman's garter went on the hook,

"I have him at last," quoth the Devil brightening Then Satan's sides with laughter shook, And he landed the preacher quick as lightning

The Preservation of Health on the Farm.

In Dr. Harlan's book on Green Manures is the following chapter on the above subject:

The human body is composed of fourteen elements. These are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, chlorine, iron, fluorine, and silicon.

All our flesh and bones, the brain and nerves and blood, are made of these elements in a state of combination.

Perfect health consists in the perfect preservation of the relative proportion of these compounds

If the mineral matters should predominate for some time in the blood, the capillary system-that is, the blood-vessels which are as fine as hair-will become clogged up and premature old age will soon appear.

If earbon and hydrogen should be in great excess in the blood, as they are the heat producers of the world, whether in or out of the system, then there is danger of fevers, boils, abscesses, bilious disorders, and eruptive diseases of the skin.

Now, the object of this chapter is to teach you how to prevent all kinds of sickness. We shall say nothing about the medical treatment when you are sick; we leave that to your family physician.

Bread contains more bone-that is, more mineral matter, more askes-than any other kind of food. Besides this, bread and butter furnish more carbon and hydrogen to the system than any other kind of diet except sugar and fat meat. Yet there is nothing more healthy or more strengthening to the body than bread. It is the disproportion, the excessive use of bread, when compared with other things, which does all the mischief and lays a sure foundation for nearly every malady.

a day, and they had to grind their grain by hand, there was very little danger of eating too much bread. They had to live more upon flesh, fish, fruits, and vegetables; and as this kind of diet did not introduce an excess of carbon and hydrogen, nor too much ashes, into the blood, they lived to be very old, and were as clear-headed and as active when a hundred years of age as our young men of twenty-five Now let me give you a few well-known illustrations to establish the truth of these statements. Plutarch says the ancient Britons only began to grow old at one hundred and twenty years. They lived on acorns, berries, fish, flesh, and fowl. Herodotus tells of a people of Ethiopia who lived on flesh and milk one hundred and twenty years.

An ancient sect of India lived on fruit and vegetables one hundred and fifty to two hundred years.

The Egyptians lived on fruit and vegetables one hundred and thirty years.

Henry Hastings lived on vegetables one

hundred and ten years. A native of Bengal lived three hundred and

seventy years on a very low diet, principally fruits and vegetables. Margaret Patton lived one hundred and

thirty-seven years, mostly on milk. Charles Macklem lived one hundred and

seven years on flesh, fish, fruits and vegetables. Ann Bannerman lived one hundred and five training. years on vegetables. Mrs. Watkins lived one hundred and ten

years, and the last thirty entirely on fruits and vegetables.

Owen Carollan lived on potatoes, buttermilk and cherries one hundred and twenty-seven years.

Elizabeth Macpherson lived on buttermilk and greens one hundred and seventeen years. Mr. Dobson lived on flesh, fruits, milk, cider and vegetables one hundred and thirty-nine

Francis Confit lived on a very low diet, principally on new-laid raw eggs, one hundred and

Philip Loutin lived on one meal a day one

undred and five years.

and six years.

Mary Rogers lived one hundred and eighteen years, and the last sixty entirely upon vegetables.

John Wilson lived one hundred and sixteen years, the last forty on roasted turnips for

Thomas Parr always proportioned his food to the amount of exercise, and lived one hun-

dred and fifty-two years. John Murphy lived on potatoes and milk one hundred and six years.

Henry Jenkins lived on cold meats and saladsone hundred and sixty-nine years.

In the African desert a man was found by Captain Riley who lived four handred years on milk alone.

They differ in everything else. Climate, age, sex, condition and situation appear to have no one rule.

Have we anything in the history of the lower order of animals to corroborate these deductions? Yes. The wild hog lives three hundred years on acorns, fruits, herbage, roots, and small animals, and, it is very probable, never has a full supply of them. The domestic hog lives on grain from ten to twenty years. The engle lives five hundred years on fish and flesh. The parrot in its wild state lives on fruits five or six hundred years. Our common only from ten to twenty years.

Here we may conclude this subject with a declaration which cannot easily be refutedthat to enjoy a long life of uninterrupted instep. The tees are drawn completely over butter, lard, sugar, and fat must bear a wise teuches the ground. Large quantities of powproportion to the lean meats and to the fruits dered alum are used to prevent ulceration and and vegetables in daily use.

During a practice of more than forty years this subject has engaged my attention. Hence after it has been allowed to soak for some time, it is no sudden conclusion that induces me to the bandrge is carefully unwound, "the dead say that our combustible diet of carbon and hydrogen has more influence in predisposing the system to disease than all other things combined.

Parliament Gingerbread.

These cakes are of a kind which were formerly sold at country fairs, and, indeed, are still found in village shops. Sometimes they are cut into the shapes of kings and queens, and ornamented with gold and silver leaf. They are good plain cakes, well suited for children. Boil for ten minutes two ounces of whole ginger, which has been well crushed, in a gill and a half of water. Strain, and let get cold, and if it has wasted add water to make up the original quantity. Mix a quarter of a pound of raw sugar, sifted fine, with a pound of flour, a small teaspoonful of caraway seeds, and half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda Put into this two ounces of butter or lard and having well mixed a teaspoonful of treacle with the ginger water, make all into a paste. Roll it out on a board to the thickness of rather less than half an inch, and cut into any shape you choose. Put the cakes on a floured baking sheet, brush them over with water in which you have mixed a very small quantity of treacle, and bake in a moderate oven for a quarter of an hour. When this cake is re-In ancient times, when they had no mills quired of uner quality two ounces of candied at would turn out a hundred barrels of flour orange peel, is used instead of the ground cara way seed .- American Rural Home

What to Teach Girls.

To darn stockings and sew on buttons. To say no, and mean it, or yes, and stick to

Teach thom to regard the morals and not the

noney of their beaux. To keep a house in neat er, with every-

thing in its place. That the more one lives within one's income

the more one will save. That tight lacing ought to be prevented by

law as opium smoking in China.

That the further one lives beyond one's inome, the nearer one gets to the poorhouse.

That a reliable young man with good business qualities is worth a dozen loafers in fine harness.

Teach them every day some item of dry, hard, practical common sense, and they will yet find time for idealisms.

That any amount of tight lacing and pinch ing of corns cannot improve a form that the Almighty made in his own image. Give them, if possible, a good substantial ed-

ucation, and as many of the accomplishments as you can afford, but never neglect their home

Care of Brooms.

There is an old saying to the effect that a voman's housekeeping capacity can be told by the state in which her broom is kept. There are many housekeepers who always leave their brooms standing where they were last used, and who let the same broom do duty for parlor, kitchen and dooryard. Now this is obviously bad economy. Our plan is to keep a saparate broom for the parlor the dining room, sleeping room and kitchen. When the latter is too river, is noted the present remarkable demand much worn for use in the house, send it to the for huge grain carrying barges for the transporbarn; take the second best for the kitchen, the tation of wheat from St. Louis to the ocean-gobroom from up stairs for the dining room, the ing vessels at New Orleans. This demand for parlor broom for the chambers, and let the barges is supplemented by the recent purchase

Paul Barrot lived on vegetables one hundred new one be kept for parlor and hall. Many of several of the meet powerful temboats ever servants have the habit of leaning heavily on the broom when steeping to pick up articles while sweeping; this results in bent and broken splinters and a worthless broom. When a new broom is purchased provide a way for hanging it up in this wise:—With a small gimlet bore a hole through the handle, about an inch from the top; draw in a piece of strong, waxed twine, long enough when tied in a hard knot to form a loop three or four inches long. If brooms be dipped in clean, hot suds once every week and dried quickly, they will last twice as long.

Compression of the Feet of Chinese Women.

Miss Nerwood, an American missionary at How can we account for these remarkable Swatow, has published a description of the procases of longevity? There is one cause, and cess employed to reduce the size of the feet of only one, which touches every case, and that is Chinese women. The binding of the feet is the extreme temperance in the use of bread. not begun until the child has learned to walk and do certain other things which it could not well be taught to do afterward. The bandages effect upon the general result. All come out employed are manufactured for the purpose, alike and reach their centennial by observing and are about two inches wide and two yards long for the first year, five yards long for the subsequent years. The end of the strip is laid on the inside of the foot at the instep, then carried ever the top of the toes and under the foot drawing the four toes with it down upon the sole; thence it is passed over the foot and around the heel; and by this stretch the toes and heel are drawn together, leaving a bulge on the instep and a deep indentation in the sele under the instep. This cause is pursued with successive layers of bandage, until the fowls are crammed with grain, and will live strip of cloth is all used, and the end is then sewed tightly down. The "indentation" should measure about an inch and a-half from the part of the foot that rests on the ground up to the health, with a clear memory, a bright and the sole, and the foot is so squeezed upward cheerful heart, and a strong arm, our bread, that in walking, only the ball of the great toe lessen the offensive odor. At the end of the first month the foot is put into hot water, and cuticle, of which there is much, being abraded during the process of unbinding." Ulcers and other sores are often found on the foot, and "frequently, too, a large piece of flesh sloughs off the sole, and it sometimes happens that one or two toes drop off. When this happens, the woman considers herself amply repaid for the additional suffering by having smaller and more delicate feet than her neighbors. Each time the bandage is taken off the foot is kneaded, to make the joints more flexible, and is then bound up again as quickly as possible with a fresh bandage, which is drawn up more tightly. During the last year the pain is so intense that the sufferer can do nothing, and for about two years the foot aches continually, and has to endure besides a pain like the pricking of sharp needles. If the binding is kept up rigorously; the foot is two years becomes dead and ceases to ache, and the whole leg, from the knee downward, become shrunken to be little more than by them. skin and bone. When once formed, the "golden lily," as the Chinese lady calls her delicate little foot, can never recover its original shape; and when uncovered, it is so unsightly that wo. men object to take off their bandages even before members of their own family.-Popular

A Farmer's Offset.

A hired man who has been employed on a farm in this country for several months, entered suit against his employer for the balance of wages, amounting, as he claimed, to \$32. The suit was on trial in Justice Alley yesterday, and it looked at first as if the plaintiff had a clear case. He gave dates and figures in a straightforward way, and seemed a very honest young man. When the farmer took the stand

he said: 'I claim an offset for that \$32. No man need sue me for what onestly

"What is your offset?" asked lawver. "He's an unbeliever." "In what?"

"Why, in the Bible." "What has that to do with your owing him

\$32?" "It has a heap to do with it. I had six hands in my employ, and we were rushing things when I hired this man. He hadn't been with us two days when they stopped the reaper in the middle of the forenoon to dispute about Daniel in the lion's den, and in three days we had a knock down over the whale swallowing Jonah. The man who ran the mower got to arguing about Sampson, and drove over a stump and damaged the machine to the tune of \$18, and the very next day my boy broke his leg while climbing a fence to hear and see the \$66 aweek in your own town. Terms and \$5 outst free. the row which was started over the Children of Israel going through the Red Sea. It wasn't a week before my wife said she didn't believe Elijah was fed by the ravens, and hang me if I didn't find myself growing weak on Noah and his flood. That's my offset, sir; and if he was worth anything I'd sue him for a thousand dollars besides."

The court reserved his decision for twentyfour hours .- Er.

A Result of the Mississippi Jetties.

As a direct result of the success of Captain Eads' jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi

built at Pittsburg, and which were originally designed for the ceal trade. With 20 feet of water assured at South Pass, where the jetties are located, the river transportation of grain to the ocean hulls bids fair to assume proportions that must jeopardise the overland carrying of grain between the upper Mississippi and the seaboard. Within the past few weeks the St. Louis and New Orleans Transportation Company and the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company have been in the market as purchasers for steamers and barges .- Scientific American.

The result of the distribution of jute seed by the state commissioners of Louisiana, last June, can now be estimated The reports from all sections of that state where the seed was planted are very favorable. The plant grows to height of fitteen feet on alluvial soil and of ten to twelve feet in the pine flats and hills. It is very free from the attacks of insects, so injurious to other southern crops, while the cost of production is small. Specimens of the fiber are now to be seen at the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

The manufacturers of agricultural imple ments have doubled in the United States during the last ten years. In 1850 this industry gave employment to 5,361 hands. This year it gives employment to 40,680. Ohio leads off, employing 10,248 people in this branch of manufacture. Illinois follows closely with 8,000. New York next with 7,237; and then Pennsylvania employing a few over 8,000. Twenty years ago all this class of manufacture was confined to New York and rhe New England

"See here," said a fault finding husband, "we must have things arranged in this house so that we shall know just where everything is kept." "With all my heart," sweetly answered his wife; "and let us begin with your late hours my leve; I should dearly love to knew where they are kept." He lets things go on as usua!

A little boy said to his mother the other morning, "Ma, I had the beautifulest dream you ever saw. I dreamt that I wouldn't go to school, and that you went out into the yard and cut a switch; but just as you were going to give me an awful dressin' the world came to an end. Didn't I get out of it easy?"

"How long will it be before you get this work done?" said a lady to an apprentice who was painting her house: "Well, I don't know mer'm, the boss has just gone to look for another job; if he gets it I'll be done to-morruw; but but if he don't I'm afraid it will take me all next week."

A lady says that a woman in choosing a lover, considers a good deal more hew the man will be regarded by other women, than whether she loves him herself. Some women may but the men they smile upon will be regarded by other women as jelly green to be taken in

The production of wheat and barley in the United States within the last fifteen years has trebled; corn, cotton, and tobacco have doutled; oats have increased 14,000,000 bushels: potatoes nearly doubled, and hay has increased more than one-third.

Mr. S. Knapp Beans, of New Hampshire, will lecture as a reformed Republican. Where pon the Elmira Free Press asks: "Is there any body who doesn't know Beans?"

A young lady in Boston is so refined that she invariably refers to a Spitz as a "cuspidor

Advertisements.

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

50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transpa rent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brockpost, N. Y 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c., Name in gold and jet 10cts. Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ct. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Gutfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 30 Chromo Gold-Border, Motto &c., Cards with name and Morocco Case 10c. H. M. Cook, Meriden, Ct.

50 New Style Cards, Lithographed in bright colors, 10cts 60 Ag'ts Samples 10c. Cons., Card Co., Northford, Ct. \$77° Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw a Co., Augusta, Maine 50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lity, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Agis Outfit, 19c. CONN CARD Co., Northford, Ct 50 Chromo, Glass. Scroll, Wreath and Lace cards 10c Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c, post paid. G. I. REED & Co, Nassau, N. Y. 18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bever Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N Y

50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow SEAVY BROS.. Northford, Ct. 50 Chrone, Ortolice Shell, Capid, Motto, Front cards, 50 Chrone Cards, Shell, Capid, Motto, Front cards, 50 Inc. outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford Ct: 50 Samples 10c. Shelton Card, no 3 like 10c. 45 Agis.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth to free \$72 A WERK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free, Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. LEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages, 47 fillustrated with birds, scrolls, etc., in colors, and 7 select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outlit for eards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co. Northford Ct.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Sent for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

C. H. BARTON. General Subscription Agent

for leading NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES, Low-estclub rates for single subscriptions received at any time for any time. Address Box 186, P. O., Topeks esterno rates for single subscriptions received at any time for any time. Address Box 186, P. O., Topeks Kas., or call on above at Court House. Lists and rates fruished free.

AGENTS NEVER FAIL

THE BONANZA FOR BOOK-AGENTS

BIN (an author of wide celebrity), also strongly endered.

Both official immensely popular, selling over 10 900
a week! Agent making 310 a day! Outlits 50e, each, For best books and lorms, address quick,

THOS. PROTHERO, Kansas City, Me.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING AN ORGAN

17-STOP ORGANS Sub-bass and Oct. Coupler, boxed and Shipped only \$97.73, New Planos \$105 to \$1,500. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Mid-numer offer illustrated, free. Ad-dress, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

ORGANS 14 Stope, 4 Sets Reeds, UNLY Set. Daniel V. Beatty, Washington, H. J.

Pianos--Organs. CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. Ist-class instru

THE COLLEGE OF THE

SISTERS OF BETHANY



GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

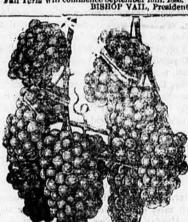
Exclusively. Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught-Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing Painting, etc.

For Boarding Pupils, from 2000 to 3300 per school year Scooding to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to 330 per session according to grade.

Fall Turns will commence September 15th, 1880.

BISHOP VAIL, President.



the New White Grape "PRENTISS." T. S. HUBRARD, Fredonia, N. Y

NTERNS for home amusement. Send stamp for 116 Ca ue. McALLISTER, Manufacturing Optician, 49 Na St., N. Y.



BARNES' FOOT POWER MA-

neous work can compete as to QUALITY and PRICE with steam power manufacturing; also ama-tuers' supplies, saw blades, designs for Wall Brackets and Bullders's scroll work. Machines Sent on Trial.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a com-pound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of potassium and iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of scrofula, sores, boils, humors, pimples, eruptions, skin diseases and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures liver complaints, Female weakness and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vi-tality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. For sale by all dealer.

Loultry.

Geese.

The Michigan Farmer says many people seem to be unfortunate in raising goslings, when, of all young poultry, they are easier raised, if we only "know how." Since the shells of gooss eggs are thick and tough, and the period of incubation long, it is best to make the nest on the ground, or else place moist earth or seds underneath, and during the last two weeks sprinkle daily with tepid water. We prefer Cochin hens, with their abundant fluffy feathers, for hatching and raising goslings. The greatest danger is when just out of the shell; they are very weak and liable to have their "wind choked off" by getting their necks under the hen's foot. To avoid this, young water fewls should be watched closely when hatching and removed as soon as they are out of the shell to warm quarters in the kitchen, and wrapped in flaunel cloths, or made comfortably warm without smothering. In twenty-four hours they get strength to navigate, and begin to eat and drink, and if the weather is favorable may be cooped out with the hen, having taken the precaution to keep the strongest one with her constantly while on the nest, to prevent her "going back" on her adopted brood when taken off. Drink should be provided in a shallow dish (puddle water is considered best). The natural feed for goslings is grass. They commence their first meal by nipping the fresh, tender blades, and if small, tender grass or clover is not to be had, lettuce is a good substitute; one or the other in constant supply is essential to their growth and thrift. Besides green food, they should be fed "little and often" with scalded meal slightly salted. Under ten days or two weeks old, they should be penned on fresh grass. At that age they may be allowed to range with the hen during the day and housed at night. At four weeks old they will be feathered to turn rain storms, and no longer needing or caring for a mother, may be put out to pasture and allowed to shift for themselves, except that they should be given soft feed twice a day. Barley, or outs and corn ground fine, with a portion of mid-according to the feather as summons to the bouseholder to appear and appraise or two of the same of taking, a complete little shall be given soft feed twice a day. Barley, or outs feed twice and appraise, or two of them shall in all respects and corn ground fine, with a portion of middlings mixed in, and scalded or cooked, makes a good feed. It is well to feed the larger varieties liberally, when growing, by which we in-

Geese are popularly supposed to be silly, but they, as well as ducks, are much more sagacious than hens. The Syracuse Standard narrates the following:

crease their size and make the most of them.

We heard of an amusing incident which occurred in the second ward of this city, which we think worth relating. A family residing at the corner of Townsend and Catawba streets, like the rest of their neighbors, are in the habit of keeping a few domestic fowls, and a small flock of geese included. Some few weeks since the geese were missing, and all efforts to find them proved fruitless; but one day this week the gander of the flock returned to the front gate of the premises of its owner and immediately set up a loud scream and would not be quieted nor come into the yard. Finally the owner came out and followed it for a number of blocks, until it entered a yard, at the rear of which was an old barn. On opening it the balance of the flock were found and were taken possession of by the owner. It appeared that the gander had made its escape through a hole in the floor of the barn, and then started for home to give the alarm.

Poultry-How to Clean and Select.

The Poultry Yard prints some seasonable extracts from Pierre Blot's Handbook of Practical Cookery. The following directions for killing may be valuable to those who have fowls to butcher.

Chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese must be killed not less than twenty-four hours, and not more than three days in summer, nor less than two days nor more than six days in wintar, before cooking them.

Poulterers are of the opinion that the best and quickest way of killing poultry is by cutting the throat or the tongue. Tie the legs of the bird, hang it by the legs, then kill and let bleed. Some cut the head off and throw it away on the ground, but the poor things do not die so fast, and therefore suffer more.

As soon as the throat or tongue is cut, if the head is held down the bird dies sooner, as it allows the blood to run more freely, preventing the bird from bending and twisting its neck, and also from swallowing its blood.

It is much better to pick the bird dry. By scalding the skin is spoiled, and very often the flesh of a young and tender chicken is spoiled also, being blanched. When picked singe the bird carefully, in order not to burn the skin.

Split the skin on the back of the neck from the body to near the head; then detach the skin from the neck by pulling it downward and the neck upward; it gives you plenty of room to pull the crop out, which you do. Cut the skin off at about the middle of the neck, and the neck close to the body; that part of the skin of the neck is left to cover the place where the neck was cut off, by turning it on the back of the bird and holding it with twine in trussing.

Make an incission under the rump, lengthwise, and large enough to draw the bird easily. When drawn wipe the inside of the bird with a towel, but do not wash it, except when with a towel, but do not wash it, except when you have broken the gall bladder. If that should happen, cut the bird in pieces immeditely and wash well in lukewarm water; never loast or prepare whole a bird that has had the fall bladder broken in it in drawing it. Squte tor prepare it in fricassee.

If there should be anything uncleau on the you have broken the gall bladder. If that should happen, cut the bird in pieces immediately and wash well in lukewarm water; never roast or prepare whole a bird that has had the gall bladder broken in it in drawing it. Saute it or prepare it in fricassee.

outside, wipe it off, if possible, or otherwise cut the place off, or wash only the unclean place. A washed bird is a very inferior article. If you see that a bird can not be cleaned properly, except by washing it, do not buy it.

CHICKEN. To Select .- Buy a chicken with white flesh and pale yellow fat. If young the cock has small spurs, the hen has the lower part of the legs and feet rath soft and smooth; those parts less are rough in old ones. If the rump is hard and stiff they are fresh

THE STRAY LIST

the bird carefully; it might be tainted.

enough; but if soft, it is necessary to examine

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1806, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description featled strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and ponalties for not posting.

Broken naimals can only be taken up in the year. Unbroken saimals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the ist day of April, except when found in the lawful euclosure of the taker-up.

Ko persons, except citizons and householders, can take up a stray.

places in the township, giving a correct description of such if such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an andawit stating of the township, and file an andawit stating to such a such as a

describe and truly values aid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisament.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall allowed the title vests in the taker-up, he shall post the same out their appraisament.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall the same out of the taker of the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pup post the same out of the taker of the value of the taker of the tak

Strays for the week ending October 27.

Neosho county-A. Gibson, clerk. STEER—Taken up by John A Gratton, Ladore tp, Sept 18, 30, one red two year old steer with white belly, left horn little drooped, valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending October 20. Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. HORSE—Taken up Aug 12, 1880, by E Harrington, Mis-in tp, one white horse 9 years old, dark mane and tail, it nds high, weight 859 bs, shod all around, harness marks other marks or brands.

Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Jeremish Riexson, Summit tp, Sept 11, 1880, one light bay mare mule, 13 hands high, 16 or 18 yrs old, black mane, tail and legs, black stripe over the wethers and along the back, collar and saddle marks, white hairs around the forehead, branded on left shoulder with pair of september of the sep

Coffey county-W. H. Throckmorton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by JH Hanner, Ottumwa ip, one five ear old bay mare. H branded on left shoulder, white stripe n face, a white feet, glasse eyes and small size, valued at \$30 MARE—Taken up by W O Leavitt, Spring Creek ip, one

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk. Montgomery county-Ernest A. Way, clerk. IT—Taken up by Jacob Sicks, Independence tp. one il mare colt 3 years old, right hind foot white half way hock (oin!' very little white on right fore leg just above 000f, blaze face, no brands, value \$25.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by T B Peake, Center tp, one dark bay horse 8 years, D branded on left shoulder, blind in right eye, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending October 13. Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by George Watson, Hayes tp, Sept 15, one white horse 15½ hande high, 5 or 9 years old, branded on left hip J H, heavy saddle galls, valued at \$20.

MARR—Also one dun mare 6 years old, 14 hands high, D branded on near shoulder, half clrice over the letter and No. It on left side of neck; valued at \$20.

Summer county—S. B. Donglas, clerk.

PONY—Takon up Sept 1, 1880 by A Herrelson, Falls tp' one sorrel pony mare, 10 years old, star and snip in face, CR branded on left shoulder.

\$20 REWARD

For information where I can find a LIGHT BAY MARE, nine years old, rather long coupled star in forchead, one hind toot white and one hind toot a little large. Either strayed or stolen from me on 5th of September, 1889.

M. H. HAGMAN, Wyandott, Kas.

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Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to strangers and persons in the east, if correspondents would state, in their farm letters, the distance and direction from Topeka at the point from which they write.

NESS, Ness Co., Oct. 17 .- As we are 225 miles west of Topeka, and also in the so-called drouthy district, we wish to state, through the columns of the FARMER, a few facts.

The early sowing of wheat never looked better anywhere than here. Every one is in good spirits. There was considerable Indian corn raised this season and a large crop of rice corn, sorghum and millet. Radishes that weighed over six pounds is said to have grown here this season, and turnips are abundant at 25 cents per bushel. But few potatoes raised.

We think, from what we can learn, that the stockmen and farmers are turning their attention to sheep-growing, which we think will be a move in the right direction as the winters are generally mild and pleasant.

We think that the time is not far distant when we will raise wheat with any county in the state. We would say to those who are contemplating coming farther west to look up a location, to take a view of this county before looking elsewhere. JOHN M. HANEY.

ARCYLE, Sumner Co., Oct. 11.-The past week has been good for the wheat, which is looking well. The early sowing came up well and is covering the ground finely. We had a fine rain to-day which will help the late sowing. Farmers are about through sowing. The acreage is greater in this locality than last year. Corn will average about 30 bushels per acre in this township. It is all shriveling away owing to the chinch bugs which have been more destrucive here this season than formerly. Putting it at a low estimate the loss on the corn crop in this county from them will be somewhere near 30,000 bushels. Would it not pay our farmers te study entomology to a greater extent so that they would be better able to cope and kattle with their insect enemies?

The farmers and land owners in this county are trying to stop the destruction of our game birds by hunters trespassing on their farms in quest of prairie chickens and quails, which are taken to the nearest market and sold, thereby causing a loss to the farmer through the wholesale destruction of insect-eating birds.

Texas fever is reported as being very bad on the county line south of Caldwell. Stock is dying with it very fast, some having lost as high as 25 head in a week.

This county is going to have a fair to be held on the 21st of this month at the fair grounds, northwest of the city line of Wellington.

Corn-picking has commenced. Farmers are feeding more of their corn to cattle and hogs than heretofore, which will make their corn bring them more per bushel than if they were to sell it at picking time, as it is now selling for 22c; wheat 62c to 65c; oats, 30c; potatoes, 75c.

Quite a number of farmers have gone from around here to the Oklohoma lands to see what the lands look like and perhaps take claims if they are not driven off by the treops before making their claims. THOMAS NIXON.

LAMAR, Barton Co., Oct. 17.-After a protracted silence of some three menths, I again bors, as he told me, that when I refused to put Phebe Kirkpatrick, 16 years of age, carried off assume my faber to get a few items for your valuable and instructive columns.

I with my family, left Cowley county, Kas., July 15th, passing east through the counties of Elk, Wilson, Neosho and Crawford, to Barton county, Mo., adjacent to Crawford county, Kas. This is a pretty county, principally prairie, underlaid with an unlimited field of coal. Crops, this season, are very good; fruit of every variety in abundance and cheap in price.

This county is just now experiencing its first railroad boom. A road from Ft. Scott, Kan., to Springfield, Mo., will be completed to Lamar, the county seat, inside of one week from this date. Another road is under contract, and work to begin at once, coming in from the north, passing through the western tier of counties in Missouri and Arkansas to Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Lamar is situated on a gentle rise in the valley of the north fork of Spring river, and is just now receiving great improvements in the way of substantial business houses and residences.

Land is cheap here, ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre for good, unimproved prairie. This is in reality a stock county, numerous large herds of cattle and sheep being pastured here annually. The Texas or Spanish fever, however, has played sad havoc this season, stock owners having lost in the past three months over 3,000 head of cattle. Stringent measures will be taken in the future to prevent the introduction

of this scourge.

The weekly visits of the FARMER are ea gerly looked for and are ever welcome. COWLEY.

WILSON, Russell Co., 238 miles west of Topeka, Oct. 13 .- Rain and mud are plentiful here w. The ground is very wet at present. Wheat looks well, better I think than it did last October. Grass is short and hay is scarce, except the tame grasses. German millet made a good growth, which is the principal variety of tame grass grown here. Stock healthy and in very fair condition.

Not much immigration at present, but farms command a good price as people will pay a fair price to get a good location.

Wheat sells for 60c; corn, 25c; potatoes, 60c; oats, 30c; rye, 32c; hogs, gross, \$8.50. Russell county will not stand back for any

healthy climate, red faced babies and plenty of them, and everything else that indicates pros-T. W. HEY.

Corcespondence.

Phillips County Full and Plenty.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-But a few lines will be needed to answer the letter from this place published in your issue of Oct. 6, signed George F. Grundy. In regard to my report of the wheat crop I stated "that perhaps onethird of the acres sown in spring wheat threshed from 4 to 6 bushels to the acre, balance together with the winter wheat plowed under for corn and millet." For proof I give Mr. Grundy's words that the best piece in the township went 51 bushels, and refer your interested readers to Dr. McGrath in his township, whose wheat averaged 8 bushels; also to Mr. Lakin, who, threshing all through the northern half of the county, says my statement is very correct. As to the corn crop I would again report Mr. Grundy's words, to his own father, who stated in my house the present week, that George F. told him that his corn on an adjoining claim would go 40 bushels to the acre; also, I would refer to a letter from Mr. A. C. Burdick, to your paper; also to enclosed slips from the Kirwin Chief, bssides will give you market reports for Thurday Oct. 14,

Kirwin, Phillids county, corn, 15 to 18 cents per bushel. Phillipsburg, our county seat, corn, 18 to 20

Alma, Neb. 8 miles from Mr. Grundy's; corn,

20 to 22 cents. Republican City, Neb., 20 to 25 cents. Thinking that the above will at least exoner ate my judgment in regard to the crops in Phillips county, I will say to the readers of your paper, that I, in my letter of Sept. 14, gave as I always have, as truthful and just an estimate of the crops and the situation of the people in the northern half of the county, as I knew how: and I still believe, that in our county no outside aid is needed, but that Phillips county is amply able and willing to help all those needing aid within her borders. And new, with your leave, I will devote a few words to Mr. Grundy, who, in his letter had the bad taste to charge me with "wilful misrepresentation from purely personal motives." And although he states in his letter that he was rejoiced at the re-nemination of Gov. St. John, he has stated at the house of Mr. Burdick within one week. that he should vete against prehibition, and here comes the meat in the nut shell, and gives some clue to his attack on me. I have for the last few months been quite busy with pen and tongue advancing the cause of temperance, working at all times with the "Good Templar's Lodge" in this place, of which I have the honor to be amember. Mr. Grundy, together with every name on his endorsement that live in this part of the township, is, and has been, not only opposed to the lodge and also the cause which it represents, viz.; Prohibition, but has

particularly singled me out as one to oppose. I have also, at all times and pluces, decidedly given my views that no foreign aid was needed in our county with the present crops.

Mr. Grundy was, as he says, appointed township agent to distribute aid, and his first act was to ride over the township, telling his neighmy name to his list. "See here, you might as well have some for we are all going to." And I assure you that he put his own name down for aid, when at that time he was the owner of 5 horses and 14 head of cattle, but finding that his clan was not in a majority, he afterwards withdrew it in favor of his more "suffering neighbors," and as near as I can learn, a large majorlty of those who endorsed his letter, in the first place, put their own names down for "aid."

In regard to that aid, I would here state, I have been a resident of Phillps county, as long within a few weeks, as Mr. G., or any of his endorsers. That in common with what few neighbors I had at that time I was the recipient of my share of the aid so kindly sent in during the great drouth and grasshopper year of 74 when not a bushel of corn was raised in our county; of the receipt of help at that time I have never been ashamed, and may my right hand wither if I ever forget with feelings of favor those unknown but kind friends who contributed so generously to our subsistence.

But times are changed. We are ne longer frontier county, but a county of 12,000 inhabitants, three incorporated cities, two lines of railroad in easy reach, and good living crops raised. Therefore I say instead of asking help we are ready and willing to give of what we have to those, who, living so far on the frontier are unable, owing to drouth, to raise as good crops as we have.

And I would also say to Mr. G. and his endorses if they wish to continue their line of either argument, or personal abuse, that hereafter I shall take no notice of any thing appearing, except through the advertising columns of the paper, which I believe is the only proper place for a discussion like this, which on my part has only been in self-defense.

A large amount of fall plowing has been done. What winter wheat has been sown looks first rate, never better; we have had plenty of rain and the ground is in good condition. A ground froze two inches. To-day it is pleasant.

Yours for the right, E. W. Poor. Myrtle, Phillips Co., Kas.; Oct. 16.

MYRTLE, Phillips Co., Kas., Oct. 9, 1880.

county in central Kansas for good crops, Having just returned from a trip to Kirwin, more than twice the number of entries heretegoing by the way of Spring Creek, to within 4 fore made at any fair in this county, and great miles of Phillipsburg, our county seat, thence credit is due the officers and members of this directly east some 10 miles, thence south to the association for their diligence and skill in the city, back home by the east county line to the management of the fair. The weather being center of the county east, thence northwesterly fine and the management good the people had home, I would say that I believe more corn will a pleasant time, and returned to their homes be raised in our county than last year, and that satisfied with what they had seen and with a de-I believe that the letter of Mr. Poer claiming termination to excel their neighbors at the next one-third of the acres sown in spring wheat fair, in the show of some article or animal. did thresh from 4 to 8 bushels to the acre the county over, and that in no part of the county have I heard or do I hear one word said about aid, excepting on Walnut Creek, and I do believe that Phillips county is to day able and willing to support all those within her borders too poor to support themselves.

ANEIL H. BURDICK.

[The Kirwin Chief referred to by Mr. Poor speaks in almost "glowing terms" of the prosperity and activity of business in Phillips county.—Ed.]

Garden Notes.

The strawberry bed should be hoed over soon after the bearing season is over. If net done yet it should be attended to before cold weather begins. All the runners should be clipped off. I have tried different ways of cultivating the bed and I have found that it is the easiest in the end and the best to keep the runners from taking root. This can be done very easily by keeping the bed covered with clean oat straw, which will keep down the weeds, keep the seil moist, keep the berries clean, and the runners will come out above the straw, and with one hoeing in September the bed will be in good condition if the ground is kept free from weeds the first two seasons. The same ground may be used for strawberries and in that way very few weeds will ever trouble you. A strawberry bed will preduce four seasons with profit. The fourth season after bearing the bed should be spaded over, raked and planted with the strongest plants. There should be a succession of beds, as the first and last crops are light. After hoeing the bed place the old straw on it again and as much new straw as will make a thickness of three or four inches when settled.

As soon as the raspherry leaves have fallen all the shoots that are not needed for spring bearing and all unripe wood, should be trimmed off. A light mulching will be good though not necessary.

Blackberries will need about the same care but need not be trimmed as close as raspberries. Currents may be trimmed in fall or spring, as the wood ripens sufficient to keep it from winter killing. The native black current is the most successfully raised here. Other varieties need some shelter from the hot sun and hot south T. W. HEY.

Arkansas Valley Fair.

We have just settled up the business of the second fair held in our county this fall-a fair the general exhibition of which, barring Bismarck, probably surpassed any held in Kansas this fall. " No long-wooled sheep at the Shawnee county fair," says the FARMER. We had 44 entries in long-wools and 31 in Merines. comprising in all 240 head. In each of the classes of cattle and horses there were over 90 entries; in hogs, 74 entries. C. F. Wight, breeder of the Norman stock, exhibited a year ling colt that weighed 1,320 pounds. Miss the blue ribbon for the "best loaf of hop-yeast bread," against 23 competitors, and Mrs. F. C Ridge the second. We had 67 entries in poultry. There were nearly 400 entries in Fleral Hall and 270 entries in Agricultural Hall in the "Bread and Pastry," and nearly that many in "Farm and Garden Products." Total of entries was 1,812. We have paid in premiums

nearly \$1,300. Our fair was advertised as running on the pro rata basis, but the exhibit, surpassing the expectations of the managers, all premiums have been paid in full, and we find our society in debt just about the cost of permanent improve ments left on the ground; but we wind up the business for the year with the consciousness that no part of the money we have expended has been carried out of our community in the pockets of sporting men and gamblers.

W. H. RANSOM. Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

Jewell County Fair.

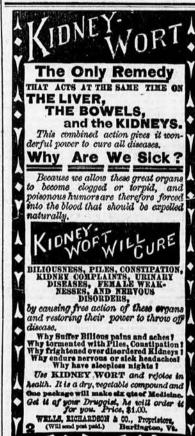
O ir fair, known as the 109th Representative District Fair, came off on the 6th, 7th and 8th of this menth, and although this district only embraces the south half of Jewell county, the show was better than we expected, and I can safely say that in all the departments and classes of this fair the show was grand, and it embraced more articles and animals than any two fairs before held in Jewell county. We had on exhibition a large number of thoroughbred herses and cattle, some that could travel and take the blue ribbons at any county fair in this state. The hog department was grand, embracing Berkshire, Poland China, Chester White, Jersey Red, and many pens of mixed breeds. The vegetable department was well filled, and the largest corn, potatoes, squash pumpkins, beets, turnips, and in fact this was the largest department of vegetables and the largest growth we have ever seen. The floral department was grand. That of canned fruits slight flurry of snow yesterday, the 15th; jells, pickles, bread, and butter, did great honor to the ladies of this district. The baby show was certainly grand for drouthy Kansas, and the number of entries made, and the only wonder is that every mother's baby all not go .

There were over 650 entries made at this fair

All good butter makers churn at least as soon as souring begins, or a little before, with a growing tendency to the latter practice. Milk which is kept till fermentation sets in is evidently on the road to decay, a condition it is not easy to conceive as of any advantage to the

keeping of fine flavor of butter.

Every dairyman should bear this in mind, that poor butter or cheese is always the first to feel the effects of a dull market. The best products are always enquired for, even on the poorest markets.



prictors of this celebrated remedy now pre-pare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concontrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle. LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, A Burlington, Vt.

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