

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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E. E. EWING,  
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 *tritum*, to rub or grind. *Vulgare* means common. It will thus be seen that the scientific name is quite expressive, as most botanical titles are. It belongs to the botanical order Gramineae 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 Leguminosae, 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 hydrogen and five of oxygen. Add to this one molecule of water, consisting of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen, and we have six atoms of carbon, twelve of hydrogen and six of oxygen, 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 monocotyledons or endogena, and those whose seeds contain two cotyledons each, dicotyledons or exogena. Wheat belongs to the endogena. In exogena 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 embryo, pushes downward into the soil, sending out its fibrils to suck up food for the nourishment 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. These 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 stem.

Two modes of root development are definitely distinguished: First is the *axial*, belonging to the exogena, 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 endogena 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 adventitious roots, commonly called "stay roots." But even then it often blows down in wind storms. 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 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 protect the plants. The Hessian fly generally spoils 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 oxygen and ozone 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 food 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 in localities where prairie and forest alternate, as in Illinois. The prairie is a prairie because the moisture is so irregular and varying that the young trees die. It is well known that the prairie is not as good for wheat as the timber land, and the reason is that in the timbered localities the moisture is more regular and even.

Third, the food of the plant must be in a soluble state. Cohesion is opposed to solution, hence if you pulverize your ground, thus overcoming 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 easily penetrate the fine moist soil, gathering 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 the fall. Clover cannot supply available plant food till fermentation and decomposition take place; also, fermentation in the clover will be most active in midsummer when the kernel of the wheat is ripening, and fermentation is injurious 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 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 Kansas 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 silica is wanting and carbonic acid in excess your wheat will lodge; for it is silica 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 depth, 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 or the first half of August. Harrow, and if 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 the ground too fine on the surface.

By plowing early we get our land in the right condition to fertilize by atmospheric influences. The months of August 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 sheep 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 too late.

The manner of growth of the sheep's foot is peculiar, and upon this depends its proclivity to damage and disease. The walls of the hoof grow from above downwards, meeting the growth of the sole at the junction; the outer layer of the frame being produced indefinitely, 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 be enclosed under the excess of the horn, press upon the softened sole and irritate the sensitive under it, and although as yet no actual damage is done, yet the sheep is unable to walk upon its feet, and moves about upon its knees.

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 under at the side; but turning up at the toes, thus preventing 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 infectious 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 excrescences ap-

pear on the sole and at the coronet, and if neglected at this stage the whole foot may be lost and the sheep may be ruined. In this condition radical treatment is needed. The sound 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 zinc 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.

F. F. DOWNS.

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 minutes' 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 unforeseen 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 ignorant 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 wool and increase with such slight outlay, 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 sheep-raising 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 sheep.

COLVIN.

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, four 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. Favorable growth 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 say 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 head, 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 bovine beauty, and which will repay good treatment and generous feeding probably better than any other meat-producing breed of cattle in existence. In speaking upon this point not long since with one of the most experienced breeders and feeders 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 himself 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 storms, 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 breeders, 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 breed.

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 probably 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-horn is unquestionably inferior as a breed to the Hereford in the crops—in the heart girth—and improvement in this particular is a point at which breeders may well aim without danger of injury to any of the 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 merit lies, for when the wool is pushed aside, fleece exelling 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 sheep 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 this 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. A Susquehanna yearling buck is valued at \$600 and several yearling ewes at three and four hundred dollars each.

## THE SHEPHERD'S FRIEND.

One of the features of the exhibition is the trial of sheep dogs. Almost all the breeders have such a dog on exhibition. It is singular that Washington county, with its 450,000 sheep is not represented by any sheep dogs. The shepherds there say that the alleged faithful guardians of their flocks are at a discount in their pastures on account of a propensity of the dogs to kill their own mutton. Watchful and efficient as they may be under the shep-

herd's eye, their wolfish lineage betrays itself in frequent inroads on the flock. Still, there are about a dozen dogs entered for the premiums, and it is wonderful to witness how far dogs can be trained to guard the flock. 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 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 twenty-eight 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 and a tendency to make them still worse. They at once started around the north side of the course, followed by the 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 into the enclosure, but, instead of going towards its companions this refractory ram started in the other direction, but was not followed by the dog 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 came 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 dog caught the ram by the ear, and by dint of 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 endowed with incredible intelligence and sagacity.

## Apiary.

## Italian and Black Bees.

While to the apiarist who is keeping bees for both pleasure and profit the various jobs connected with Italianizing bees are an essential part of every summer's work, the beekeepers who look upon their apiary as a trifling part of their farm stock, wonder why money and time should be spent on another race of honey-bees, and how one little insect can be better than other.

Answering that question is also telling the points on which the two races differ, and, therefore, how to distinguish them.

For many the most important quality of the Italians is their great gentleness; the best proof of this can be given by telling that in their native country their owners place them as near to their home as they would cats, dogs or chickens, by making the bee-hive almost a part of their own habitation. This gentleness of 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 consisting 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 is their behavior when their hives are opened. The blacks run about, then cluster together on the edges of the frames falling anywhere. The self-possessed Italians, on the contrary, remain on the combs without seeming to be disturbed. This is of great importance to the beekeeper, for in such operations as making artificial swarms, or changing combs from one hive to another, or hunting for a queen, it is really very convenient to be able to handle a comb

covered with bees as if there were no bees on it at all.

The fourth distinctive feature is one which casual observers cannot fail to notice—that is 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 of any one who gives his bees enough attention to make them pay.—*Prairie Farmer*.

## Horticulture.

## The Pear Tree Blight.

Mr. M. A. Veeder, of Lyons, N. Y., writes to 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 thrifflily 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 stem presents a shriveled appearance, and finally dries up and dies. It is a noteworthy feature of this disease that beyond the part affected a portion of the stem may survive and flourish for 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 insect burrowing in the woody fibre, nor does the bark give evidence of having been punctured or stung. A careful separation of the external layer of the bark from the woody fibre in the stem newly infected, shows under the microscope that the walls of the cells composing the layer in which growth takes place have rotted. The appearance is such as to indicate that a superabundance of sap has ruptured the minute sacs which contain the growing substance of the plant, producing a dry rot, which, under favorable conditions of weather, may spread rapidly through a considerable part of the more delicate growing parts of the stem. Sap may continue to find its way through the parts thus disorganized, and nourish a growing twig beyond, showing that the infection is not due to an acid or poisonous principle in the sap, but is rather of a mechanical nature, the membrane-like covering of the cell of which the growing part of the branch is composed, being ruptured and decaying. If this theory is correct, and the evil is due to a superabundance of sap in cells which are not yet strong enough to contain it, it is evident that pruning will do no good, inasmuch as it forces the sap into fewer branches, but it may be beneficial by permitting a portion of the sap to be discharged from the cut surface. Nor is it necessary to cut off the branches affected immediately; on the contrary it will rather help matters to let them remain for awhile, until the disease has partly finished its course, when they may be removed to avoid slow decay. 'Bleeding' rapidly growing branches, or the trunk of a tree that is seriously affected, by means of a series of cuts so arranged as to avoid girdling, would seem likely to prove beneficial. Undue enrichment of the soil, particularly by the use of manures that contain a large proportion of ammonia, will be likely to increase the evil if it has not caused it in the first place. Moist, hot weather will also have a bad effect, and in all cases the thickest trees will be apt to be first attacked. In presenting the above views the writers should perhaps state that they are not the result of extended practical experience in rearing fruit trees, but are based upon considerations derived from the study of the minute anatomy of plants. The practical horticulturist can easily test their validity by observation and experiment."

In this connection the treatment of pear blight by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, who cured two of his trees, is in point. He says that they were ten feet high and three inches in diameter, and were two years old in June, 1879. At that time he discovered that the foliage of these trees (a Sheldon and a Duchess), was turning black, and the ends of the limbs were dying; in fact both trees showed a shriveled and dying appearance. He first cut the branches back half way, and then examined the bark on the body of the tree. He found it very thick and badly discolored with the inner bark of the thickness of writing paper. He removed the outer bark from the limbs down to the place of grafting, being careful not to injure the inner bark. In two weeks the leaves assumed a healthy color, and

new shoots started from the cut branches and made twelve inches of growth before winter. They are now growing vigorously, and are full of pears.

## 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, facing 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 one-year layers or one year roots grown from cuttings eight or ten inches long—good vigorous roots. Make the soil mellow eighteen or twenty inches deep, and set out with great care. Labor spent in setting out pays a large interest. Cast a shovel of fine manure around each root. Do not over manure. That makes fat 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 pruning. 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 life.

Bear this rule well in mind and never depart from it: For the first four years your one object is to make root. The vine is of account only as it indicates strength of root. Every 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 buds on each cane, and cut off all wood above. Now you thus 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 to 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 growth, and leave these not more than three feet long. Remember that all the fruit you grow on a vine the first four years will take a larger interest out of the life principle of the vine than any Shylcock would dare to do. The time to prune is, I think, from February to April 15. It will do any time from December 1. The proper canes to leave are not the rampant ones, but the firm, bright, close jointed. If you want a grape arbor, grow it for an arbor and that alone; but do not ask good fruit of it. Good fruit comes only from severe pruning. Men tell of gathering three or four bushels each from old vines allowed to run their own willful way. Well, I bless them if their teeth and constitutions are hard enough to endure them. When the fruit begins to turn, people have been known to strip off the leaves to let the sun in on the clusters. It would be just as sensible to tear away the flesh between the ribs to let more air into the lungs. Leaves are the lungs of life, the power by which sweetness is gathered unto the fruit. The thickest and brightest foliage pledge the best fruit.

## A Wet Cellar for Keeping Apples.

In view of the constantly increasing production of apples and the seemingly almost universal crop the present season, and as the late keepers usually bring the most remunerative prices, it is of vast importance that we practice the best known methods of picking, packing, and storing. In this matter many have pet theories that are directly opposite to that of others. For instance, a recent correspondent states among essentials for keeping apples is a dry cellar with cement bottom. This is directly opposite to the experience of all fruit dealers who visited my cellar for the purpose of inspecting stock during the past winter and spring, among them two from West Virginia, who handled thousands of barrels in this country alone the past season, and extensive fruit growers. One of them remarked that whenever he entered a cellar and was compelled to walk on boards to keep out of the water, he was sure to find the fruit in good condition, allowing, of course, that the temperature had been kept as near the freezing point as possible—as is necessary in either case.

Now both of these advocates are enthusiastic in their theories; it is true that both are correct. As an experiment, during apple picking last, selections were made of the northern spy and yellow bellflower, carefully handled; each specimen of the latter was wrapped separately in paper and put in ventilated packages, and stored immediately in my cellar, where, owing to the springy nature of the location, notwithstanding the thorough drainage during the spring months water will be found on portions of the earth bottom. The result has been that we are now, (July 2) supplied with samples of the sap in a good state of preservation; the bellflower held out well till June 1. Taking into consideration that neither variety is classed among the long keepers, the latter being what dealers term "holiday fruit." I am fully

convinced that by careful and judicious handling, and practicing all the other best known conditions favorable for keeping fruit, dampness, or in other words a well cellar bottom, is not detrimental to the long keeping of our winter fruit.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune*.

## Miscellaneous.

## New Method of Ringing Pigs.

D. L. & G. W. Thomas, the Poland Chinas 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 in 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, cut 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 Agriculturist*.

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 thirteen thousand. Many miles can be traversed without seeing a village, school house or church. 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, Edinburgh, 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 from England, in Massachusetts Pougham.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its session for ratification or rejection by the electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the 24 day of November, 1899.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

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

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

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 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." Article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be amended by adding section one thereto, 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."

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

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate.  
HENRY BRADLEY, Secretary of Senate.  
Passed the House February 26th, 1879.  
WIRT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House.  
Approved March 4th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

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

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, A. D. 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. 1899. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

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

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Kansas 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 medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes."

SECTION 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; and 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."

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

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate, February 9th, 1879, and passed that body February 21st, 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate.  
HENRY BRADLEY, Secretary of Senate.  
Passed the House March 24th, 1879.  
WIRT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House.  
Approved March 24th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

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

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

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1899. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.







## KANSAS FARMER.

TING, Editor and Proprietor,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Yearly, for one year, 1.50  
Yearly, for six months, 1.00  
Yearly, for three months, .50

Most care is used to prevent swindling humbugs in these advertising columns. No money is paid for any advertisement until it is received. We accept advertisements on cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade kind. This is business, and it is a just and fair rule adhered to in the publication of this paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should carefully notice the label upon the margin of their papers. All those who do not receive the paper at the expiration of 44 days discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

## CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

## Post Office Addresses.

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

## 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 work and wear of years, and has given place to a new and brighter one. If the farmers of Kansas will work as earnestly and with the same degree of singleness of purpose for the agricultural industry of the state as the FARMER has always done, happy homes and smiling faces will multiply with geometrical increase in the young queen commonwealth of the west.

## The Beauties of Our Railroad System.

There has been going on for a fortnight past another of those great railroad conflicts, in which a general "cut" in passenger fares has been inaugurated by western roads as far as Kansas City, and at this writing it threatens to extend east. This war among railroad officials in cutting passenger fares, will probably be extended to freight. One dollar will purchase a ticket between Kansas City and Chicago, or St. Louis. And we are informed that the rates are down from New York to Chicago to \$12. But the fare from the west to New York has not been reduced. The regular rates of first-class tickets between New York and Kansas City are about \$31, but under the "cut" \$13 will pay the fare from New York to the latter city. If railroad officials have the power left to them, or that power is not abridged in the charter or prohibited by law, then they have the legal right to increase fares in the same ratio. Policy and business considerations may forbid such increase, but the principle to use this unlimited, arbitrary power remains the same, which is a monstrous outrage and travesty of civil liberty and the rights of the citizen. A hundred thousand dollars probably have been invested in these "cut" tickets by speculators. The profit of these speculators will be the loss of that sum to the stockholders of the roads, or else tickets never should have been sold at the original price, which was excessive and an unjust tax 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 freight rates 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 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, stupendous 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 exception to the rule. It is, in addition to this waste and cost, a needless and useless war. The roads were created for the public good, and it is a violation of the purpose of their creation when their management inflicts injury upon the people. The rights of the citizen for which

government was mainly constituted to maintain, are abridged and outraged, and that by a usurped 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 employees. 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 employees 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 neighborhoods 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 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 benefits 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 drought might be made as certain as a corn crop, if the ground was heavily mulched between the rows with half rotted hay or straw, or in the absence of these, green grass mown fresh from the prairie and spread 7 or 8 inches in thickness would keep the ground cool and moist and insure a good crop of potatoes. Sweet potatoes should not be mulched. The sweet potato is a dry, hot climate vegetable, and thrives best in a 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 moist, mellow and cool.

The whole philosophy of cultivating growing crops, and keeping the surface soil fine and loose, is embraced in mulching. The finely powdered surface acts as a mulch, while it can be of no direct advantage to the roots, it protects the soil an inch or two below from the scorching heat of the sun, permits the atmosphere to circulate among the fine particles, and being cooled by contact with the lower strata, the moisture from the warm air is condensed and deposited as dew remaining beneath the fine surface soil which prevents rapid evaporation, to feed and nourish the roots of the plants. But this mulch of fine surface soil is not sufficient protection from the intense rays of the sun in our climate, when a drought of any considerable extent prevails; then it is that the better shading and protection from straw, hay, grass, etc., are required.

The following paragraph is from the article referred to.

"Over and over again for years past we have dwelt on the great necessity for shade to the soil, as the great one thing which the cultivator has to learn from American works and from American experience, that he will never learn from the best European works, because there they want the soil warmer than it is, rather than to be cooled. The coolness afforded by the shade is the great element of value in growing fruit trees in grass, and ornamental trees on lawns, which, as every one knows, do better on a well kept lawn than in a piece of ground where the surface is kept clear of all vegetation. It may, perhaps, have been an oversight that we have not as strongly urged the great value of shade for border flowers as for ornamental trees or fruits. The importance of this shade was very strongly brought to mind in a recent trip to the south. We remained 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. Tasteful walks, neatly mown lawns, artistically grouped trees and shrubs, with not a weed to be seen, or anything out of place anywhere. But the great attraction was the profusion of charming flowers there, and in the highest condition of luxuriance. In *Verbena* especially, we never saw anything to equal them. The single flowers were about an inch across, and the trusses were of enormous size. The chief element in this success was the shading of the earth from the hot sun. All over the surface of the earth fresh tan bark was strewn, and gave the cool shade in which the roots luxuriated. This is not the season for shading soil; but it is in time for our 'Seasonable Hints,'

that one can so think over and arrange things, as to have the needful shade for next season."

## 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 corn field 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 rich, green food and the effect of cold, frosty nights.

Milking cows and young stock should be scrupulously guarded from cold storms and frosty 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 dyspepsia 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 in the best possible manner, and can be assimilated and formed into pure, healthy blood, 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 economy, with the attractive title of "Cooking and Castle Building," a copy of which we have received from the publishers, J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

The book is in the form of a story, but it discusses the principles that underlie the culinary art, and gives minute directions for preparing such ordinary articles of food as bread, coffee, tea, meat, potatoes, etc. The aim of the writer is to interest women, and especially young women in the much-neglected art of cooking, and to lift house-work, of every kind, out of an atmosphere of drudgery and ignorance 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 family.

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, Kansas.

## Forest Trees by Mail.

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 importance among nurserymen. They say, in their circular: "The profit of the business is small, but when a man once begins planting trees he

is sure to keep on doing so, and we hope, by placing good trees in small quantities and at cheap rates within reach of all, to build up among the farmers in every part of the country the habit of planting every year a hundred or more trees, and of considering tree planting a part of their regular farm work."

This hint is worthy to be acted on by all associations 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 grandeur 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 point:

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

"If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any justice of the peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up 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 teaspoonful of sulphur and the same quantity of powdered charcoal in the food daily or,

2d, Boil leaf tobacco to a strong amber color in water sufficient to float it. Mix in while hot a sufficient amount of lard or other grease to make a thin salve. Rub on the pigs or hogs 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.

We 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 of terrible suspense is well depicted by the artist.

"The Welcome Step" is a proof copy of a 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 step of the husband and father. The plates 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 dollars. This house publishes all descriptions of the better class of 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 fowls, 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 latest monthly of this class, published at Ash-

land, Ohio, by W. A. Jeffrey & Co. The *Monitor* is a 20-page magazine, and well supplied with advertisements of breeders and dealers in poultry. The initial number is handsomely 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 by-laws, 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 green-back 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 plan of the Stoner Hay Manger for the benefit of new subscribers? Should like to see it.

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

[We would republish the article, but we have been 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.—Ed.]

## 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 corn, and what was sown was never cut. Corn is good to indifference; some fields will make 12 to 15 bushels per acre, while others will not make 5 bushels. Potatoes were almost a failure. Turnips and squashes and all kinds of vines did remarkably well.

Stock in fine 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 species 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 12½ 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 oats.

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 2½ 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 valuable 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 kidney and liver cure, and I say to every one suffering from any manner of kidney, liver or urinary trouble, "Use this remedy and recover."

W. E. SANFORD.

Holley, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1888.



## 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 scheme, taking a leading part in pushing it to a successful issue. The *Rural* reports 623 farmers present, representing the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and Texas. Kansas does not seem to have been represented.

The *Prairie Farmer* derides the movement and represents 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. Fowler, secretary of the New York State Alliance, was made chairman of the convention and Mr. L. L. Coffin, of the Iowa Farmers' 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 Alliance 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 formation of a national organization.

The following 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 organization shall be to unite the farmers of the United States for their protection against class legislation, and the encroachments of concentrated capital and the tyranny of monopoly; to provide against being imposed upon by swindlers 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 manner, that may serve to benefit the producer.

## ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1.—This National Farmers' Alliance shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in October, every year, at such place as may be designated 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 subordinate 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 receiving the smallest number of votes shall be dropped at every ballot, until only two candidates remain. The voting for candidates shall be by written or printed ballot, unless an election is by unanimous consent.

## 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 time.

## 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 must be chartered by the National Alliance.

## ARTICLE 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 any 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 members, and entitled to speak and vote upon any questions.

## 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., President.

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

Mr. W. Wilson, of the *Western Rural*, Secretary.

Hon. Matt. Anderson, Cross Plains, Wis., Treasurer.

The question of ways and means for receiving money to defray the necessary expenses of the National 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 Alliances.

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"

is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a 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 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 personal 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 succeeded in producing butter that would keep 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 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 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 fish out of water—his own element, and he soon is spoiled. Ice-made butter will not keep." These experiments strongly support Prof. Wilkinson's system of sub-earth and dry air dairy rooms, the even temperature of such rooms being 56 degrees to 60 degrees, regulated at the option of the proprietor.

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

perature, a supply of ice is altogether useless 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 aid of a pailful of warm water the same uniform temperature 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 and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

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 so, but in general it is. There have always been many cows spoiled by the person having the care of and milking them, by whipping or frightening them whenever they come in his way, or if when milking a cow hoists her foot or kicks (which is generally caused by pain), such a fellow stops milking and commences whipping, or worse, kicking the cow, and she becomes enraged, holds up her milk, kicks back, and is finally ruined. Never whip a cow for kicking, if she does kick the milk pail out of your hand and sometimes upset and knock you, but be kind and gentle with her, and milk her out with as little excitement as possible, and if she gets over her kicking propensity it will be by mild and not by harsh treatment. 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 testimony to the satisfactory substitution of half the 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, per day; now they are allowed: one-third less hay, 9 lbs. of oats, 7 lbs. maize and 2½ lbs. bran. A carrier's company in the same city since 1876 has completely dispensed with oats; the maize is mixed whole, with the chopped hay and straw; 18 lbs. maize, 10 lbs. hay and 7 of straw constitute the daily ration, and the horses execute work, from 12 to 20 miles per day. In Belgium, crushed beans are commonly given with chopped straw, to horses.—*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 bucks.

Twelve head of horses and mules.

Twenty-five head of cattle.

Twenty-five head of hogs.

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

## Cute Advertising.

It is an easy matter to write an advertisement; 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 to be a positive cure for kidney, bladder, liver, and urinary complaints—Bright's disease included. Hunt's remedy deserves the attention of 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.—*Lovell 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 surpasses anything I have ever used.—[R. B. Clark, Springfield, Mo.]

"One 50 cent bottle of the Marsh ague cure has accomplished wonders in my family. It has cured my five children of chills and fever. It is the best and cheapest chills 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 \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

## Markets.

## TOPEKA MARKETS.

| Produce.  |       |
|---|-------|
| Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices. |       |
| NEW CABBAGE—per doz.  | 30@40 |
| NEW BEETS.  | 20@30 |
| BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice.  | 20    |
| CHEESE—Per lb.  | 15    |
| EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh.  | 15    |
| BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy.   | 1.50  |
| Medium.   | 1.75  |
| E. R. POTATOES—Per bu.  | 1.60  |
| P. R. POTATOES—Per bu.  | .60   |
| S. P. POTATOES.   | .60   |
| TURNIPS.  | .30   |
| APPLES.   | 30@50 |

## Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

| WHOLESALE.           |      |
|----------------------|------|
| WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2. | .75  |
| " " " " " "          | .70  |
| " " " " " "          | .65  |
| CORN—White.          | .28  |
| " " " " " "          | .25  |
| OATS—Per bu. new.    | .35  |
| R. Y. E.—Per bu.     | .50  |
| BARLEY—Per bu.       | .50  |
| RETAIL.              |      |
| FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.   | 2.75 |
| " " " " " "          | 2.60 |
| " " " " " "          | 2.30 |
| CORN—No. 2.          | 2.30 |
| " " " " " "          | .90  |
| CORN CHOP.           | .65  |
| RYE CHOP.            | 1.25 |
| CORN & OATS.         | .80  |
| BRAN.                | .50  |
| SHORTS.              | .60  |

## Butchers' Retail.

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| BEEF—Striplin Steak per lb. | 12½    |
| " " " " " "                 | 10     |
| " " " " " "                 | 10     |
| " " " " " "                 | 6      |
| " " " " " "                 | 7      |
| " " " " " "                 | 6½     |
| MUTTON—Chops per lb.        | 10@12½ |
| " " " " " "                 | 8@10   |
| PORK.                       | 12½@15 |
| VEAL.                       | 12½@15 |

## Hides and Tallow.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave. |         |
| HIDES—Green.                                     | .07     |
| " " " " " "                                      | .07@.09 |
| Bull and steer.                                  | .12     |
| Dry flint prime.                                 | .10     |
| Dry flint, second.                               | .08     |
| Dry flint, third.                                | .06     |
| TALLOW.  | .05     |
| SHEEP SKINS.                                     | 25@1.00 |

## Poultry and Game.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue. |           |
| CHICKENS—Live, per doz.                                    | 8.00@2.50 |
| PAIRIE CHICKENS.   | 2.25@2.50 |
| QUAIL.   | .90@1.15  |
| WILD DUCKS.  | 1.75@2.00 |
| MALLARD, per doz.  | 1.00@1.25 |
| TEEL.  | .60       |
| SQUIRRELS.   | .60       |
| RABBIT.  | .60       |
| JACK RABBITS.  | 2.40      |

## WOOL MARKET.

## Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 37; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32; washed fleece, light, 28 to 30; washed fleece, coarse 31 to 33; washed fleece, medium, 27 to 31; unwashed, fine 21 to 27; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22; unwashed medium 25 to 31; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26.

## St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy: Tub washed—choice 45c, No. 2 medium 40 to 42c, dingy and low 35 to 37c, lamb 40 to 44c. Unwashed—choice mixed combing 27 to 28c, coarse do 22 to 24c, choice medium 25 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 15c & less—Southern burry sells at 12½ to 15c.

## Markets by Telegraph, October 26.

## New York Money Market.

| GOVERNMENT BONDS.                    |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Coupons of 1881.                     | 104½        |
| New 5's.                             | 107½        |
| New 4½'s registered.                 | 110 to 110½ |
| Coupons.                             | 110 to 110½ |
| New 4's registered.                  | 109½        |
| Coupons.                             | 109 to 109½ |
| SECURITIES.                          |             |
| PACIFIC SIXES—95, 125c.              |             |
| LOUISIANA CONSOLS—49c.               |             |
| MISSOURI SIXES—81 3/8.               |             |
| ST. JOE—81 1/2.                      |             |
| CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 1/4.       |             |
| UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 1/8. |             |
| LAND GRANTS—\$1 1/8.                 |             |
| SINKING FUNDS—\$1 1/4.               |             |

## Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial 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, 81½c. CORN—Receipts, 4,579 bushels; shipments, 4,386 bushels; in store, 40,542 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, 31 to 31½c; No. 2 white mixed, 32½c. OATS—No. 2, 27½c bid; 28½c asked. RYE—No. 2, 72c bid. EGGS—Market dull at 19 per dozen. BUTTER—Choice firm, at 20 to 23c.

## St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Best grades lower to sell. WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red, 29½c; No. 3 do, 23 to 24½c, according to location; No. 4 do, 27½ to 28½c. CORN—About steady; 39½c. OATS—Lower; 24 to 25c. PORK—Dull; \$19 25.

## Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Unsettled and lower; No. 2 red winter, 98 to 99c; No. 2 spring, 99½c cash, \$1.00 November; \$1.01½ December; No. 3 spring, 92c cash. CORN—Dull and lower; 49½c cash; 49½c November; 49½c to 49½c December. OATS—Dull, weak and lower; 29c cash; 29½ to 29½c November; 30½c December. RYE—Steady and unchanged. BARLEY—Easier; 51c. PORK—Dull, weak and lower; \$7.90 to 7.95 cash. BUTTER—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 1.075 lbs, sold at \$3.10.

## St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Slow and unchanged; Yorkers and Baltimores \$4.20 to 4.30; mixed packing \$4.15 to 4.25; butchers to fancy, \$4.35 to 4.60; receipts, 3,500, shipments, 5,400.

## Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal reports as follows: HOGS—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. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,800; market nominal; best scarce; shipping, \$1.50 to 4.45; butchers, \$2.20 to 2.30; stockers, \$2.60 to 3.85; western strong; natives and half breeds, \$3.30 to 3.75; Texans \$2.90 to 3.50; through Texans, \$2.60 to 3.00; calves dull, at \$7.00 to 12 per head. SHEEP—Receipts, 400; steady; common to medium, \$3.30 to 3.35; choice heavy, \$4.00 to 4.50.

## Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged. FLOUR—No. 63 to 115 1/2. WHEAT—Winter, 98 1/2 to 103 1/2; spring, 98 1/2 to 99 1/2. CORN—New, 56 1/2 to 58 1/2. OATS—No. 2, 32 1/2. PORK—72s. BEEF—68s. BACON—Long clear middles, 4s 6d; short clear, 4s 6d. LARD—Cwt. 45s. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 11,000 quarters.

## Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. MAY—Upland, \$3 to 24; second bottom, \$20; bottom hay, \$18; Kansas baled, \$16 to 17. FLOUR—Colorado, \$3.20 to 3.40; Kansas, \$2.55 to 3.20. GRAHAM, \$3.10 to 3.25. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1.55. WHEAT—new \$2.60 per cwt. CORN—15 to 120 per cwt. OATS—Colorado, \$2.00 to 2.15; state, \$1.80 to 1.90 per cwt. BARLEY—2.25 to 2.00 per cwt. PRODUCE, POULTRY, VEGETABLES. EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 30c firm; state, 22c. BUTTER—Ranch, 1 lb. 30 to 35c; creamery, 32 to 34c; cooking, 10 to 12c. ONIONS—35 to 33½c per lb. CHICKENS—per doz., old, \$4.50 to 5.50; young, \$3.00 to 3.50.

## New Advertisements.

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

## WANTED.

A good shepherd for 1200 sheep. Single man preferred. 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 Washer, \$7. Sample, \$4.00. Circulars free. P. F. ADAMS & CO., ELITE FA.

## SANFORD L



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 dealers.



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## Farm Letters.

## 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 destructive 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 to study entomology to a greater extent so that they would be better able to cope and battle 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 Oklahoma lands to see what the lands look like and perhaps take claims if they are not driven off by the troops before making their claims.

THOMAS NIXON.

LAMAR, Barton Co., Oct. 17.—After a protracted silence of some three months, I again assume my pen 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 country, 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 eagerly looked for and are ever welcome.

COWLEY.

WILSON, Russell Co., 238 miles west of Topeka, Oct. 13.—Rain and mud are plentiful here now. 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, \$8.50.

Russell county will not stand back for any

county in central Kansas for good crops, healthy climate, red faced babies and plenty of them, and everything else that indicates prosperity.

T. W. HEY.

## Correspondence.

## 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 one-third 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 5½ 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, besides will give you market reports for Thursday Oct. 14.

Kirwin, Phillips county, corn, 15 to 18 cents per bushel.

Phillipsburg, our county seat, corn, 18 to 20 cents.

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 exonerate 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 now, 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-nomination of Gov. St. John, he has stated at the house of Mr. Burdick within one week, that he should vote against prohibition, 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 a member. 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 places, 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 neighbors, as he told me, that when I refused to put my 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 majority 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 Phillips 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 no longer a 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 endorsers 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 fair, never better; we have had plenty of rain and the ground is in good condition. A slight flurry of snow yesterday, the 16th; 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.—

Having just returned from a trip to Kirwin, going by the way of Spring Creek, to within 4 miles of Phillipsburg, our county seat, thence directly east some 10 miles, thence south to the city, back home by the east county line to the center of the county east, thence northwesterly home, I would say that I believe more corn will be raised in our county than last year, and that I believe that the letter of Mr. Poor claiming one-third of the acres sown in spring wheat 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 today able and willing to support all those within her borders too poor to support themselves.

ANSEL H. BURDICK.

[The Kirwin Chief referred to by Mr. Poor speaks in the 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 not 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 soil 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 produce 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 raspberry 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. Currants may be trimmed in fall or spring, as the wood ripens sufficient to keep it from winter killing. The native black currant is the most successfully raised here. Other varieties need some shelter from the hot sun and hot south winds.

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, a breeder of the Norman stock, exhibited a yearling colt that weighed 1,320 pounds. Miss Phoebe Kirkpatrick, 16 years of age, carried off 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 improvements 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.

Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

W. H. RANSOM.

## Jewell County Fair.

Our fair, known as the 109th Representative District Fair, came off on the 6th, 7th and 8th of this month, 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 horses 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, 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 did not go a blue ribbon.

There were over 650 entries made at this fair,

more than twice the number of entries heretofore made at any fair in this county, and great credit is due the officers and members of this association for their diligence and skill in the management of the fair. The weather being fine and the management good the people had a pleasant time, and returned to their homes satisfied with what they had seen and with a determination to excel their neighbors at the next fair, in the show of some article or animal.

J.

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.

**KIDNEY WORT**  
The Only Remedy  
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON  
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This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.  
Why Are We Sick?  
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.  
**KIDNEY WORT WILL CURE**  
BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALES, WHITE-RESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.  
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.  
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights? I tell you, the KIDNEY WORT will restore health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make six quarts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist. He will order it for you. Price, \$1.00.  
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In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing it, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle.  
LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.  
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after eating, the results of indigestion will not be experienced if a tablespoonful of Simmons' Liver Regulator is taken after each meal, and by preserving in the use of this remedy for a few weeks, a permanent cure will be effected. It is not unpleasant to the taste, does away with sickening medicine or pills; is a mild laxative, but does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, and, unlike any other known medicine, when its use is discontinued, the system is not left constipated or costive. It is very properly called the Regulator—it removes Bilious secretions, cleanses the blood, strengthens the kidneys and assists nature. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of all kinds; is a violent drastic medicine; is gentle and harmless, and warranted not to contain a single particle of any mineral substance, but is purely vegetable.

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A Catalogue, with colored plates, free. STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Fairville, Lake Co., O.

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Two 2-year old Cotswold Rams. Fifteen Cotswold Yearling Rams. Eleven Cotswold Ram Lambs. Twenty-one of the above Rams are entitled to registry in the American Cotswold Record. One 3-year old Southdown Ram. One 2-year old Southdown Ram. Six 1-year old Southdown Rams. Seven Southdown Ram Lambs. The greater part of the DOWDS descended from Lord Walsingham's flock, England. Also a few well selected Ewes of each breed. The above sheep were selected with great care from some of the best flocks of pure bred and breeders of Canada. Four Hundred and Fifty Common Stock Sheep for Sale. Come and see them. JOHN W. JONES, Stearnsville, Mo., 20 miles East of St. Jo., Mo.

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